



Kenai Peninsula Borough

144 North Binkley Street
Soldotna, AK 99669

Meeting Agenda Assembly

Brent Johnson, President
Brent Hibbert, Vice President
Jesse Bjorkman
Lane Chesley
Tyson Cox
Richard Derkevorkian
Cindy Ecklund
Bill Elam
Mike Tupper

Tuesday, February 15, 2022

6:00 PM

Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers

Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INVOCATION

Any invocation that may be offered at the beginning of the assembly meeting shall be a voluntary offering of a private person, to and for the benefit of the assembly. No member of the community is required to attend or participate in the invocation.

[Clerk's Note: The invocation will be offered by Greg Madden.]

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE REPORTS

APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND CONSENT AGENDA

(All items listed with an asterisk () are considered to be routine and non-controversial by the Assembly and will be approved by one motion. Public testimony will be taken. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless an Assembly Member so requests, in which case the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered in its normal sequence on the agenda.)*

ACTION ITEMS CURRENTLY ON CONSENT AGENDA:

KPB 3948 – February 1, 2022 Regular Meeting Minutes
Resolution 2022-005 – Lookout Drive USAD
Resolution 2022-012 – Opposing Statewide Sales Tax
Resolution 2022-013 – Requesting Amendment of AS 29.40.020
Resolution 2022-014 – Supporting City of Homer Harbor Expansion
Ordinance 2021-19-37 – Nikiski Fire Water Treatment Appropriation
Ordinance 2021-19-38 – SPH Plant Replacement Appropriation
KPB 3949 – Worner Bros Marijuana New Retail Store
KPB 3937 – Petition to Vacate Wanda Ave

ACTION ITEMS ELIGIBLE TO BE ADDED TO THE CONSENT AGENDA:

Ordinance 2021-19-36 – Lookout Drive USAD
Ordinance 2022-03 – Amending O2021-19-30 for Staffing Adequate Fire and EMS

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- *1. [KPB-3948](#) February 1, 2022 Regular Assembly Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [February 1, 2022 Regular Assembly Meeting Minutes](#)

COMMENDING RESOLUTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS**PRESENTATIONS WITH PRIOR NOTICE**

(20 minutes total)

1. [KPB-3946](#) Central Peninsula Hospital Quarterly Report (10 Minutes)
2. [KPB-3947](#) Spruce Bark Beetle Forest Management Project, Dakota Truitt, Land Management Agent (10 Minutes)

Attachments: [LAYDOWN Presentation](#)

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA

(3 minutes per speaker; 20 minutes aggregate)

ITEMS NOT COMPLETED FROM PRIOR AGENDA**PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ORDINANCES**

(Testimony limited to 3 minutes per speaker)

Ordinances referred to Finance Committee

1. [2021-19-36](#) An Ordinance Appropriating \$78,978.78 to the Special Assessment Fund for the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (Mayor)

Attachments: [Ordinance 2021-19-36](#)
[Memo](#)

2. [2022-03](#) An Ordinance Amending the Effective Date of Ordinance 2021-19-30 Relating to the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant (Mayor)

Attachments: [Ordinance 2022-03](#)
[Memo](#)
[Reference Copy Ordinance 2021-19-30](#)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

1. Resolutions

Resolutions referred to Finance Committee

- *a. [2022-005](#) A Resolution Forming the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District and Proceeding with the Improvement of a Natural Gas Main Line Extension (Mayor)

Attachments: [Resolution 2022-005](#)
[Mayor's Report](#)
[Exhibit 1](#)
[Exhibit 2](#)

Resolutions referred to Legislative Committee

- *b. [2022-012](#) A Resolution Opposing a Statewide Sales Tax (Mayor)

Attachments: [Resolution 2022-012](#)

- *c. [2022-013](#) A Resolution Requesting that the Alaska State Legislature Amend Alaska Statute 29.40.020 to Change the Planning Commission Apportionment Requirement (Johnson, Hibbert)

Attachments: [Resolution 2022-013](#)
[Memo](#)

- *d. [2022-014](#) A Resolution Supporting the City of Homer's Request to the Alaska State Department of Transportation for \$750,000 to Complete the Homer Port and Harbor Expansion General Investigation Study (Chesley, Mayor)

Attachments: [Resolution 2022-014](#)
[Reference Copy 2022-011](#)

2. Ordinances for Introduction

Ordinances for Introduction and referred to Finance Committee

- *a. [2021-19-37](#) An Ordinance Appropriating Funding from the Nikiski Fire Service Area Capital Project Fund for the Installation of a Water Treatment System at Nikiski Fire Station #3 (Mayor) (Hearing on 03/01/22)

Attachments: [Ordinance 2021-19-37](#)
[Memo](#)

- *b. [2021-19-38](#) An Ordinance Appropriating Funds from the South Peninsula Hospital Service Area Plant Replacement and Expansion Fund for Capital Repairs for the Property Located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska (Mayor) (Hearing on 03/01/22)

Attachments: [Ordinance 2021-19-38](#)
[Memo](#)

3. Other

Other items referred to Finance Committee

- *a. [KPB-3949](#) Approving the Issuance of Non-Objection to the Marijuana Control Board Regarding the New Marijuana Retail Store, Worner Bros. License No. 28899, Subject to the Standard Conditions

[Clerk's Note: Standard Conditions for Commercial Marijuana Facilities are as follows: 1. The marijuana establishment shall conduct their operation consistent with the site plan submitted to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. 2. There shall be no parking in the borough rights-of-way generated by the marijuana establishment. 3. The marijuana establishment shall remain current in all Kenai Peninsula Borough tax obligations consistent with KPB 7.30.020 (A). 4. The marijuana establishment shall not conduct any business on, or allow any consumer to access, the retail marijuana store's licensed premises, between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 am.]

Attachments: [28899 - Complete Application](#)
[28899 - Acknowledgment Form and Site Plan](#)
[28899 - Aerial Maps](#)

Other items referred to Lands Committee

- *b. [KPB-3937](#) Petition to Vacate a Portion of Wanda Avenue and Associated Utility Easements, as Granted per Brown's Lake Subdivision (Plat KN76-55) and King Rapids Subdivisions (Plat KN76-176). KPB File 2021-168V. Petitioner(s): Kim M. Hansen of Soldotna, AK.

[Clerk's Note: The Planning Commission approved the referenced petition to vacate at its January 24, 2022 meeting by unanimous consent.]

Attachments: [Petition to Vacate](#)

Other items referred to Policies and Procedures Committee

- *c. [KPB-3944](#) Confirmation of Lee Frey as Director of Solid Waste

Attachments: [Confirmation of Lee Frey](#)

MAYOR'S REPORT

[KPB-3938](#) Mayor's Report - Cover Memo

Attachments: [Cover Memo](#)

1. Assembly Requests/Responses

2. Agreements and Contracts

- a. [KPB-3939](#) Cybersecurity Incident Response and Recovery Sole Source Waiver to Execute a Contract with GCSIT Under KPB State 528.290, Emergency Procurement.

Attachments: [Sole Source](#)

- b. [KPB-3940](#) Authorization to Award a Contract for RFP22-014 Siren Warning System Assessment to HQE Systems, Inc., Temecula, California

Attachments: [Authorization to Award Contract for RFP22-014](#)

- c. [KPB-3941](#) Purchase of Cardiac Monitors/Defibrillators, Under the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Contract from Stryker Medical.

Attachments: [Cardiac Monitors Purchase](#)

- d. [KPB-3942](#) Request for Waiver of Formal Bidding Procedures - Computerized Legal Research Contract to Thomas Reuters

Attachments: [Request of Waiver for Computeraized Legal Research Contract](#)

- e. [KPB-3943](#) Sole Source - Soldotna Elementary School Consolidation Study Revisions to Architects Alaska

Attachments: [Soldotna Elementary Sole Source](#)

3. Other

- b. [KPB-3945](#) Capital Projects Reports - December 31, 2021

Attachments: [Capital Projects Reports December 31, 2021](#)

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS**ASSEMBLY COMMENTS****PENDING LEGISLATION**

(This item lists legislation which will be addressed at a later date as noted.)

1. [2021-41](#) An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Mayor, Johnson) [Tabled on 02/01/22]

(Elam, Derkevorkian) Substitute: An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Elam, Derkevorkian) [Tabled on 02/01/22]

Attachments:

[Ordinance 2021-41](#)
[Elam Amendment #2 \(notice of reconsideration given\)](#)
[Ecklund Tupper Amendment \(amendments pending\)](#)
[Ordinance 2021-41 \(Elam, Derkevorkian\) Substitute](#)
[Memo](#)
[Material Site Work Group Timeline](#)
[Legal Memo re Assembly Questions](#)
[Public Comments 020122](#)
[Public Comments 020122](#)
[Public Comment 011822](#)
[Reference Copy Ordinance 2006-01 SUB](#)
[Reference Copy Resolution 2018-004 SUB](#)
[Reference Copy Resolution 2018-025](#)
[Elam Amendment #1 \(dealt with on 011822\)](#)

2. [2022-02](#) An Ordinance Enacting KPB 2.40.110 and 2.40.120 Authorizing the Planning Commission to Adopt Bylaws and Defining Quorum (Chesley) (Hearing on 03/01/22)

Attachments:

[Ordinance 2022-02](#)
[Memo](#)

INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS AND REPORTS

ASSEMBLY MEETING AND HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. February 23, 2022 Reapportionment Committee
1:00 PM Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers Borough Administration Building
Remote participation available through Zoom Meeting ID: 830 1392 2779 Passcode: 247558
2. March 1, 2022 Regular Assembly Meeting 6:00 PM Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers
Borough Administration Building
Remote participation available through Zoom Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108

3. March 1, 2022 Assembly Subcommittee Ordinance 2021-41 Work Session**Time: TBD Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers Borough Administration Building****Remote participation available through Zoom Meeting ID: 830 1392 2779 Passcode: 247558****ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting will be held through Zoom, the Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108 and in-person from the Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers, Borough Administration Building, Soldotna, Alaska. To attend the Zoom meeting by telephone call toll free 1-888-788-0099 or 1-877-853-5247 and enter the Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108. Detailed instructions will be posted on at the Kenai Peninsula Borough's main page at kpb.us: "Meeting and Public Notices" "Current Assembly Agenda".

Copies of the agenda and ordinances to be considered can be viewed on the website referenced above or at the Public Bulletin Board located on the window right of the double doors in the back of the Borough Administration Building. For further information, please call the Clerk's Office at 714-2160 or toll free within the Borough at 1-800-478-4441, Ext. 2160. Visit our website at www.kpb.us for copies of the agenda, meeting summaries, ordinances and resolutions.



Kenai Peninsula Borough

144 North Binkley Street
Soldotna, AK 99669

Meeting Minutes

Assembly

Brent Johnson, President

Brent Hibbert, Vice President

Jesse Bjorkman

Lane Chesley

Tyson Cox

Richard Derkevorkian

Cindy Ecklund

Bill Elam

Mike Tupper

Tuesday, February 1, 2022

6:00 PM

Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers

Zoom Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INVOCATION

Present: 9 - District 3 - Nikiski Jesse Bjorkman, District 4 - Soldotna Tyson Cox, District 1 - Kalifornsky Brent Hibbert, District 7 - Central Brent Johnson, District 2 - Kenai Richard Derkevorkian, District 5 - Sterling/Funny River Bill Elam, District 8 - Homer Lane Chesley, District 6 - East Peninsula Cindy Ecklund, and District 9 - South Peninsula Mike Tupper

[Clerk's Note: The invocation was given by Rebecca Hinsberger.]

ROLL CALL

Also present were:

Charlie Pierce, Mayor

Aaron Rhoades, Chief of Staff

Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director

Sean Kelley, Borough Attorney

Johni Blankenship, Borough Clerk

Michele Turner, Deputy Borough Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Assembly Member Cox stated the Finance Committee met and discussed its agenda items.

Assembly Member Derkevorkian stated the Lands Committee met and discussed its agenda items.

Assembly Member Chesley stated the Policies and Procedures Committee met and discussed its agenda items.

[KPB-3916](#) LAYDOWN January 18, 2022 Regular Assembly Meeting Minutes approved.

[KPB-3922](#) A Resolution Commending Rachel M. Parra, Director, North Peninsula Recreation Service Area for her Contribution, Dedication, and Many Years of Public Service to the North Peninsula Recreation Service Area and Borough
This Commending Resolution was adopted.

[2021-19-34](#) An Ordinance Accepting and Appropriating Fisheries Business Tax Funds Received from the State of Alaska under the Federal Pass-Through Program, American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 in the Amount of \$86,408.54 for the Purpose of Supplementing the Radio Consultant Project to Address Public Safety Communications (Mayor)

[Clerk's Note: The third Whereas clause was amended to read, "the borough fire and emergency services service areas and the office of emergency management (hereinafter referred to as "departments" or a "department" intended to hire a radio consultant to [ADDRESS] conduct maintenance or installation of radios, tower repeaters, and borough communications plans to ensure interoperability and functionality (Project); and"

This Budget Ordinance was enacted as amended.

[2021-19-35](#) An Ordinance Appropriating Funding from the Central Peninsula Hospital Plant Replacement and Expansion Fund for the Central Peninsula Hospital Hot Lab Upgrade to ISO Cleanroom Project (Mayor)

This Budget Ordinance was enacted.

[2022-008](#) A Resolution Designating the Newspaper and Authorizing Award of a Contract for the Publication of the 2022 Foreclosure List, and the Delinquent Leasehold, Mobile Homes, Personal and Other Tax Lists for the Tax Year 2021 and Prior (Mayor)

This Resolution was adopted.

[2022-009](#) A Resolution Approving the Spending Plan for the Remaining Balance of \$100,000 from the State of Alaska for the Healthy and Equitable Communities Program, a Federal Pass-Thru Award under the Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention (Mayor)

This Resolution was adopted.

[2022-010](#)

A Resolution Establishing the Kenai Peninsula Borough State Capital Project Priorities for the Year 2022 (Mayor)

This Resolution was adopted.

[2022-011](#)

A Resolution in Support of the City of Homer's Request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for \$1.5 Million to Complete the Homer Port and Harbor Expansion General Investigation Study (Mayor, Assembly)

This Resolution was adopted.

[2021-19-36](#)

An Ordinance Appropriating \$78,978.78 to the Special Assessment Fund for the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (Mayor)

This Budget Ordinance was introduced and set for public hearing.

[2022-03](#)

An Ordinance Amending the Effective Date of Ordinance 2021-19-30 Relating to the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant (Mayor)

This Ordinance was introduced and set for public hearing.

[2022-02](#)

An Ordinance Enacting KPB 2.40.110 and 2.40.120 Authorizing the Planning Commission to Adopt Bylaws and Defining Quorum (Chesley) (Hearing on 03/01/22)

This Ordinance was introduced and set for public hearing.

[KPB-3903](#)

Approving the Issuance of a Letter of Non-Objection to the Marijuana Control Board Regarding the New Limited Marijuana Cultivation Facility, Rock Solid Buds License No. 21463, Filed by Steve Duprey, Subject to the Standard Conditions

[Clerk's Note: Standard Conditions for Commercial Marijuana Facilities are as follows: 1. The marijuana establishment shall conduct their operation consistent with the site plan submitted to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. 2. There shall be no parking in the borough rights-of-way generated by the marijuana establishment. 3. The marijuana establishment shall remain current in all Kenai Peninsula Borough tax obligations consistent with KPB 7.30.020 (A).]

approved.

[KPB-3907](#) Approving a Letter of Non-Objection to the Issuance of the New Brewery License as Requested by Kenai Kombucha, LLC, License No. 6011

approved.

[KPB-3909](#) Petition to Vacate a 424 Foot Portion of Arneson Avenue and Associated Utility Easements Located within the Ninilchik Area. KPB File 2021-160V

[Clerk's Note: The Planning Commission approved the referenced petition to vacate at its January 10, 2022 meeting by unanimous consent.]

approved.

[KPB-3917](#) Confirming Appointments to the Planning Commission (Mayor)

John Hooper, District 3 - Nikiski, Term Expires 07/31/2023

Michael Horton, District 4 - Soldotna, Term Expires 07/31/2022

David Stutzer, District 8 - Homer, Term Expires 07/31/2024

approved.

Approval of the Agenda and Consent Agenda

President Johnson called for public comment with none being offered.

The motion to approve the agenda and consent agenda as amended carried by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Bjorkman, Cox, Hibbert, Johnson, Derkevorkian, Elam, Chesley, Ecklund, and Tupper

COMMENDING RESOLUTIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

PRESENTATIONS WITH PRIOR NOTICE

1. [KPB-3918](#) South Peninsula Hospital Quarterly Report, Ryan Smith, CEO (10 Minutes)

[Clerk's Note: Ryan Smith, CEO gave a quarterly report to the assembly.]

2. [KPB-3919](#) Kenai Peninsula Peace Crane Garden Update, Sarah Pyhala (10 Minutes)

[Clerk's Note: Sarah Pyhala gave a presentation to the assembly.]

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA

President Johnson called for public comment.

David Haeg, spoke in support of Resolution 2022-004 and the role of State of Alaska grand juries.

Ray Southwell, Nikiski spoke in support of Resolution 2022-004 and the role of State of Alaska grand juries.

There being no one else who wished to speak the public comment period was closed.

ITEMS NOT COMPLETED FROM PRIOR AGENDA

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ORDINANCES

[2021-41](#) An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Mayor, Johnson) [Tabled on 02/01/22]

(Elam, Derkevorkian) Substitute: An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Elam, Derkevorkian) [Tabled on 02/01/22]

The motion to enact Ordinance 2021-41 was on the floor from the 01/18/22 meeting.

President Johnson called for public comment.

The following people spoke in opposition to Ordinance 2021-41:

Larry Smith

Ed Martin III

Emmit Trimble, Anchor Point

Robert Peterkin, Kenai

There being no one else who wished to speak the public comment period was closed.

Chesley moved to table Ordinance 2021-41.

The motion to table Ordinance 2021-41 carried by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Bjorkman, Cox, Hibbert, Johnson, Derkevorkian, Elam, Chesley, Ecklund, and Tupper

MAYOR'S REPORT

[KPB-3912](#) Mayor's Report - Cover Memo

1. Assembly Requests/Responses - None
2. Agreements and Contracts - None

3. Other

- a. [KPB-3913](#) Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update - Draft
- b. [KPB-3914](#) Revenue - Expenditure Report - December 2021
- c. [KPB-3915](#) Budget Revisions - December 2021

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

President Johnson called for public comment.

David Haeg, spoke on Grand Juries in Alaska.

There being no one else who wished to speak, the public comment period was closed.

ASSEMBLY COMMENTS

Assembly Member Tupper stated his excitement to have Ordinance 2021-41 tabled in order to have more time to work through it.

Assembly Member Elam thanked the assembly for their hard work throughout the day and the public for their participation.

Assembly Member Cox reassured the public that the assembly would be taking time to work through Ordinance 2021-41 during the assembly subcommittee. He reminded everyone to drive safely.

Assembly Member Derkevorkian thanked the public who testified throughout the evening. He thanked the school board and Kenai Peninsula Borough School District administration for the joint budget work session earlier in the day. He wished everyone a good night.

Assembly Member Bjorkman thanked the public for their participation. He thanked Rachel Parra for her longtime dedication and leadership to the North Peninsula Recreational Service Area Board. He thanked the borough staff for their hard work. He encouraged everyone to be safe and wished everyone a good evening.

Assembly Member Chesley thanked the hospital staff and administrators for their continued hard work during the pandemic. He thanked South Peninsula Hospital CEO, Ryan Smith for his presentation. He thanked the Mayor and his staff for their support. He thanked the assembly for a good meeting and wished everyone a good night.

Assembly Member Ecklund thanked the Planning staff for taking the time to meet with her earlier in the day. She stated she will miss working with Scott Huff. She thanked the staff at the Central Peninsula Hospital for their hard work and dedication to the community. She thanked the assembly and the administration for their hard work and the public for their participation. She wished everyone a good evening.

Vice President Hibbert thanked Ryan Smith and Kelly Cooper for their presentation. He thanked the school board and Kenai Peninsula Borough School District administration for the work session earlier in the day. He thanked the gravel pit operators who testified during the meeting. He thanked borough staff and administration for their hard work. He thanked Scott Huff for his dedication to the borough and wished him good luck on his new endeavor. He encouraged everyone to drive safely.

President Johnson thanked the media for their involvement in assembly meetings. He thanked Scott Huff and Dawn Robinson for their dedication to the borough. He offered his appreciation for borough staff.

PENDING LEGISLATION

INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS AND REPORTS

ASSEMBLY MEETING AND HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. February 15, 2022 Regular Assembly Meeting
6:00 PM Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers Borough Administration Building
Remote participation available through Zoom Meeting ID: 884 7373 9641 Passcode: 671108

2. February 23, 2022 Reapportionment Committee
1:00 PM Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers Borough Administration Building
Remote participation available through Zoom Meeting ID: 830 1392 2779 Passcode: 247558

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to come before the assembly, President Johnson adjourned the meeting at 7:49 p.m.

I certify the above represents accurate minutes of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly meeting of February 1, 2022.

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Approved by the Assembly: _____

TIMBER HARVESTING PROGRAM:

Wood Utilization and Forest Management of the Kenai Peninsula Borough's Beetle-impacted Forests



Land Management Agent
Dakota Truitt
February 15th, 2022

PURPOSE

- **Introduce KPB's Forest Management intent**
- **Express the value of our forests**
- **Upcoming Actions**
 - Public Engagement
 - Authorization of Timber Sales
 - Hire KPB Forester
 - Release Timber Sales
 - Identify and Pursue Funding



Spruce Bark Beetle (SBB)



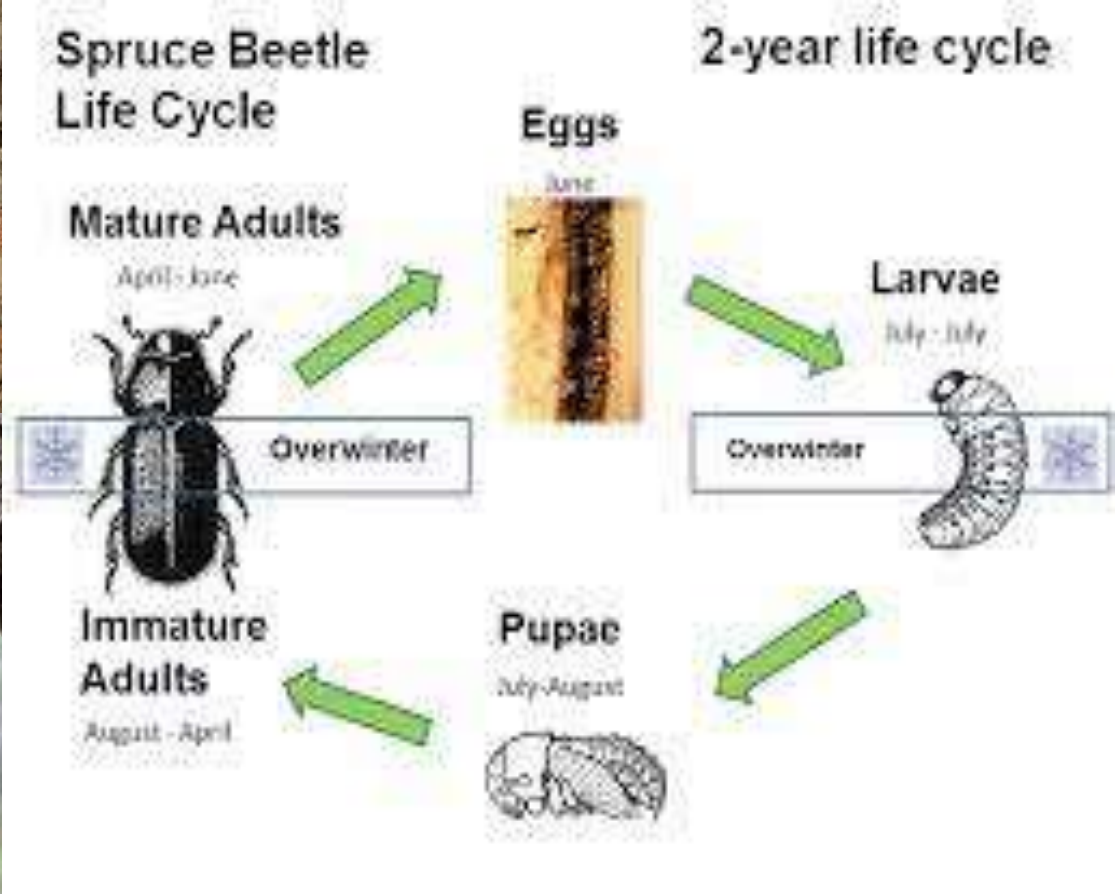
Infested Spruce beetle tree



Red boring dust



Pitch tubes



Adult Spruce Bark Beetle



Dead Spruce trees

SITUATION

Major Forest Disturbance and Spruce Stand Collapse

- Today it is evident that the SBB impacts are severe and far-ranging
- Action must be taken to protect our communities and to preserve the health of our forests into the future
- Selective timber harvest techniques can provide multiple benefits to our community and forested land both economically and environmentally

MASS TIMBER SALE PROJECT

- **Short Term Goals**

- Authorization for Timber Sales
- Initiate Active Forest Management - Utilize local labor
- Grant Exploration & Application

- **Long-Term Goals**

- Forest Management plan
- Cross-boundary Forest Health & Fire Resiliency
- Mandatory Reforestation
- Legacy Forestry infrastructure
- Sustainable market

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

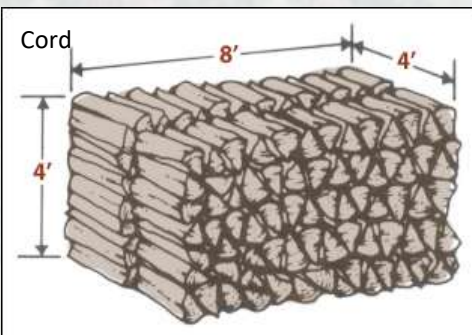
- 1. Utilize KPB's forest resources that are rapidly deteriorating due to this SBB forest health epidemic**
- 2. Reduce economic and ecological costs to Borough residents**
- 3. Improve quality of land for determining best and highest use for the Borough- sale/ classification**
- 4. Be a part of a Sustainable Forest Industry Development**
- 5. Reforest Borough Lands**

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

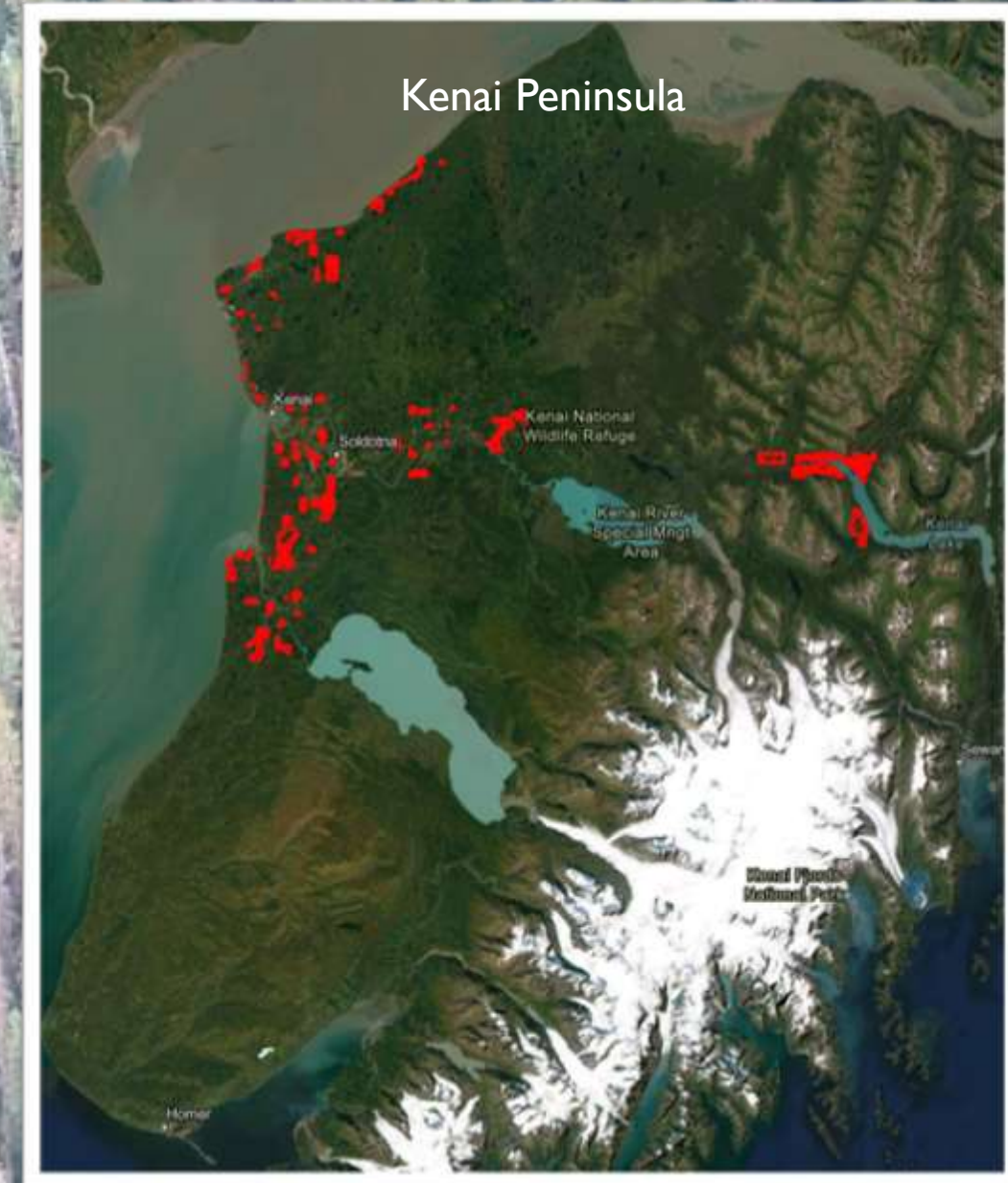
- 6. Improve fire resiliency and protect infrastructure**
- 7. Improve forest health**
- 8. Participate in cooperative cross-boundary management**
- 9. Maintain access for Borough residents and tourists**
- 10. Improve wildlife habitat quality**

KPB Managed Land

- In 2020, more than 150,000 acres affected by SBB on the Kenai Peninsula
- **~21,000 acres** of Forested Land between Cooper Landing, Kenai, Soldotna
- Mixed forest stands of birch, aspen, spruce
- The spruce volumes currently average:
 - 0.5- 1 merchantable cords per acre
 - 6- 20 cords of fuelwood per acre



Limited Forest Inventory data available



TIMBER VOLUME & VALUE

MERCHANTABLE TIMBER

21,000 acres x Avg 0.5 -1 cord/ acre=

~10,500 to 21,000 cords

Total Merchantable Volume

Avg value of white spruce sawlogs=

\$31.71/cord x Avg cord/acre=

~\$330,000 to \$666,000

Merchantable Timber Value

FUELWOOD

“Less than Merchantable”

21,000 acres x Avg 6-20 cords/ acre=

~126,000 to 420,000 cords

Total Fuelwood Volume

Avg value of white spruce fuelwood=

\$22.00/cord x Avg cord/Acre=

~\$2,770,000 to \$9,240,000

“Less than merchantable” Value

Timber value for the Landowner being lost to SBB

All Economic evaluations are estimates only

TIMBER VALUE

- Recent AK Timber Sales:
 - Spruce sawlogs = **\$31.71/ cord**
 - Spruce Fuelwood= **\$22.00/ cord**
- Currently:
 - Mat-Su Borough is currently conducting Timber Sales for **\$5/cord**
 - AK Division of Forestry Kenai/ Kodiak Area Sells **\$10/cord** of fuelwood
 - Chugach National Forest Sells Spruce logs for **\$5/cord**
- Significant reduction of up to **84%** in value of timber by not harvesting susceptible trees prior to infestation
- Profit Incentives for the Industry:
\$5/cord on the landscape, \$250/ cord in the marketplace

*All Economic evaluations are estimates only *

ASSETS NOW vs. LIABILITY LATER

- Service Contracts: Paying a contractor for stands to be thinned, as any apparent timber value has diminished
- Treatment rates vary case to case
 - Private Contractor: **\$450/acre**
 - USFS: **\$1800 /acre**
 - AK DOF: **\$2000/ acre**
- Loss of a Forest Ecosystem that provides imperative functions and services to Borough Residents



RISK

FIRE

- Loss of life
- Infrastructure loss
 - Roads, Utilities, Buildings
- Loss of forest resources/products
- Loss of forest industry jobs



2019 Swan Lake Fire on Sterling Highway

COST OF WILDLAND FIRE

- 2019 Swan Lake Fire Cost ~\$46 million
 - ~167,000 acres burned in high severity fire
 - ~1.7 million tons of wood total
- 2014 Funny River Fire Cost ~\$6.1 million
 - ~200,000 acres burned in high severity fire
 - ~2 million tons of wood total



2019 Swan Lake Fire

**Cost of timber sales < Cost of service contracts < Cost of fire response and potential infrastructure loss
OR Collapsed Forest for next Generation**

REFORESTATION

- History/ Background
 - AK Native Plant Materials Center historically grew seedlings
 - All seedlings were coming from British Columbia, Canada for past 5-10 years
 - Reforestation is relying on natural regeneration
 - 40-45 years for seedlings to even establish, if they ever do... lack of seed source and only 40% chance of reforestation through natural regeneration
- No/minimal funding, staffing, or infrastructure in AK for Native seedling cultivation
- HUGE potential market place
 - private landowners, USFS, AK DOF, Borough, etc.
- Replanting ensures renewable resources for the next generation

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Resource
Utilization
&
Industry
Development

Sustainable
Timber
Management

Forest
Management
Plan

KPB SBB
Mitigation/Forestry
Program
Logging Operations
Milling Operations
Fuelwood Operations
Reforestation Businesses
Slash Disposal & Biomass
Use
Carbon Credits

- Jobs
- Resource Utilization
- Market Expansion
- Industry Development

- **KPB SBB Mitigation/ Forestry Program**
 - Forester
 - Community Engagement/ Grants Specialist
 - Program Manager
- **Logging Operations**
 - Cutters/ Fellers
 - Equipment operators
 - Truck drivers
- **Small mill operations**
 - Dimensional lumber
- **Fuelwood operations**
 - Firewood
- **Reforestation - Native Tree Nursery Business Opportunity**
- **Slash Disposal/ Biomass Use**
 - Composting Facilities
 - Bio-char Facilities
- **Carbon Credits**
 - \$ per acre for preservation

Forest Management Plan

CROSS-BOUNDARY COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

- Planning & Action towards Forest Management
 - Community Wildfire Protection Plans
 - ALAH 5-Year Plan
 - Sterling Strategic Fuelbreak
 - Kenai Strategic Fuelbreak
 - Nikiski Strategic Fuelbreak
 - Soldotna Strategic Fuelbreak
 - Homer Strategic Fuelbreak

- Partners & Potential Partners
 - Kenai National Wildlife refuge
 - AK Division of Forestry
 - AK Department of Fish & Game
 - US Forest Service
 - Chugach National Forest
 - Chugachmuit
 - NRCS
 - Soil & Water Conservation Districts
 - Native Corporations
 - Private landowners
 - Industry Contractors



ORIGINAL SBB RESPONSE FUNDING REQUEST

- KPB submitted a \$35 million funding request to Senator Murkowski in April 2021
 - Not directly funded
- Using this structure to apply for individual grants.

Category	Subcategory	Spatial Scale/ Ownership	Timeframe/ Duration	FY 2022 Costs (thousands)	Total Costs (thousands)	Notes/ comments
Forest Management Plan Update	Contract Forester Consultation	KPB Lands	2 years	\$50	\$150	
	Interagency Partnership	Borough-wide	3 year	\$20	\$60	interagency forest management cooperation
Impact Assessment/ Identification	Remote Sensing/ Analysis	Borough-wide	1 year	\$100	\$100	use new imagery from May 2021
	Site-level survey/ marking	KPB Lands	2 years	\$150	\$300	mark and measure
Public Information	Outreach/ Education	Borough-wide	5 years	\$100	\$500	public outreach, fliers, workshops
Slash Management	KPB Sites	Borough-wide	5 years	\$400	\$2,000	managing public-facing disposal sites
	Solid Waste	Borough-wide	5 years	\$200	\$1,000	offset costs at Landfill
	Innovation	Borough-wide	3 years	\$300	\$2,000	Biochar, etc.
Wildland Fire Response Capacity Building	Equipment/ Training for FD's	Borough-wide	5 years	\$650	\$3,250	cooperate with FDs, VFDs, DOF
	Firecrew prepositioning/ project work	Borough-wide	5 years	\$500	\$2,500	Chugachmiut, and an additional crew?
Utility ROW Clearing	Assistance with severe problem areas	Borough-wide	5 years	\$300	\$3,000	cooperate with HEA, etc.
Roads Mitigation	Hazard tree removal	Borough-wide	5 years	\$400	\$2,000	cooperate with Roads Dept.
Industry Incentives/ Economic Development	Forest products manufacturing incentives		5 years	\$8,000		USFS has grants for innovative uses of forest resources
	Shipping/ Transport/ Logistics support		5 years		\$8,000	Coordinate with KPEDD
Private Landowner Assistance	Firewise Cost-share	Borough-wide	5 years	\$1,200	\$6,000	model after DOF's program, administered by John Winters
	Home Assessments	Borough-wide	5 years	\$50	\$250	firewise assessments, and forest stewardship advice
	Direct Assistance	Borough-wide		?	?	this would require a KPB fire-wise work crew
	Seedlings	Borough-wide	10 years	\$0	\$500	help private landowners re-plant, and give stewardship advice
Municipal Partners/ Pass Through	Resource sharing with cities	KPB cities	5 years	\$1,500	\$3,000	
	Local project funding	KPB cities	5 years	?	?	
KPB Lands	Inventory	KPB Lands	1 year	\$20	\$20	internal inventory
	Harvest Infrastructure	KPB Lands	2 years	\$3,000	\$4,500	roads to resources
	Salvage Harvests	KPB Lands	5 years	\$50	\$250	administrate low-value timber sales to rapidly get wood to markets
	Marketing/ Consultation	KPB Lands	2 years	\$25	\$50	explore international markets
	Maintenance/ Facilities/ Equipment	KPB Lands	5 years	\$200	\$1,000	tree removal around KPB schools, facilities, etc.
	Technical Treatments (contracted)	KPB Lands	5 years	\$500	\$2,500	pay for fuels mitigation on technically challenging parcels (like Tsalteshi)
Reforestation	Research Study (university collab)	Borough-wide	2 years	\$75	\$150	fund some graduate-level research on reforestation outcomes on Kenai Peninsula
	Seed Collection	Borough-wide	2 years	\$50	\$100	pending results from Research Study
	Propogation	Borough-wide	10 years	\$200	\$2,000	outsource this to Canada, Lower 48 facility (or develop in state capacity)
	Site Prep	KPB Lands	10 years	\$0	\$750	pending results from Research Study
	Planting	KPB Lands	10 years	\$0	\$750	pending results from Research Study
Programmatic Administration/ Staff (mini Incident Management Team)	Program Manager	Borough-wide	5 years	\$160	\$800	management background, CEO-type
	Grant Administrator	Borough-wide	5 years	\$120	\$600	Liaison with federal agencies, partners
	Forester	Borough-wide	10 years	\$140	\$1,400	Subject Matter Expert - local knowledge if possible
	Field Techs	Borough-wide	10 years	\$70	\$700	seasonal techs to collect cones, do site assessments, inspect timber disposals, etc.
	GIS Analyst	Borough-wide	5 years	\$120	\$600	inventory, progress tracking
	Administrative Assistant	Borough-wide	5 years	\$100	\$500	Finance/ accountability

Totals:

\$18,750

\$51,280

2022

overall

FEDERAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

- **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act:** Actively pursuing these funding opportunities to support our SBB Mitigation and Reforestation.
- **Grant Exploration**
 - BLM Wood Products & Forest Management \$25,000 per application
 - Forest Inventory and Forest Management Plan – inform our Land Management Plan
 - BLM Fuels Mitigation \$150,000 per application
 - Fuel mitigation projects

STATE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

- Capital Improvement Project Funds: SBB Timber Sales & Reforestation
 - The Kenai Peninsula Borough is seeking \$15,950,000 for the mitigation of Spruce Beetles and its effects.
 - 21,000 acres targeted for Timber sales, Technical Fuel Treatments, and/or reforestation

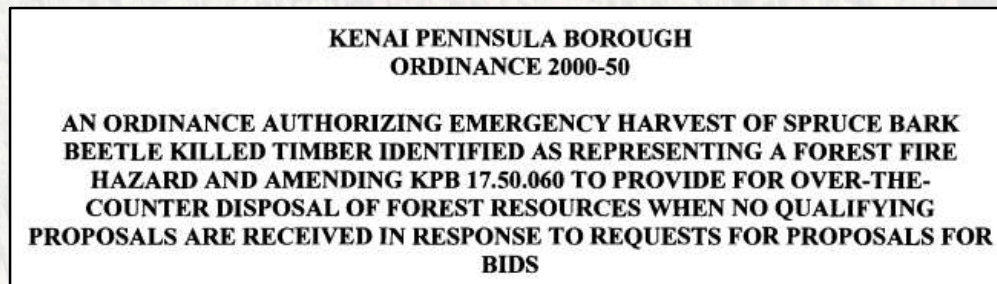
CODE OF ORDINANCES:

CHAPTER 17

- 17.08.010 Authority to Dispose of Forest Resources
 - The mayor is authorized to negotiate with private individuals or firms for the **salvage or other harvest of dead and mature timber** of commercial value upon borough-owned or borough-selected lands.
- 17.10.210 Materials and forest resources – commercial quantities
 - The mayor is authorized to negotiate at the current market value the sale of material and forest resources from **lands classified as resource development or resource management**.
- 17.50.010 Forest Management Plan
 - The forest management plan shall include the following: the borough's **most current inventory of forest resources** on borough patented lands and final approved lands.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

- Ordinance 2000-50



- New Ordinance Authorizing Forest Management is needed
 - Any land classification
 - Broad prescription types for multiple management objectives
 - Affected areas identified - parcels/ units
 - Authorize Timber Sales
- Public Process
 - APC Meetings → Planning Commission Public Hearings → Assembly Public Hearings

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & MEETING SCHEDULE

2/15	KPB Admin Building	Assembly Meeting Preliminary Project Introduction	Project Presentation
2/18	N/A	Media Release	Public Notice of Project, Engagement, & Meetings
3/2	Kenai River Center	1 st SBB TSs & Reforestation Open House	Presentation followed by Informal Open House
3/9	Kenai River Center	Timber Industry	Presentation followed by Informal Open House
3/16	Kenai River Center	ALAH Spring Meeting	Meeting with Round-robin agency updates and special presentations
3/16	Zoom	Kalifornsky APC Meeting	Presentation and Introduction of Ordinance
3/22	Kenai River Center	2 nd SBB TSs & Reforestation Open House	Presentation followed by Informal Open House
4/11	Zoom	Planning Commission- Drafted Ordinance	Presentation and Introduction of Ordinance with APC input
5/3	KPB Assembly Chambers	Assembly Introduction	Introduction of Ordinance with PC input
Unknown	Zoom	Funny River APC	Ordinance Intro & Hearing
5/4	Zoom	Kalifornsky APC	Ordinance Intro & Hearing
5/5	Zoom	Moose Pass APC	Ordinance Intro & Hearing
5/4	Zoom	Cooper Landing APC	Ordinance Intro & Hearing
5/9	KPB Assembly Chambers	Planning Commission	Ordinance Hearing
5/17	KPB Assembly Chambers	Assembly Hearing #1	Ordinance Hearing
6/13	KPB Assembly Chambers	Planning Commission	Ordinance Hearing
6/21	KPB Assembly Chambers	Assembly Hearing #2	Decision/Action

TIMELINE



Thank you!

Marcus Mueller
Land Management Officer
907-714-2205
mmueller@kpb.us



Dakota Truitt
Land Management Agent
907-714-2211
dtruitt@kpb.us

Introduced by:	Mayor
Date:	02/01/22
Hearing:	02/15/22
Action:	
Vote:	

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-19-36**

**AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING \$78,978.78 TO THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT
FUND FOR THE LOOKOUT DRIVE UTILITY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT**

WHEREAS, KPB 5.35 provides authority for creating and financing utility special assessment districts for utility line extensions; and

WHEREAS, a petition has been received requesting the formation of a special assessment district in the Diamond Ridge area for construction of a natural gas mainline; and

WHEREAS, on February 15, 2022, the assembly _____ Resolution 2022-____ to form the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District and proceed with the improvement; and

WHEREAS, financing is necessary to complete the administrative requirements of the ordinance and regulations; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to KPB 5.10.040(A)(13) the Kenai Peninsula Borough may invest in special assessment districts; and

WHEREAS, the estimated total cost of the project of \$78,978.78 is to be provided as an investment by the general fund which will be repaid with interest by assessments on the parcels within the district;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That the amount of \$78,978.78 is authorized to be advanced to the assessment fund from the general fund and appropriated into Account No. 842.94912.LOOKD.49999 for the Lookout Drive Utility Natural Gas Line project.

SECTION 2. That the special assessment fund shall repay the full amount with interest to the general fund through payments made on the special assessments levied.

SECTION 3. That the appropriations made in this ordinance are of project length nature and as such do not lapse at the end of any particular fiscal year.

SECTION 4. That this ordinance is effective immediately upon its enactment.

**ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY
OF * 2022.**

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Finance Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor *CP*

FROM: Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director *BH*

DATE: January 20, 2022

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2021-19- 36, Appropriating \$78,978.78 to the Special Assessment Fund for the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (Mayor)

A petition has been received requesting the formation of a special assessment district for installing a natural gas mainline in the Diamond Ridge area. This petition process is the first step of the process. A resolution is scheduled to be heard at the February 15, 2022, assembly meeting to authorize the formation of the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (Lookout Drive USAD).

The second step in the process is this ordinance that will appropriate the necessary funds should the assembly approve the project with adoption of the resolution to form the Lookout Drive USAD and proceed with the improvement. The third and final step in the legislative process will be an ordinance of assessment following the completion of the project.

In order for the assembly to consider the formation, KPB 5.35.107(C)(a) and (b) requires petition signatures of at least 60% of the owners of record of the parcels subject to assessment in the proposed USAD; and, the signatures of owners of at least 60% in value of the property to be benefited. Owners of record of 77.18% percent of the parcels within the proposed USAD and owners of 80.18% in value of the property to be benefited have signed the petition.

The total cost of the Lookout Drive USAD is estimated to be \$78,978.78. This ordinance appropriates \$78,978.78 to the special assessment fund as an interfund loan from the Borough General Fund. The loan will be repaid through assessments levied on property located within the Lookout Drive USAD, which may be paid in ten annual installments. Billings will include an interest charge equal to the


January 20, 2022

Page -2-

Re: O2021-19- 36

published prime rate in effect at the time of the loan plus 2%. The prime rate is currently 3.25%. If it remains unchanged through project completion, residents of the USAD will be charged an interest rate of 5.25% (3.25 + 2%). This is the same formula used to determine the rate of interest on the interfund loans used to finance other USAD and RIAD projects. Penalties are not imposed for accelerated payments.

If for any reason the USAD is not formed, the loan will not be made and the General Fund will absorb administrative costs that exceed the \$1,000 filing fee received with the petition.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS VERIFIED	
Acct. No.	<u>100.27910</u>
Amount	<u>\$78,978.78</u>
By: 	Date: <u>1/18/2022</u>

Introduced by: Mayor
Date: 02/01/22
Hearing: 02/15/22
Action:
Vote:

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2022-03**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE 2021-19-30
RELATING TO THE STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE GRANT**

WHEREAS, Ordinance 2021-19-30 accepted and appropriated the funds from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant with an effective date of October 26, 2021; and

WHEREAS, after further review of expenditures related to the grant, there are expenditures that could be applied up to July 1, 2021 that are reimbursable through the grant; and

WHEREAS, modification of the effective date is required in order to apply the qualified expenditures upon approval of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That Section 4 of Ordinance 2021-19-30 is amended, as follows:

SECTION 4: Upon approval of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the granting agency, this ordinance shall become effective retroactively on [OCTOBER 26] July 1, 2021.

SECTION 2. This ordinance is effective immediately upon enactment.

**ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY
OF * 2022.**

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough Community & Fiscal Projects

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayo *CP*

FROM: Rachel Chaffee, Community & Fiscal Projects Manager *RC*

DATE: January 20, 2022

RE: Ordinance 2022-03, Amending the Effective Date of Ordinance 2021-19-30 Relating to the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant (Mayor)

Ordinance 2021-19-30 accepted and appropriated funds from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant with an effective date of October 26, 2021.

Upon review of expenditures related to the grant, there are expenditures that could be applied up to July 1, 2021 that are reimbursable through the grant.

A modification of the effective date is required in order to apply the qualified expenditures subject to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's approval.

Introduced by:	Mayor
Date:	12/07/21
Hearing:	01/04/22
Action:	Enacted as Amended
Vote:	9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-19-30**

**AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING AND APPROPRIATING THE REMAINING
BALANCE OF \$255,854.84 FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY'S STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
GRANT, AND APPROPRIATING \$5,117.10 FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE FEE ON
BEHALF OF WESTERN EMERGENCY SERVICE AREA**

WHEREAS, the Western Emergency Service Area ("WESA") is committed to recruiting new volunteer firefighters and retaining existing members in order to best protect and serve the service area; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") provides an annual application through the Assistance to Firefighters, "Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response" grant (SAFER), which assists fire departments with funding for operations and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Ninilchik Emergency Services was the original recipient of the 2018 SAFER award in the amount of \$298,650 to promote recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters; and

WHEREAS, DHS approved the amendment request transferring the \$255,854.84 balance of the 2018 SAFER grant to WESA; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Resolution 2013-022 an administrative fee of 2% of the grant amount will be charged to the service area for "grants and projects that do not allow an indirect cost to be charged" and is available in the WESA fund balance; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting held January 13, 2021, the WESA Board recommended grant acceptance; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the borough to receive these funds for the purpose of completing the SAFER program objectives;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI
PENINSULA BOROUGH:**

SECTION 1. The mayor is authorized to accept a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in the amount of \$255,854.84 for promoting the recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters in Western Emergency Service Area, and is authorized to execute a grant agreement and any other documents deemed necessary to accept and expend the grant funds and to fulfill the intent and purpose of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. That funds in the amount of \$260,971.94 are appropriated as follows:


\$255,854.84 to account number 209.51410.SAFR2.49999 project account number for the SAFER grant program; and

\$5,117.10 from the WESA Operating Fund fund balance account number 209.27910 to account 209.51410.SAFR2.61990 for the administrative service fee account.


SECTION 3. That due to the length and nature of this project, the appropriations established through this ordinance shall not lapse at the end of any particular fiscal year.

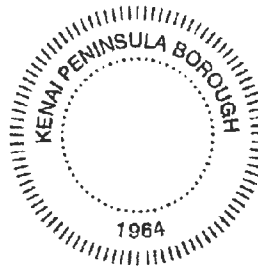
SECTION 4. This ordinance shall become effective retroactively on October 26, 2021.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2022.


Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:


John Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk



Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Derkevorkian, Ecklund, Elam, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson

No: None

Absent: None

Introduced by:
Date:
Action:
Vote:

Mayor
02/15/22

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2022-005**

**A RESOLUTION TO FORM THE LOOKOUT DRIVE UTILITY SPECIAL
ASSESSMENT DISTRICT AND PROCEED WITH THE IMPROVEMENT OF A
NATURAL GAS MAIN LINE EXTENSION**

- WHEREAS,** Kenai Peninsula Borough Code (KPB) Chapter 5.35 authorizes the formation of utility special assessment districts within the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and
- WHEREAS,** an application for a petition to form a utility special assessment district (“USAD”) was received from the property owners within the proposed district; and
- WHEREAS,** on November 4, 2021, the Mayor approved the Administrative Review of the Petition Report, pursuant to KPB 5.35.105 requirements, for the formation of the Lookout Drive USAD for construction of a natural gas main line; and
- WHEREAS,** KPB 5.35.107(C) requires signatures of the owners of record of (a) at least 60 percent of the total number of parcels subject to assessment within the proposed district and (b) at least 60 percent in value of the property to be benefited, in order to be considered by the assembly for formation; and
- WHEREAS,** the owners of record of 77.78 percent of the total number of parcels, and 80.18 percent in value of the properties to be benefited, have signed the petition; and
- WHEREAS,** the petition was submitted timely by the sponsor on December 3, 2021, and on December 6, 2021, the borough clerk determined that the petition received bears sufficient signatures meeting the signature thresholds as required by KPB 5.35.107, and acknowledged receipt of a filing fee for \$1,000 as required by KPB 5.35.030(D); and
- WHEREAS,** the borough clerk gave notice of the public hearing for this resolution by certified mail, return receipt requested, mailed not less than 35 days before the date of the hearing, to each record owner of a parcel in the proposed district; and
- WHEREAS,** the borough clerk gave additional notice, by publication, once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the borough, with the first publication appearing not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing; and

WHEREAS, more than 35 days have passed since the mailing of the notice of the public hearing to each record owner of a parcel in the proposed district, and _____ (___) written objection to the necessity of formation of the district has been filed with the borough clerk; and

WHEREAS, KPB 5.35.110(A) requires the mayor to prepare for assembly consideration a resolution to form the special assessment district and proceed with the improvement, and to submit with the resolution a copy of the petition as described in KPB 5.35.107(A);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough (“Borough”) shall form the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District and the mayor is authorized to proceed with the construction of the improvement in accordance with the provisions of KPB Chapter 5.35, and negotiate and execute such documents as are determined to be in the best interests of the Borough to accomplish this project.

SECTION 2. That pursuant to the requirements of KPB 5.35.110, this resolution is supported by the mayor's report, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 3. That the proposed Lookout Drive USAD is necessary and should be made and is hereby formed, and the Borough shall proceed with the construction of an extension of Enstar’s natural gas main line to a district encompassing 18 benefited parcels in the area of Diamond Ridge, beginning at the intersection of Walter Thomas Road and Ridge Circle, north and including all of Lookout Drive.

SECTION 4. That the boundaries of the USAD for the natural gas main line set forth in the district map as mayor’s report Exhibit 1, page 15, and the properties legally described in the Estimate Assessment Roll as mayor’s report Exhibit 1, page 17, are hereby approved as comprising the USAD.

SECTION 5. That the estimated cost of the project of \$78,978.78, which includes direct costs of \$71,719.00 and KPB Administrative costs of \$7,259.78, is approved.

SECTION 6. That the attached Estimate Assessment Roll, mayor’s report Exhibit 1, page 17, which includes properties within the district to be properly included and subject to an assessment of \$4,387.71 per parcel for the improvement, is incorporated by reference herein and adopted.

SECTION 7. That the mayor is authorized to negotiate and execute such documents as are determined to be in the best interests of the Borough to proceed with construction of the improvement and to accomplish this project.

SECTION 8. That the borough clerk shall cause a copy of this resolution and the estimated assessment roll to be recorded in the District Recorder's office for the State of Alaska at Kenai.

SECTION 9. That this resolution is effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Assessing Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayor *CP*
Adeena Wilcox, Director of Assessing *aw*

FROM: Marie Payfer, Special Assessment Coordinator *MP*

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Resolution 2022-005, To Form the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District and Proceed with the Improvement of a Natural Gas Main Line Extension (Mayor)

MAYOR'S REPORT

Property owners in the proposed Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (USAD) have worked with the borough administration to form the proposed USAD. Pursuant to the requirements of KPB 5.35.105, on November 4, 2021, the Mayor approved the administrative review of the petition report approving the petition for formation of this USAD prior to its circulation among benefited property owners (see Exhibit 1).

This resolution to form the Lookout Drive USAD and proceed with the improvement approves the formation of the district and authorizes the mayor to proceed with the construction of the improvement. This is the first step in a three-step process requiring assembly action for the Lookout Drive USAD: 1) resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement; 2) ordinance of appropriation of funds; and, 3) ordinance of assessment.

KPB 5.35.107(C) requires that the petition must contain the signatures of (a) the owners of record of at least 60% of the total number of parcels subject to assessment within the proposed district; and, (b) the owners of at least 60% in value of the property to be benefited, in order to be considered by the assembly for formation.

A completed petition for the formation of the Lookout Drive USAD was received by the Assessing Department on December 3, 2021. On December 6, 2021, the Borough Clerk certified the petition with 14 of 18 property owners, 77.78%, supporting the proposed district (see Exhibit 2, Certification of Petition), and with

Page -2-

Date: February 3, 2022

RE: Resolution 2022-005

80.18% of the value of the district (see Exhibit 1, estimate assessment roll, page 17). Additionally, the Borough Clerk sent all required notices to the property owners and published the required information concerning the proposed district as required by Borough code.

The resolution is supported by the exhibits listed herein which provide the documentation required by code to support forming this USAD and proceeding with construction.

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.110(A), the mayor shall prepare for the assembly's consideration a resolution to form the special assessment district and proceed with the improvement. The mayor shall submit to the assembly with the resolution the following information, all of which is detailed in the referenced Exhibits to this memo.

- 1) The administrative review of the petition report prepared by Borough staff under KPB 5.35.105, updated to account for any change in information, see Exhibit 1. The administrative review of the petition report includes (see Exhibit 1) the following exhibits:
 - a) Petition Signature Page (see Exhibit 1, pages 5 & 6);
 - b) Petition Report (see Exhibit 1, page 7);
 - c) The Petition Information Sheet which provided a description of the proposed improvement, and a description of the limitations on withdrawing a petition signature under KPB 5.35.107(E) (see Exhibit 1, pages 9 to 11);
 - d) Enstar's letter of commitment to support the 2022 construction of the extension and a written estimate of the total cost of construction, with attached engineer's map, dated September 8, 2021 (see Exhibit 1, pages 13 & 14);
 - e) A map of the proposed USAD district and boundaries (see Exhibit 1, page 15);
 - f) The estimate assessment roll spreadsheet which provides the total estimated cost of the improvement, the name of the record owner of each parcel, the tax parcel number of each parcel, the legal description of each parcel, the assessed valuation of each parcel, the estimate of the amount to be assessed to each parcel, the status of tax payments, if there are other special assessment liens against any of the parcels in the proposed district, and the description of any benefited

Page -3-

Date: February 3, 2022

RE: Resolution 2022-005

parcel that exceed the assessment-to-value ratio set forth in KPB 5.35.070(C). (see Exhibit 1, page 17);

- g) Written comments timely received per KPB 5.35.030(E)(5), including any objections from parcel owners regarding inclusion of their property district. (See Exhibit 1, page 20);
 - h) A memorandum from the Finance Director stating the method of financing, interest rate to be paid, and setting forth the number and frequency of payments (see Exhibit 1, pages 21 & 22);
- 2) Certification of Petition, Lookout Drive USAD, dated December 6, 2021, see Exhibit 2.

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The total project is estimated to cost is \$78,978.78. This includes direct costs of \$71,719.00 and indirect KPB administrative costs of \$7,259.78. There are total of 18 benefited parcels within this district.

KPB 5.35.090 requires the method of assessment shall be an allocation of costs on a per parcel basis so that each benefited parcel is charged an equal amount. The per-parcel cost is estimated to be \$4,387.71. Equal allocation is reasonable because the immediate benefit of being able to connect a service line to the main line is the same for all parcels.

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.070(C), in no case may a property be assessed an amount in excess of 50% of the fair market value of the property; and, per 5.35.070(D), in no case may a special assessment district be approved for formation where properties which will bear more than 10% of the estimated costs of the improvement are delinquent in payment of borough property taxes. Within this project there are zero properties that exceed the 50% limitation, and zero properties which are delinquent in payment of real property taxes. Additionally, pursuant to KPB 5.35.105(A)(4)(g), there are no other special assessment liens against any of the parcels in the proposed district.

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.105(B), the mayor shall exclude from the proposed district any real property, or any interest in real property, that is not directly benefited by the improvement due to the physical characteristics of a benefited property. For this district, there were zero properties owners who requested consideration to exclude their respective property from the assessment.

Page -4-

Date: February 3, 2022

RE: Resolution 2022-005

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.030(E), the legal description of parcels within the proposed district as of the date the mayor approves the petition report will be used to determine assessments per KPB 5.35.070(B). Any action to replat parcels within the proposed district shall be completed and recorded before the date the mayor approves the petition report.

Additionally, per KPB 5.35.070(A), in the event a property owner seeks to subdivide a benefited parcel after the date of the mayor's approval of the petition report, the property owner shall be required to prepay estimated costs if the final assessment has not been determined, prior to approval of the final plat pursuant to KPB 20.60.030. The mayor approved the petition on November 4, 2021. There is one parcel within this district (PIN 173-151-12) with a pending subdivision. On December 21, 2021, the owner of record paid the full estimated assessment of \$4,387.71. This information is presented on the Estimated Assessment Roll spreadsheet, Exhibit 1, page 17. As of February 3, 2022, the final plat is still pending approval.

This matter is now presented to the assembly for approval to proceed with the project. Any objections received will be provided to the assembly on the hearing date.

Your consideration of this resolution is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Assessing Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor

FROM: Adeena Wilcox, Director of Assessing *AW*
Marie Payfer, Special Assessment Coordinator *MP*

DATE: November 4, 2021

RE: Administrative Review of the Petition Report for the Lookout Drive Utility
Special Assessment District (USAD)

Review Period: Thursday, November 4, 2021, through Friday, November 19, 2021

RECEIVED
NOV 04 2021
KPB ASSESSING DEP

In accordance with KPB Code Chapter 5.35, a petition application has been submitted for formation of a utility special assessment district in the community of Diamond Ridge. Known as the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (hereinafter "USAD"), the proposed main line route will begin north of the intersection of Walter Thomas Road and Ridge Circle, and includes all of Lookout Drive. The project would benefit 18 parcels.

The attached Petition Report, and associated exhibits, is provided to the mayor for consideration and approval. Pursuant to 5.35.105(C), the mayor will consider the petition report for the proposed USAD and make a final determination to approve or to acquire additional or amended information not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days from the date the assessing department mailed notices to the affected property owners to allow for the comment period as described in KPB 5.35.030(E).

The notices were mailed out to the affected property owners on Tuesday, September 21, 2021; therefore, the mayor may consider the petition report **not earlier than Thursday November 4, 2021, and not later than Friday, November 19, 2021.**

Your review and approval of the proposed petition report is hereby requested so that the sponsor may pursue the signatures of owners of property within the approved boundaries. If sufficient signatures are obtained and the completed petition certified, the project may move forward with assembly approval of the resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement. The sponsor hopes for this to occur no later than the first Assembly meeting in June of 2022 (TBD), to stay on schedule to meet the utility company's deadline of June 15, 2022, for assembly approval to form the district, and to allow for construction of the proposed project during the 2022 construction season.

SECTION 1. IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL:

On September 8, 2021, the utility company, Enstar Natural Gas Company, submitted a letter of approval for the proposed natural gas main line extension and a written estimate of the utility's estimated cost of constructing the extension. The sponsor was informed of the total estimated cost for this project. On September 13, 2021, the sponsor provided the assessing department with written notice of intent to

Page -2-

Date: November 4, 2021

To: Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor

RE: Admin Review of the Petition Report – Lookout Drive USAD

proceed with administrative review of the petition report, and has submitted a non-refundable filing fee as established in the most current Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. Pursuant to KPB 5.35.03(E), the assessing department mailed notices of the proposed USAD to all parcel owners in the proposed district on September 21, 2021.

The project proposes to install a natural gas line of approximately 2,520 lineal feet of 2-inch pipe. The total project cost for a 2022 construction is estimated at **\$78,978.78**, which includes Enstar's 2022 standard construction cost of \$71,719 (based on \$28.46 per lineal foot), plus the Kenai Peninsula Borough administrative cost of \$7,259.78. The allocated cost per-parcel is estimated to be **\$4,387.71** for each of the 18 benefited parcels. This project does not require additional Non-Standard construction cost items. If the project is approved by the assembly by June 15, 2022, Enstar will attempt to construct the project in 2022. If the project is delayed beyond that date, another engineering estimate will be required with updated construction costs for the proposed year of construction.

SECTION 2. RESTRICTIONS ON FORMATION:

Pursuant to 5.35.070(B), the legal description of parcels within the proposed district as of the date of the mayor's approval of the petition report under KPB 5.35.105 will establish the parcels for assessment. No subdivision, reversion of acreage, or lot line adjustment will be recognized for USAD assessment purposes after the mayor's approval of the petition report. Additionally, KPB 5.35.030(E)(4), requires "any action to replat parcels within the proposed district shall be completed and recorded before the date the mayor approves the petition report under KPB 5.35.105(C)".

Currently, one parcel within the boundary of this proposed district is in the process of subdividing: parcel 173-151-12, preliminary plat "Bluff Point Subdivision Curry Addition". If the final plat is approved and recorded prior to the date of the mayor's approval of the petition report, the number of parcels within this district and the cost per parcel will be adjusted to reflect one additional benefited parcel. Additionally, the legal description and new parcel numbers will be updated prior to the assessing department providing the final petition to the sponsor for distribution.

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.070 restrictions on formation, in no case may a property be assessed an amount in excess of 50% of the fair market value of the property, and a special assessment district may not be approved where properties which will bear more than 10% of the estimated costs of the improvement are subject to unpaid, past-due borough property taxes.

Within this proposed district, there are zero parcels that exceed the 50% assessment-to-value limitation, and there are zero parcels which are delinquent in payment of the 2021 property taxes. In addition, there are no other special assessment liens against any of the parcels in the proposed district, and there is no one owner who owns more than 40% of the total number of parcels to be benefited.

SECTION 3. KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH OWNED PROPERTY:

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.107(C)(6), the mayor shall be the designee for signing any petition when borough land is part of the proposed district. When the mayor abstains from participating in the petition signature process, the total number of parcels within the district, for the purpose of calculating the signature thresholds, shall be reduced by the number of parcels owned by the borough within the proposed district.

Within this proposed district, there are zero benefited parcels which are currently owned by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Lookout Drive USAD

Date: November 4, 2021

To: Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor

RE: Admin Review of the Petition Report – Lookout Drive USAD

SECTION 4. PUBLIC COMMENTS – EXCLUSION REQUESTS

Public Comments: The assessing department has received one (1) written comment regarding the proposed project from a member of the public, Claire Donahue. This email/letter is included as public comment.

Exclusion Requests: Pursuant to KPB 5.35.105(B), the mayor shall exclude from the proposed district any real property, or any interest in real property, that is not directly benefited by the improvement. If a property owner claims the physical characteristics of his or her property make it legally impermissible, physically impossible, or financially infeasible to develop or improve it in a manner that would enable the property to benefit from the proposed improvement, the property owner has the burden of demonstrating that the property has such physical characteristics and therefore cannot benefit from the proposed improvement. Any property which is excluded from the district will “not receive the benefit of the improvement and will not be subject to the assessment”, per KPB 5.35.110 (E)(4).

Within this proposed district, there are zero property owners objecting to their parcel's inclusion in the proposed district.

SECTION 5. PETITION REPORT AND EXHIBITS:

The following list of exhibits to the Petition Report support and are incorporated by reference as follows:

1. **Petition Information Sheet** describes the proposed improvement, including the total estimated project cost, and the estimated cost per parcel; provides a statement notifying the property owners to contact the applicable utility for any additional costs that may be required to utilize the improvement; provides notification that any costs to connect individual parcels to the main improvement are not included in the assessment; and contains notice of restrictions and requirements regarding the withdrawal of signatures on a petition;
2. **Enstar's commitment letter** to support the 2022 construction of the extension and a written estimate of the total cost of construction, dated September 8, 2021. If the assembly approves the resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement on or before June 15, 2022, Enstar will construct the project in 2022; however, if the project is delayed and is constructed in 2023, the rate will increase to an undetermined 2023 construction rate;
3. **a map** of the proposed USAD district and boundaries;
4. **estimate assessment roll** spreadsheet contains the total estimated cost of the improvement, the name of the record owner of each parcel, tax parcel number, legal description, assessed valuation, the estimate of the amount to be assessed to each parcel, whether there are other special assessment liens against any of the parcels in the proposed district, and a description of any parcels that violate the restrictions listed in KPB 5.35.0740(C) or (D); and
5. **memo from the Finance Director** stating the method of financing, interest rate to be paid, and setting forth the number and frequency of payments.

SECTION 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW:

KPB chapter 5.35.105(C) stipulates the mayor will consider the petition report and make a final determination to approve the report or to require additional or amended information not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days from the date the assessing department mails notice to affected property owners under KPB 5.35.030(E), and that upon the mayor's approval, at least one copy of the petition report shall be

Lookout Drive USAD

Page -4-

Date: November 4, 2021

To: Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor

RE: Admin Review of the Petition Report – Lookout Drive USAD

provided to the sponsor for distribution to pursue the signatures of owners of property within the approved boundaries.

District Sponsor information:

Herman Lin	8015 Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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Your review and approval of the proposed petition report is hereby requested so that the sponsor may proceed to pursue the signatures of owners of the property within the approved boundaries and continue the process to request assembly approval to form the district and proceed with the improvement.

Review period: not earlier than November 4, 2021; and no later than November 19, 2021

ACTION ITEMS:

☐ Additional Information is Required: _____

☒ Petition Report, as submitted, is hereby:

☒ APPROVED

☐ DENIED

X



Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor

11/04/2021

Date

RECEIVED
NOV 04 2021
KPB ASSESSING DEPT

Lookout Drive USAD

PETITION SIGNATURE PAGE
LOOKOUT DRIVE - USAD

NOTICE TO PETITION SIGNERS:

- 1. Signed petition pages **must be returned to the SPONSOR(S)** by: _____
- 2. Signatures must be in ink and dated.
- 3. **See back of this page for important deadline for signatures and signature requirements.**
- 4. **Your signature(s) represents a vote in favor of the project for the parcel listed below.** You must sign and date your approval for each parcel you own which is included within the district. A signature on a petition may be withdrawn only by written notice from the signer submitted to the assessing department *prior* to the final filing of the petition signatures by the sponsor. A withdrawal is effective only if notice of the withdrawal is submitted before the completed petition is filed, per KPB 5.35.107(E). This does not preclude the property owner(s) from filing a written objection to the necessity of the formation of the district as provided in KPB 5.35.110(D).
- 5. This Petition consists of the following:
 - This Petition Signature Page; and
 - The Petition Report, and includes the following exhibits:
 - 1) Petition Information Sheet;
 - 2) Enstar’s commitment letter to support the 2022 construction of the extension and a written estimate of the total cost of construction, dated September 8, 2021. If the assembly approves the resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement on or before June 15, 2022, Enstar will construct the project in 2022; however, if the project is delayed and is constructed in 2023, the rate will increase to an undetermined 2023 construction rate;
 - 3) a map of the geographic area encompassing the benefited parcels;
 - 4) estimate assessment roll: a spreadsheet which provides the total estimated cost of the improvement and estimated amount to be assessed to each parcel; the name of the owner(s) of record, parcel number, legal description, and total assessed value for each parcel in the proposed district; whether there are other special assessment liens against any of the parcels; and the description of any parcel which violates the restrictions regarding maximum lien limits or real property tax delinquencies; and
 - 5) a memo from the Finance Director stating the method of financing, interest rate to be paid and setting forth the number and frequency of payments.

6. RETURN COMPLETED SIGNATURE PAGE TO USAD SPONSORS:

Herman Lin	8015 Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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THE OWNER(S) OF RECORD, BY HIS/HER SIGNATURE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE/SHE HAS HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO READ THE DOCUMENTS COMPRISING THE PETITION REPORT LISTED IN #5 ABOVE AND APPROVES THE PROPOSED THE UTILITY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Owner(s) of Record

Parcel No.: _____
Assessed Value: _____
Legal: _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Petition Signature Page

In order for the sponsor to meet the deadline for signature of the completed petition:

It is important to coordinate the timing of the distribution of the petitions to the property owners, and the signing & collection of the completed petitions signature pages.

KPB 5.35.107(B): Deadline for Signature. Completed petition signature pages must be filed with the assessing department within 45 days of the date the assessing department distributes the petitions to the sponsor.

IMPORTANT: Contact the USAD sponsors directly regarding the deadline for signatures:

Herman Lin	8015 Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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KPB 5.35.107(C): Signature requirements. The petition must contain the signatures of **(a)** the owners of record of at least 60% of the total number of parcels subject to assessment within the proposed district; and **(b)** the owners of record of at least 60% in value of the property to be benefited, in order to be considered by the assembly for formation.

1. Multiple owners: When a parcel is owned by more than one person or entity, signatures for each record owner are required in order for the parcel to count towards the signature thresholds. All signatures shall be consistent with the requirements listed in KPB 5.35.107(C)(2) – (6), as applicable [if the joint owner is deceased a copy of the death certificate must be provided]. The following are those requirements:
2. Signature by Proxy: Signatures by proxy will not be accepted by the clerk.
3. Power of Attorney: The signature of a power of attorney will only be accepted by the borough if the signature is accompanied by a copy of the Power of Attorney document providing authority for such signatures.
4. Business entities:
 - a. *Corporations:* Where a parcel is owned by a corporation, the petition shall be signed by two individuals, one of whom is the chairman of the board, the president, or the vice president, and the other of whom is the secretary or treasurer, or by another person or persons who have been given authority via corporate resolution.
 - b. *Limited liability companies:* Where a parcel is owned by a LLC, the petition must be signed by a member if the LLC is member-managed, or by the manager, if a manager has been designated.
 - c. *Other business owners:* Where a parcel is owned by another type of business entity, only those persons who have signatory authority to bind the business entity under Alaska Statutes may sign the petition as owner.
5. Trusts: Where a parcel is owned by a trust, only the trustee may sign as the property owner. If there are co-trustees, a majority must sign the petition in order for the parcel to count towards the signature thresholds unless otherwise provided in the trust document. The signature of the trustee(s) shall be accepted by the clerk if it is accompanied by a complete copy of the trust document.
 - [A *Certificate of Trust* which complies with AS 13.36.079 may be submitted in lieu of the entire trust document. **WARNING:** owners should consult with an attorney to advise them if the *Certificate of Trust* complies with AS 13.36.079, or assist them in preparing a *Certificate of Trust*.]

KPB 5.35.107(E): Signature withdrawal. A signature on a petition may be withdrawn only by written notice from the signer submitted to the assessing department prior to the final filing of the petition signatures by the sponsor. A withdrawal is effective only if notice of the withdrawal is submitted before the filing of the completed petition.

PETITION REPORT

LOOKOUT DRIVE

UTILITY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT (USAD)

In accordance with KPB Code Chapter 5.35, a petition application has been submitted for formation of a utility special assessment district in the community of Diamond Ridge. Known as the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (hereinafter "USAD"), the proposed main line route will begin north of the intersection of Walter Thomas Road and Ridge Circle, and includes all of Lookout Drive. A map showing the parcels to be assessed is attached to the Petition Report as Exhibit 3. The project would benefit 18 parcels.

The project proposes to install a natural gas line of approximately 2,520 lineal feet of 2-inch pipe. The total project cost for a 2022 construction is estimated at **\$78,978.78**, which includes Enstar's 2022 standard construction cost of \$71,719 (based on \$28.46 per lineal foot), plus the Kenai Peninsula Borough administrative cost of \$7,259.78. The allocated cost per-parcel is estimated to be **\$4,387.71** for each of the 18 benefited parcels. This project does not require additional Non-Standard construction cost items. If the project is approved by the assembly by June 15, 2022, Enstar will attempt to construct the project in 2022. If the project is delayed beyond that date, another engineering estimate will be required with updated construction costs for the proposed year of construction. See Petition Report Exhibit #2, Enstar's commitment letter and written estimate.

This Petition Report is supported by the attached exhibits:

- 1) **Petition Information Sheet** describes the proposed improvement, including the total estimated project cost, and the estimated cost per parcel; provides a statement notifying the property owners to contact the applicable utility for any additional costs that may be required to utilize the improvement; provides notification that any costs to connect individual parcels to the main improvement are not included in the assessment; and contains notice of restrictions and requirements regarding the withdrawal of signatures on a petition; and important information about the petition process and payment options;
- 2) **Enstar's commitment letter** to support the 2022 construction of the extension and a written estimate of the total cost of construction, dated September 8, 2021. If the assembly approves the resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement on or before June 15, 2022, Enstar will construct the project in 2022; however, if the project is delayed and is constructed in 2023, the rate will increase to an undetermined 2023 construction rate;
- 3) **a map** of the proposed USAD district and boundaries;
- 4) **estimate assessment roll** contains a spreadsheet listing the total estimated cost of the improvement, the name of the record owner of each parcel, tax parcel number, legal description, assessed valuation, the estimate of the amount to be assessed to each parcel, whether there are other special assessment liens against any of the parcels in the proposed district, and a description of any parcels that violate the restrictions listed in KPB 5.35.0740(C) or (D); and
- 5) **memo from the Finance Director** stating the method of financing, interest rate to be paid, and setting forth the number and frequency of payments.

The USAD sponsor(s) are:

Herman Lin	801 S Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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For additional information, contact:

Marie Payfer, KPB Special Assessment Coordinator

907-714-2250 or Email: mpayfer@kpb.us

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UTILITY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT PETITION INFORMATION SHEET LOOKOUT DRIVE – USAD

In accordance with KPB Code Chapter 5.35, a petition application has been submitted for formation of a utility special assessment district in the community of Diamond Ridge. Known as the Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (hereinafter "USAD"), the proposed main line route will begin north of the intersection of Walter Thomas Road and Ridge Circle, and includes all of Lookout Drive. A district map showing the parcels to be assessed is attached to the Petition Report (PR) as PR Exhibit #3. The project would benefit 18 parcels.

The project proposes to install a natural gas line of approximately 2,520 lineal feet of 2-inch pipe. The total project cost for a 2022 construction is estimated at **\$78,978.78**, which includes Enstar's 2022 standard construction cost of \$71,719 (based on \$28.46 per lineal foot), plus the Kenai Peninsula Borough administrative cost of \$7,259.78. The allocated cost per-parcel is estimated to be **\$4,387.71** for each of the 18 benefited parcels. This project does not require additional Non-Standard construction cost items. If the project is approved by the assembly by June 15, 2022, Enstar will attempt to construct the project in 2022. If the project is delayed beyond that date, another engineering estimate will be required with updated construction costs for the proposed year of construction. See PR Exhibit #2, Enstar's commitment letter and written estimate.

With regard to each benefited parcel, PR Exhibit #4 (the *Estimate Assessment Roll*) contains the tax parcel number, name of record owner, legal description, assessed value, estimated amount of special assessment, the existence of other special assessment liens (if any), and any violations of KPB 5.35.070.

The sponsor of this petition is:

Herman Lin	801 S Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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What costs are covered: This estimated assessment will only cover the cost to install the extension of the utility's main line of services. Property owners will need to contact the utility company for any additional costs associated with the service connection from the utility's main line to their private structures or facilities on the benefited parcels. Private hookups, service connections, and/or conversion costs are NOT included in the assessment. Enstar Natural Gas Company is located at 36225 Kenai Spur Hwy, Soldotna, AK 99669; or by phone at 907-262-9334, or online at www.enstarnaturalgas.com.

Assessment lien: If the project is approved and constructed, and once the actual cost of the public improvement has been ascertained, the assembly will assess the parcels of property directly benefited by the improvement on a per-parcel basis by equal allocation of the total cost. This cost will be assessed in the form of a lien on the benefited parcel. In no case may a property be assessed (lien) an amount in excess of 50% of the current fair market value (assessed value) of the property. Within this proposed district there are zero parcels that exceeds the 50% assessment-to-value limitation, and no prepayment of the assessments will be required (partial amount of the *allocated cost*).

Payment options: The cost assessed can be paid in full, or in 10 annual installments with interest to accrue on the unpaid amount of the assessment. The assessment may be paid at any time prior to the 10 year period without penalty. Interest will be added to any assessments not paid within 30 days of the Notice of Assessment. The interest rate charged is the *prime rate* plus 2% as of the date the ordinance confirming the assessment roll is enacted by the assembly. The penalty for delinquent installment and assessment payments is the same as the penalty for delinquent real property taxes in effect on the date of the delinquency. The lien will remain on the parcel until the debt has been paid in full.

Deferral of payment of principle: Property owners who meet the income and residency requirements established by KPB 5.35.155, may be eligible for a deferral of payment of principal. Deferral is for the *principle* balance only; accrued interest must be paid by the due date each year. Deferment will only apply to benefited property *owned and occupied as the primary residence and permanent place of abode* of the qualifying applicant. Per KPB 5.35.155(F), *"the deferred assessment, including all unpaid accrued interest, becomes due and payable in full when the property ceases to be owned or occupied by the resident who qualified for the deferral. Any remaining balance due shall be paid on the same schedule as would have been in place if no deferral had applied."* Interested property owners should contact the KPB Finance Department for complete details, including income qualifiers, all restrictions and requirements, and to obtain an annual application.

Legal description of parcels: Pursuant to KPB 5.35.070(B), the legal description of the parcels subject to the special assessment within this proposed district was established on November 4, 2021, the date of the mayor's approval of the petition report. Any action to replat parcels within the proposed district must have been completed and recorded before the date the mayor approved the petition report. No further subdivision, reversion of acreage, or lot line adjustment will be recognized for USAD assessment purposes.

Currently, one parcel within this district is in the process of subdividing. The owner of the property will be required to prepay the estimated assessment before the final plat may be approved per KPB 20.60.030. The final plat was not approved and recorded prior to the mayor's approval of the petition report, therefore, the estimated assessment roll spreadsheet will not be updated to reflect a change in number of parcels within this district.

Petition requirements: This petition proposes to assess all of the benefited parcels. In order to qualify, the petition must have the signatures of: **(a)** owners of record of at least 60% of the total number of parcels subject to assessment within the proposed USAD; *and* **(b)** the owners of at least 60% in value of the property to be benefited. Approval of the project is signified by property owners in the district properly signing and dating the petition signature page. Failure to secure enough signatures to meet these thresholds will cause the petition to fail.

Petition signature requirements: An owner's signature represents a vote in favor of the project. All signatures must be in ink and dated. The completed Petition Signature Page must be returned to the USAD sponsor timely. For parcels with joint ownership *each owner of record must sign and date the petition*. If the joint owner is deceased a copy of the death certificate must be provided. For all signature requirements established by KPB 5.35.107(C), see page 2 of the Petition Signature Page. Please note, for properties owned by business entities (e.g., *corporations, limited liability corporations, etc.*), and properties held by *trusts*, additional signature authorization documentation will be required which must be included with the signed Petition Signature Page in order to be considered for signature percentages thresholds.

Signature withdrawal: A signature on a petition may be withdrawn only by written notice from the signer submitted to the assessing department *prior* to the final filing of the completed petition signature pages by the sponsor. *A withdrawal is effective only if notice of the withdrawal is submitted to the assessing department before the completed petition is filed.* This restriction does not preclude the property owner(s) from filing an objection to the necessity of formation of the district as provided in KPB 5.35.110(D).

A **Petition Signature Page** will be provided to the benefited property owners with the final petition. Only the Petition Signature Page will need to be returned to the district sponsor (*including any required signature authorization documentation, see above*). The district sponsor will be responsible for collecting the signed petitions signature pages and for submitting the completed petition to the Borough. The Borough will accept the original or an electronic copy of the signed petition signature pages (scanned or copied).

Deadline for signatures:

Property owners must contact the **USAD Sponsor** regarding the deadline to return the signed petition signature pages & any required signature authorization documentation, to the sponsor for final collection.

Pursuant to KPB 5.35.107(B), the sponsor will be responsible to file the completed petition signature pages to the assessing department within 45 days of the date on which the assessing department distributes the petition to the sponsor for distribution to property owners. The 45 day period begins as of date the sponsor receives the final petition from Assessing.

Certification of petition: Once the sponsor files the completed petition signature pages with the assessing department, the borough clerk shall determine whether the petition contains sufficient signatures as required. If the petition meets code requirements for percentage thresholds, the borough clerk shall certify the petition and submit the petition to the mayor for preparation of a resolution to form the district and proceed with the improvement.

Submit signed petition signature pages directly to the USAD sponsors:

Herman Lin	801 S Garfield Ave, #208, Alhambra CA 91801	(626) 590-4222	hermanlinn@yahoo.com
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For additional information, contact:

Marie Payfer, KPB Special Assessment Coordinator

Dir. Line: 907-714-2250

Email: mpayfer@kpb.us

Terms & Definitions:

Special Assessments: Authorized under AS 29.46, a funding method used to finance capital improvements that benefit specific (limited) property within a certain designated area (*special assessment districts*). Capital improvements may include roads improvements or the extension of the lines of service of those public utilities regulated by the Regulatory Commission of Alaska. Special assessments spread the cost of the improvement among all the properties that directly benefit from the improvement, with the idea is that it is easier for property owners to afford the benefits if they share the cost as a group rather than paying individually. Special assessments are a way for property owners and the municipality to work together to finance capital improvements that directly benefit the property owners.

Per KPB 5.35.19:

Benefit: an advantage gained from the improvement greater than that shared by the general public. Benefit may include, for example, increased property value and marketability, a special adaptability of the land, or a relief from some burden (e.g., lower energy costs).

Deferral of Payment: payment is postponed or suspended until a certain time or event, but is not forgiven.

Directly benefited: the property may hook up a private service line to the main service line without any further extension of the main line, based upon the utility's guideline.

District: an area composed of individual parcels of land that are connected to the public improvement for which the special assessment is to be levied.

Petition: the formal written request signed by record owners within the proposed boundaries to form the utility special assessment district. There are three stages of the petition:

Petition Report: the document created by the assessing department, for the mayor's review, which contains all pertinent information regarding the proposed district and special assessment project.

Final Petition: contains the petition report and all exhibits approved by the mayor, and a petition signature page with instructions. It is the final petition which is distributed by the sponsor to all owners of property within the proposed district.

Completed Petition: refers to all signed and dated petition signature pages collected by the sponsor, including any required signature authorization documentation. The sponsor is required to submit the completed petition to the assessing department prior to the end of the 45 day signature collection period, for review and certification.

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3000 Spenard Road
PO Box 190288
Anchorage, AK 99519-0288
www.enstarnaturalgas.com

September 8, 2021

Marie Payfer, Special Assessment Coordinator
Kenai Peninsula Borough
148 N. Binkley
Soldotna, AK 99669

RE: Lookout Drive USAD

Dear Ms. Payfer,

The Lookout Drive USAD engineering revision has been completed. The project would install 2,520 feet of gas main. ENSTAR's 2022 construction rate for 2-inch pipe is \$28.46 per foot at a total standard cost of \$71,719. This project does not require additional Non-Standard construction cost items. The total estimated ENSTAR cost for this project in 2022 is \$71,719.

This is a non-refundable project in which a Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC) agreement will be used. The cost of service lines to individual lots is not included in this estimate. Service lines are to be paid by individual property owner, as they desire service.

In the event the Lookout Drive USAD is approved by the Kenai Peninsula Borough on or before June 15th, 2022, ENSTAR will construct the project in 2022. If the project is delayed and is constructed in 2023, the rate will change to the 2023 construction rate.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at 714-7514.

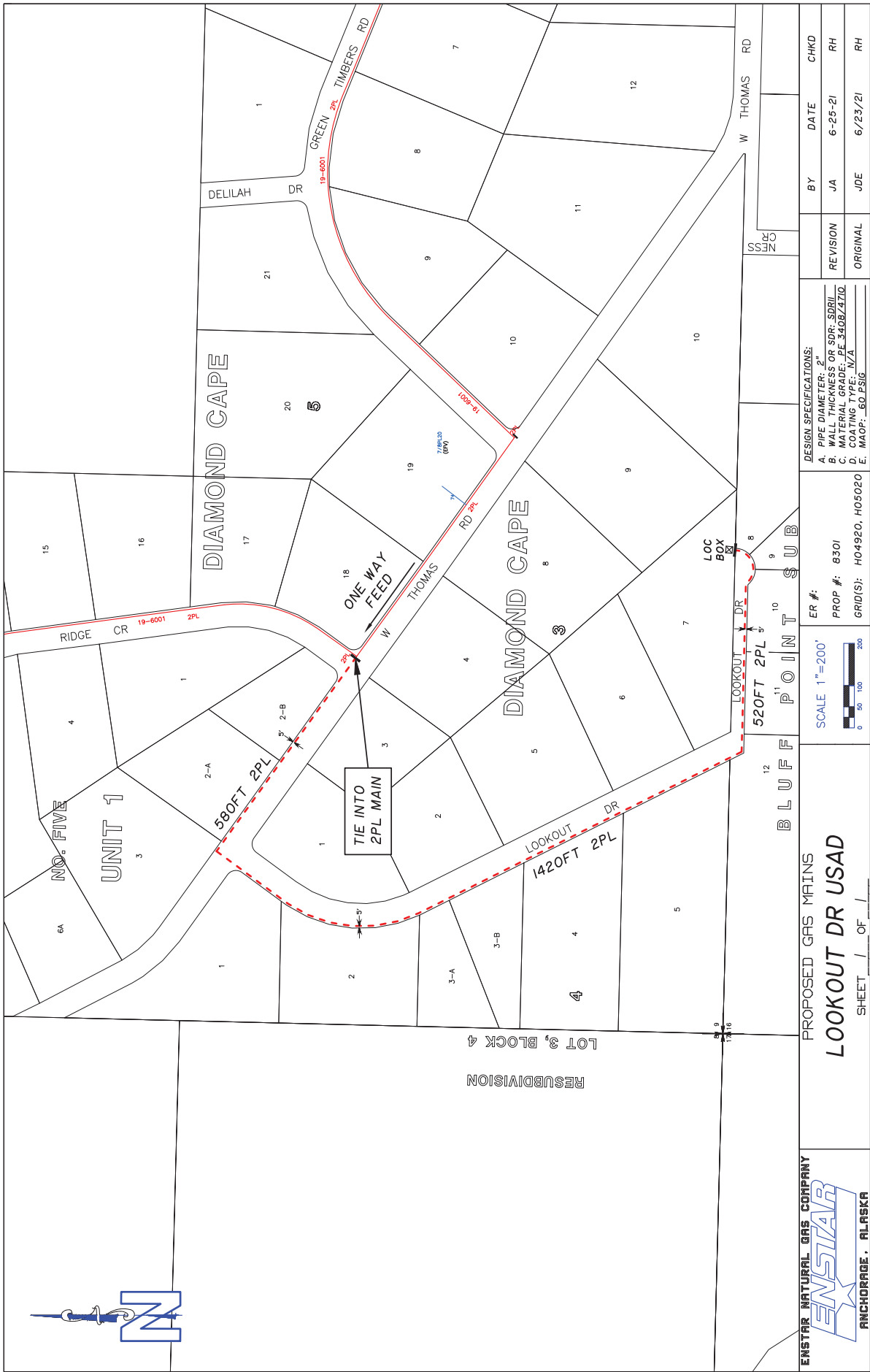
Best Regards,



Robin P. Barry, PE, PMP
Southern Division Manager

RECEIVED
SEP 08 2021
KPB ASSESSING DEPT

Anchorage: 907-277-5551 • Kenai Peninsula Office: 907-262-9334 • Mat-Su Office: 907-376-7979

All Our Energy Goes Into Our Customers



<div>ENSTAR NATURAL GAS COMPANY</div> <div></div> <div>ANCHORAGE, ALASKA</div>	PROPOSED GAS MAINS		LOOKOUT DR USAD		SHEET 1 OF 1							
	<div>SCALE 1"=200'</div> <div></div>						ER #:		H04920, H05020		ORIGINAL	
							PROP #:					
							8301					
<div>DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:</div> <div>A. PIPE DIAMETER: 2"</div> <div>B. WALL THICKNESS OR SDR: SDR11</div> <div>C. MATERIAL GRADE: JFE 3408/470</div> <div>D. COATING TYPE: N/A</div> <div>E. MAOP: 60 PSIG</div>						REVISION		DATE		CHKD		
								6-25-21		RH		
								6/23/21		RH		

LOOKOUT DR USAD



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LOOKOUT DRIVE USAD - ESTIMATED ASSESSMENT ROLL

Resolution to Form the District and Proceed with the Improvement
Ordinance of Appropriation

Enstar Construction Cost:	71,719.00
Enstar Non-Standard Cost:	0.00
Enstar Estimated Cost:	71,719.00
KPB Administration Cost:	7,259.78
Total Estimated Project Cost:	78,978.78

Total # of Parcels for Assessments:	18
Cost Per Parcel:	4,387.71

No-Refundable Filing Fee per 5.35.030(O): \$1,000 Paid: September 13, 2021

Total Assessed Value:	2021 Assessed Value (AV)
Total Project Cost:	78,978.78
(Less) Total Paid Prepayments of Assessments:	(4,387.71)
Total Assessments:	74,591.07

Prepay Paid: December 21, 2021 (PIN 175-151-12);
Regist requirement, KPB 5.35.070(B) & 20.60.030

Total number of parcels petition signature percentage calculation:	18
Total number of parcels in favor of project:	14
Percentage of parcels in favor:	77.78%
Percentage of AV parcels in favor, district value:	80.18%
Current percentage of parcels in district delinquent in real property taxes:	0.00%

PARCEL_ID	LEGAL	2021 ASSED VALUE	LIEN LIMIT <50% A.V. per 5.35.070(C)	MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT	PREPAYMENT REQUIRED 5.35.070(B)&(C)	PREPAYMENT Paid in Full 5.35.070(B)	CHK/DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	CITY, ST, ZIP	VOTE IN FAVOR	VOTE IN FAVOR A.V.	DEL TAX	SPC ASSMT
173-151-08	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0830081 BLUFF POINT SUB LOT 8	910,000	0.48%	4,387.71	0.00			SHAPIRO DAVID M	6156 CAMINO LARGO	SAN DIEGO, CA 92120	YES	910,000	NO	NO
173-151-09	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0830081 BLUFF POINT SUB LOT 9	99,800	4.40%	4,387.71	0.00			ZHOU XUHONG	PO BOX 1084	ARCADIA, CA 91077	YES	99,800	NO	NO
173-151-13	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 2000054 BLUFF POINT SUB-DONICH ADDN LOT 10A	242,100	1.81%	4,387.71	0.00			MCKNIGHT L AURAN	1013 E FIREWEED LN	ANCHORAGE, AK 99508		0	NO	NO
173-151-14	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 2000054 BLUFF POINT SUB-D DONICH ADDN LOT 11A	567,100	0.77%	4,387.71	0.00			DONICH DANIEL H	PO BOX 918	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	567,100	NO	NO
173-630-28	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 1 BLK 4	382,600	1.15%	4,387.71	0.00			SCHNEIDER PATRICK & DAWN	PO BOX 667	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	382,600	NO	NO
173-630-29	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 2 BLK 4	174,000	2.52%	4,387.71	0.00			DONAHUE CLAIRE	1110 W 6TH AVE APT 202	ANCHORAGE, AK 99501	YES	174,000	NO	NO
173-630-31	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 4 BLK 4	177,300	2.47%	4,387.71	0.00			ROHR JOHN ROBERT	PO BOX 2621	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	177,300	NO	NO
173-630-32	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 5 BLK 4	153,800	2.85%	4,387.71	0.00			HOWORTH KAREN	41965 LOOKOUT DR	HOMER, AK 99603		0	NO	NO
173-630-33	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 7 BLK 3	367,300	1.19%	4,387.71	0.00			BEACH GEO & WEBB SYDNEY	PO BOX 2512	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	367,300	NO	NO
173-630-34	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 6 BLK 3	355,500	1.23%	4,387.71	0.00			ROHR JOHN R	PO BOX 2621	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	355,500	NO	NO
173-630-35	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 5 BLK 3	97,600	4.50%	4,387.71	0.00			ROHR JOHN R	PO BOX 2621	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	97,600	NO	NO
173-630-36	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 2 BLK 3	321,100	1.37%	4,387.71	0.00			SULLIVAN FAMILY TRUST	70 CEDAR AVE APT 1	COCOA BEACH, FL 32931		0	NO	NO
173-630-37	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 1 BLK 3	160,100	2.74%	4,387.71	0.00			BREWER GLENN A	67925 WALTER THOMAS RD	HOMER, AK 99603	YES	160,100	NO	NO
173-630-38	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0770078 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 LOT 3 BLK 3	206,100	2.13%	4,387.71	0.00			KEBSCHULL DAVID E & MARILYN	41626 N EMERALD LAKE DR	ANTHEM, AZ 85086	YES	206,100	NO	NO
173-630-56	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0840114 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 RESUB LOT 3-A BLK 4	366,300	1.20%	4,387.71	0.00			AERS DAVID P	PO BOX 2045	HOMER, AK 99603		0	NO	NO
173-630-57	T 65 R 14W SEC 9 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0840114 DIAMOND CAPE SUB UNIT 1 RESUB LOT 3-B BLK 4	252,600	1.74%	4,387.71	0.00			NOILAR DAVID W & KATHRYN L	32 N BUENA VISTA ST	REDLANDS, CA 92373	YES	252,600	NO	NO
173-630-58	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0900069 DIAMOND CAPE UNIT THREE LOT 2-A BLK 5	214,000	2.05%	4,387.71	0.00			CARLSON ROBERT A	14401 ELMORE RD	ANCHORAGE, AK 99516	YES	214,000	NO	NO
173-151-12 REPLAT In Process	T 65 R 14W SEC 16 SEWARD MERIDIAN HM 0830081 BLUFF POINT SUB LOT 12	417,500	1.05%	0.00	4,387.71	4,387.71	CC #267868 12/21/2021	CURRY CHRISTIE R	PO BOX 976	LA CONNER, WA 98257	YES	417,500	NO	NO
18	Total Benefitted Parcels	5,464,800	0	74,591.07	4,387.71	4,387.71	as of 1/7/2022				14	4,381,500	0	0

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PUBLIC COMMENTS



From: sunfish10@yahoo.com <sunfish10@yahoo.com>

Sent: Saturday, October 30, 2021 12:21 PM

To: Assessing, <Assessing@kpb.us>

Cc: John <jcravens@highstandard.tech>

Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Lookout Drive USAD

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

Hi,

I would like to express my support of the assessment associated with bringing natural gas to Lookout Drive.

Claire Donahue

41845 Lookout Drive

Diamond Cape SD Unit 1, Lot 2

907.953.9955

Please contact me if there is anything else I need to do prior to the Nov. 4th deadline.

Thank you,

Claire Donahue

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Finance Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Hibbert, Assembly President
Members of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor
Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director

FROM: Lauri Lingafelt, Sales Tax Accounting Supervisor

DATE: 9/20/2021

RE: Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District (USAD) Financing

The Borough plans to provide the funds necessary to finance the Lookout Drive USAD from internal sources. KPB 5.10.040 allows the investment of borough monies in special assessment districts that are authorized under KPB 14.31. The total of such investments is limited to not more than \$5,000,000 at the end of any fiscal year. As of September 15, 2021, the borough has \$934,833 invested in special assessment districts and South Bend Bluff Estates RIAD pending approval for \$770,165. If Lookout Drive USAD is approved, the \$78,979 projected will increase the total special assessment district investment to approximately \$1,783,977.

The owners of property located within the USAD will be required to make principal and interest payments each year for a ten-year period to retire the indebtedness to the borough. The rate of interest will be equal to the prime rate (currently 3.25%) plus 2% or 5.25%. Property owners can avoid or reduce the interest charge by making accelerated payments on the principal. Penalties will not be imposed for accelerated payments. The assessment constitutes a lien on each parcel within the district.

Kenai Peninsula Borough
 Currently Proposed USAD/RIAD Projects
 9/16/2021

		Current Proposal	Outstanding Proposals
Max Allowed		\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Current Balance(100.10706) as of:			
	9/15/2021	934,833	934,833
Previously Approved Projects:			
None		-	-
Projects Awaiting Approval:			
South Bend Bluff Estates RIAD		770,165	770,165
Lookout Dr USAD		78,979	78,979
Total		\$ 1,783,977	\$ 1,783,977

9 15 2021



Office of the Borough Clerk

144 North Binkley Street, Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 714-2160 • (907) 714-2388 Fax

Johni Blankenship, MMC
Borough Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF PETITION

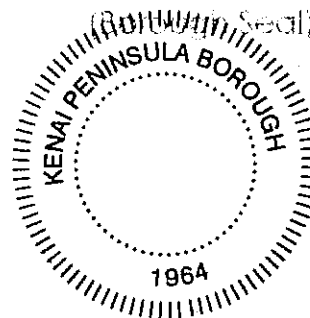
Lookout Drive Utility Special Assessment District

A petition for formation of the Lookout Road Utility Special Assessment District was received in the Office of the Borough Clerk on Monday, December 6, 2021. I hereby certify the petition as sufficient per the requirements set forth in KPB 5.35.107. Signatures of owners of record of at least 60% of the total number of parcels subject to the assessment were required as well as at least 60% in value of the property to be benefited. Signatures of property owners of 14 parcels or 77.78% were validated representing 80.18% of the assessed value of the property being benefited.

A check in the amount of \$1,000 was received September 13, 2021.

Dated this 6th day of December, 2021.

Johni Blankenship, MMC
Borough Clerk



Copies Provided to:

Petition Sponsor: Herman Lin hermanlinn@yahoo.com
Marie Payfer, KPB Special Assessment Coordinator
KPB Assembly President Johnson and Assembly Members
KPB Mayor Charlie Pierce

Introduced by:
Date:
Action:
Vote:

Mayor
02/15/22

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2022-012**

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING A STATEWIDE SALES TAX

WHEREAS, the Alaska State Legislature is currently considering a statewide sales tax, an income tax, and other revenue measures as part of a long-term fiscal plan; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska continues to shift the financial burden for the provision of government services, including education, to local municipalities; and

WHEREAS, municipalities have long funded local government services by imposing local sales taxes carefully tailored to meet the needs of their local residents and economies; and

WHEREAS, the authority for broad-based taxation by municipalities is generally limited to property and sales taxes; and

WHEREAS, a statewide sales tax combined with existing local sales taxes will eventually result in communities reducing local sales tax rates and increasing local property tax rates to continue delivering essential municipal services; and

WHEREAS, per Borough code, net proceeds from collected sales tax is used exclusively for borough school purposes; and

WHEREAS, as a result of increased administration and collections costs, which will decrease tax revenue, a statewide sales tax will negatively impact funding for the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly opposes implementation of a statewide sales tax.

SECTION 2. That a copy of this resolution shall be provided to Governor Dunleavy and the Kenai Peninsula State Legislators: Senators Peter Micciche, Gary Stevens, and Representatives Ben Carpenter, Ron Gillham, Louise Stutes, and Sarah Vance.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall be effective immediately after its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Introduced by: Johnson, Hibbert
Date: 02/15/22
Action:
Vote:

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2022-013**

**A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THAT THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
AMEND ALASKA STATUTE 29.40.020 TO CHANGE THE PLANNING COMMISSION
APPORTIONMENT REQUIREMENT**

- WHEREAS,** Article 10, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska states, “The purpose of this article is to provide for maximum local self-government with a minimum of government units and to prevent duplication of tax-levying jurisdictions”; and
- WHEREAS,** Alaska Statute 29.40.0209(a) requires that a borough’s planning commission be apportioned “so that the number of members from home rule and first class cities reflects the proportion of borough population residing in home rule and first class cities located in the borough”; and
- WHEREAS,** this statutory requirement effectively removes local control and flexibility of the assembly to determine planning commission membership in a manner that best meets the needs of the borough; and
- WHEREAS,** the Kenai Peninsula Borough (“KPB”) is unique in that it is the only borough with five first class or home rule cities within its boundaries; and
- WHEREAS,** cities have planning commissions of their own that oversee land development within city borders; and
- WHEREAS,** city managers and city staff commonly collaborate with KPB staff, including the platting manager and planning director, on land development projects within cities and the assembly expects that collaboration will continue moving forward; and
- WHEREAS,** the KPB Assembly requests that the Alaska State Legislature remove the apportionment requirement to provide boroughs more local control over composition of borough planning commissions; and
- WHEREAS,** the change is requested to provide the KPB Assembly the authority, if so desired, to establish planning commission composition and membership that mirror the composition of the KPB Assembly and the KPB Board of Education;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly requests that the Alaska State Legislature amend AS 29.40.020(a) as follows:

Sec. 29.40.020. Planning commission.

- (a) Each first and second class borough shall establish a planning commission consisting of five residents unless a greater number is required by ordinance. [COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP SHALL BE APPORTIONED SO THAT THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM HOME RULE AND FIRST CLASS CITIES REFLECTS THE PROPORTION OF BOROUGH POPULATION RESIDING IN HOME RULE AND FIRST CLASS CITIES LOCATED IN THE BOROUGH.] A member shall be appointed by the borough mayor for a term of three years subject to confirmation by the assembly[, EXCEPT THAT A MEMBER FROM A HOME RULE OR FIRST CLASS CITY SHALL BE SELECTED FROM A LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL]. Members first appointed shall draw lots for one, two, and three year terms. Appointments to fill vacancies are for the unexpired term. The compensation and expenses of the planning commission and its staff are paid as directed by the assembly.

SECTION 2. If the requested amendments are enacted by the Alaska State Legislature, AS 29.40.020(a) will read as follows:

Sec. 29.40.020. Planning commission.

- (a) Each first and second class borough shall establish a planning commission consisting of five residents unless a greater number is required by ordinance. A member shall be appointed by the borough mayor for a term of three years subject to confirmation by the assembly. Members first appointed shall draw lots for one, two, and three-year terms. Appointments to fill vacancies are for the unexpired term. The compensation and expenses of the planning commission and its staff are paid as directed by the assembly.

SECTION 3. That a copy of this resolution shall be provided to Governor Dunleavy and the Kenai Peninsula State Legislators: Senators Peter Micciche and Gary Stevens, and Representatives Ben Carpenter, Ron Gillham, Louise Stutes, and Sarah Vance.

SECTION 4. That this resolution is effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Brent Johnson, Assembly President BJ
Brent Hibbert, Assembly Vice-President BH

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Resolution 2022- 013 Requesting that the Alaska State Legislature Amend Alaska Statute 29.40.020 to Change the Planning Commission Apportionment Requirement (Johnson, Hibbert)

This resolution would remove the statutory requirement that planning commission members be apportioned based on population of residents residing in home rule and first class cities as compared to residents residing outside the cities. By removing the apportionment requirement local governing bodies would be vested with the flexibility to establish by ordinance planning commission composition and membership apportionment that meets local needs. Local control is a pillar of Alaska's Constitution and this requested statutory change would increase local control.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Introduced by: Chesley, Mayor
Date: 02/15/22
Action:
Vote:

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2022-014**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF HOMER’S REQUEST TO THE
ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR \$750,000 TO
COMPLETE THE HOMER PORT AND HARBOR EXPANSION GENERAL
INVESTIGATION STUDY**

- WHEREAS,** the assembly recently adopted Resolution 2022-011, supporting the City of Homer’s Request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for \$1.5 Million to Complete the Homer Port and Harbor Expansion General Investigation Study; and
- WHEREAS,** this resolution urges the Alaska State Department of Transportation to amend its proposed FY2023 state capital budget and fully fund the amount of \$750,000 for the purpose of conducting a new start General Investigation feasibility study for a large port expansion to the City of Homer’s (“City”) port and harbor; and
- WHEREAS,** this resolution supports the City’s request to the State of Alaska Department of Transportation (AKDOT) to join in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the City; and
- WHEREAS,** this resolution further supports and asks that AKDOT approve the City’s request for \$750,000 for a new start General Investigation study for Homer’s Port Expansion project;
- WHEREAS,** the General Investigation study will cover planning aspects needed to build a large vessel port at the Homer Spit including, but not limited to: breakwater basin design, economic, environmental and geo-physical factors, construction methods and costs; and
- WHEREAS,** the City has committed \$750,000 in local cost share (25% of the total cost), has requested \$750,000 from the State of Alaska (25% of the total cost), and \$1.5 million from the USACE (50% of the total cost) to complete the General Investigation Study; and
- WHEREAS,** over the last 15 years this port has seen a 42% increase in large vessel traffic with a current 414-vessel moorage waiting list, causing overcrowding and significant lost revenue for the State as large vessels have to travel down to the lower 48 for space to overwinter and conduct maintenance and repairs; and

WHEREAS, the Port of Homer serves as a port of refuge and home port for large vessels transiting the Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Kennedy Entrance and has the potential to accommodate layover, repairs and provisioning needs of large vessels including U.S. Coast Guard ships deployed under the Arctic Security mission with this Port expansion; and

WHEREAS, the Homer Port has the second highest amount of commercial fishing vessels in the state, over 50 maritime charter companies, a diverse commercial fleet, and supports infrastructure that is critical to the safety and livelihood of numerous communities and industries throughout South Central and Western Alaska, including the transportation connections of the Sterling Highway and State ferry Terminal, both AKDOT assists; and

WHEREAS, the cost of an Army Corps of Engineers General Investigation Study is capped at \$3 million, and by policy must be completed within three years and is the initial step to justification of federal dollars for the construction portion of the Port of Homer expansion project; and

WHEREAS, the recently enacted Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (“IIJA”) provides supplemental appropriations to the USACE and directed the USACE to develop a workplan within 60 days of enactment; and

WHEREAS, the City has requested the USACE for inclusion of the \$1.5 million (50% cost share) in the USACE’s IIJA workplan for a new start General Investigation Study to analyze the expansion of the City’s existing port and harbor; and

WHEREAS, the City’s port and harbor expansion would meet the marine industry’s growing market demands, address navigational hazards and capture new economic opportunities with a positive impact on the lives and livelihoods of thousands of Alaskans through job creation, economic development, and strengthened national security well into the future;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly respectfully requests that the State of Alaska Department of Transportation join in partnership with the Federal USACE and the City and approve the City’s request for the State to allocate \$750,000 from its FY23 budget for a new start General Investigation Study for the expansion of the existing port and harbor.

SECTION 2. That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to Ryan Anderson, State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Commissioner, P.O. Box 112500, Juneau, AK, 99811-2500; Governor Michael J. Dunleavy, Congressman Don Young, Senator Sullivan and Senator Murkowski.

SECTION 3. That a copy of this resolution shall be provided to the City of Homer and the Kenai Peninsula State Legislators: Senators Peter Micciche and Gary Stevens, and Representatives Ben Carpenter, Ron Gillham, Louise Stutes, and Sarah Vance.

SECTION 4. That this resolution is effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Introduced by:	Mayor, Assembly
Date:	02/01/22
Action:	Adopted
Vote:	9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2022-011**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF HOMER’S REQUEST TO THE U.S.
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR \$1.5 MILLION TO COMPLETE THE HOMER
PORT AND HARBOR EXPANSION GENERAL INVESTIGATION STUDY**

WHEREAS, the recently enacted Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (“IIJA”) provides supplemental appropriations to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”) and directed the USACE to develop a workplan within 60 days of enactment; and

WHEREAS, this resolution supports the City of Homer’s (“City”) request to the USACE for \$1.5 million and for inclusion in the USACE’s IIJA workplan for a new start General Investigation study to analyze the expansion of the City’s existing port and harbor; and

WHEREAS, the General Investigation study will cover planning aspects needed to build a large vessel port at the Homer Spit including, but not limited to: breakwater basin design, economic, environmental and geo-physical factors, construction methods and costs and

WHEREAS, the estimated cost of the General Investigation study is \$3 million and it is a necessary initial step toward completion of the City’s port and harbor expansion project that will be designed to support large vessel and multi-modal cargo operations allowing it to serve as a backup port in the event of a major disaster at the Port of Alaska and also serves as the region’s only ice-free gateway to Cook Inlet; and

WHEREAS, the City has committed \$750,000 in local cost share (25% of the total cost) and has requested \$750,000 from the State of Alaska (25% of the total cost) to complete the General Investigation study; and

WHEREAS, the City’s port, first constructed in 1965 and expanded to 50-acres, is centrally located in the Gulf of Alaska and is a marine transportation and industrial hub for Central and Western Alaska; and

WHEREAS, over the last 15 years this port has seen a 42 percent increase in large vessel traffic with a current 414-vessel moorage waiting list and has the second highest amount of commercial fishing vessels in the state, over 50 maritime charter companies, and Alaska Marine Highway vessels; and

WHEREAS, the City's harbor serves as a port of refuge for large vessels transiting the Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Kennedy Entrance and has the potential to accommodate layover, repairs and provisioning needs of U.S. Coast Guard ships deployed under the Arctic Security mission; and

WHEREAS, the City's port and harbor expansion would meet the marine industry's growing market demands, address navigational hazards and capture new economic opportunities with a positive impact on the lives and livelihoods of thousands of Alaskans through job creation, economic development, and strengthened national security well into the future;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly respectfully requests that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") approve the City of Homer's request for \$1,500,000 (\$1.5 million) for a new start General Investigation study for the expansion of the existing port and harbor.

SECTION 2. Copies of this resolution will be sent to Michael Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Office of the Under Secretary of the Army, U.S. Department of the Army, 108 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310; Congressman Don Young, Senator Sullivan, Senator Murkowski and our local and state representatives.

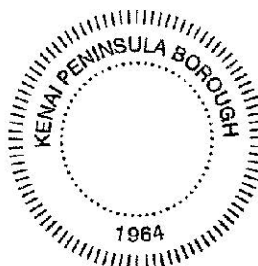
SECTION 3. That this resolution is effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.

ATTEST:


John Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk


Brent Johnson, Assembly President



Yes: Bjorkman, Chesley, Cox, Derkevorkian, Ecklund, Elam, Hibbert, Tupper, Johnson
No: None
Absent: None

Introduced by:	Mayor
Date:	02/15/22
Hearing:	03/01/22
Action:	
Vote:	

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-19-37**

**AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING FUNDING FROM THE NIKISKI FIRE SERVICE
AREA CAPITAL PROJECT FUND FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A WATER
TREATMENT SYSTEM AT NIKISKI FIRE STATION #3**

- WHEREAS,** the Nikiski Fire Service area completed the construction of its Station #3 facility in 2021; and
- WHEREAS,** during the construction of the facility, a potable water well was installed to provide the station with its domestic water needs; and
- WHEREAS,** in the process of developing the well it was discovered that the station would need a water treatment system; and
- WHEREAS,** the cost for the installation of the water treatment system will exceed the available project budget by \$10,000; and
- WHEREAS,** additional funds, in the amount of \$10,000, will need to be appropriated from the Nikiski Fire Service Area Capital Project Fund fund balance and added to the project in order to complete the necessary scope of work; and
- WHEREAS,** the Nikiski Fire Service Area has sufficient funds in its Capital Project Fund fund balance to cover the cost of the water treatment system; and
- WHEREAS,** at its meeting held on _____, 2022, the Nikiski Fire Service Area Board recommended _____ of this ordinance;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI
PENINSULA BOROUGH:**

SECTION 1. Funds in the amount of \$10,000 are appropriated from the Nikiski Fire Service Area Capital Project Fund account number 441.27910 to account number 441.51110.19411.49999 for the purpose of completing the installation of a water treatment system at Nikiski Fire Station #3. The mayor is authorized to execute all documents necessary to effectuate this appropriation and complete the project.

SECTION 2. That the appropriations made in this ordinance are project length nature and as such do not lapse at the end of any particular fiscal year.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon enactment.

**ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY
OF * 2022.**

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Purchasing & Contracting Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayor *CP*

FROM: Trent Burnett, Nikiski Fire Chief *TB*
John Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Director *JH*
Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director *BH*

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Ordinance 2021-~~19-37~~, Appropriating Funding from the Nikiski Fire Service Area Capital Project Fund for the Installation of a Water Treatment System at Nikiski Fire Station #3 (Mayor)

The Nikiski Fire Service Area completed the construction of its Station #3 facility in 2021. During the construction of the facility, a potable water well was installed to provide the station with its domestic water needs. In the process of developing the well, it was discovered that due to the high mineral content of the available aquifers the station would need a water treatment system.

The project design team is currently working on engineering modifications to the facility and design of a water treatment system. The cost for the installation of the water treatment system will exceed the available project budget by \$10,000. These funds will need to be appropriated from the Nikiski Fire Capital Project Fund fund balance and added to the project in order to complete the necessary scope of work.

The Nikiski Fire Service Area has sufficient funds in its Capital Project Fund fund balance to cover the cost of the water treatment system.

Thank you for consideration of this appropriation.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS/ACCOUNT VERIFIED	
Account:	<u>441.27910</u>
Amount:	<u>\$ 10,000.00</u>
By: <u><i>CP</i></u>	Date: <u>2/3/2022</u>

Introduced by:	Mayor
Date:	02/15/22
Hearing:	03/01/22
Action:	
Vote:	

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-19-38**

**AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING FUNDS FROM THE SOUTH PENINSULA
HOSPITAL SERVICE AREA PLANT REPLACEMENT AND EXPANSION FUND FOR
CAPITAL REPAIRS FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 203 WEST PIONEER
AVENUE, HOMER, ALASKA**

WHEREAS, the Kenai Peninsula Borough (“Borough”) owns and provides for the operation of South Peninsula Hospital (“Hospital”) through the South Kenai Peninsula Hospital Service Area, (“Service Area”); and

WHEREAS, the Borough has entered into an Operating Agreement with South Peninsula Hospital, Inc. (“SPHI”) for operation of the Hospital and other medical facilities, to operate these medical facilities on a nonprofit basis in order to ensure the continued availability of the medical services to the service area residents and visitors; and

WHEREAS, the Borough, on behalf of the Service Area, recently purchased a medical office building located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska, KPB Parcel number: 17514304 which houses its Home Health Department, Functional Medicine, Surgical Clinic, and Staff Training room; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Operating Agreement, Section 11, reportable maintenance projects are defined as Minor Maintenance Projects with a cost in excess of \$100,000 and all Major Maintenance projects; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Operating Agreement, Section 11, SPHI is required to notify the Borough Contract Administrator and Purchasing and Contracting Director in writing prior to commencing any work on reportable projects; and

WHEREAS, the building located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska requires certain durable capital repairs to ensure long-term maintenance and protection of the physical property; and

WHEREAS, an inspection of the property was performed prior to purchase revealing the necessary repairs and a credit was provided by the seller toward the purchase price for half of the repair costs; and

WHEREAS, the necessary capital repairs were known at the time of the building's purchase and a mutually agreed upon purchase discount was negotiated between the buyer and seller; and

WHEREAS, the estimated costs of the repairs are approximately \$295,000; and

WHEREAS, the purchasing guidelines of the Borough require that a formal procurement process be followed for the aforementioned repairs; and

WHEREAS, there is currently \$10 million in the SPHI Unobligated Plant Replacement and Expansion Fund; and

WHEREAS, SPHI is requesting to use \$147,500 in Unobligated Plant Replacement and Expansion Funds and \$147,500 in SPHI Operating Cash to pay for these capital repairs; and

WHEREAS, at its regular meeting of January 20, 2022, the SPHI Board recommended approval through unanimous approval; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting on February 10, 2022, the South Kenai Peninsula Hospital Service Area Board recommended _____;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That funds in the amount of \$147,500 are appropriated from the South Peninsula Hospital Plant Replacement and Expansion Fund account number 491.20602 to account 491.81210.22SPR.49999 for capital repairs of the medical office building located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska.

SECTION 2. That the appropriations made in this ordinance are of a project length nature and as such do not lapse at the end of any particular fiscal year.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its enactment.

**ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY
OF *, 2022.**

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Purchasing & Contracting Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayor *CP*

FROM: John Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Director *JH*
Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director *BH*

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Ordinance 2021-19-38, Appropriating Funds from the South Peninsula Hospital Service Area Plant Replacement and Expansion Fund For Capital Repairs for the Property located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue, Homer, Alaska (Mayor)

The Kenai Peninsula Borough ("Borough") owns and provides for the operation of South Peninsula Hospital ("Hospital") through the South Kenai Peninsula Hospital Service Area. South Peninsula Hospital Inc. ("SPHI") operates the hospital and other medical facilities by way of an Operating Agreement with the Borough.

The Borough has recently purchased the medical office building located at 203 West Pioneer Avenue Homer, Alaska, KPB Parcel number: 17514304 which houses the South Peninsula Hospitals, Home Health Department, Functional Medicine, Surgical Clinic, and Staff Training room (the "Facility").

As part of KPB's Land Management Department process, a building inspection was performed to evaluate the Facility's condition and identify any code related issues that may exist. In that process an inspection report identifying major and minor maintenance needs was provided to the Borough and SPHI. The inspection report included the need for a roof replacement, along with other minor site, mechanical, and electrical issues.


Subsequently, KPB Land Management, the Purchasing & Contracting Department, and the SPHI Administration developed an estimated value for the repair of the issues identified in the report. The closing cost of the Facility included a discount based on these repair estimates.

SPHI is requesting to appropriate \$147,500, from the South Peninsula Hospital Plant Replacement and Expansion fund (PREF), to provide for the durable capital

February 3, 2022
Page -2-
RE: O2021-19- 38

repairs identified in the purchasing process and ensure long term maintenance and protection of the physical property. SPHI is also proposing to use \$147,500 in operating funds in conjunction with the PREF funds to complete the durable capital repairs.

Your consideration of this ordinance is appreciated.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS/ACCOUNT VERIFIED	
Account:	<u>491.20602</u>
Amount:	<u>\$ 147,500</u>
By:	<u></u>
Date:	<u>2/3/2022</u>



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Commerce,
Community,
and Economic Development

Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office

550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
Main: 907.269.0350

November 30, 2021

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Attn: Borough Clerk

Via Email: micheletturner@kpb.us; snass@kpb.us; mjenkins@kpb.us; maldridge@kpb.us; slopez@kpb.us; ncarver@kpb.us; jvanhooose@kpb.us

License Number:	28899
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store
Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC
Doing Business As:	worner brothers outpost
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy Sterling, AK 99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner
Phone Number:	907-953-2408
Email Address:	jworner@gmail.com

☒ **New Application** ☐ **New Onsite Consumption Endorsement Application (Retail Only)**

AMCO has received a complete application for a marijuana establishment within your jurisdiction. This notice is required under 3 AAC 306.025(d)(2). Application documents will be sent to you separately via ZendTo.

To protest the approval of this application pursuant to 3 AAC 306.060, you must furnish the director **and** the applicant with a clear and concise written statement of reasons for the protest within 60 days of the date of this notice, and provide AMCO proof of service of the protest upon the applicant. If the protest is a "conditional protest" as defined in 3 AAC 306.060(d)(2) and the application otherwise meets all the criteria set forth by the regulations, the Marijuana Control Board may approve the license, but require the applicant to show to the board's satisfaction that the requirements of the local government have been met before the director issues the license.

3 AAC 306.010, 3 AAC 306.080, and 3 AAC 306.250 provide that the board will deny an application for a new license if the board finds that the license is prohibited under AS 17.38 as a result of an ordinance or election conducted under AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306.200, or when a local government protests an application on the grounds that the proposed licensed premises are located in a place within the local government where a local zoning ordinance prohibits the marijuana establishment, unless the local government has approved a variance from the local ordinance.

This application will be in front of the Marijuana Control Board at our January 19-21, 2022 meeting.

Sincerely,

Glen Klinkhart, Director

amco.localgovernmentonly@alaska.gov



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

What is this form?

An operating plan is required for all marijuana establishment license applications. Applicants should review **Title 17.38** of **Alaska Statutes** and **Chapter 306** of the **Alaska Administrative Code**. This form will be used to document how an applicant intends to meet the requirements of those statutes and regulations. If your business has a formal operating plan, you may include a copy of that operating plan with your application, but all fields of this form must still be completed per 3 AAC 306.020(c).

What must be covered in an operating plan?

Applicants must identify how the proposed premises will comply with applicable statutes and regulations regarding the following:

- Control plan for persons under the age of 21
- Security
- Business records
- Inventory tracking of all marijuana and marijuana product on the premises
- Employee qualification and training
- Health and safety standards
- Transportation and delivery of marijuana and marijuana products
- Signage and advertising

Applicants must also complete the corresponding operating plan supplemental forms (**Form MJ-03**, **Form MJ-04**, **Form MJ-05**, or **Form MJ-06**) to meet the additional operating plan requirements for each license type.

Section 1 – Establishment & Contact Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	MJ License #:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Highway				
City:	Sterling	State:	Alaska	ZIP:	99672

Mailing Address:	33697 Sterling Highway				
City:	Sterling	State:	Alaska	ZIP:	99672

Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner				
Main Phone:	907-953-2408	Cell Phone:	907-953-2408		
Email:	jworner@gmail.com				



Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

Section 2 – Control Plan for Persons Under the Age of 21

2.1. Describe how the marijuana establishment will prevent persons under the age of 21 from gaining access to any portion of the licensed premises and marijuana items:

The premises will display multiple signs indicating that the area is secure and monitored; outdoor lighting, 24-hour video surveillance and an alarm system will be present. Security cameras will monitor all entrances, exits, and windows as well as restricted access areas, the office and safe room, all counters and all processing and packaging areas. The exterior of the building has 24-hour surveillance cameras recording all activity on the premises and adjacent properties. Customers and visitors will enter through the front doors and proceed directly to the counter across from the door where their ID will be immediately checked by an employee to ascertain that they are 21 years or older. All persons entering must provide a valid state-issued identification or other form of identification permitted by regulation. Any visitors will be provided a visitor badge which they will wear throughout their visit. Visitors will be escorted by employees and sign a visitor log stating their name, the date and purpose of their visit. Restricted access areas will be monitored at all times and separated from public areas. Access to restricted areas is limited to employees and escorted visitors through locked doors with signs indicating the area is restricted. Cameras will cover doors to restricted access areas.

Section 3 – Security

Restricted Access Areas (3 AAC 306.710):

3.1. Describe how you will prevent unescorted members of the public from entering restricted access areas:

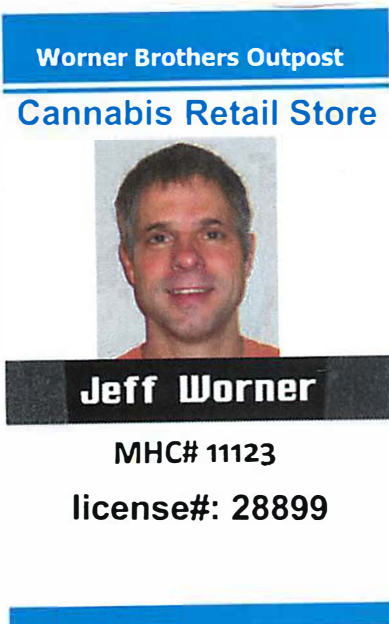
In the case of an emergency, the owners, manager on duty, specially-defined agents, and any emergency personnel will have unrestricted access to the entire facility. All other individuals who are permitted access to restricted areas must be accompanied by an escort at all times. All visitors must enter through the entrance door and check in with the on duty employee designated to check all persons identification cards. Valid government-issued identification will be required and will be retained by security until the visitor exits the premises. When the visitor enters the premises, they must sign into a log book stating the date, time in and out of restricted area, and the purpose of their request. The log will be kept and stored as a business record and will be made available to AMCO upon request. Visitors will be escorted by an on duty employee while in restricted access areas at all times, and once the visit has completed, the visitor must leave the premises immediately.

3.2. Describe your recordkeeping and processes for admitting visitors into and escorting them through restricted access areas:

All visitors are required to sign into a visitors log noting their name, date of visit, time in and out of the restricted space, and the purpose of their visit to the facility. Worner Brothers Outpost, L.L.C., will retain the log and make it available to AMCO upon request. While inside the restricted access areas, visitors will be escorted by an on-duty employee at all times. Any additional information, activity, or behavior will be recorded during the visit should it become necessary.

**Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan**

3.3. Provide samples of licensee-produced identification badges that will be displayed by each licensee, employee, or agent while on the premises, and of visitor identification badges that will be worn by all visitors while in restricted access areas:

**Security Alarm Systems and Lock Standards (3 AAC 306.715):****3.4. Exterior lighting is required to facilitate surveillance. Describe how the exterior lighting will meet this requirement:**

All exterior lighting will be checked by a manager on duty on a daily basis to ensure that each light in the system is operational, and each mount is positioned for optimum surveillance recording clarity and to deter unauthorized presence on the premises. The facility plans to install a total of seven motion sensor flood lights to be affixed to the building, two outdoor post lights to be evenly distributed on the property, and one outdoor post lights to be posted along the outer perimeter of the premises. There will be exterior lighting around the perimeter, evenly distributed throughout the property, and located against the building, and perimeter. The light fixtures will keep the premises, signs, doors, and windows well lit, and allow the exterior surveillance camera to record individuals up to twenty (20) feet from all entry points. The lighting fixtures will be positioned at an inaccessible height with sturdy housings to deter vandalism and common obstructions. The bulbs will be bright to maximize visibility and deter crime.

**Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan**

3.5. An alarm system is required for all license types that must be activated on all exterior doors and windows when the licensed premises is closed for business. Describe the security alarm system for the proposed premises, explain how it will meet all regulatory requirements, and outline your policies and procedures regarding the actions to be taken by a licensee, employee, or agent when the alarm system alerts of an unauthorized breach:

An alarm system will be installed with an approved monitoring center monitoring the premises actively 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the safety of employees and assets, and detect any unauthorized activity. Alarm testing will be done every six (6) months. The alarm system will monitor all exterior doors, windows, and roof penetrations. Motion detectors will monitor all areas of the building including the roof and attic areas during all hours not open for business. Any unauthorized intrusion or attempted intrusion will send an automatic, electronic alert to ownership and local law enforcement. Ownership and management will be educated on the security and alarm systems by the third party security company and installers. Education on the security and alarm systems will include: proper use, troubleshooting, police response, measures, and controls. Each morning, the on-site manager will disable the overnight alarm system and check the surveillance cameras and recordings to ensure the system is functioning as expected. The last employee or manager to leave the facility each night will activate the overnight security devices, and lock all doors and windows. All doors that are not self-locking will be locked using a key, and sensors on windows will be activated at that time.

3.6. Describe your policies and procedures for preventing diversion of marijuana or marijuana product, including by employees:

Video surveillance will continuously monitor storage, processing and packaging areas, and the office (which includes the safe, inventory storage, and money counting areas). Mandatory inventory counts will be taken weekly and stored as official business records. Policies will be in place for employee discipline for theft/diversion of product and/or funds including a no tolerance policy. All employees will complete mandatory training in recognizing such activity, and are required to notify ownership or management if they suspect such activity is occurring. All disposed marijuana and marijuana product will first be noticed to AMCO three days prior to disposal, logged into the company disposal log and metrc, and then rendered unusable to prevent diversion. In the event that an employee is caught stealing or illegally distributing marijuana, Worner Brothers Store, LLC will notify local law enforcement immediately, comply with all directives, and provide all necessary information and records for the investigation. Ownership will take the necessary steps to ensure that illegal conduct by an employee does not compromise the facility's license and legitimate business operations. All reports and documentation concerning a suspected or actual theft will be maintained by the company for five (5) years and made available to AMCO, and its agents and representatives, upon request. Constant surveillance will monitor the marijuana storage space and all individuals entering the area. Security monitors and video recordings will be located in the office and safe room.

3.7. Describe your policies and procedures for preventing loitering:

"No-loitering" signs and 24 hour surveillance video will be equipped to the exterior of the building. Loitering outside the establishment will be met with a request from employees to leave the premises. If the loitering individual does not comply with a verbal warning from employees the individual will then be given a verbal warning that law enforcement will be notified if they do not comply. The facility will have a single and secure entrance for all regular ingress and egress from the building and for all customers, and the entrance of the perimeter of the building will be monitored by security cameras at all times. Managers will work with the security company to secure the premises, prevent business practices which could entice or allow loitering, and escort all loitering individuals off the premises as soon as possible. Company agents will contact local law enforcement for assistance when necessary.

You must be able to certify the statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the box to the right:

Initials

3.8. I certify that if any additional security devices are used, such as a motion detector, pressure switch, and duress, panic, or hold-up alarm, to enhance security of the licensed premises, I will have written policies and procedures describing their use.



Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

Video Surveillance (3 AAC 306.720):

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

3.9. The video surveillance and camera recording system for the licensed premises covers each restricted access area, and both the interior and exterior of each entrance to the facility.

JW

3.10. Each video surveillance recording: is preserved for a minimum of 40 days, in a format that can be easily accessed for viewing (consistent with the Alcohol & Marijuana Control Office's approved format list); clearly and accurately displays the time and date; and is archived in a format that does not permit alteration of the recorded image.

JW

3.11. The surveillance room or area is clearly defined on the Form MJ-02: Premises Diagram that is submitted with this application.

JW

3.12. Surveillance recording equipment and video surveillance records are housed in a designated, locked, and secure area or in a lock box, cabinet, closet or other secure area where access is limited to the licensee(s), an authorized employee, and law enforcement personnel (including an agent of the Marijuana Control Board).

JW

3.13. Describe how the video cameras will be placed to produce a clear view adequate to identify any individual inside the licensed premises, or within 20 feet of each entrance to the licensed premises:

Cameras will be placed at points inside and outside the building to provide clear views of all areas of the store. Adequate lighting will be placed to assure that images on the footage are visible. Cameras will be placed in a manner that avoids blockage of views by furniture, fixtures or equipment. Doors, safes, counters, registers, and the office area will all be covered by camera that provide a clear view of the face of persons interacting with product or payment. Camera at the front door and all exits will provide a clear view of all persons entering or exiting the premises. Cameras in the parking lot will provide adequate views of vehicles and persons entering or exiting vehicles. Camera covering the exterior of the store will provide clear views of exterior walls and corners of the building. Owners will be able to access camera footage at any time. A notification system installed with cameras will alert owners or employees of any failure or stoppage in filming. Cameras will run on emergency power during a power outage. A backup system for camera footage will be installed.

3.14. Describe the locked and secure area where video surveillance recording equipment and original copies of surveillance records will be housed and stored, and how you will ensure the area is accessible only to authorized personnel, law enforcement, or an agent of the Marijuana Control Board. If you will be using an offsite monitoring service and offsite storage of video surveillance records, your response must include how the offsite facility will meet these security requirements:

All surveillance recording equipment and footage will be stored in the facilities most secured room - the office owner office. The secured room will have an advanced, reinforced security door and will be locked at all times, and will only be accessible by authorized agents. The door will be locked at all times and only owners and upper level management if owners deem necessary will have keys. The security system will be password protected accessible only to authorized individuals. Data will be stored on the security system's DVR for a minimum of forty (40) days as official business record. All surveillance data can be made accessible for upload to a separate hard drive to maintain records for longer than forty (40) days in the event of criminal, civil, or administrative investigations. All recordings will include the time and date stamp, and be archived in a format that does not permit alteration of the requested image, and will be available to AMCO and local law enforcement upon request.



Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

Section 4 – Business Records

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.755. All licensed marijuana establishments must maintain, in a format that is readily understood by a reasonably prudent business person, certain business records.

4.1. I certify that the following business records will be maintained and kept on the licensed premises:

Initials

- a. all books and records necessary to fully account for each business transaction conducted under my license for the current year and three preceding calendar years (*records for the last six months must be maintained on the licensed premises; older records may be archived on or off-premises*);
- b. a current employee list setting out the full name and marijuana handler permit number of each licensee, employee, and agent who works at the marijuana establishment;
- c. the business contact information for vendors that maintain video surveillance systems and security alarm systems for the licensed premises;
- d. records related to advertising and marketing;
- e. a current diagram of the licensed premises, including each restricted access area;
- f. a log recording the name, and date and time of entry of each visitor permitted into a restricted access area;
- g. all records normally retained for tax purposes;
- h. accurate and comprehensive inventory tracking records that account for all marijuana inventory activity from seed or immature plant stage until the retail marijuana or retail marijuana product is sold to a consumer, to another marijuana establishment, or destroyed;
- i. transportation records for marijuana and marijuana product, as required by 3 AAC 306.750(f); and
- j. registration and inspection reports of scales registered under the Weights and Measures Act, as required by 3 AAC 306.745.

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

4.2. A marijuana establishment is required to exercise due diligence in preserving and maintaining all required records. Describe how you will prevent records and data, including electronically maintained records, from being lost or destroyed:

All business records, including operational and regulatory documents, recordings, surveillance, financial books, inventory and employment records, logs, manifests, and communications, will be stored on-site allowing ownership, management, and designated government authorities to have access to them. To prevent loss due to computer malfunctions, the company records may be periodically backed up to a cloud based server from time to time. Additional hard drive backups will be stored on-site in the office and safe room. Records within the facility will be stored in the secured office. Only ownership, management, and authorized agents will have access to of the office and all the safes inside, and a locked door will separate office from the rest of the facility.



Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

Section 5 – Inventory Tracking of All Marijuana and Marijuana Product

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.730. All licensed marijuana establishments must use a marijuana inventory tracking system capable of sharing information with Metrc to ensure all marijuana cultivated and sold in the state, and each marijuana product processed and sold in the state, is identified and tracked from the time the marijuana is propagated from seed or cutting, through transfer to another licensed marijuana establishment, or use in manufacturing a marijuana product, to a completed sale of marijuana or marijuana product, or disposal of the harvest batch of marijuana or production lot of marijuana product.

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

5.1. My marijuana establishment will be using Metrc, and if any other tracking software is used, it will be capable of sharing information with Metrc.

JW

5.2. All marijuana delivered to a marijuana establishment will be weighed on a scale registered in compliance with 3 AAC 306.745.

JW

5.3. My marijuana establishment will use registered scales in compliance with AS 45.75.080 (Weights and Measures Act), as required by 3 AAC 306.745.

JW

Section 6 – Employee Qualification and Training

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.700. All licensees, and every employee or agent of the marijuana establishment who sells, cultivates, manufactures, tests, or transports marijuana or a marijuana product, or who checks the identification of a consumer or visitor, must obtain a marijuana handler permit from the board before being licensed or beginning employment at a marijuana establishment.

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

6.1. All licensees, and each employee or agent of the marijuana establishment who sells, cultivates, manufactures, tests, or transports marijuana or marijuana product, or who checks the identification of a consumer or visitor, shall obtain a marijuana handler permit from the board before being licensed or beginning employment at the marijuana establishment.

JW

6.2. Each licensee, employee, or agent who is required to have a marijuana handler permit shall keep that person's marijuana handler permit card in that person's immediate possession (or a valid copy on file on the licensed premises) when on the licensed premises.

JW

6.3. Each licensee, employee, or agent who is required to have a marijuana handler permit shall ensure that that person's marijuana handler permit card is valid and has not expired.

JW

6.4. Describe any in-house training that will be provided to employees and agents (apart from a marijuana handler course):

Qualified employees will be given all necessary education and training upon hiring to be proficient in their jobs, as well as a three (3) month probationary period during which time they will receive training and evaluation. Each employee will be provided with any written materials generated by the Company regarding policies and procedures and State Laws and Regulations. Employees will be trained regarding any new regulations and requirements issued by the State/Board. Checklists regarding proper procedures will be posted at the employee's work areas. All employees will have access to a copy of current regulations and will have current marijuana handlers' cards.

**Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan****Section 7 – Health and Safety Standards**

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.735.

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

7.1. I understand that a marijuana establishment is subject to inspection by the local fire department, building inspector, or code enforcement officer to confirm that health or safety concerns are not present.

7.2. I have policies regarding health and safety standards (including: ensuring a person with an illness or infection does not come into contact with marijuana or marijuana product; good hygienic practices; cleaning and maintenance of equipment and the premises; pest deterrence; chemical storage; sanitation principles; and proper handling of marijuana and marijuana product) and will take all reasonable measures and precautions to ensure that they are met or exceeded.

7.3. I have policies to ensure that any marijuana or marijuana product that has been stored beyond its usable life, or was stored improperly, is not salvaged and returned to the marketplace.

7.4. I have policies to ensure that in the event information about the age or storage conditions of marijuana or marijuana product is unreliable, the marijuana or marijuana product will be handled in accordance with 3 AAC 306.735(d).

Answer "Yes" or "No" to each of the following questions:

Yes No

7.5. Adequate and readily accessible toilet facilities that are maintained and in good repair and sanitary condition are clearly indicated on my Form MJ-02: Premises Diagram.



7.6. Convenient handwashing facilities with running water at a suitable temperature are clearly indicated on my Form MJ-02: Premises Diagram.



7.7. If you answered "No" to either 7.5 or 7.6 above, describe how toilet and/or handwashing facilities are made accessible, as required by 3 AAC 306.735(b)(2):

Section 8 – Transportation and Delivery of Marijuana and Marijuana Products

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.750.

8.1. Describe how marijuana or marijuana product will be prepared, packaged, and secured for shipment. Include a description of the type of locked, safe, and secure storage compartments to be used in vehicles transporting marijuana or marijuana product:

For all transports of products the establishment will create a Trip Manifest generated through Metrc. All Trip Manifests will be sent with the products, and an additional copy will be stored and filed on the premises as official business records. The Manifest documents will clearly have the strain name, type of product, batch number, weight, name of the transporter and handlers ID, time of departure and expected delivery, and the make, model, and license plate of the transporting vehicle. All marijuana product will be in a sealed package or container not exceeding more than five (5) pounds and then stored in a locked storage compartment within the transport vehicle. The transport vehicle will travel directly between destinations without making any unnecessary stops and at no time during transit will marijuana products be directly visible. All marijuana packaging will have a label stating that a licensed testing facility has tested each batch in the shipment. All products and packaging that products and flower are in at the store will not be colorful or appealing to children. All products/flower that consumers purchase must, at the very least, leave the store in a child proof exit package unless the individual package is child proof.

**Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan**

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

8.2. The marijuana establishment from which a shipment of marijuana or marijuana product originates will ensure that any individual transporting marijuana shall have a marijuana handler permit required under 3 AAC 306.700.

8.3. The marijuana establishment that originates the transport of any marijuana or marijuana product will use the marijuana inventory tracking system to record the type, amount, and weight of marijuana or marijuana product being transported, the name of the transporter, the time of departure and expected delivery, and the make, model, and license plate number of the transporting vehicle.

8.4. The marijuana establishment that originates the transport of any marijuana or marijuana product will ensure that a complete printed transport manifest on a form prescribed by the board must be kept with the marijuana or marijuana product at all times during transport.

8.5. During transport, any marijuana or marijuana product will be in a sealed package or container in a locked, safe, and secure storage compartment in the vehicle transporting the marijuana or marijuana product, and the sealed package will not be opened during transport.

8.6. Any vehicle transporting marijuana or marijuana product will travel directly from the shipping marijuana establishment to the receiving marijuana establishment, and will not make any unnecessary stops in between except to deliver or pick up marijuana or marijuana product at any other licensed marijuana establishment.

8.7. When the marijuana establishment receives marijuana or marijuana product from another licensed marijuana establishment, the recipient of the shipment will use the marijuana inventory tracking system to report the type, amount, and weight of marijuana or marijuana product received.

8.8. The marijuana establishment will refuse to accept any shipment of marijuana or marijuana product that is not accompanied by the transport manifest.

Section 9 – Signage and Advertising

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.770.

9.1. Describe any signs that you intend to post on your establishment, including quantity, dimensions, graphics, and location on your establishment (photos or drawings may be attached):

The store will have three signs with Worner Brothers Outpost visible to the public. The signs will be no larger than 4800 square inches each. One sign on the South side of the building will be affixed to the building. One sign will be affixed to the East side deck railing. The third sign will be in the West parking lot. The signs will not have cartoons or images that are appealing or enticing to children. The signs will depict a logo with the word "Outpost" below or beside the logo. Additional signs will announce that the store is only open to those 21 years or older. The store will display additional required signage indicating operating hours, a certificate of occupancy issued by the borough, AMCO marijuana establishment signs, no loitering signs, signs indicating surveillance camera are in use, restricted access area signs, exit signs, fire extinguisher signs and any other signs required by the borough or the state.



Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan

9.2. Describe any advertising you intend to distribute for your establishment. Include medium types and business logos (photos or drawings may be attached):

Advertising will include but not limited to printed media, labeling, website, social media, advertising specialties, and radio. All advertising will include either in print or verbally the required warnings as per AMCO regulations. Our business name will be included with all advertising.



I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

Jeff Warner
Signature of licensee

Jeff Warner
Printed name of licensee



Subscribed and sworn to before me this February day of 2021



(Additional Space as Needed):

Intentionally Left Blank

**SOUND
PUBLISHING INC.**
150 Trading Bay Road, Suite 1
Kenai, AK 99611

BILLING PERIOD	ADVERTISER/CLIENT NAME
March-21	Worner Brothers Outpost
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	TERMS OF PAYMENT
\$0.00	Net 30 Days

BILLING DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	INVOICE NUMBER
03/17/21	248903	920793



ACCOUNT NAME AND ADDRESS	QUESTIONS
Worner Brothers Outpost 32697 Sterling Hwy Sterling, AK 99672	For billing inquiries, please call 1-800-485-4920 For questions regarding rates, sizes or ad charges, please call your local sales representative. Pay past due balance immediately

A FINANCE CHARGE OF 1.5% WHICH IS A ANNUAL RATE OF 18% WILL BE
ADDED TO ACCOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS

THE INVOICE/STATEMENT SHALL BE DEEMED CORRECT UNLESS ADVISED IN WRITING WITHIN 30 DAYS OF BILLING DATE

[illegible]

BILLING PERIOD	ACCOUNT NUMBER	ADVERTISER/CLIENT NAME
March-21	248903	Worner Brothers Outpost

SOUND
PUBLISHING INC.

REMIT TO
Sound Publishing, Inc 150 Trading Bay Road, Suite 1 Kenai, AK 9611

How to pay your bill:

PC or Telephone banking through your financial institution.

By credit card, please call 1-800-489-3390

By check payable to Sound Publishing, Inc.

You may also choose to call your local office at 907-283-7551 and make arrangements there.

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF ALASKA

} SS:

Jeff Hayden being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That I am and was at all times here in this affidavit mentions, Supervisor of Legals of the Sound Publishing / Peninsula Clarion, a newspaper of general circulation and published at Kenai, Alaska, that the advertisement, a printed copy of which is hereto annexed was published in said paper on the dates listed below:

Marijuana License
02/28/21
03/07/21
03/14/21

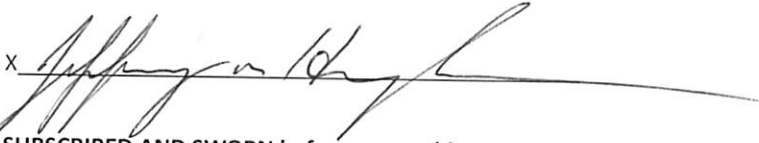
NEW RETAIL MARIJUANA LICENSE APPLICATION

Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC is applying under 3 AAC 306.300 for a new Retail Marijuana Store license, license #28899, doing business as worner brothers outpost, located at 33590 Sterling Hwy, Sterling, AK, 99672, UNITED STATES.

Interested persons may object to the application by submitting a written statement of reasons for the objection to their local government, the applicant, and the Alcohol & Marijuana Control Office (AMCO) not later than 30 days after the director has determined the application to be complete and has given written notice to the local government. Once an application is determined to be complete, the objection deadline and a copy of the application will be posted on AMCO's website at <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco>. Objections should be sent to AMCO at marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov or to 550 W 7th Ave, Suite 1600, Anchorage, AK 99501.

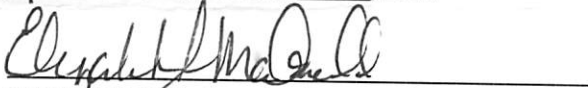
Pub: Feb 28, Mar 7 & 14, 2021

920793

X 

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN before me on this

17th day of March, 2021.



NOTARY PUBLIC in favor for the State of Alaska.

My commission expires 3-6-24.

Elizabeth A. McDonald
Notary Public, State of Alaska
Commission #200306009
My Commission Expires March 6, 2024



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Cover Sheet for Marijuana Establishment Applications

What is this form?

This cover sheet **must** be completed and submitted any time a document, payment, or other marijuana establishment application item is emailed, mailed, or hand-delivered to AMCO's main office.

Items that are submitted without this page will be returned in the manner in which they were received.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy				
City:	Sterling	State:	AK	Zip Code:	99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner				
Email Address:	jworner@gmail.com				

Section 2 – Attached Items

List all documents, payments, and other items that are being submitted along with this page.

Attached Items:	Food Service Permit Application Stamped as Received
-----------------	---

OFFICE USE ONLY

Received Date:		Payment Submitted Y/N:		Transaction #:	
----------------	--	------------------------	--	----------------	--



Application for Food Establishment Permit

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health
Food Safety and Sanitation Program



Permit ID: _____

Section 1- GENERAL INFORMATION (All applicants complete entire section – please print).

Purpose (check one) ☒ New ☐ Information Change ☐ Extensive Remodel ☐ Change of owner/operator ☐ Reactivate

Owner/Business Information	Name of Entity or Owner Responsible for Food Service Worner Brothers Outpost LLC		AK Business License # 2125467	
	Business/Corporate Mailing Address 32697 Sterling Hwy		City Sterling	State AK
	Business/Corporate Phone 907-953-2408		Email jworner@gmail.com	
	Owner(s) or Corporate Officer(s) & Title(s) or Responsible Party Jeff Worner Manager/Member		Fax	
	Type of Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Establishment Information	Establishment Name Worner Brothers Outpost		Physical Location 33590 Sterling Hwy	
	Establishment Mailing Address 32697 Sterling Hwy		City Sterling	State AK
	Establishment Phone N/A		Contact Person Jeff Worner	
	Establishment Physical Address 33590 Sterling Hwy		City Sterling	State AK

SEATING: (Food Service Only) ☒ N/A ☐ 25 or less ☐ 26-100 ☐ > 101

TYPE OF OPERATION Please describe the type of facility you plan to open below (i.e. restaurant, bar, grocery store, etc.)

Retail Marijuana Store

SECTION 2 – NEW OR EXTENSIVELY REMODELED FACILITIES

- a. A plan review will be required if your facility has never been permitted by the Alaska's Food Safety and Sanitation Program; has not had an active permit in the last five years; will be extensively remodeled; or is a new construction. If any of these apply, a Plan Review Application is required to process your application. Have you attached the [Plan Review Application](#)? ☒ Yes ☐ No

SECTION 3 – COMPLETE FOR ALL FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS (Check all that apply)

FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

- a. A copy of your menu will be required. Have you attached a copy of the proposed menu? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- b. Attach appropriate label, placard, or menu notation for the [consumer advisories](#) if you serve:
☐ Wild Mushrooms ☐ Unpasteurized juices ☐ Farmed halibut, salmon, or sablefish
☐ Raw/undercooked animal foods such as beef, shell eggs, lamb, pork, poultry, seafood, and shellfish.
- c. Methods of food preparation (check the one that most closely describes the establishment):
☐ Assembly of Ready to Eat Foods ☐ Cook and Serve
☐ Hot or cold Service for 2 hours or more is done
☐ Complex (Preparation 1 day or more in advance, cooling and reheating is done).
- d. Style of Service: ☒ Counter Service ☐ Self Service (i.e. buffet line, salad bar) ☐ Table Service
☐ Other:
- e. Do you plan to operate as a [caterer](#)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 If yes, list all the equipment used to protect food from contamination and maintain product temperature during:
 Transportation: _____ Hot or Cold Holding: _____


RECEIVED

MAY 20 2021

ADEC
Kenai Area Office

Permit ID(s)

Establishment Name(s)

f.	Will your food establishment be a <u>kiosk</u> or <u>mobile unit</u> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Are employee toilets available within 200 feet? <i>If you have an agreement with another business to use their restrooms, please attach written verification.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Portable water tanks, plumbing, and hoses are NSF or FDA approved components?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If you have a kiosk, is it located outside of a building?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Will you have a service provide water or remove wastewater? <i>If yes, provide a letter of agreement from water hauler or wastewater hauler outlining services provided and frequency.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
g.	Will another permitted food establishment (<u>commissary</u>) provide support to your facility? If yes, attach a copy of the <u>Commissary Agreement</u> .		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
FOOD PROCESSORS			
a.	A copy of a label for each type of product you will produce is required. Have you attached food labels of each product to be produced?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
b.	Describe who you will be distributing your product to (i.e. grocery stores, etc): retail customers, licensed marijuana retailers		
c.	Will you be doing any of the following processes? Check all that apply.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Oxygen Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Other: N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Low Acid Canned Foods <input type="checkbox"/> Curing <input type="checkbox"/> Shelf Stable Acidified Foods <input type="checkbox"/> Dehydrating		
	<i>Be sure to check with your local Environmental Health Officer for any applicable forms and FDA requirements.</i>		
d.	Do you have a <u>HACCP Plan</u> ?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
	<i>Required for high hazard food processors such as smoking, curing, acidifying, dehydrating, thermally processing low acid foods, reduced oxygen packaging, etc.</i>		
e.	You are required to have a product coding system and a <u>recall plan</u> . Have you attached a copy of the coding system and recall procedures?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
MOBILE RETAIL VENDOR SELLING SEAFOOD			
a.	A list of products that you will be selling is required. Have you attached a copy of the list of products?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
b.	Provide names of suppliers where you will be purchasing your product: Licensed Marijuana Retailers, Cultivators, Manufacturers		
c.	Will <u>all</u> of your product be prepackaged?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
d.	Will another permitted food establishment (<u>commissary</u>) provide support to your facility? If yes, attach a copy of the <u>Commissary Agreement</u> .		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
MACHINES VENDING POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS FOODS			
a.	Have you attached the label that will be affixed to the front of each machine with name, physical address, and phone number of the permitted food establishment servicing the machine?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
SECTION 4 – Food Managers Certification/Alaska Safe Food Worker Card			
a.	Have you attached a copy of a <u>Food Manager's Certification</u> ?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
	<i>The operator of a food establishment that serves and prepares unwrapped or unpackaged food, except for a bar, tavern, or limited food service, must have at least one Certified Food Protection Manager who is involved in the daily operations of the establishment.</i>		
b.	Does everyone who works or will work at the food establishment have a <u>Food Worker Card</u> ?		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	<i>An operator of a food establishment shall keep on file a copy of the Food Worker Card issued by the department for each employed food worker and make the copy available to the Department upon request.</i>		
<i>I declare, under penalty of unsworn falsification, that this application (including any accompanying statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, correct, and complete. I agree to pay all fees before operating.</i>			
Applicant's Signature		Date	
		5/12/21	
Applicant's Printed Name		Title	
Jeff Worner		Manager/Member	

**OPERATING AGREEMENT OF
WORNER BROTHERS OUTPOST, LLC**
an Alaska limited liability company

THIS OPERATING AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into effective as of the 24th day of February, 2021 (the “Effective Date”), by and among Jeff Worner and Allen Worner (collectively referred to in this agreement as the “Members”)

Section I
Formation; Name and Office; Purpose

1.1. *Formation.* Pursuant to the Alaska Revised Limited Liability Company Act, A.S. Sections 10.50.010 through 10.50.995 (the “Act”), the parties have formed an Alaska limited liability company effective upon the filing of the Articles of Organization of this Company (the “Articles”) with the State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The parties have executed this Agreement to serve as the “Operating Agreement” of the Company, as that term is defined in A.S. Section 10.50.095, and, subject to any applicable restrictions set forth in the Act, the business and affairs of the Company, and the relationships of the parties to one another, shall be operated in accordance with and governed by the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. By executing this Agreement, the Members certify that those executing this Agreement constitute all of the Members of the Company at the time of its formation. The parties agree to execute all amendments of the Articles, and all filing, publication, and other acts as may be appropriate from time to time hereafter to comply with the requirements of the Act.

1.2. *Name and Known Place of Business.* The Company shall be conducted under the name of WORNER BROTHERS OUTPOST, LLC, and the known place of business of the Company shall be at 33590 Sterling Highway, Sterling, Alaska 99672, or such other place as the Members may from time to time determine.

1.3. *Purpose.* The purpose and business of this Company shall be to operate a retail store and any other lawful purpose as may be determined by the Members. The Company shall have the power to do any and all acts and things necessary, appropriate, or incidental in furtherance of such purpose.

1.4. *Treatment as a Partnership.* It is the intent of the Members that the Company shall always be operated in a manner consistent with its treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, but that the Company shall not be operated or treated as a partnership for purposes of the federal Bankruptcy Code. No Member shall take any action inconsistent with this intent.

1.5. *Registered Agent.* Jeff Worner is the Company's initial registered agent in the State of Alaska, and the registered office is 32697 Sterling Highway, Sterling, Alaska 99672.

1.6. *Term.* The term of the Company commences on February 15, 2021 and shall continue perpetually unless sooner terminated as provided in this Agreement.

Section II Definitions

The following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this Section II:

"Act" means the Alaska Revised Limited Liability Company Act, A.S. Sections 10.50.010 through 10.50.995, as amended from time to time (or any corresponding provisions of succeeding law).

"Affiliate" means, with respect to any Interest Holder or Member, any Person: (i) who is a member of the Interest Holder's or Member's Family; (ii) which owns more than ten percent (10%) of the voting or economic interests in the Interest Holder or Member; (iii) in which the Interest Holder or Member owns more than ten percent (10%) of the voting or economic interests; or (iv) in which more than ten percent (10%) of the voting or economic interests are owned by a Person who has a relationship with the Interest Holder or Member described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) above.

"Capital Contribution" means the total amount of cash and the fair market value of any other assets contributed (or deemed contributed under Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(d)) to the Company by an Interest Holder, net of liabilities secured by the contributed Property that the Company is considered to assume or take subject to under Section 752 of the Code.

"Cash Flow" means all cash funds derived from operations of the Company (including interest received on reserves), without reduction for any noncash charges, but less cash funds used to pay current operating expenses and to pay or establish reasonable reserves for future expenses, debt payments, capital improvements, and replacements as determined by the Members. Cash Flow shall be increased by the reduction of any reserve previously established.

"Event of Withdrawal" means those events and circumstances listed in Section 10.50.220 and 10.50.225 of the Act provided, however, that following an Event of Withdrawal described in Section 10.50.220 and 10.50.225(4) of the Act the Member shall remain a Member until it ceases to exist as a legal entity.

“Family” means a Person’s spouse, lineal ancestor, or descendant by birth or adoption, sibling, and trust for the benefit of such Person or any of the foregoing.

“Fiscal Year” or “Annual Period” means the fiscal year of the Company, as determined under Section V.

“Interest” means a Person’s share of the Profits and Losses (and specially allocated items of income, gain, and deduction) of, and the right to receive distributions from, the Company.

“Interest Holder” means any Person who holds an Interest, whether as a Member or as an unadmitted assignee of a Member.

“Involuntary Transfer” shall include, without limitation, any Transfer of a Member or Interest Holder’s Interest pursuant to any order of any court relating to any petition for divorce, legal separation, marital dissolution, or annulment, or any guardianship, conservatorship, or other protective proceeding.

“Majority in Interest” means one or more Members who own, collectively, a simple majority of the Percentage Interests held by Members.

“Majority of the Members” means one or more of the Members, regardless of the Percentage Interest held by the Members.

“Member” means each Person signing this Agreement and any Person who subsequently is admitted as a member of the Company until such time as an Event of Withdrawal has occurred with respect to such Member.

“Membership Rights” means all of the rights of a Member in the Company, including a Member’s: (i) Interest, (ii) right to inspect the Company’s books and records, and (iii) right to participate in the management of and vote on matters coming before the Company.

“Percentage Interest” means, as to a Member, the percentage set forth after the Member’s name on **Exhibit A**, as amended from time to time, and, as to an Interest Holder who is not a Member, the Percentage of the Member whose Interest has been acquired by such Interest Holder, to the extent the Interest Holder has succeeded to that Member’s Interest.

“Person” means and includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association,

limited liability company, trust, estate, or other entity.

“*Property*” means all real and personal property (including cash) acquired by the Company, and any improvements thereto.

“*Transfer*” means, when used as a noun, any voluntary or involuntary sale, hypothecation, pledge, assignment, attachment, or other transfer, and, when used as a verb, means voluntarily or involuntarily to sell, hypothecate, pledge, assign, or otherwise transfer.

Section III

Capital Contributions, Financial Provisions and Tax Matters

3.1. *Capital Contributions.*

3.1.1. *Initial Capital Contributions.* Upon the execution of this Agreement, the Members have or shall make contributions to the capital of the Company as set forth in **Exhibit A** attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.

3.1.2. *Additional Capital Contributions.* No Member shall be required to contribute any additional capital to the Company, and no Member shall have any personal liability for any obligation of the Company.

3.2. *Withdrawal or Return of Capital Contributions.* Except as specifically provided in this Agreement, no Interest Holder shall have the right to withdraw or reduce the Capital Contributions he or she makes to the Company. Upon dissolution of the Company or liquidation of his or her interest in the Company, each Interest Holder shall look solely to the assets of the Company for return of his or her Capital Contributions and, if the Company’s property remaining after the payment or discharge of the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the Company is insufficient to return the Capital contributions of each Interest Holder, no Interest Holder shall have any recourse against the Company, any Interest Holder, or Member except for gross negligence, malfeasance, bad faith, or fraud.

3.3. *Form of Return of Capital.* Under circumstances requiring a return of any Capital Contributions, no Interest Holder shall have the right to receive property other than cash except as may be specifically provided herein.

3.4. *Salary or Interest.* Except as otherwise expressly provided in Section V of this Agreement, no Interest Holder shall receive any interest, salary, or drawing with respect to his or her Capital Contributions or his or her Capital Account, or for services

4

rendered on behalf of the Company.

3.5. *Member Loans.* If the Members determine that the Company requires additional capital to carry out the purposes of the Company, the Members shall have the right, but not the obligation, to make loans to the Company (a "Member Loan"). Such Member Loans shall be made by the Members willing to make such Member Loans *pro rata* based on their Percentage Interests unless the Members willing to make such Member Loans agree otherwise.

3.6. *Terms of Member Loans.* All Member Loans made pursuant to Section 3.5 shall bear interest at the prime rate of interest as reported by *the Wall Street Journal - Western Edition*, shall be unsecured, and shall be repaid in full out of available funds of the Company before any distribution may be made to any Member. If more than one Member has made a Member Loan, repayment shall be made to each Member in proportion to the amount of principal each has advanced.

3.7. *Title to Assets.* All personal and real property of this LLC shall be held in the name of the LLC, not in the names of the individual members.

3.8. *Tax Matters.* Tax matters of this LLC are governed by the provisions in **Exhibit B** attached hereto.

Section IV Distributions

4.1. *Distributions.* Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, distributions shall be made to the Interest Holders at such times and in such amounts as determined by the Members. Distributions will be made to Interest Holders *pro rata*, in proportion to their Percentage Interests. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section, all Cash Flow for each Fiscal Year of the Company shall be distributed to the Interest Holders no later than seventy-five (75) days after the end of such Fiscal Year.

4.2. *General.*

4.2.1. *Form of Distribution.* In connection with any distribution, no Interest Holder shall have the right to receive Property other than cash except as may be specifically provided herein. If any assets of the Company are distributed in kind to the Interest Holders, those assets shall be valued on the basis of their fair market value, and any Interest Holder entitled to any interest in those assets shall receive that interest as a tenant-in-common with all other Interest Holders so entitled. Unless the Interest Holders otherwise agree, the fair market value of the assets shall be determined by an independent appraiser who shall be

selected by the Members.

4.2.2. *Withholding.* All amounts required to be withheld pursuant to Code Section 1446 or any other provision of federal, state, or local tax law shall be treated as amounts actually distributed to the affected Interest Holders for all purposes under this Agreement.

4.2.3. *Varying Interests; Distributions in Respect to Transferred Interests.* If any Interest is sold, assigned, or transferred in compliance with the provisions of this Agreement, all distributions on or before the date of such transfer shall be made to the transferor, and all distributions thereafter shall be made to the transferee. Solely for purposes of making distributions, and allocating Profits, Losses, and other items of income, gain, loss, and deduction pursuant to **Exhibit B** hereof, the Company shall recognize the transfer not later than the end of the calendar month during which it is given notice of such, provided that if the Company does not receive a notice stating the date such Interest was transferred and such other information as it may reasonably require within thirty (30) days after the end of the Fiscal Year during which the transfer occurs, then all of such items shall be allocated, and all distributions shall be made, to the person who, according to the books and records of the Company, on the last day of the Fiscal Year during which the transfer occurs, was the owner of the Interest. Neither the Company nor any Interest Holder shall incur any liability for making allocations and distributions in accordance with the provisions of this Section, whether or not any Interest Holder or the Company has knowledge of any transfer of ownership of Interest.

Section V Management

5.1. *Management.* Subject to the rights under the Act or the provisions of this Agreement to approve certain actions, the business and affairs of the Company shall be managed exclusively by its Members. The Members shall direct, manage, and control the business of the Company to the best of their ability and, subject only to those restrictions set forth in the Act or this Agreement, shall have full and complete authority, power, and discretion to make any and all decisions and to do any and all things which the Members deem appropriate to accomplish the business and objectives of the Company. Each Member agrees not to incur any liability on behalf of the other Members or otherwise enter into any transaction or do anything which will subject the other Members to any liability, except in all instances as contemplated hereby.

5.2. *Certain Management Powers of the Member.* Without limiting the generality of Section 5.1, the Members shall have power and authority on behalf of the Company:

5.2.1. In the ordinary course of business, to acquire property from and sell property to any person as the Members may determine. The fact that a Member is directly or indirectly affiliated or connected with any such person shall not prohibit dealing with that Person;

5.2.2. Subject to approval by a Majority of the Members under Section 5.3.4, to use credit facilities and borrow money for the Company from banks, other lending institutions, the Interest Holders, or Affiliates of the Interest Holders, on such terms as approved by the Members, and in connection therewith, to hypothecate, encumber, and grant security interests in the assets of the Company to secure repayment of the borrowed sums. No debt or other obligation shall be contracted or liability incurred by or on behalf of the Company by the Member;

5.2.3. To purchase liability and other insurance to protect the Members and the Company's property and business;

5.2.4. Subject to approval by a Majority of the Members, to hold and own any Company real and personal property in the name of the Company or others as provided in this Agreement;

5.2.5. Subject to approval by a Majority of the Members, to execute on behalf of the Company all instruments and documents, including, without limitation, checks, drafts, notes, and other negotiable instruments, mortgages, or deeds of trust, security agreements, financing statements, documents providing for the acquisition, mortgage, or disposition of the Company's property, assignments, bills of sale, leases, partnership agreements, and any other instruments or documents necessary, in the opinion of the Member, to accomplish the purposes of the Company;

5.2.6. To employ accountants, legal counsel, managing agents, or other experts to perform services for the Company and compensate them from Company funds;

5.2.7. Except for the agreements described in Section 5.3.6 below, to enter into any and all other agreements on behalf of the Company, with any other Person for any purpose, in such forms as the Member may approve;

5.2.8. To vote any shares or interests in other entities in which Company holds an interest;

5.2.9. To do and perform all other acts as may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes of the Company; and

5.2.10. To take such other actions as do not expressly require the consent of any non-managing Members under this Agreement.

A Member may act by a duly authorized attorney-in-fact. Unless authorized to do so by this Agreement, no Member, agent, or employee of the Company shall have any power or authority to bind the Company in any way, to pledge its credit, or to render it liable for any purpose.

5.3. *Actions Requiring Approval of the Members.* In addition to those actions for which this Agreement specifically requires the consent of the Members, the following actions require approval by a Majority of the Members:

5.3.1. Amend this Agreement or the Articles, except that any amendments required under the Act to correct an inaccuracy in the Articles may be filed at any time;

5.3.2. Authorize the Company to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors of the Company, file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, or consent to the appointment of a receiver for the Company or its assets; or

5.3.3. Approve a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company with or into one or more business entities;

5.3.4. Borrow money for the Company from banks, other lending institutions, the Interest Holders, Members, or Affiliates of the Interest Holders or to hypothecate, encumber, or grant security interests in the assets of the Company;

5.3.5. Sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company in a single transaction or a series of related transactions; or

5.3.6. Enter into any contract or agreement between the Company and any Member, Interest Holder, or Affiliate of a Member or Interest Holder without the consent of a Majority of the Members.

5.4. *Member Has No Exclusive Duty to Company.* The Members shall not be required to manage the Company as the Members' sole and exclusive function and the Members may engage in other business and investment activities in addition to those relating to the Company. Neither the Company nor any Interest Holder shall have any right, solely by virtue of this Agreement or its relationship to a Member or the Company, to share or participate in any such other investments or activities of the Members or to the income or proceeds derived therefrom. Members shall not have any obligation to disclose any such other investments or activities to the Interest Holders unless it actually or potentially adversely affects the business or property of the Company.

5.5. *Compensation and Expenses.* The Company may enter into management or employment contracts, under such terms and conditions and providing for such compensation as shall be approved by the Members as provided herein, with one or more Member or Interest Holders or Persons Affiliated with the Member or Interest Holders.

5.6. *Books and Records.* At the expense of the Company, the Members shall keep or cause to be kept complete and accurate books and records of the Company and supporting documentation of transactions with respect to the conduct of the Company's business. The books and records shall be maintained in accordance with sound accounting practices and kept at the Company's known place of business and such other location or locations as the Members shall from time to time determine. At a minimum the Company shall keep at its known place of business the following records:

5.6.1. A current list of the full name and last known business, residence, or mailing address of each Member;

5.6.2. A copy of the initial Articles and all amendments thereto and restatements thereof;

5.6.3. Copies of the Company's federal, state, and local income tax returns and reports, if *any*, for the three most recent fiscal years;

5.6.4. Copies of this Agreement and all amendments hereto or restatements hereof, including any prior operating agreements no longer in effect;

5.6.5. Copies of any documents relating to a Member's obligation to contribute cash, property, or services to the Company;

5.6.6. Copies of any financial statements of the Company for the three most recent fiscal years; and

5.6.7. Copies of minutes of all meetings of the Members and all written consents obtained from Members for actions taken by Members without a meeting.

5.7. *Financial Accounting / Member Access to Books and Records.* The Members shall prepare and make available a financial accounting of the Company no less than once (1) every sixty (60) days. Within three (3) calendar days following written notice, which may be submitted in writing, via facsimile or electronic mail, each Member shall have the right, during normal business hours, to inspect and copy, at the Member's expense, the Company's books and records.

5.8. *Reports.* Within seventy-five (75) days after the end of each Fiscal Year of the Company, the Members shall cause to be sent to each Person who was a Member at any time during the Fiscal Year a complete accounting of the affairs of the Company for the Fiscal Year then ended. In addition, within seventy-five (75) days after the end of each Fiscal Year of the Company, the Members shall cause to be sent to each Person who was an Interest Holder at any time during the Fiscal Year, the tax information concerning the Company which is necessary for preparing the Interest Holder's income tax returns for that year. At the request of any Member, and at the Member's expense, the Members shall cause an audit of the Company's books and records to be prepared by independent accountants for the period requested by the Member.

5.9. *Title to Company Property.*

5.9.1. Except as provided in Section 5.9.2, all real and personal property acquired by the Company shall be acquired and held by the Company in its name.

5.9.2. Ten (10) days after giving notice, the Members may direct that legal title to all or any portion of the Company's property be acquired or held in a name other than the Company's name. Without limiting the foregoing, the Members may cause title to be acquired and held any one Member's name or in the names of trustees, nominees, or straw parties for the Company. It is expressly understood and agreed that the manner of holding title to the Company's property (or any part thereof) is solely for the convenience of the Company and all of that property shall be treated as Company property. The notice to be given to the Members under this section shall identify the asset or assets to be titled outside of the Company name, the Person in whom legal title is intended to vest, and the reason for the proposed transaction. If any Member provides written notice of an objection to the transaction before the expiration of the ten (10) day period, the transaction shall not be consummated except upon approval of a Majority of the Members.

Section VI Members

6.1. *Meetings.* Unless otherwise prescribed by the Act, meetings of the Members may be called, for any purpose or purposes, by a Majority of the Members.

6.2. *Place of Meetings.* Whoever calls the meeting may designate any place, either within or outside the State of Alaska, as the place of meeting for any meeting of the Members.

6.3. *Notice of Meetings.* Except as provided in this Agreement, written notice

stating the date, time, and place of the meeting, and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered not less than three (3) nor more than fifty (50) days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, electronic mail, facsimile, or overnight or next-day delivery services by or at the direction of the person or persons calling the meeting, to each Member entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered two (2) days after being deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Member at his or her address as it appears on the books of the Company. If transmitted by way of electronic mail or facsimile, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered on the date of such electronic mail or facsimile transmission to the electronic mail address or fax number, if any, for the respective Member which has been supplied by such Member to the Company and identified as such Member's electronic mail address or facsimile number. If transmitted by overnight or next-day delivery, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered on the next business day after deposit with the delivery service addressed to the Member at his or her address as it appears on the books of the Company. When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken, unless the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days. At the adjourned meeting the Company may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting.

6.4. *Meeting of All Members.* If all of the Members shall meet at any time and place, including by conference telephone call, either within or outside of the State of Alaska, and consent to the holding of a meeting at such time and place, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice.

6.5. *Record Date.* For the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of Members or any adjournment thereof, the date on which notice of the meeting is mailed shall be the record date for such determination of Members. When a determination of Members entitled to vote at any meeting of Members has been made as provided in this Section, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof, unless notice of the adjourned meeting is required to be given pursuant to Section 6.3.

6.6. *Quorum.* A Majority of the Members, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of Members. Business may be conducted once a quorum is present.

6.7. *Voting Rights of Members.* Each Member shall be entitled to one (1) vote on all matters stipulated herein. If all of an Interest is transferred to an assignee who does not become a Member, the Member from whom the Interest is transferred shall no longer be entitled to vote. No withdrawn Member shall be entitled to vote nor shall such Member's Interest be considered outstanding for any purpose pertaining to meetings or voting.

6.8. *Manner of Acting.* Unless otherwise provided in the Act, the Articles of Organization, or this Agreement, the affirmative vote of a Majority of the Members at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Members.

6.9. *Proxies.* At all meetings of Members, a Member may vote in person or by proxy executed in writing by the Member or by a duly authorized attorney-in-fact. Such proxy shall be filed with the Company before or at the time of its exercise. No proxy shall be valid after eleven (11) months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

6.10. *Action by Members without a Meeting.* Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of Members may be taken without a meeting if the action is evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, circulated to all the Members with an explanation of the background and reasons for the proposed action, signed by that percentage or number of the Members required to take or approve the action. Any such written consent shall be delivered to the Members of the Company for inclusion in the minutes or for filing with the Company records. Action taken by written consent under this Section shall be effective on the date the required percentage or number of the Members have signed and delivered the consent to all Members, unless the consent specifies a different effective date. The record date for determining Members entitled to take action without a meeting shall be the date the written consent is circulated to the Members.

6.11. *Telephonic Communication.* Members may participate in and hold a meeting by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in such meeting shall constitute attendance and presence in person, except where the Member participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

6.12. *Waiver of Notice.* When any notice is required to be given to any Member, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the Person entitled to such notice, whether before, at, or after the time stated therein, shall be equivalent to the giving of such notice.

Section VII

Transfers and Withdrawals

7.1. *Transfers.* Except as otherwise provided in this Section VII no Member may Transfer all, or any portion of, or any interest or rights in, the Membership Rights owned by the Member, and no Interest Holder may Transfer all, or any portion of, or any interest or rights in, any Interest without the prior written consent of the other Members, which

consent may be withheld in the Members' sole and absolute discretion. Any sale or foreclosure of a security interest will itself constitute a Transfer independent of the grant of security. Each Member hereby acknowledges the reasonableness of this prohibition in view of the purposes of the Company and the relationship of the Members. The Transfer of any Membership Rights or Interests in violation of the prohibition contained in this Section 7.1 shall be deemed invalid, null, and void, and of no force or effect. Any Person to whom Membership Rights or an Interest are attempted to be transferred in violation of this Section 7.1 shall not be entitled to vote on matters coming before the Members, participate in the management of the Company, act as an agent of the Company, receive allocations or distributions from the Company, or have any other rights in or with respect to the Membership Rights or Interest.

7.2. *Withdrawal.* Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no Member shall have the right to withdraw from the Company. Any such withdrawal shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement and the Company shall have the right to recover damages from the withdrawn member and to offset the damages against any amounts otherwise distributable to such Member under this Agreement.

7.3. *Option on Death, Bankruptcy or Involuntary Transfer.* On the death, bankruptcy, or similar event (whether voluntary or involuntary) of a Member or Interest Holder, and upon any Involuntary Transfer, the Member or Interest Holder (or such Person's estate) shall offer, or shall automatically be deemed to have offered, to sell the Member's or Interest Holder's Interest to the Company or its nominee. Upon the approval of a Majority of the Members other than the offering Member, the Company or its nominee shall have the right and option, within seventy-five (75) days after the Members' actual knowledge of the death, bankruptcy, or similar event, to acquire the Interest, for the purchase price and on the terms set forth in **Exhibit C** attached hereto and made a part hereof. If the Interest is not purchased by the Company or its nominee, the Interest shall be transferred to the assignee of the Interest but shall remain fully subject to and bound by the terms of this Agreement.

7.4. *No Transfer of Membership Rights.* The Transfer of an Interest shall not result in the Transfer of any of the Transferring Member's other Membership Rights, if any, and unless the transferee is admitted as a Member pursuant to Section VII of this Agreement, the transferee shall only be entitled to receive, to the extent transferred, the share of distributions, including distributions representing the return of contributions, and the allocation of Profits and Losses (and other items of income, gain, or deduction), to which the Transferring Member would have otherwise been entitled with respect to the Transferring Member's Interest. The transferee shall have no right to participate in the management of the business and affairs of the Company or to become or to exercise any rights of a Member.

7.5. *Substitute Members.* Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, an assignee of a Member may only be admitted as a substitute Member upon the written consent of a Majority of the non-transferring Members, which consent may be withheld in the Members' sole and absolute discretion.

7.6. *Additional Members.* The Company shall not issue additional Interests after the date of formation of the Company without the written consent or approval of a Majority of the Members, which consent may be withheld in the Members' sole and absolute discretion.

7.7. *Expenses.* Expenses of the Company or of any Interest Holder occasioned by transfers of Interests shall be reimbursed to the Company or Interest Holder, as the case may be, by the transferee.

7.8. *Distributions on Withdrawal.* Upon the occurrence of an Event of Withdrawal with respect to a Member, the withdrawn Member shall not be entitled to receive a withdrawal distribution but the withdrawn Member (or the withdrawn Member's personal representatives, successors, and assigns) shall be entitled to receive the share of distributions, including distributions representing a return of Capital Contributions, and the allocation of Profits and Losses, to which the withdrawn Member otherwise would have been entitled if the Event of Withdrawal had not occurred, during the continuation of the business of the Company and during and on completion of winding up. If the Event of Withdrawal violated this Agreement, the distributions paid to the withdrawn Member shall be offset by any damages suffered by the Company or its Members as a result of the Event of Withdrawal.

Section VIII Dissolution and Termination

8.1. *Dissolution.*

8.1.1. *Events of Dissolution.* The Company will be dissolved upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

8.1.1.1. Upon the written consent of a Majority of the Members;

8.1.1.2. Upon the entry of a decree of dissolution under Section 10.50.405 of the Act or an administrative dissolution under Section 10.50.408 of the Act;

8.1.1.3. Upon the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Company's assets and receipt by the Company of the proceeds therefrom; or

8.1.1.4. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Withdrawal of the last remaining Member unless within ninety (90) days all assignees of Interests in the Company consent in writing to admit at least one member to continue the business of the company.

8.2. *Continuation.* An Event of Withdrawal with respect to a Member shall not cause dissolution, and the Company shall automatically continue following such an Event of Withdrawal.

8.3. *Distributions and Other Matters.* The Company shall not terminate until its affairs have been wound up and its assets distributed as provided herein. Promptly upon the dissolution of the Company, the Members shall cause to be executed and filed a Notice of Winding Up with the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, and will liquidate the assets of the Company and apply and distribute the proceeds of such liquidation, or distribute the Company's assets in kind, as follows and in the following order:

8.3.1. *Ordinary Debts.* To payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, including debts owed to Interest Holders, in the order of priority provided by law; provided that the Company shall first pay, to the extent permitted by law, liabilities with respect to which any Interest Holder is or may be personally liable;

8.3.2. *Reserves and Distributions.* To the setting up of such reserves as the Members may deem reasonably necessary for any contingent or unforeseen liabilities or obligations of the Company arising out of or in connection with the Company business;

8.3.3. *Remainder.* The balance of the proceeds shall be distributed to the Interest Holders in accordance with the positive balance in their Capital Accounts, determined as though all of the Company assets were sold for cash at their fair market value as of the date of distribution. Any such distributions shall be made in accordance with the timing requirements of Treasury Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(b)(2).

8.4. *Deficit Capital Accounts.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, if any Interest Holder's Capital Account has a deficit balance (taking into account all contributions, distributions, and allocations for the year in which a liquidation occurs), the Interest Holder shall not be obligated to make any contribution to the capital of the Company and the negative balance of such Interest Holder's Capital Account shall not be considered a debt owed by the Interest Holder to the Company or to any other person for any purpose whatsoever.

8.5. *Rights of Interest Holders—Distributions of Property.* Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, each Interest Holder shall look solely to the assets of the

Company for the return of his or her Capital Contribution and shall have no right or power to demand or receive property other than cash from the Company. No Interest Holder shall have priority over any other Interest Holder for the return of his or her Capital Contributions, distributions, or allocations.

8.6. *Articles of Termination.* When all the assets of the Company have been distributed as provided herein, the Members shall cause to be executed and filed Articles of Termination as required by the Act.

Section IX

Other Interests of an Interest Holder

Any Interest Holder may engage in or possess interests in other business ventures of every nature and description, independently or with others. Neither the Company nor any Interest Holder shall have any right to any independent ventures of any other Interest Holder or to the income or profits derived therefrom. The fact that an Interest Holder, a member of his or her Family, or an Affiliate is employed by, or owns, or is otherwise directly or indirectly interested in or connected with, any person, firm, or corporation employed or retained by the Company to render or perform services, including without limitation, management, contracting, mortgage placement, financing, brokerage, or other services, or from whom the Company may buy property or merchandise, borrow money, arrange financing, or place securities, or may lease real property to or from the Company, shall not prohibit the Company from entering into contracts with or employing that person, firm, or corporation or otherwise dealing with him or it, and neither the Company nor any of the Interest Holders as such shall have any rights in or to any income or Profits derived therefrom.

Section X

Indemnity

10.1. *Indemnity Rights.* The Company shall indemnify each Interest Holder who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, by reason of his or her actions as an Interest Holder or by reason of his or her acts while serving at the request of the Company as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, against expenses, including attorneys' fees, and against judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit, or proceeding, provided that the acts of such Interest Holder were not committed with gross negligence or willful misconduct, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, such Interest Holder had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was

unlawful. The termination of any action, suit, or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, or conviction, or upon a plea of no contest or its equivalent, shall not, in and of itself, create a presumption that the Interest Holder acted with gross negligence or willful misconduct, or with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

10.2. *Notice and Defense.* Any Interest Holder who is or may be entitled to indemnification shall give timely written notice to the Company, the Interest Holders that a claim has been or is about to be made against him or her, shall permit the Company to defend him or her through legal counsel of its own choosing, and shall cooperate with the Company in defending against the claim. The Interest Holder shall have the sole power and authority to determine the terms and conditions of any settlement of the claim.

10.3. *Other Sources.* The indemnification provided for herein shall apply only in the event, and to the extent that, the person is not entitled to indemnification, or other payment, from any other source (including insurance), and the Company's indemnity obligations hereunder shall be in excess of any indemnification or other payment provided by such other source.

10.4. *Survival.* The indemnification provided for herein shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be an Interest Holder and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, and administrators of such person.

Section XI Miscellaneous

11.1. *Notices.* Any notice, demand, offer, or other communication which any person is required or may desire to give to any other person shall be delivered in person or by United States mail, electronic mail, facsimile, or overnight or next-day delivery service. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered two (2) days after being deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the person at his or her address as it appears on the books of the Company. If transmitted by way of electronic mail or facsimile, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered on the date of such electronic mail or facsimile transmission to the electronic mail address or facsimile number, if any, for the person which has been supplied by such person and identified as such person's electronic mail address or facsimile number. If transmitted by overnight or next-day delivery, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered on the next business day after deposit with the delivery service addressed to the person at his or her address as it appears on the books of the Company.

11.2. *Bank Accounts.* All funds of the Company shall be deposited in a bank account or accounts opened in the Company's name. The Members shall determine the

institution or institutions at which the accounts will be opened and maintained, the types of accounts, and the Persons who will have authority with respect to the accounts and the funds therein.

11.3. *Partial Invalidity.* The invalidity of any portion of this Agreement will not affect the validity of the remainder hereof.

11.4. *Governing Law; Parties in Interest.* This Agreement will be governed by and construed according to the laws of the State of Alaska without regard to conflicts of law principles and will bind and inure to the benefit of the heirs, successors, assigns, and personal representatives of the parties.

11.5. *Execution in Counterparts.* This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, all of which taken together shall be deemed one original.

11.6. *Titles and Captions.* All article, section, or paragraph titles or captions contained in this Agreement are for convenience only and are not deemed part of the context thereof.

11.7. *Pronouns and Plurals.* All pronouns and any variations thereof are deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular, or plural as the identity of the person or persons may require.

11.8. *Waiver of Action for Partition.* Each of the Interest Holders irrevocably waive any right that he or she may have to maintain any action for partition with respect to any of the Company Property.

11.9. *Entire Agreement.* This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the parties, and supersedes any prior understandings and agreements between or among them with respect to the subject matter hereof.

11.10. *Estoppel Certificate.* Each Member shall, within ten (10) days after written request by any Member or the Members, deliver to the requesting Person a certificate stating, to the Member's knowledge, that: (a) this Agreement is in full force and effect; (b) this Agreement has not been modified except by any instrument or instruments identified in the certificate; and (c) there is no default hereunder by the requesting Person, or if there is a default, the nature and extent thereof.

Section XII

Arbitration

If the parties are unable to resolve any dispute arising out of this Agreement either

during or after its term informally, including the question as to whether any particular matter is arbitrable, the parties agree to submit the matter to binding arbitration. In the event the parties have not agreed upon an arbitrator within twenty (20) days after either party has demanded arbitration, either party may file a demand for arbitration with an Alaska regional office of the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”) and a single arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the then existing Commercial Arbitration Rules of the AAA. At all times during arbitration, the arbitrator shall consider that the purpose of arbitration is to provide for the efficient and inexpensive resolution of disputes, and the arbitrator shall limit discovery whenever appropriate to insure that this purpose is preserved. The dispute between the parties shall be submitted for determination within sixty (60) days after the arbitrator has been selected. The decision of the arbitrator shall be rendered within thirty (30) days after the conclusion of the arbitration hearing. The decision of the arbitrator shall be in writing and shall specify the factual and legal basis for the decision. Upon stipulation of the parties, or upon a showing of good cause by either party, the arbitrator may lengthen or shorten the time periods set forth herein for conducting the hearing or for rendering a decision. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties. Judgment to enforce the decision of the arbitrator, whether for legal or equitable relief, may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and the parties hereto expressly and irrevocably consent to the jurisdiction of the Alaska Courts for such purpose. The arbitrator shall conduct all proceedings pursuant to the then existing Commercial Arbitration Rules of the AAA, to the extent such rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article III. The AAA Uniform Rules of Procedure shall not apply to any arbitration proceeding relating to the subject matter or terms of the documents. In the event a dispute is submitted to arbitration pursuant to this Section, the prevailing party shall be entitled to the payment of its reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, as determined by the arbitrator. Each of the parties shall keep all disputes and arbitration proceedings strictly confidential, except for disclosures of information required by applicable law or regulation.

Section XIII

Agreement of Spouses of Members

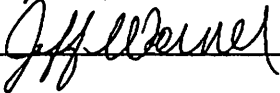
By executing this Agreement, the spouse of each Interest Holder acknowledges and consents to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and agrees, for himself or herself and for the community of himself and herself and the Interest Holder, to be bound hereby. Each spouse of an Interest Holder, for himself or herself and the community of which he or she is a member, hereby irrevocably appoints the Interest Holder as attorney-in-fact with an irrevocable proxy coupled with an Interest to vote on any matter to come before the Members or to agree to and execute any amendments of this Agreement without further consent or acknowledgment of the spouse and to execute proxies, instruments, or documents in the spouse’s name as may be required to effect the same. This power of

attorney is intended to be durable and shall not be affected by disability of the spouse.

**Section XIV
Representation**

The parties hereby acknowledge that (i) Carlson Law, LLC (the "Firm") has represented WORNER BROTHERS OUTPOST, LLC in connection with the drafting of this Operating Agreement, (ii) that each of the other parties has been advised to seek independent counsel in connection with such matters, and (iii) that the Firm does not represent any Member individually either directly or indirectly, but rather represents the Company. Payment of the Firm's fees by the Company shall not alter or amend any of the relationships.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Members of this LLC sign and adopt this agreement as the operating agreement of this LLC, effective as of the date first set forth below.

Date: 2/23/21
Signature: 
Printed Name: Jeff Worner, Member


Date: 2/23/21
Signature: 
Printed Name: Allen Worner, Member

EXHIBIT A

Members, Capital Contributions, and Interest

<u>Member</u>	<u>Initial Capital Contribution</u>	<u>Current Capital Account</u>	<u>Percentage Interest</u>
Jeff Worner	Cash_____	\$ 920.00	92.00%
Allen Worner	Cash_____	\$ 80.00	08.00%
TOTAL		\$ 1,000	100.00%

EXHIBIT B

Tax Matters

1. *Definitions.* The capitalized words and phrases used in this **Exhibit B** shall have the following meanings:

1.1. “*Adjusted Book Value*” means with respect to Company Property, the Property’s Initial Book Value with the adjustments required under this Agreement.

1.2. “*Adjusted Capital Account Deficit*” means, with respect to any Interest Holder, the deficit balance, if any, in the Interest Holder’s Capital Account as of the end of the relevant Fiscal Year, after giving effect to the following adjustments:

1.2.1. the Capital Account shall be increased by the amounts which the Interest Holder is obligated to restore under this Agreement or is deemed obligated to restore pursuant to Regulation Sections 1.704-2(g)(1) and (i)(5) (i.e., the Interest Holder’s share of Minimum Gain and Member Minimum Gain); and

1.2.2. the Capital Account shall be decreased by the items described in Regulation Sections 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d)(4), (5) and (6).

This definition of Adjusted Capital Account Deficit is intended to comply with Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d) of the Treasury Regulations and shall be interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with that Regulation.

1.3. “*Capital Account*” means the account maintained by the Company for each Interest Holder in accordance with the following provisions:

1.3.1. An Interest Holder’s Capital Account shall be credited with the amount of money contributed by the Interest Holder to the Company; the fair market value of the Property contributed by the Interest Holder to the Company (net of liabilities secured by such contributed Property that the Company is considered to assume or take subject to under Section 752 of the Code); the Interest Holder’s allocable share of Profit and items of income and gain; and the amount of Company liabilities that are assumed by the Interest Holder under Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(c);

1.3.2. An Interest Holder’s Capital Account shall be debited with the amount of money distributed to the Interest Holder; the fair market value of any Company property distributed to the Interest Holder (net of liabilities secured by such distributed Property that

the Interest Holder is considered to assume or take subject to under Section 752 of the Code); the Interest Holder's allocable share of Loss and items of deduction; and the amount of the Interest Holder's liabilities that are assumed by the Company under Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(c);

1.3.3. If Company Property is distributed to an Interest Holder, the Capital Accounts of all Interest Holders shall be adjusted as if the distributed Property had been sold in a taxable disposition for the gross fair market value of such Property on the date of distribution (taking into account Section 7701 of the Code) and the Profit or Loss from such disposition allocated to the Interest Holders as provided in this **Exhibit B**.

1.3.4. If money or other Property (other than a *de minimis* amount) is (a) contributed to the Company by a new or existing Interest Holder in exchange for an interest in the Company; or (b) distributed by the Company to a retiring or continuing Interest Holder as consideration for an interest in the Company; then, if the Members deem such an adjustment to be necessary to reflect the economic interests of the Interest Holders, the Book Value of the Company's Property shall be adjusted to equal its gross fair market value on such date (taking into account Section 7701(g) of the Code) and the Capital Accounts of all Interest Holders shall be adjusted in the same manner as if all the Company Property had been sold in a taxable disposition for such amount on such date and the Profit or Loss allocated to the Interest Holders as provided in this **Exhibit B**.

1.3.5. To the extent an adjustment to the tax basis of any Company asset pursuant to Code Section 734(b) or Code Section 743(b) is required, pursuant to Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m), to be taken into account in determining Capital Accounts, the Book Value of the Company's Property and the Capital Account of the Interest Holders shall be adjusted in a manner consistent with the manner in which the Capital Accounts are required to be adjusted pursuant to that Section of the Regulations.

1.3.6. If any Interest is transferred pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, the transferee shall succeed to the Capital Account of the transferor to the extent the Capital Account is attributable to the transferred Interest. It is intended that the Capital Accounts of all Interest Holders shall be maintained in compliance with the provisions of Regulation Section 1.704-1(b), and all provisions of this Agreement relating to the maintenance of Capital Accounts or the Adjusted Book Value of Company Property shall be interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with that Section of the Regulations.

1.4. "*Code*" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or any corresponding provision of any succeeding law.

1.5. "*Company Minimum Gain*" has the meaning set forth in Regulation Section 23

1.704-2(b)(2) for “partnership minimum gain.”

1.6. “*Initial Book Value*” means, with respect to Property contributed to the Company by an Interest Holder, the Property’s fair market value at the time of contribution and, with respect to all other Property, the Property’s adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes at the time of acquisition.

1.7. “*Member Nonrecourse Debt*” has the meaning set forth in Section 1.704-2(b)(4) of the Treasury Regulations for “partner nonrecourse debt.”

1.8. “*Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain*” has the meaning set forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(i) for “partner nonrecourse debt minimum gain.”

1.9. “*Member Nonrecourse Deductions*” has the meaning set forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(i) for “partner nonrecourse deductions.”

1.10. “*Nonrecourse Deductions*” has the meaning set forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(b)(1). The amount of Nonrecourse Deductions shall be determined according to the provisions of Regulation Section 1.704-2(c).

1.11. “*Nonrecourse Liability*” has the meaning set forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(b)(3).

1.12. “*Profit*” and “*Loss*” means, for each Fiscal Year of the Company (or other period for which Profit or Loss must be computed), the Company’s taxable income or loss determined in accordance with Code Section 703(a), with the following adjustments:

1.12.1. All items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit required to be stated separately pursuant to Code Section 703(a)(1) shall be included in computing taxable income or loss;

1.12.2. Any tax-exempt income of the Company, not otherwise taken into account in computing Profit or Loss, shall be included in computing Profit or Loss;

1.12.3. Any expenditures of the Company described in Code Section 705(a)(2)(B) (or treated as such pursuant to Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(i)) and not otherwise taken into account in computing Profit or Loss, shall be included in computing Profit or Loss;

1.12.4. If the Adjusted Book Value of Company Property differs from its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, then gain or loss resulting from any taxable

disposition of Company property shall be computed by reference to the Adjusted Book Value of the Property disposed of rather than the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes;

1.12.5. If the Adjusted Book Value of Company Property differs from its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, then in lieu of the depreciation, amortization, or cost recovery deductions allowable in computing taxable income or loss, the depreciation, amortization (or other cost recovery deduction) shall be an amount that bears the same ratio to the Adjusted Book Value of such Property as depreciation, amortization (or other cost recovery deduction) computed for federal income tax purposes for such period bears to the adjusted tax basis of such Property. If the Property has a zero adjusted tax basis, the depreciation, amortization (or other cost recovery deduction) of such Property shall be determined under any reasonable method selected by the Company; and

1.12.6. Any items that are specially allocated pursuant to Sections 2.3 and 2.4 hereof shall not be taken into account in computing Profit or Loss.

1.13. "Treasury Regulations" or "Regulations" means the income tax regulations, including any temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code as such regulations may be amended from time to time (including corresponding provisions of succeeding regulations).

2. *Allocations.* After making any special allocations contained in Section 2.5, remaining Profits and Losses shall be allocated for any Fiscal Year in the following manner:

2.1. *Profits.*

2.1.1. First, Profits shall be allocated among the Interest Holders in proportion to the cumulative Losses previously allocated to the Interest Holder under Section 2.2.3 until the cumulative Profits allocated to each Interest Holder under this subparagraph equal the cumulative Losses previously allocated to each Interest Holder under Section 2.2.3;

2.1.2. Second, Profits shall be allocated proportionately among the Interest Holders until the cumulative Profits allocated to each Interest Holder under this subparagraph equal the cumulative Priority Return each Interest Holder has received through the end of the Fiscal Year plus Losses, if any, allocated to the Interest Holder under Section 2.2.2; and

2.1.3. Third, Profits shall be allocated to the Interest Holders in accordance

with their Percentage Interests.

2.2. *Losses.*

2.2.1. First, Losses shall be allocated to the Interest Holders in proportion to the cumulative Profits previously allocated to the Interest Holders under Section 2.1.3 until the cumulative Losses allocated pursuant to this subparagraph to each Interest Holder are equal to the cumulative Profits previously allocated to each Interest Holder under Section 2.1.3.

2.2.2. Second, Losses shall be allocated to the Interest Holders in proportion to the cumulative Profits previously allocated to the Interest Holders under Section 2.1.2 until the cumulative Losses allocated pursuant to this subparagraph to each Interest Holder are equal to the cumulative Profits previously allocated to each Interest Holder under Section 2.1.2; and

2.2.3. Third, Losses shall be allocated to the Interest Holders in accordance with their Percentage Interests.

2.3. *Loss Limitations.*

2.3.1. *Adjusted Capital Account Deficit.* No Losses shall be allocated to any Interest Holder pursuant to Section 2.1 if the allocation causes the Interest Holder to have an Adjusted Capital Account Deficit or increases the Interest Holder's Capital Account Deficit. All Losses in excess of the limitations set forth in this Subsection shall be allocated to the other Interest Holders in accordance with the other Interest Holders' Percentage Interests until all Interest Holders are subject to the limitation of this Subsection, and thereafter, in accordance with the Interest Holders' interest in the Company as determined by the Members. If any Losses are allocated to an Interest Holder because of this Subsection, then notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, all subsequent Profits shall be allocated to the Interest Holders pro rata based on Losses allocated to them pursuant to this Subsection until each Interest Holder has been allocated an amount of Profits pursuant to this Subsection equal to the Losses previously allocated to that Interest Holder under this Subsection.

2.3.2. *Cash Method Limitation.* If the Company is on the cash method of accounting and more than 35% of the Company's Losses in any year would be allocable to Interest Holders who are limited entrepreneurs (within the meaning of § 464(e)(2) of the Code), then except as otherwise provided in Section 2.2.1, the Losses in excess of 35% otherwise allocable to those Interest Holders shall be specially allocated among the other Interest Holders in the ratio that each shares in Losses. If any Losses are allocated to an

Interest Holder under this Subsection, then notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, all subsequent Profits shall be allocated to the Interest Holders pro rata based on Losses allocated to them pursuant to this Subsection until each Interest Holder has been allocated an amount of Profits pursuant to this Subsection in the current and previous Fiscal Years equal to the Losses allocated to that Interest Holder pursuant to this Subsection in previous Fiscal Years.

2.4. *Section 704(c) Allocations.*

2.4.1. *Contributed Property.* In accordance with Code Section 704(c) and the Regulations thereunder, as well as Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(d)(3), income, gain, loss, and deduction with respect to any property contributed (or deemed contributed) to the Company shall, solely for tax purposes, be allocated among the Interest Holders so as to take account of any variation between the adjusted basis of the property to the Company for federal income tax purposes and its fair market value at the date of contribution (or deemed contribution).

2.4.2. *Adjustments to Book Value.* If the Adjusted Book Value of any Company asset is adjusted as provided in clause (iv) of the definition of Capital Account, subsequent allocations of income, gain, loss, and deduction with respect to the asset shall, solely for tax purposes, take account of any variation between the adjusted basis of the asset for federal income tax purposes and its adjusted book value in the manner as provided under Code Section 704(c) and the Regulations thereunder.

2.5. *Regulatory Allocations.* The following allocations shall be made in the following order:

2.5.1. *Company Minimum Gain Chargeback.* Except as set forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(f)(2), (3), (4), and (5), if during any Fiscal Year there is a net decrease in Company Minimum Gain, each Interest Holder, prior to any other allocation pursuant to this Section IV, shall be specially allocated items of gross income and gain for such taxable year (and, if necessary, succeeding taxable years) in an amount equal to that Interest Holder's share of the net decrease of Company Minimum Gain, computed in accordance with Regulation Section 1.704-2(g)(2). Allocations of gross income and gain pursuant to this Subsection shall be made first from gain recognized from the disposition of Company assets subject to Nonrecourse Liabilities to the extent of the Minimum Gain attributable to those assets and, thereafter, from a pro rata portion of the Company's other items of income and gain for the taxable year. It is the intent of the parties hereto that any allocation pursuant to this Subsection shall constitute a "minimum gain chargeback" under Regulation Section 1.704-2(f).

2.5.2. *Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain Chargeback.* Except as set

forth in Regulation Section 1.704-2(i)(4), if during any Fiscal Year there is a net decrease in Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain, each Interest Holder with a share of that Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain (determined under Regulation Section 1.704-2(i)(5)) as of the beginning of the Fiscal Year shall be specially allocated items of income and gain for such Fiscal Year (and, if necessary, succeeding Fiscal Years) in an amount equal to that Interest Holder's share of the net decrease in Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain, computed in accordance with Regulation Section 1.704-2(i)(4). Allocations of gross income and gain pursuant to this Subsection shall be made first from gain recognized from the disposition of Company assets subject to Member Nonrecourse Debt to the extent of the Member Minimum Gain attributable to those assets and, thereafter, from a pro rata portion of the Company's other items of income and gain for the Fiscal Year. It is the intent of the parties hereto that any allocation pursuant to this Subsection shall constitute a "minimum gain chargeback" under Regulation Section 1.704-2(i)(4).

2.5.3. *Qualified Income Offset.* If an Interest Holder unexpectedly receives an adjustment, allocation, or distribution described in Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d)(4), (5), or (6), then to the extent required under Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(d), such Interest Holder shall be allocated items of income and gain of the Company (consisting of a pro rata portion of each item of Company income, including gross income and gain for that Fiscal Year) before any other allocation is made of Company items for that Fiscal Year, in the amount and in proportions required to eliminate the Interest Holder's Adjusted Capital Account Deficit as quickly as possible. This Subsection is intended to comply with, and shall be interpreted consistently with, the "qualified income offset" provisions of the Regulations promulgated under Code Section 704(b).

2.5.4. *Nonrecourse Deductions.* Nonrecourse Deductions for a Fiscal Year or other period shall be allocated among the Interest Holders in proportion to their Percentage Interests.

2.5.5. *Member Nonrecourse Deductions.* Any Member Nonrecourse Deduction for any Fiscal Year or other period attributable to a Member Nonrecourse Liability shall be allocated to the Interest Holder who bears the risk of loss for the Member Nonrecourse Debt in accordance with Regulation Section 1.704-2(i).

2.5.6. *Regulatory Allocations.* The allocations contained in Section 2.5 are contained herein to comply with the Regulations under Section 704(b) of the Code. In allocating other items of Profit or Loss, the allocations contained in Section 2.5 shall be taken into account so that to the maximum extent possible the net amount of Profit or Loss allocated to each Interest Holder will be equal to the amount that would have been allocated to each Interest Holder if the allocations contained in Section 2.4 had not been made.

2.6. *Varying Interests; Allocations in Respect to Transferred Interests.* Profits, Losses, and other items shall be calculated on a monthly, daily, or other basis permitted under Code Section 706 and the Regulations. If any Interest is sold, assigned, or transferred in compliance with the provisions of this Agreement, profits, losses, each item thereof, and all other items attributable to such Interest for such period shall be divided and allocated between the transferor and the transferee by taking into account their varying interests during the period in accordance with Code Section 706(d), using any conventions permitted by law and selected by the Company.

2.7. *Tax Matters Partner.* The Members shall select one Member to be the Company's tax matters partner ("Tax Matters Partner") unless the Members designate a different Person to serve in this capacity. The Tax Matters Partner shall have all powers and responsibilities provided in Code Section 6221, et seq. The Tax Matters Partner shall keep all Members informed of all notices from government taxing authorities which may come to the attention of the Tax Matters Partner. The Company shall pay and be responsible for all reasonable third-party costs and expenses incurred by the Tax Matters Partner in performing those duties. The Company shall be responsible for any costs incurred by any Member with respect to a tax audit or tax-related administrative or judicial proceeding against the Member. The Tax Matters Partner shall not compromise any dispute with the Internal Revenue Service without the approval of the Members.

2.8. *Returns and Other Elections.* The Members shall cause the preparation and timely filing of all tax returns required to be filed by the Company pursuant to the Code and all other tax returns deemed necessary and required in each jurisdiction in which the Company does business.

2.9. *Annual Accounting Period.* The annual accounting period of the Company shall be its Fiscal Year. The Company's Fiscal Year shall be selected by the Members, subject to the requirements and limitations of the Code.

2.10. *Knowledge.* The Interest Holders acknowledge that they understand the economic and income tax consequences of the allocations and distributions under this Agreement and agree to be bound by the provisions of this **Exhibit B** in reporting their taxable income and loss from the Company.

2.11. *Amendment.* The Members are hereby authorized, upon the advice of the Company's tax counsel, to amend this **Exhibit B** to comply with the Code and the Regulations promulgated under Code Section 704(b); provided, however, that no amendment shall materially affect the distributions to an Interest Holder without the Interest Holder's prior written consent.

EXHIBIT C

Formula For Determining The Purchase Price Of A Member's Interest And Payment Terms Pursuant To Section VII

When required pursuant to Section VII of this Agreement, the value of an Interest will be determined by a valuation professional accredited in business valuation by the AICPA or American Society of Appraisers ("Appraiser"). Such Appraiser shall be jointly selected by the Company and the offering Member, Interest Holder, or such Person's estate (the "Offering Member") within fifteen (15) days after the other Members' actual knowledge of the Offering Member's death or bankruptcy. The cost of the Appraiser shall be borne equally by the Company and the Offering Member. If a mutually satisfactory Appraiser cannot be selected, then the Company and the Offering Member each shall select and pay for its own Appraiser and the two Appraisers shall attempt to reconcile their valuations to arrive at a single valuation. If they are unable to do so, they shall jointly select a third Appraiser to value the Offering Member's Interest. The cost of the third Appraiser shall be borne equally by the Company and the Offering Member. The three Appraisers shall attempt to reconcile their valuations to arrive at a single valuation. If they are unable to do so, then the middle of the three appraisals shall be used as the valuation. The standard of value shall be fair market value.

If applicable, each party shall appoint its appraiser within seven (7) days after the parties determine they cannot agree on a single appraiser. The two appraisers appointed shall select a third appraiser within seven (7) days after they determine they cannot agree on a single valuation. The appraisers shall be instructed to provide their valuations within thirty (30) days after their appointment.

Payment of the Offering Member's Interest shall be due and payable by the Company as follows: ten percent (10%) in cash within sixty (60) days after acceptance by the Company of the offer to purchase the Offering Member's Interest and the balance in ten (10) equal semi-annual installments commencing on the six (6) month anniversary of the initial down payment, together with interest on the unpaid balance from time to time outstanding until paid at the prime rate of interest reported by *The Wall Street Journal - Western Edition* (such rate to be determined and fixed as of the date of the initial payment hereunder), payable at the same time as and in addition to the installments of principal.



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications

What is this form?

This application certifications form is required for all marijuana establishment license applications. Each person signing an application for a marijuana establishment license must declare that he/she has read and is familiar with AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306.

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office by each proposed licensee (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) before any license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy				
City:	Sterling	State:	AK	ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Individual Information

Enter information for the individual licensee.

Name:	Jeff Worner
Title:	Member

Section 3 – Other Licenses

Ownership and financial interest in other licenses:

Yes No

Do you currently have or plan to have an ownership interest in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in another marijuana establishment license?

☒☐

If "Yes", which license numbers (for existing licenses) and license types do you own or plan to own?

15403, Worner Brothers Horticulture, LLC, Marijuana Cultivation License



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications

Section 4 – Certifications

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of each statement:

Initials

I certify that I have not been convicted of a felony in any state or the United States, including a suspended imposition of sentence, for which less than five years have elapsed from the time of the conviction to the date of this application.

I certify that I am not currently on felony probation or felony parole.

I certify that I have not been found guilty of selling alcohol without a license in violation of AS 04.11.010.

I certify that I have not been found guilty of selling alcohol to an individual under 21 years of age in violation of 04.16.051 or AS 04.16.052.

I certify that I have not been convicted of a misdemeanor crime involving a controlled substance, violence against a person, use of a weapon, or dishonesty within the five years preceding this application.

I certify that I have not been convicted of a class A misdemeanor relating to selling, furnishing, or distributing marijuana or operating an establishment where marijuana is consumed within the two years preceding this application.

I certify that my proposed premises is not within 500 feet of a school ground, recreation or youth center, a building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a correctional facility, as set forth in 3 AAC 306.010(a).

I certify that my proposed premises is not located in a liquor licensed premises.

I certify that I meet the residency requirement under AS 43.23 for a permanent fund dividend in the calendar year in which I am initiating this application.

I certify that all proposed licensees (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) have been listed on my online marijuana establishment license application. Additionally, if applicable, all proposed licensees have been listed on my application with the Division of Corporations.

I certify that I understand that providing a false statement on this form, the online application, or any other form provided by AMCO is grounds for denial of my application.



Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
550 W 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco>
Phone: 907.269.0350

Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of each statement:

Initials

I certify and understand that I must operate in compliance with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's laws and requirements pertaining to employees.

JW

I certify and understand that I must operate in compliance with each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of this state and the local government in which my premises is located.

JW

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of only the applicable statement:

Initials

Only initial next to the following statement if this form is accompanying an application for a marijuana testing facility license:

I certify that I do not have an ownership in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in a retail marijuana store, a marijuana cultivation facility, or a marijuana products manufacturing facility.

Only initial next to the following statement if this form is accompanying an application for a retail marijuana store, a marijuana cultivation facility, or a marijuana products manufacturing facility license:

I certify that I do not have an ownership in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in a marijuana testing facility license.

JW

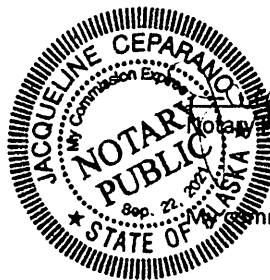
All marijuana establishment license applicants:

As an applicant for a marijuana establishment license, I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that I have read and am familiar with AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306, and that the online application and this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

Jeff Worner
Signature of licensee

Jeff Worner

Printed name of licensee



Jacqueline Ceparano
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

Commission expires: 9/22/21

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February, 2021.



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications**What is this form?**

This application certifications form is required for all marijuana establishment license applications. Each person signing an application for a marijuana establishment license must declare that he/she has read and is familiar with AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306.

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office by each proposed licensee (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) before any license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost LLC	License Number:	28899
License Type:	Marijuana Retail Store		
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost		
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy		
City:	Sterling	State:	AK
		ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Individual Information

Enter information for the individual licensee.

Name:	Allen Worner
Title:	Member

Section 3 – Other Licenses

Ownership and financial interest in other licenses:

Yes No

Do you currently have or plan to have an ownership interest in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in another marijuana establishment license?



If "Yes", which license numbers (for existing licenses) and license types do you own or plan to own?

154053- Worner Brothers Horticulture, LLC- Marijuana Cultivation Facility



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications

Section 4 – Certifications

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of each statement:

Initials

I certify that I have not been convicted of a felony in any state or the United States, including a suspended imposition of sentence, for which less than five years have elapsed from the time of the conviction to the date of this application.

AW

I certify that I am not currently on felony probation or felony parole.

AW

I certify that I have not been found guilty of selling alcohol without a license in violation of AS 04.11.010.

AW

I certify that I have not been found guilty of selling alcohol to an individual under 21 years of age in violation of 04.16.051 or AS 04.16.052.

AW

I certify that I have not been convicted of a misdemeanor crime involving a controlled substance, violence against a person, use of a weapon, or dishonesty within the five years preceding this application.

AW

I certify that I have not been convicted of a class A misdemeanor relating to selling, furnishing, or distributing marijuana or operating an establishment where marijuana is consumed within the two years preceding this application.

AW

I certify that my proposed premises is not within 500 feet of a school ground, recreation or youth center, a building in which religious services are regularly conducted, or a correctional facility, as set forth in 3 AAC 306.010(a).

AW

I certify that my proposed premises is not located in a liquor licensed premises.

AW

I certify that I meet the residency requirement under AS 43.23 for a permanent fund dividend in the calendar year in which I am initiating this application.

AW

I certify that all proposed licensees (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) have been listed on my online marijuana establishment license application. Additionally, if applicable, all proposed licensees have been listed on my application with the Division of Corporations.

AW

I certify that I understand that providing a false statement on this form, the online application, or any other form provided by AMCO is grounds for denial of my application.

AW



Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
 550 W 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
 Anchorage, AK 99501
marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco>
 Phone: 907.269.0350

Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-00: Application Certifications

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of each statement:

Initials

I certify and understand that I must operate in compliance with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's laws and requirements pertaining to employees.

AW

I certify and understand that I must operate in compliance with each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of this state and the local government in which my premises is located.

AW

Read each line below, and then sign your initials in the box to the right of only the applicable statement:

Initials

Only initial next to the following statement if this form is accompanying an application for a marijuana testing facility license:

I certify that I do not have an ownership in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in a retail marijuana store, a marijuana cultivation facility, or a marijuana products manufacturing facility.

Only initial next to the following statement if this form is accompanying an application for a retail marijuana store, a marijuana cultivation facility, or a marijuana products manufacturing facility license:

I certify that I do not have an ownership in, or a direct or indirect financial interest in a marijuana testing facility license.

AW

All marijuana establishment license applicants:

As an applicant for a marijuana establishment license, I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that I have read and am familiar with AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306, and that the online application and this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

AW

Signature of licensee

3/18/21

Connie Gatling

Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

Allen Worner

Printed name of licensee



My commission expires: 7-15-21

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of March, 2021.



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-02: Premises Diagram

What is this form?

A detailed diagram of the proposed licensed premises is required for all marijuana establishment license applications, per 3 AAC 306.020(b)(8). **All areas designated as the licensed premises of a single license must be contiguous. All diagrams must have the licensed premises area labeled, and outlined or shaded as appropriate.**

What must be submitted with this form?

Applicants must attach multiple diagrams to this form, including (as applicable):

- **Diagram 1:**
a diagram showing only the licensed premises areas that will be ready to be **operational at the time of your preliminary inspection** and license issuance;
- **Diagram 2:**
if different than Diagram 1, a diagram outlining **all areas for which the licensee has legal right of possession** (a valid lease or deed), and clearly showing those areas' relationship to the current proposed licensed premises (*details of any planned expansion areas do not need to be included; a complete copy of Form MJ-14: Licensed Premises Diagram Change must be submitted and approved before any planned expansion area may be added to the licensed premises*);
- **Diagram 3:**
a **site plan or as-built of the entire lot**, showing all structures on the property and clearly indicating which area(s) will be part of the licensed premises;
- **Diagram 4:**
an **aerial photo of the entire lot and surrounding lots**, showing a view of the entire property and surrounding properties, and clearly indicating which area(s) will be part of the licensed premises (*this can be obtained from sources like Google Earth*); and
- **Diagram 5:**
a diagram of the **entire building in which the licensed premises is located**, clearly distinguishing the licensed premises from unlicensed areas and/or premises of other licenses within the building. If your proposed licensed premises is located within a building or building complex that contains multiple business and/or tenants, please provide the addresses and/or suite numbers of the other businesses and/or tenants (*a separate diagram is not required for an establishment that is designating the entire building as a single licensed premises*).

This form, and all necessary diagrams that meet the requirements on Page 2 of this form, must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office before any new or transfer license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	MJ License #:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Highway				
City:	Sterling	State:	Alaska	ZIP:	99672



Form MJ-02: Premises Diagram

Section 2 – Required Information

For your security, do not include locations of security cameras, motion detectors, panic buttons, and other security devices. Items marked with a double asterisks (**) are only required for those retail marijuana establishments that are also applying for an onsite consumption endorsement.

The following details must be included in all diagrams:

- ☒ License number and DBA
- ☒ Legend or key
- ☒ Color coding
- ☒ Licensed Premises Area Labeled and Shaded, or Outlined as appropriate
- ☒ Dimensions
- ☒ Labels
- ☒ True north arrow

The following additional details must be included in Diagram 1:

- ☒ Surveillance room
- ☒ Restricted access areas
- ☒ Storage areas
- ☒ Entrances, exits, and windows
- ☒ Walls, partitions, and counters
- ☒ Any other areas that must be labeled for specific license or endorsement types
- ☐ ** Serving area(s)
- ☐ **Employee monitoring area(s)
- ☐ **Ventilation exhaust points, if applicable

The following additional details must be included in Diagram 2:

- ☒ Areas of ingress and egress
- ☒ Entrances and exits
- ☒ Walls and partitions

The following additional details must be included in Diagrams 3 and 4:

- ☒ Areas of ingress and egress
- ☒ Cross streets and points of reference

The following additional details must be included in Diagram 5:

- ☒ Areas of ingress and egress
- ☒ Entrances and exits
- ☒ Walls and partitions
- ☒ Cross streets and points of reference

I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that I have attached all necessary diagrams that meet the above requirements, and that this form, including all accompanying schedules, statements, and depictions is true, correct, and complete.

Signature of licensee
 Jeff Worner
 FB969A7B7954494...

Jeff Worner

Printed name of licensee

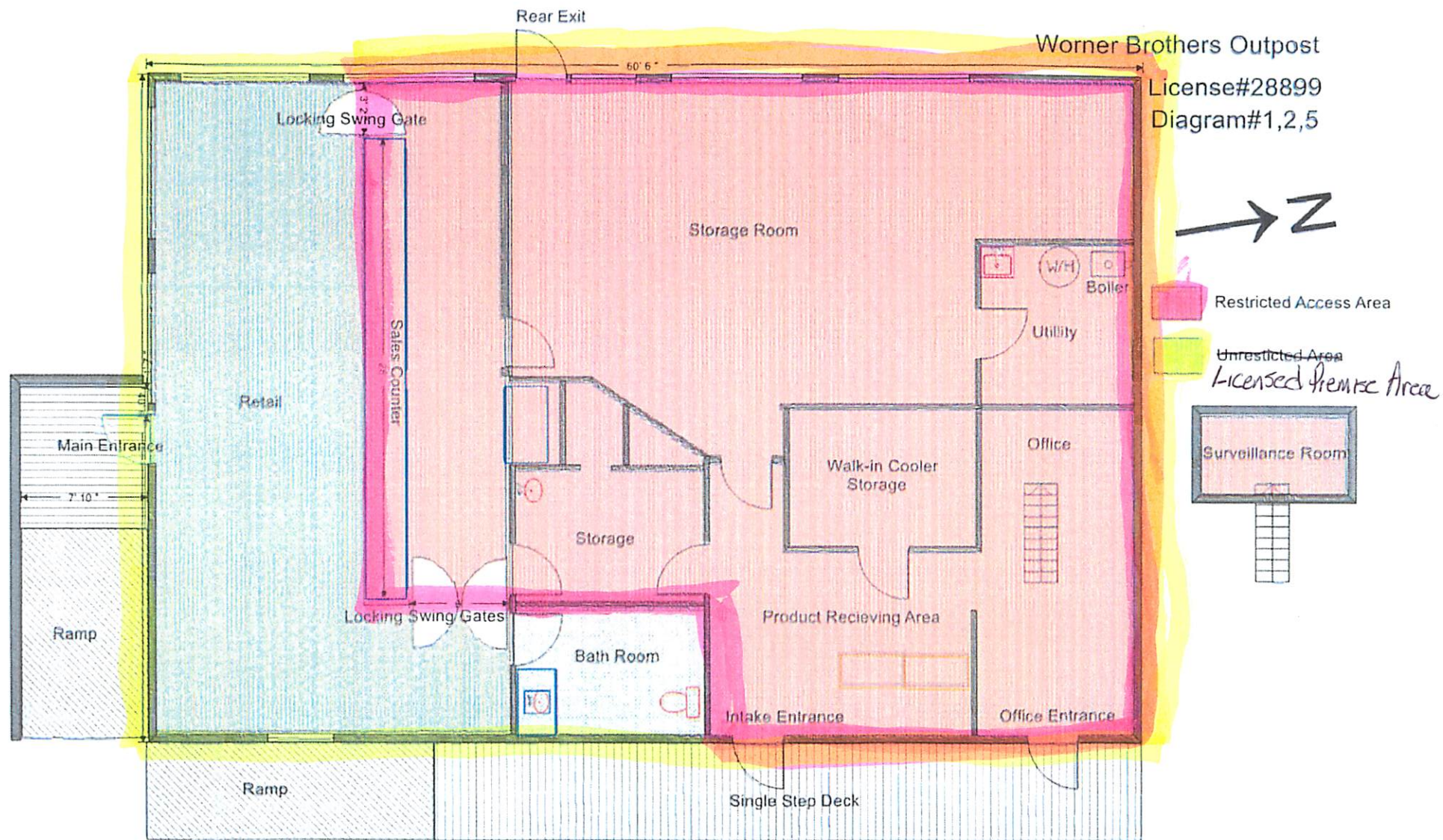
NOTARY PUBLIC
 Heather An Hemenway
 STATE OF ALASKA

My Commission Expires October 6, 2023

Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires: October 6, 2023

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 2021.



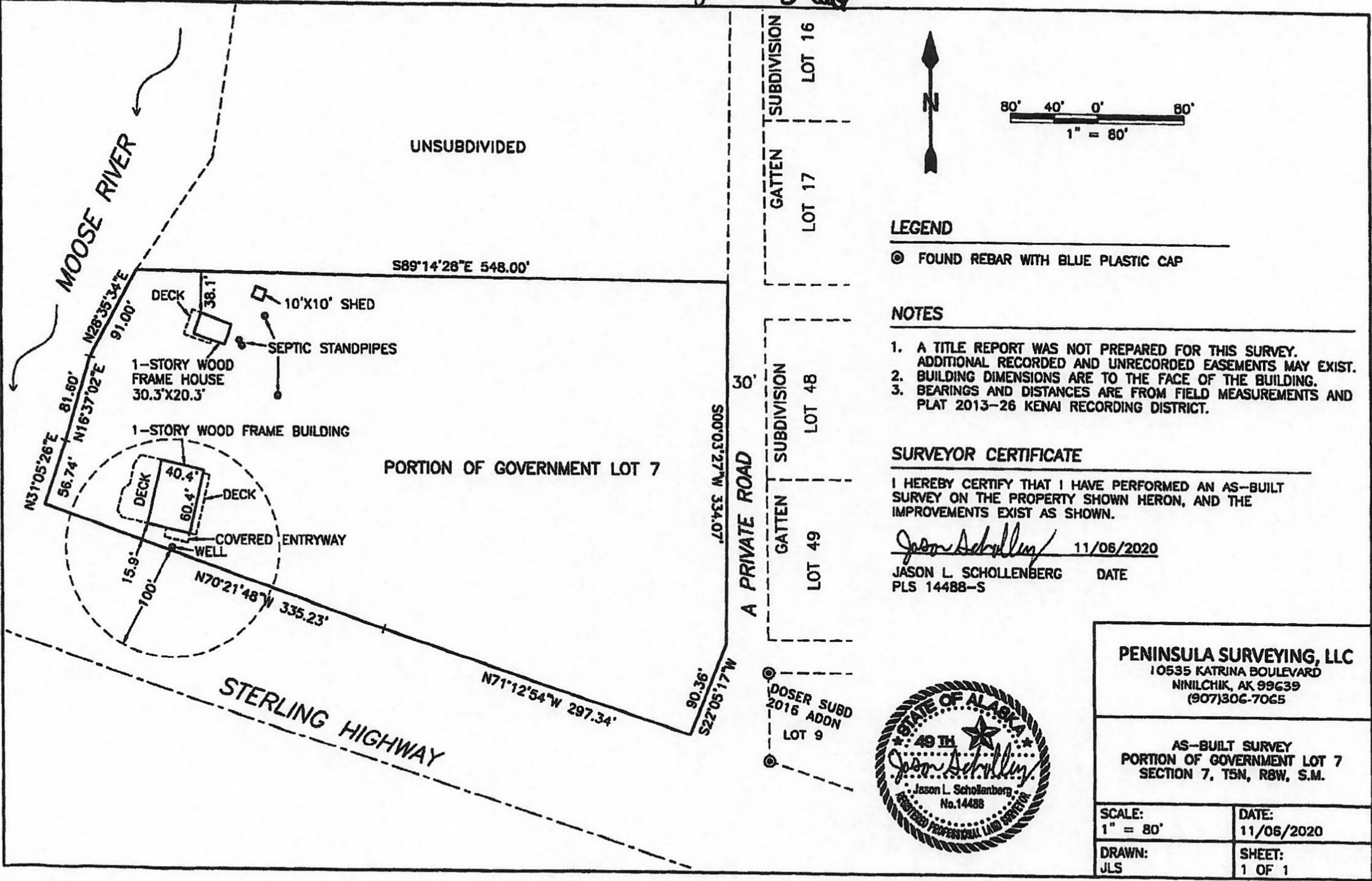
Worner Brothers Outpost
License No.: 28899

Diagram 4



Worner Brothers Outpost
License No.: 28899

Diagram 3





Alaska Marijuana Control Board Operating Plan Supplemental Form MJ-03: Retail Marijuana Store

What is this form?

This operating plan supplemental form is required for all applicants seeking a retail marijuana store license and must accompany **Form MJ-01: Marijuana Establishment Operating Plan**, per 3 AAC 306.020(b)(11). Applicants should review **Chapter 306: Article 3** of the **Alaska Administrative Code**. This form will be used to document how an applicant intends to meet the requirements of the statutes and regulations.

If your business has a formal operating plan, you may include a copy of that operating plan with your application, but all fields of this form must still be completed per 3 AAC 306.020 and 3 AAC 306.315(2).

What additional information is required for retail stores?

Applicants must identify how the proposed establishment will comply with applicable regulations regarding the following:

- Prohibitions
- Signage and advertising
- Displays and sales
- Exit packaging and labeling
- Security
- Waste disposal

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office before any new or transfer application for a retail marijuana store license will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	MJ License #:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy				
City:	Sterling	State:	Alaska	ZIP:	99672

**Section 2 – Overview of Operations**

2.1. Provide an overview of your proposed facility's operations. Include information regarding the intake and flow of marijuana and marijuana product at your premises, and a description of what a standard customer visit to your establishment would entail:

Marijuana product deliveries will take place in the "intake area" after the person delivering product has been escorted into the restricted access area, ID checked and signed in on the visitor log and handed a visitor badge. The product will then be unpacked, inspected, and accepted into metre. Manifests filled out and signed and payment made. The product will then be stored in our secure walkin cooler, safe or other locked storage cabinet/ storage room in the restricted access area. Marijuana product will then be moved into the restricted access part of the retail area where it will be kept secured from customers until purchase. As customers come into the retail store they will be asked to provide a valid ID that proves they are 21 years of age or older, after that one of our bud-tenders will assist them in finding the products they would like to purchase. we will be providing both deli style and pre-packaged products. with approved sniff jars as required. Once the customer has chosen their product to purchase it will be weighed and checked out by the bud-tender. the product will then be packaged into opaque exit packaging as required. before the customer leaves the retail counter.

Section 3 – Prohibitions

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.310.

3.1. Describe how you will ensure that the retail marijuana store will not sell, give, distribute, or deliver marijuana or marijuana product to a person who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance:

Worner Brothers Outpost will maintain one entry and exit door. Persons entering will be greeted by an employee. The store will have posted signs warning that it will not sell cannabis to anyone who is intoxicated or under the age of 21. Employees of Worner Brothers Outpost will be trained to evaluate customers for signs of intoxication or impairment including red bloodshot eyes, difficulty maintaining balance, slurred speech, difficulty producing identification, and signs of illicit drug use such as twitching, scratching, inappropriate responses, or other aberrant behavior. Employees will be trained to instruct any customer or person displaying these signs to leave the premises and call for assistance from local law enforcement if necessary.

3.2. I certify that the retail marijuana store will not:

Initials

- a. sell, give, distribute, deliver, or offer to sell, give, distribute, or deliver marijuana or marijuana product in a quantity exceeding the limit set out in 3 AAC 306.355;
- b. sell, give, distribute, deliver, or offer to sell, give, distribute, or deliver marijuana or marijuana product over the internet;
- c. offer or deliver to a consumer, as a marketing promotion or for any other reason, free marijuana or marijuana product, including a sample;
- d. offer or deliver to a consumer, as a marketing promotion or for any other reason, alcoholic beverages, free or for compensation; or
- e. allow a person to consume marijuana or a marijuana product on the licensed premises.

JW

JW

JW

JW

JW

Answer "Yes" or "No" to the following question:

Yes

No

3.3. Do you plan to request future approval of the Marijuana Control Board to permit consumption of marijuana or marijuana product in a designated area on the proposed premises?



**Form MJ-03: Retail Marijuana Store Operating Plan Supplemental****Section 4 – Signage and Advertising**

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.360 and 3 AAC 306.365. All licensed retail marijuana stores must meet minimum standards for signage and advertising.

You must be able to certify each statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the corresponding box: Initials

4.1. I understand and agree to follow the limitations regarding the number, placement, and size of signs on my proposed establishment, set forth in 3 AAC 306.360(a).

4.2. The retail marijuana store will not use giveaway coupons as promotional materials, or conduct promotional activities such as games or competitions to encourage the sale of marijuana or marijuana products.

4.3. All advertising for marijuana or marijuana product will contain the warnings required under 3 AAC 306.360(e).

4.4. I understand and agree to post, in a conspicuous location visible to customers, the notification signs required under 3 AAC 306.365.

4.5. I certify that no advertisement for marijuana or marijuana product will contain any statement or illustration that:

a. is false or misleading;

b. promotes excessive consumption;

c. represents that the use of marijuana has curative or therapeutic effects;

d. depicts a person under the age of 21 consuming marijuana; or

e. includes an object or character, including a toy, a cartoon character, or any other depiction designed to appeal to a child or other person under the age of 21, that promotes consumption of marijuana.

4.6. I certify that no advertisement for marijuana or marijuana product will be placed:

a. within 1,000 feet of the perimeter of any child-centered facility, including a school, childcare facility, or other facility providing services to children, a playground or recreation center, a public park, a library, or a game arcade that is open to persons under the age of 21;

b. on or in a public transit vehicle or public transit shelter;

c. on or in a publicly owned or operated property;

d. within 1,000 feet of a substance abuse or treatment facility; or

e. on a campus for postsecondary education.

Section 5 – Displays and Sales

5.1. Describe how marijuana and marijuana products at the retail marijuana store will be displayed and sold:

All marijuana products will be displayed in locked and secured display cases and cabinets, or in bins or hooks behind display counters in the restricted access areas, which require employee assistance to access. Product displays will be in full view of a working video surveillance camera at all times. Only marijuana that is packaged and labeled in accordance with all state regulations will be placed in product displays and accessed for sale to the public. All employees will be trained and regularly monitored to ensure compliance with the display and closing policies, and that all product is secured and accounted for at all times. Edibles, concentrates, and flowers will be stored behind the check-out counter. Any edibles needing refrigeration will be stored in a refrigerator, also securely placed behind the counter out of reach of the customers. Any non-marijuana inventory will be stored in bins on the shelves or out on the shopping floor in a separate display case or rack.



Section 6 – Exit Packaging and Labeling

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.345.

6.1. Describe how the retail marijuana store will ensure that marijuana and marijuana products sold on its licensed premises will meet the packaging and labeling requirements set forth in 3 AAC 306.345(a):

Designated members from management and ownership will be inspecting and approving all marijuana products, packaging, and labeling prior to sale. When a delivery arrives to the facility, the daily manager will take all paperwork involved in the transfer to a person trained to inspect the product. Marijuana products transported from cultivation or manufacturing facilities will be inspected for quality and consistency with the transport manifest and shipment labels. Edibles and concentrates will be inspected for contamination, testing, and to ensure consistency with the transport manifest and the label. Labels will be checked for: (1) name and license number of the providing entity; (2) production lot and batch number; (3) strain information; (4) net weight of the product in the package (not including weight of packaging); and (5) packaging date and expiration date. The transport manifest will be checked for: (1) name and license number of the providing entity; (2) delivery date; (3) start time and estimated arrival time; (4) strain and batch information; (5) delivery driver name and handler's card verification; and (6) the weight of the products transferred.

6.2. Provide a sample label that the retail marijuana store will use to meet the labeling requirements set forth in 3 AAC 306.345(b):

Total THC: 22.22%
Total CBD: .06%
Total Cannabinoid: 26.53
Total Terpenes: 3.17%
Strain: Royal Gorilla
Cultivator: Woner Brothers
Cultivator Lic# 4a-1 5403
Harvest Batch RG-001



0.0001g (0.000 oz)

Lic# 3a-28899

Marijuana has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming and addictive. Marijuana impairs concentration, coordination, and judgement. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under it's influence. There are health risks associated with consumption of marijuana. For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of the reach of children. Marijuana should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

**Form MJ-03: Retail Marijuana Store Operating Plan Supplemental****Section 7 – Security**

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.350 and 3 AAC 306.720.

7.1. Describe the retail marijuana store's procedures for ensuring a form of valid photographic identification has been produced before selling marijuana or marijuana product to a person, as required by 3 AAC 306.350(a):

A person who does not produce a valid form of identification will not be permitted inside the establishment or to remain on the premises. Valid forms of identification include an unexpired unaltered passport, an unexpired, unaltered driver's license, instruction permit, or identification card of any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a province of Canada and an identification card issued by a federal or state agency authorized to issue a driver's license or identification card. If an employee suspects a customer is under 21, he will refuse access and escort the customer off the premises. Employees training will include recognition of forged or altered identification cards, and an ID guide will be used to help identify cards issued by other states and countries. ID cards will be thoroughly examined and 21 and over date calendars will be placed at all entry points and registers to prevent employees from miscalculating dates.

You must be able to certify the statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the box to the right:

Initials

7.2. The video surveillance and camera recording system for the licensed premises covers each point-of-sale area.**Section 8 – Waste Disposal**

Review the requirements under 3 AAC 306.740.

8.1. Describe how you will store, manage, and dispose of any marijuana waste, including expired marijuana or marijuana products, in compliance with any applicable laws. Include details about the material(s) you will mix with ground marijuana waste and the processes that you will use to make the marijuana waste unusable for any purpose for which it was grown or produced:

For any marijuana that does not meet the company's internal quality standards for any reason will be disposed in proper manner. Worner Brothers Store will be disposing of: (1) marijuana that is identified as contaminated, infected or is otherwise rejected for quality or fails to meet quality testing; (2) all packaging, labeling, containers, or other related materials which arrive at the facility with marijuana products that have been disqualified for quality; (3) any expired marijuana products; and (4) any other materials or containers in contact with marijuana products that risk contamination. Marijuana waste will be stored away from all other products in a locked container inside the facility, and will be rendered unusable prior to leaving the facility for disposal. Management will maintain a log on the status of all marijuana waste, tracking the type of waste, the date of the disposal, the date it was rendered unusable, and the date that it was picked up by the disposal company. This logged information will be available to AMCO at any time upon request, and securely stored. Marijuana waste will be mixed with 1) paper; (2) plastic; (3) cardboard; (4) soil; (5) food waste; (6) yard waste; (7) and/or vegetable-based grease or oils in equal parts to render marijuana unusable.

You must be able to certify the statement below. Read the following and then sign your initials in the box to the right:

Initials

8.2. The retail marijuana store shall give the board at least three days written notice required under 3 AAC 306.740(c) before making marijuana waste unusable and disposing of it.

I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

Signature of licensee

Jeff Worner
Printed name of licensee



Jacqueline Ceparano
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska
My commission expires: 9/22/21

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February, 2021.



(Additional Space as Needed):

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Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-07: Public Notice Posting Affidavit

What is this form?

A public notice posting affidavit is required for all marijuana establishment license applications, per 3 AAC 306.020(b)(10). As soon as practical after initiating a marijuana establishment license application, an applicant must give notice of the application to the public by posting a true copy of the application for ten (10) days at the location of the proposed licensed premises and one other conspicuous location in the area of the proposed premises, per 3 AAC 306.025(b)(1).

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office before any new or transfer license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Highway				
City:	Sterling	State:	AK	ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Certification

I certify that I have met the public notice requirement set forth under 3 AAC 306.025(b)(1) by posting a copy of my application for the following 10-day period at the location of the proposed licensed premises and at the following conspicuous location in the area of the proposed premises:

Start Date: February 24, 2021

End Date: March 10, 2021

Other conspicuous location: Magpies Pizzeria, Sterling, AK

I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

DocuSigned by:

Jeff Worner

FB969A7B7954494...

Signature of licensee

Jeff Worner

Printed name of licensee

NOTARY PUBLIC
HeatherAn Hemenway
STATE OF ALASKA

My Commission Expires October 6, 2023

HeatherAn Hemenway
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires: October 6, 2023

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 2021.



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-08: Local Government Notice Affidavit

What is this form?

A local government notice affidavit is required for all marijuana establishment license applications with a proposed premises that is located within a local government, per 3 AAC 306.025(b)(3). As soon as practical after initiating a marijuana establishment license application, an applicant must give notice of the application to the public by submitting a copy of the application to each local government and any community council in the area of the proposed licensed premises. For an establishment located inside the boundaries of city that is within a borough, both the city and the borough must be notified.

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office before any new or transfer license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store		
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost		
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Highway		
City:	Sterling	State:	AK
		ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Certification

I certify that I have met the local government notice requirement set forth under 3 AAC 306.025(b)(3) by submitting a copy of my application to the following local government (LG) official(s) and community council (if applicable):

Local Government(s): Kenai Peninsula Borough Date Submitted: 05/14/21

Name/Title of LG Official 1: Bryan Taylor Name/Title of LG Official 2: Johni Blankenship

Community Council: _____ Date Submitted: _____
(Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Borough only)

I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

DocuSigned by:

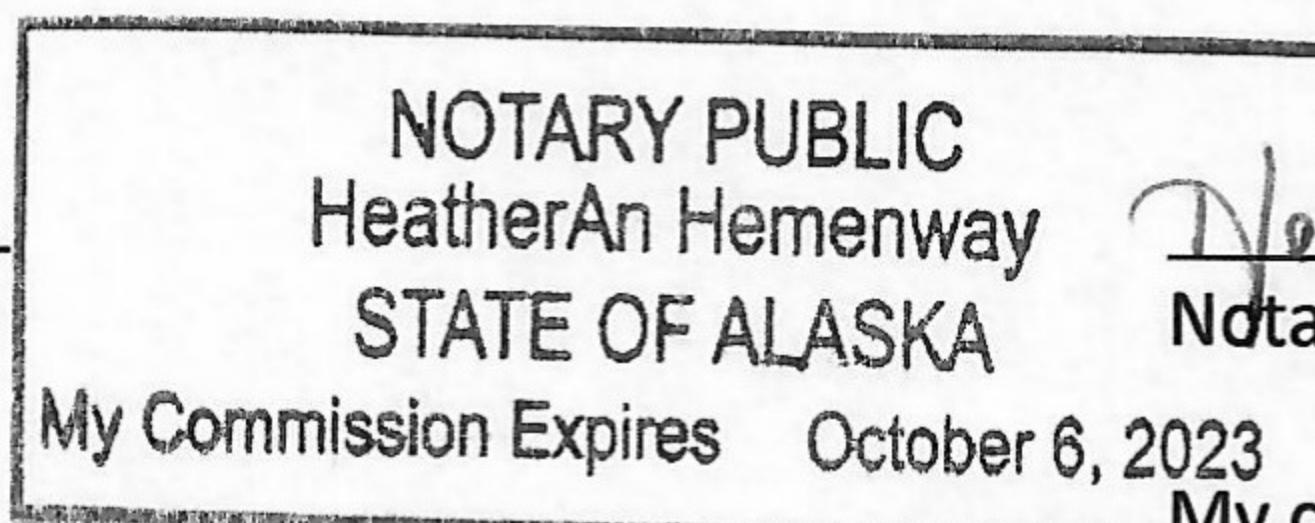
Jeff Worner

FB969A7B7954494...

Signature of licensee

Jeff Worner

Printed name of licensee



Heather An Hemenway
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires: October 6, 2023

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 2021.



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-09: Statement of Financial Interest

What is this form?

A statement of financial interest completed by each proposed licensee (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) is required for all marijuana establishment license applications, per 3 AAC 306.020(b)(4). A person other than a licensee may not have direct or indirect financial interest (as defined in 3 AAC 306.015(e)(1)) in the business for which a marijuana establishment license is issued, per 3 AAC 306.015(a).

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office by each proposed licensee before any license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost LLC	License Number:	28899
License Type:	Marijuana Retail Store		
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost		
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy		
City:	Sterling	State:	AK
		ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Individual Information

Enter information for the individual licensee.

Name:	Allen Worner
Title:	Member



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-09: Statement of Financial Interest


Section 3 – Certifications

I certify that no person other than a proposed licensee listed on my marijuana establishment license application has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined in 3 AAC 306.015(e)(1), in the business for which a marijuana establishment license is being applied for.

I further certify that any ownership change shall be reported to the board as required under 3 AAC 306.040.

I understand that my fingerprints will be used to check the criminal history records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and that I have the opportunity to complete or challenge the accuracy of the information contained in the FBI identification record.
The procedures for obtaining a change, correction, or updating an FBI identification record are set forth in Title 28, CFR, 16.34.

I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.

 3/22/21

Signature of licensee

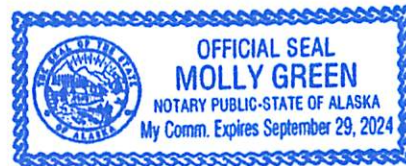
Allen Worner

Printed name of licensee

_____
Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires: 9.29.24

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of March, 2021.





Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Form MJ-09: Statement of Financial Interest

What is this form?

A statement of financial interest completed by each proposed licensee (as defined in 3 AAC 306.020(b)(2)) is required for all marijuana establishment license applications, per 3 AAC 306.020(b)(4). A person other than a licensee may not have direct or indirect financial interest (as defined in 3 AAC 306.015(e)(1)) in the business for which a marijuana establishment license is issued, per 3 AAC 306.015(a).

This form must be completed and submitted to AMCO's main office by each proposed licensee before any license application will be considered complete.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	Worner Brothers Outpost				
Premises Address:	33590 Sterling Highway				
City:	Sterling	State:	AK	ZIP:	99672

Section 2 – Individual Information

Enter information for the individual licensee.

Name:	Jeff Worner
Title:	Member/Manager



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

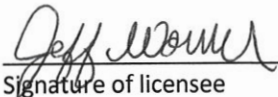
Form MJ-09: Statement of Financial Interest**Section 3 – Certifications**

I certify that no person other than a proposed licensee listed on my marijuana establishment license application has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined in 3 AAC 306.015(e)(1), in the business for which a marijuana establishment license is being applied for.

I further certify that any ownership change shall be reported to the board as required under 3 AAC 306.040.

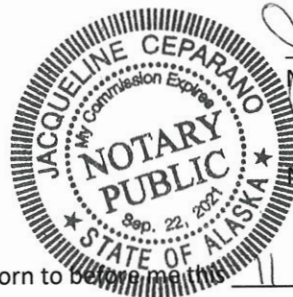
I understand that my fingerprints will be used to check the criminal history records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and that I have the opportunity to complete or challenge the accuracy of the information contained in the FBI identification record. *The procedures for obtaining a change, correction, or updating an FBI identification record are set forth in Title 28, CFR, 16.34.*

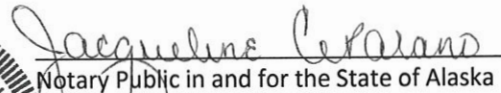
I declare under penalty of unsworn falsification that this form, including all accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete.


Signature of licensee

Jeff Worner

Printed name of licensee




Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My commission expires:

9/22/21

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February, 2021.

Alcohol & Marijuana Control Office

Initiating License Application

2/24/2021 1:56:12 PM

License Number: 28899**License Status:** New**License Type:** Retail Marijuana Store**Doing Business As:** Worner Brothers Outpost**Business License Number:** 2125467**Designated Licensee:** Jeff Worner**Email Address:** jworner@gmail.com**Local Government:** Kenai Peninsula Borough**Local Government 2:****Community Council:****Latitude, Longitude:** 60.536890, -150.753600**Physical Address:** 33590 Sterling Hwy
Sterling, AK 99672
UNITED STATES**Licensee #1****Type:** Entity**Alaska Entity Number:** 10155159**Alaska Entity Name:** Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC**Phone Number:** 907-953-2408**Email Address:** jworner@gmail.com**Mailing Address:** 32697 Sterling Hwy
Sterling, AK 99672
UNITED STATES**Entity Official #1****Type:** Individual**Name:** Allen Worner**Phone Number:** 907-690-1264**Email Address:** wrath371@gmail.com**Mailing Address:** 32697 Sterling Hwy
Sterling, AK 99672
UNITED STATES**Entity Official #2****Type:** Individual**Name:** Jeff Worner**Phone Number:** 907-953-2408**Email Address:** jworner@gmail.com**Mailing Address:** 32697 Sterling Hwy
Sterling, AK 99672
UNITED STATES**Note:** No affiliates entered for this license.

Commercial Lease Agreement

This Commercial Lease Agreement ("Lease") is made and effective June 1st 2021, by and between Linda Worner/Naptown Properties LLC ("Landlord") and Worner Brothers Outpost LLC ("Tenant").

Landlord is the owner of land and improvements commonly known and numbered as 33590 Sterling Hwy, Sterling AK 99672 and legally described as follows
T 5N R 8W SEC 7 SEWARD MERIDIAN KN BEGINNING AT THE SW CORNER
OF GOVT LOT 6 TH S 330 FT TO THE POB TH S TO THE CENTER OF THE
STERLING HWY TH W ALONG THE HWY 700 FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH N
ALONG THE RIVER 378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO THE POB EXCEPT THAT
PORTION PER W/D 380 @ 700

Landlord makes available for lease the Building designated as Worner Brothers Outpost (the "Leased Premises").

Landlord desires to lease the Leased Premises to Tenant, and Tenant desires to lease the Leased Premises from Landlord for the term, at the rental and upon the covenants, conditions and provisions herein set forth.

THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises herein, contained and other good and valuable consideration, it is agreed:

1. Term.

A. Landlord hereby leases the Leased Premises to Tenant, and Tenant hereby leases the same from Landlord, for an "Initial Term" beginning June 1st 2021 and ending June 1st 2022. Landlord shall use its best efforts to give Tenant possession as nearly as possible at the beginning of the Lease term. If Landlord is unable to timely provide the Leased Premises, rent shall abate for the period of delay. Tenant shall make no other claim against Landlord for any such delay.

B. Tenant may renew the Lease for one extended term of 1 Year. Tenant shall exercise such renewal option, if at all, by giving written notice to Landlord not less than ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the Initial Term. The renewal term shall be at the rental set forth below and otherwise upon the same covenants, conditions and provisions as provided in this Lease.

2. Rental.

A. Tenant shall pay to Landlord during the Initial Term rental of \$57,600.00 per year, payable in installments of \$4,800.00 per month. Each installment payment shall be due in advance on the first day of each calendar month during the lease term to Landlord at 32697 Sterling Hwy, Sterling AK 99672 or at such other place designated by written notice from Landlord or Tenant. The rental payment amount for any partial calendar months included in the lease term shall be prorated on a daily basis. Tenant shall also pay to Landlord a "Security Deposit" in the amount of \$9,000.00.

B. The rental for any renewal lease term, if created as permitted under this Lease, shall be \$57,600.00 per year payable in installments of \$4,800.00 per month.

3. Use

Notwithstanding the forgoing, Tenant shall not use the Leased Premises for the purposes of storing, manufacturing or selling any explosives, flammables or other inherently dangerous substance, chemical, thing or device.

4. Sublease and Assignment.

Tenant shall have the right without Landlord's consent, to assign this Lease to a corporation with which Tenant may merge or consolidate, to any subsidiary of Tenant, to any corporation under common control with Tenant, or to a purchaser of substantially all of Tenant's assets. Except as set forth above, Tenant shall not sublease all or any part of the Leased Premises, or assign this Lease in whole or in part without Landlord's consent, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

5. Repairs.

During the Lease term, Tenant shall make, at Tenant's expense, all necessary repairs to the Leased Premises. Repairs shall include such items as routine repairs of floors, walls, ceilings, and other parts of the Leased Premises damaged or worn through normal occupancy, except for major mechanical systems or the roof, subject to the obligations of the parties otherwise set forth in this Lease.

6. Alterations and Improvements.

Tenant, at Tenant's expense, shall have the right following Landlord's consent to remodel, redecorate, and make additions, improvements and replacements of and to all or any part of the Leased Premises from time to time as Tenant may deem desirable, provided the same are made in a workmanlike manner and utilizing good quality materials. Tenant shall have the right to place and install personal property, trade fixtures, equipment and other temporary installations in and upon the Leased Premises, and fasten the same to the premises. All personal property, equipment, machinery, trade fixtures and temporary installations, whether acquired by Tenant at the commencement of the Lease term or placed or installed on the Leased Premises by Tenant thereafter, shall remain Tenant's property free and clear of any claim by Landlord. Tenant shall have the right to remove the same at any time during the term of this Lease provided that all damage to the Leased Premises caused by such removal shall be repaired by Tenant at Tenant's expense.

7. Property Taxes.

Landlord shall pay, prior to delinquency, all general real estate taxes and installments of special assessments coming due during the Lease term on the Leased Premises, and all personal property taxes with respect to Landlord's personal property, if any, on the Leased Premises. Tenant shall be responsible for paying all personal property taxes with respect to Tenant's personal property at the Leased Premises.

8. Insurance.

A. If the Leased Premises or any other part of the Building is damaged by fire or other casualty resulting from any act or negligence of Tenant or any of Tenant's agents, employees or invitees, rent shall not be diminished or abated while such damages are under repair, and Tenant shall be responsible for the costs of repair not covered by insurance.

B. Landlord shall maintain fire and extended coverage insurance on the Building and the Leased Premises in such amounts as Landlord shall deem appropriate. Tenant shall be responsible, at its expense, for fire and extended coverage insurance on all of its personal property, including removable trade fixtures, located in the Leased Premises.

C. Tenant and Landlord shall, each at its own expense, maintain a policy or policies of comprehensive general liability insurance with respect to the respective activities of each in the Building with the premiums thereon fully paid on or before due date, issued by and binding upon some insurance company approved by Landlord, such insurance to afford minimum protection of

not less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit coverage of bodily injury, property damage or combination thereof. Landlord shall be listed as an additional insured on Tenant's policy or policies of comprehensive general liability insurance, and Tenant shall provide Landlord with current Certificates of Insurance evidencing Tenant's compliance with this Paragraph. Tenant shall obtain the agreement of Tenant's insurers to notify Landlord that a policy is due to expire at least (10) days prior to such expiration. Landlord shall not be required to maintain insurance against thefts within the Leased Premises or the Building.

9. Utilities.

Tenant shall pay the Landlord all charges for water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone and other services and utilities used by Tenant on the Leased Premises during the term of this Lease unless otherwise expressly agreed in writing by Landlord.

10. Signs.

Following Landlord's consent, Tenant shall have the right to place on the Leased Premises, at locations selected by Tenant, any signs which are required by applicable zoning ordinances and government regulations.

11. Entry.

Landlord shall have the right to enter upon the Leased Premises at reasonable hours to inspect the same, provided Landlord shall comply with all government regulations regarding entry and not unreasonably interfere with Tenant's business on the Leased Premises.

12. Damage and Destruction.

Subject to Section 8 A. above, if the Leased Premises or any part thereof or any appurtenance thereto is so damaged by fire, casualty or structural defects that the same cannot be used for Tenant's purposes, then Tenant shall have the right within ninety (90) days following damage to elect by notice to Landlord to terminate this Lease as of the date of such damage. In the event of minor damage to any part of the Leased Premises, and if such damage does not render the Leased Premises unusable for Tenant's purposes, Landlord shall promptly repair such damage at the cost of the Landlord. In making the repairs called for in this paragraph, Landlord shall not be liable for any delays resulting from strikes, governmental restrictions, inability to obtain necessary materials or labor or other matters which are beyond the reasonable control of Landlord. Tenant shall be relieved from paying rent and other charges during any portion of the Lease term that the Leased Premises are inoperable or unfit for occupancy, or use, in whole or in part, for Tenant's purposes. Rentals and other charges paid in advance for any such periods shall be credited on the next ensuing payments, if any, but if no further payments are to be made, any such advance payments shall be refunded to Tenant. The provisions of this paragraph extend not only to the matters aforesaid, but also to any occurrence which is beyond Tenant's reasonable control and which renders the Leased Premises, or any appurtenance thereto, inoperable or unfit for occupancy or use, in whole or in part, for Tenant's purposes.

13. Default.

If default shall at any time be made by Tenant in the payment of rent when due to Landlord as herein provided, and if said default shall continue for fifteen (15) days after written notice thereof shall have been given to Tenant by Landlord, or if default shall be made in any of the other covenants or conditions to be kept, observed and performed by Tenant, and such default shall continue for thirty (30) days after notice thereof in writing to Tenant by Landlord without correction thereof then having been commenced and thereafter diligently prosecuted, Landlord may declare the term of this Lease ended and terminated by giving Tenant written notice of such intention. Landlord may not take possession or remove marijuana from the licensed premises and AMCO enforcement will be contacted. Landlord shall have, in addition to the remedy above provided, any other right or remedy available to Landlord on account of any Tenant default, either in law or equity. Landlord shall use reasonable efforts to mitigate its damages.

14. Quiet Possession.

Landlord covenants and warrants that upon performance by Tenant of its obligations hereunder, Landlord will keep and maintain Tenant in exclusive, quiet, peaceable and undisturbed and uninterrupted possession of the Leased Premises during the term of this Lease.

15. Condemnation.

If any legally, constituted authority condemns the Building or such part thereof which shall make the Leased Premises unsuitable for leasing, this Lease shall cease when the public authority takes possession, and Landlord and Tenant shall account for rental as of that date. Such termination shall be without prejudice to the rights of either party to recover compensation from the condemning authority for any loss or damage caused by the condemnation. Neither party shall have any rights in or to any award made to the other by the condemning authority.

16. Security Deposit.

The Security Deposit shall be held by Landlord without liability for interest and as security for the performance by Tenant of Tenant's covenants and obligations under this Lease, it being expressly understood that the Security Deposit shall not be considered an advance payment of rental or a measure of Landlord's damages in case of default by Tenant. Unless otherwise provided by mandatory non-waivable law or regulation, Landlord may commingle the Security Deposit with Landlord's other funds. Landlord may, from time to time, without prejudice to any other remedy, use the Security Deposit to the extent necessary to make good any arrearages of rent or to satisfy any other covenant or obligation of Tenant hereunder. Following any such application of the Security Deposit, Tenant shall pay to Landlord on demand the amount so applied in order to restore the Security Deposit to its original amount. If Tenant is not in default at the termination of this Lease, the balance of the Security Deposit remaining after any such application shall be returned by Landlord to Tenant. If Landlord transfers its interest in the Premises during the term of this Lease, Landlord may assign the Security Deposit to the transferee and thereafter shall have no further liability for the return of such Security Deposit.

17. Notice.

Any notice required or permitted under this Lease shall be deemed sufficiently given or served if sent by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed as follows:

If to Landlord to:

Linda Worner

32697 Sterling Hwy

If to Tenant to:

Jeff Worner

32697 Sterling Hwy

Landlord and Tenant shall each have the right from time to time to change the place notice is to be given under this paragraph by written notice thereof to the other party.

18. Waiver.

No waiver of any default of Landlord or Tenant hereunder shall be implied from any omission to take any action on account of such default if such default persists or is repeated, and no express waiver shall affect any default other than the default specified in the express waiver and that only for the time and to the extent therein stated. One or more waivers by Landlord or Tenant shall not be construed as a waiver of a subsequent breach of the same covenant, term or condition.

19. Memorandum of Lease.

The parties hereto contemplate that this Lease should not and shall not be filed for record, but in lieu thereof, at the request of either party, Landlord and Tenant shall execute a Memorandum of Lease to be recorded for the purpose of giving record notice of the appropriate provisions of this Lease.

20. Headings.

The headings used in this Lease are for convenience of the parties only and shall not be considered in interpreting the meaning of any provision of this Lease.

21. Successors.

The provisions of this Lease shall extend to and be binding upon Landlord and Tenant and their respective legal representatives, successors and assigns.

22. Consent.

Landlord shall not unreasonably withhold or delay its consent with respect to any matter for which Landlord's consent is required or desirable under this Lease.

23. Performance.

If there is a default with respect to any of Landlord's covenants, warranties or representations under this Lease, and if the default continues more than fifteen (15) days after notice in writing from Tenant to Landlord specifying the default, Tenant may, at its option and without affecting any other remedy hereunder, cure such default and deduct the cost thereof from the next accruing installment or installments of rent payable hereunder until Tenant shall have been fully reimbursed for such expenditures, together with interest thereon at a rate equal to the lessor of twelve percent (12%) per annum or the then highest lawful rate. If this Lease terminates prior to Tenant's receiving full reimbursement, Landlord shall pay the unreimbursed balance plus accrued interest to Tenant on demand.

24. Compliance with Law.

Tenant shall comply with all laws, orders, ordinances and other public requirements now or hereafter pertaining to Tenant's use of the Leased Premises. Landlord shall comply with all laws, orders, ordinances and other public requirements now or hereafter affecting the Leased Premises.

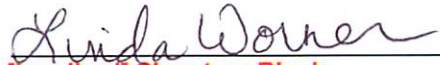
25. Final Agreement.

This Agreement terminates and supersedes all prior understandings or agreements on the subject matter hereof. This Agreement may be modified only by a further writing that is duly executed by both parties.

26. **Governing Law.**

This Agreement shall be governed, construed and interpreted by, through and under the Laws of the State of Alaska.

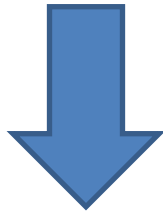
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Lease as of the day and year first above written.


[Landlord] Signature Block


[Tenant] Signature Block

Alaska Marijuana Control Board

NOTIFICATIONS





THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Commerce, Community,
and Economic Development

ALCOHOL & MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE

550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1600

Anchorage, AK 99501

Main: 907.269.0350

November 30, 2021

Department of Environmental Conservation-Food Safety

Attn: Permitting Division DEC.FSSPermit@alaska.gov

State Fire Marshal

Attn: Lloyd Nakano, Lloyd.nakano@alaska.gov

Pam Bowden, pam.bowden@alaska.gov

Timothy Fisher, timothy.fisher@alaska.gov

2021 ABC 1084

License Number:	28899
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store
Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC
Doing Business As:	worner brothers outpost
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy Sterling, AK 99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner
Phone Number:	907-953-2408
Email Address:	jwomer@gmail.com

3 AAC 306.300(a)(2)(B), 3 AAC 306.400(b)(2)(B), 3 AAC 306.500(b)(2)(B), and 3 AAC 306.605(b)(2)(B) require that an applicant for a marijuana establishment license operate in compliance with each applicable public health, fire, safety, and tax code and ordinance of the state and the local government in which the applicant's proposed licensed premises are located.

This letter serves to provide written notice and request for compliance status from the above referenced entities regarding the above application (see attached application documents for more information). **Please complete and return this form to the AMCO office at the email below.**

REVIEWER: _____

☐ DEC

☒ Fire Marshal

DATE: 1 Dec 21

PHONE: 571 499 1246

☒ Compliant

☐ Non-compliant

COMMENTS: _____

Provide for Fire / Life and safety

If you have any questions, please send them to marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov

Sincerely,
Glen Klinkhart, Director



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Commerce,
Community,
and Economic Development

Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office

550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
Main: 907.269.0350

November 30, 2021

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Attn: Borough Clerk

Via Email: micheletturner@kpb.us; sness@kpb.us; mjenkins@kpb.us; maldridge@kpb.us; slopez@kpb.us; ncarver@kpb.us; jvanhooose@kpb.us

License Number:	28899
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store
Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC
Doing Business As:	worner brothers outpost
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy Sterling, AK 99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner
Phone Number:	907-953-2408
Email Address:	jworner@gmail.com

☒ **New Application** ☐ **New Onsite Consumption Endorsement Application (Retail Only)**

AMCO has received a complete application for a marijuana establishment within your jurisdiction. This notice is required under 3 AAC 306.025(d)(2). Application documents will be sent to you separately via ZendTo.

To protest the approval of this application pursuant to 3 AAC 306.060, you must furnish the director **and** the applicant with a clear and concise written statement of reasons for the protest within 60 days of the date of this notice, and provide AMCO proof of service of the protest upon the applicant. If the protest is a "conditional protest" as defined in 3 AAC 306.060(d)(2) and the application otherwise meets all the criteria set forth by the regulations, the Marijuana Control Board may approve the license, but require the applicant to show to the board's satisfaction that the requirements of the local government have been met before the director issues the license.

3 AAC 306.010, 3 AAC 306.080, and 3 AAC 306.250 provide that the board will deny an application for a new license if the board finds that the license is prohibited under AS 17.38 as a result of an ordinance or election conducted under AS 17.38 and 3 AAC 306.200, or when a local government protests an application on the grounds that the proposed licensed premises are located in a place within the local government where a local zoning ordinance prohibits the marijuana establishment, unless the local government has approved a variance from the local ordinance.

This application will be in front of the Marijuana Control Board at our January 19-21, 2022 meeting.

Sincerely,

Glen Klinkhart, Director

amco.localgovernmentonly@alaska.gov



THE STATE
of ALASKA
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Commerce, Community,
and Economic Development

ALCOHOL & MARIJUANA CONTROL OFFICE
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
Main: 907.269.0350

November 30, 2021

Department of Environmental Conservation-Food Safety

Attn: Permitting Division DEC.FSSPermit@alaska.gov

State Fire Marshal

Attn: Lloyd Nakano, Lloyd.nakano@alaska.gov

Pam Bowden, pam.bowden@alaska.gov

Timothy Fisher, timothy.fisher@alaska.gov

License Number:	28899
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store
Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC
Doing Business As:	worner brothers outpost
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy Sterling, AK 99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner
Phone Number:	907-953-2408
Email Address:	jworner@gmail.com

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This letter serves to provide written notice and request for compliance status from the above referenced entities regarding the above application (see attached application documents for more information). **Please complete and return this form to the AMCO office at the email below.**

REVIEWER: _____

☐ DEC

☐ Fire Marshal

DATE: _____ PHONE: _____

☐ Compliant ☐ Non-compliant

COMMENTS: _____

If you have any questions, please send them to marijuana.licensing@alaska.gov

Sincerely,
Glen Klinkhart, Director



Alaska Marijuana Control Board

Cover Sheet for Marijuana Establishment Applications

What is this form?

This cover sheet **must** be completed and submitted any time a document, payment, or other marijuana establishment application item is emailed, mailed, or hand-delivered to AMCO's main office.

Items that are submitted without this page will be returned in the manner in which they were received.

Section 1 – Establishment Information

Enter information for the business seeking to be licensed, as identified on the license application.

Licensee:	Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC	License Number:	28899		
License Type:	Retail Marijuana Store				
Doing Business As:	worner brothers outpost				
Physical Address:	33590 Sterling Hwy				
City:	Sterling	State:	AK	Zip Code:	99672
Designated Licensee:	Jeff Worner				
Email Address:	jworner@gmail.com				

Section 2 – Attached Items

List all documents, payments, and other items that are being submitted along with this page.

Attached Items:	Entity Documents MJ-00 Jeff Worner MJ-00 Allen Worner MJ-01 MJ-02 MJ-03 MJ-07 MJ-08 MJ-09 Jeff Worner MJ-09 Allen Worner Outpost Lease Agreement Publisher's Affidavit Food Safety Permit App
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OFFICE USE ONLY

Received Date:		Payment Submitted Y/N:		Transaction #:	
----------------	--	------------------------	--	----------------	--

From: [Sawyer, Jane Preston \(CED\)](#)
To: [micheleturner@kpb.us](#); [sness@kpb.us](#); [mjenkins@kpb.us](#); [maldridge@kpb.us](#); [slopez@kpb.us](#); [ncarver@kpb.us](#); [JVanHoose@kpb.us](#)
Cc: [AMCO Local Government Only \(CED sponsored\)](#)
Subject: 28899 New-LG Notice-Retail MJ Store-Worner Brothers Outpost
Date: Tuesday, November 30, 2021 2:23:00 PM
Attachments: [28899 New-LG Notice-Retail MJ Store-Worner Brothers Outpost.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)

Good afternoon,

Attached is notice of a new retail marijuana store. I will be sending you the application via ZendTo.

Thank you

Jane P. Sawyer, Regulations Specialist
DCCED-Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 1600
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-269-0490





Office of the Borough Clerk

144 North Binkley Street, Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 714-2160 • (907) 714-2388 Fax

Johni Blankenship, MMC
Borough Clerk

MARIJUANA LICENSE LOCAL REVIEW STANDARDS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

Please review the statements below and acknowledge your understanding of the conditions and intent to comply by your signature below.

There shall be no parking in borough rights-of-way generated by the marijuana establishment.

If I have a retail marijuana license, I will not conduct any business on, or allow any consumer to access, the premises, between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. each day.

I must stay current in obligations owed to the Kenai Peninsula Borough or my license may be subject to a protest by the KPBA Assembly.

It is my responsibility to abide by all federal, state, and local laws applicable to my marijuana establishment.

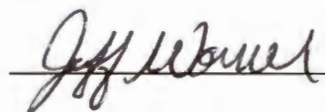
I understand Kenai Peninsula Borough staff will enter my property for purposes of evaluating ongoing compliance with KPBA 7.30 and any conditions placed on the license by the State of Alaska Marijuana Control Board.

I have received, read and understand the additional review standards and conditions set out in KPBA 7.30.

Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC

33590 Sterling Highway, Sterling, AK 99672; T 5N R 8W SEC 7 Seward Meridian KN BEGINNING AT THE SW CORNER OF GOVT LOT 6 TH S 330 FT TO THE POB TH S TO THE CENTER OF THE STERLING HWY TH W ALONG THE HWY 700 FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH N ALONG THE RIVER 378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO THE POB EXCEPT THAT PORTION PER W/D 380 @ 700

Application for Retail Marijuana Store (License Number: 28899)





RECEIVED

MAR 19 2021

Borough Clerk's Office
Kenai Peninsula Borough



Central Emergency Services

Central Kenai Peninsula Fire & EMS Provider

Roy Browning
Fire Chief

May 5, 2021

Worner Brothers Outpost *Cannabis Retail*
Worner Brothers Horticulture
33590 Sterling Highway
Sterling, Alaska 99672

Jeffrey & Linda Worner, Owner
32697 Sterling Highway
Sterling, Alaska 99672

RE: Emergency Access Review

Mr. Worner,

Central Emergency Services has conducted an on-site emergency access review of the following property:

Physical Address – 33590 Sterling Highway, Sterling, Alaska 99672

Legal Description – T 5N R 8W SEC 7 SEWARD MERIDIAN KN BEGINNING AT THE SW CORNER OF GOVT LOT 6 TH S 330 FT TO THE POB TH S TO THE CENTER OF THE STERLING HWY TH W ALONG THE HWY 700 FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH N ALONG THE RIVER 378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO THE POB EXCEPT THAT PORTION PER W/D 380 @ 700

At this time, the proposed facility meets or exceeds the requirements set forth in *International Fire Code (2012 Edition)*, Section 503 *Fire Apparatus Access Roads*. The proposed facility site plan is approved for fire apparatus access as submitted.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (907) 714-2284.

Respectfully,

Brooke Dobson, Fire Marshal
Central Emergency Services



SITE PLAN

Worner Brothers Outpost *Cannabis Retail*

Worner Brothers Horticulture
wornerbrothersak@gmail.com

**Physical Address – 33590
Sterling Highway, Sterling,
Alaska 99672**

**Legal Description – T 5N R
8W SEC 7 SEWARD
MERIDIAN KN
BEGINNING AT THE SW
CORNER OF GOVT LOT 6
TH S 330 FT TO THE POB
TH S TO THE CENTER OF
THE STERLING HWY TH
W ALONG THE HWY 700
FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH
N ALONG THE RIVER
378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO
THE POB EXCEPT THAT
PORTION PER W/D 380 @
700**

Owners –

Jeff & Linda Worner
32697 Sterling Highway
Sterling, Alaska 99672

Contact –

Jeff Worner
jworner@gmail.com
907-953-2408



PARCEL REPORT

PARCEL ID: 06503002

Total Acreage:

4.49



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

T 5N R 8W SEC 7 SEWARD MERIDIAN KN BEGINNING AT THE SW CORNER OF GOVT LOT 6 TH S 330 FT TO THE POB TH S TO THE CENTER OF THE STERLING HWY TH W ALONG THE HWY 700 FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH N ALONG THE RIVER 378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO THE POB EXCEPT THAT PORTION PER W/D 380 @ 700

ALL PHYSICAL ADDRESSES ON THIS PARCEL:

33590 STERLING HWY

LAND VALUE: \$413,600

ASSESSED VALUE: \$661,900

IMPROVEMENT VALUE: \$248,300

TAXABLE VALUE: \$661,900

BUILDINGS ON THIS PARCEL:

Building Type	Square Footage	Year Built
TAVERN	2,400	1991
COTTAGE 1 L	600	1986

OWNERS:

Name:

WORNER JEFFREY LEE
WORNER LINDA RAE

Address:

32697 STERLING HWY
STERLING, AK 99672



Kenai Peninsula Borough

Assessing Department
144 N. Binkley Street
Soldotna AK 99669

Mar 5 2021 1:31PM

General Information

WORNER JEFFREY LEE WORNER LINDA RAE 32697 STERLING HWY STERLING, AK 99672-9200	Property ID 06503002 Address 33590 STERLING HWY Document / Book Page 20200113920 Acreage 4.4900
---	--

Owners

Property ID	Display Name	Address
06503002	WORNER JEFFREY LEE	32697 STERLING HWY
06503002	WORNER LINDA RAE	32697 STERLING HWY

Legal Description

Description

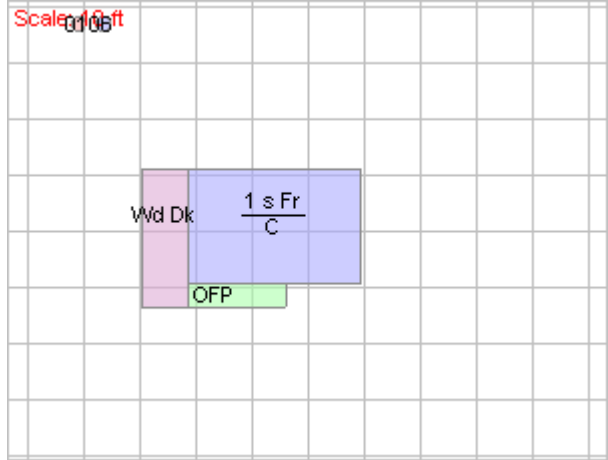
T 5N R 8W SEC 7 Seward Meridian KN BEGINNING AT THE SW CORNER OF GOVT LOT 6 TH S 330 FT TO THE POB TH S TO THE CENTER OF THE STERLING HWY TH W ALONG THE HWY 70 0 FT TO MOOSE RIVER TH N ALONG THE RIVER 378.9 FT TH E 548 FT TO THE POB EXCEPT THAT PORTION PER W/D 380 @ 700

Value History

Year	Reason	Assessed		
		Land	Structures	Total
2021	Main Roll Certification	\$413,600	\$242,600	\$656,200
2020	Main Roll Certification	\$413,600	\$248,300	\$661,900
2019	Main Roll Certification	\$413,600	\$257,900	\$671,500
2018	Main Roll Certification	\$413,600	\$264,100	\$677,700
2017	Main Roll Certification	\$413,600	\$254,000	\$667,600
2016	Main Roll Certification	\$391,900	\$259,500	\$651,400
2015	Main Roll Certification	\$214,600	\$266,700	\$481,300
2014	Main Roll Certification	\$214,600	\$269,100	\$483,700
2013	Main Roll Certification	\$209,800	\$265,000	\$474,800
2012	Main Roll Certification	\$209,800	\$246,500	\$456,300
2011	Main Roll Certification	\$209,800	\$250,700	\$460,500
2010	Main Roll Certification	\$209,800	\$247,300	\$457,100
2009	Main Roll Certification	\$209,800	\$255,000	\$464,800
2008	Main Roll Certification	\$93,200	\$249,300	\$342,500
2007	Main Roll Certification	\$93,200	\$269,100	\$362,300
2006	Main Roll Certification	\$93,200	\$235,700	\$328,900
2005	Main Roll Certification	\$109,600	\$165,600	\$275,200
2004	Main Roll Certification	\$101,100	\$165,600	\$266,700
2003	Main Roll Certification	\$101,100	\$165,600	\$266,700
2002	Main Roll Certification	\$101,100	\$165,600	\$266,700
2001	Main Roll Certification	\$101,100	\$165,600	\$266,700

R01 - Extension Details

Address 33590 STERLING HWY
Type COTTAGE 1 L
Grade F
Year Built 1986
Value \$49,600



Attributes

Story	Attribute	Detail
	Type	COTTAGE 1 L
	Occupancy	Single family
	Roof Structure	Gable
	Roof Cover	Metal
	Heating	Electric baseboard
	Stories	1.0
	Bathrooms	1
1	Exterior Wall	T 111 plywood-economy
1	Interior Wall	Normal for Class
1	Interior Flooring	Base Allowance

Floor Areas

Code	Description	Gross	Finished	Construction
1.0	Floor Level	600	600	Wood frame
Total		600	600	

Exterior Features

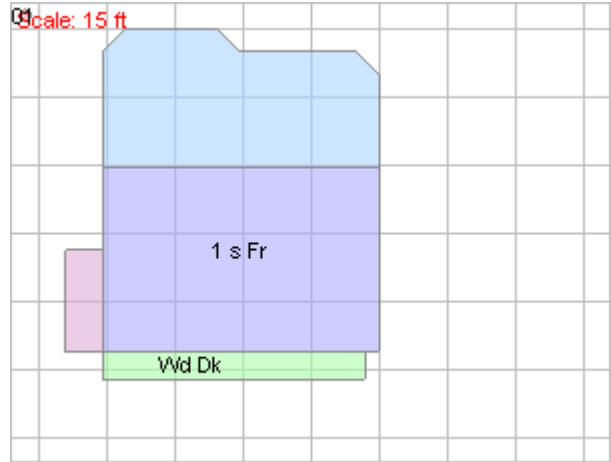
Code	Description	Size	Construction
OFP	Open frame porch	68	
WDDK	Wood deck	192	

Improvements

Code	Year	Bldg	Length	Width	Units	Unit Type	Value
SWL	3000	R01	0.00	0.00	1	IT	6,500
SHEDGP	2000	R01	10.00	10.00	100	SF	400

C01 - Extension Details

Address 33590 STERLING HWY
Grade F
Year Built 1991
Value \$173,600



Attribute

Story	Use	Attribute	Code	Detail
	0	Roofing Cover	4	Shingle
	0	Stories	1	
1	TAVERN	Exterior Wall	200	Stud Walls-Wood Siding

Floor Areas

Code	Description	Story	Gross	Heated	AC
TAVERN	Bar/Tavern	1	2,400	2,400	0
Total			2,400	2,400	0

Exterior Features

Code	Description	Story	Size	Heated	AC
OFP-R	0		176.00	0	0
WDDK	Wood deck		342.00	0	0
WDDK-R	0		1,613.00	0	0

Structures

Code	Year	Bldg	Length	Width	Units	Unit Type	Value
SWL	3000	C01	0.00	0.00	1	IT	\$12,500

Land Details

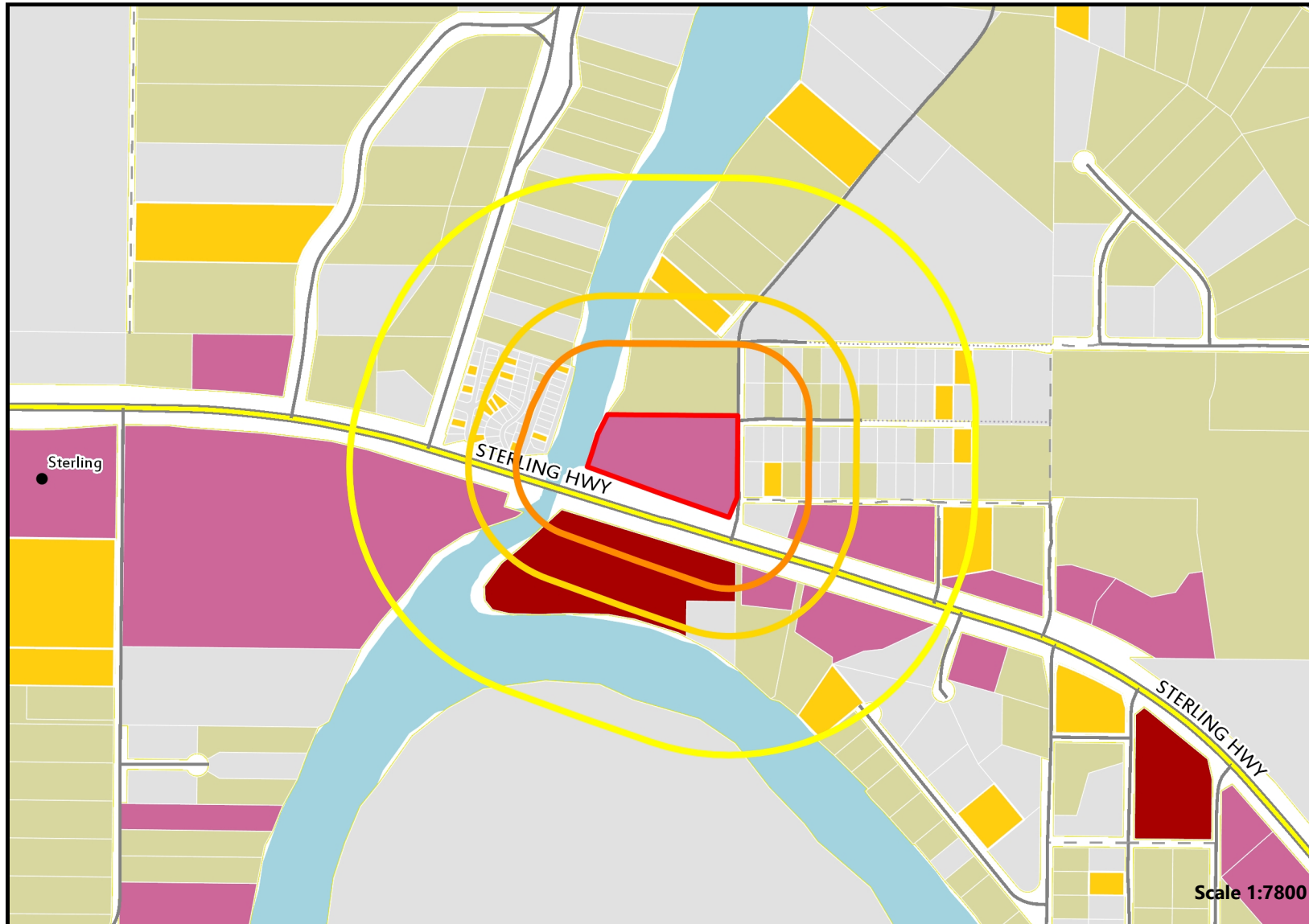
Primary Use	Land Type	Acres	Eff Frontage	Eff Depth	Asd Value
	Commercial Rural/Residential E	4.4900	0.00	0.00	\$413,600



Applicant: **Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC**

KPB Parcel ID: 06503002

Adjacent Land Use Map



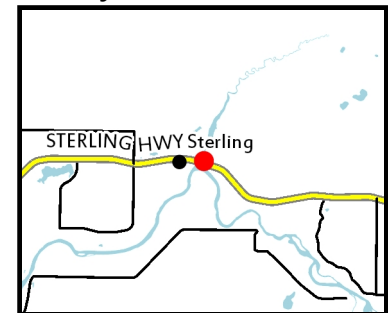
AMCO # 28899

- 1000ft Radius
- 500ft Radius
- 300ft Notification Area
- Parcel Boundary

Land Usage in 1000ft radius

- Accessory Building
19 parcels
- Commercial
6 parcels
- Institutional
1 parcels
- Residential
31 parcels
- Vacant
108 parcels

Vicinity



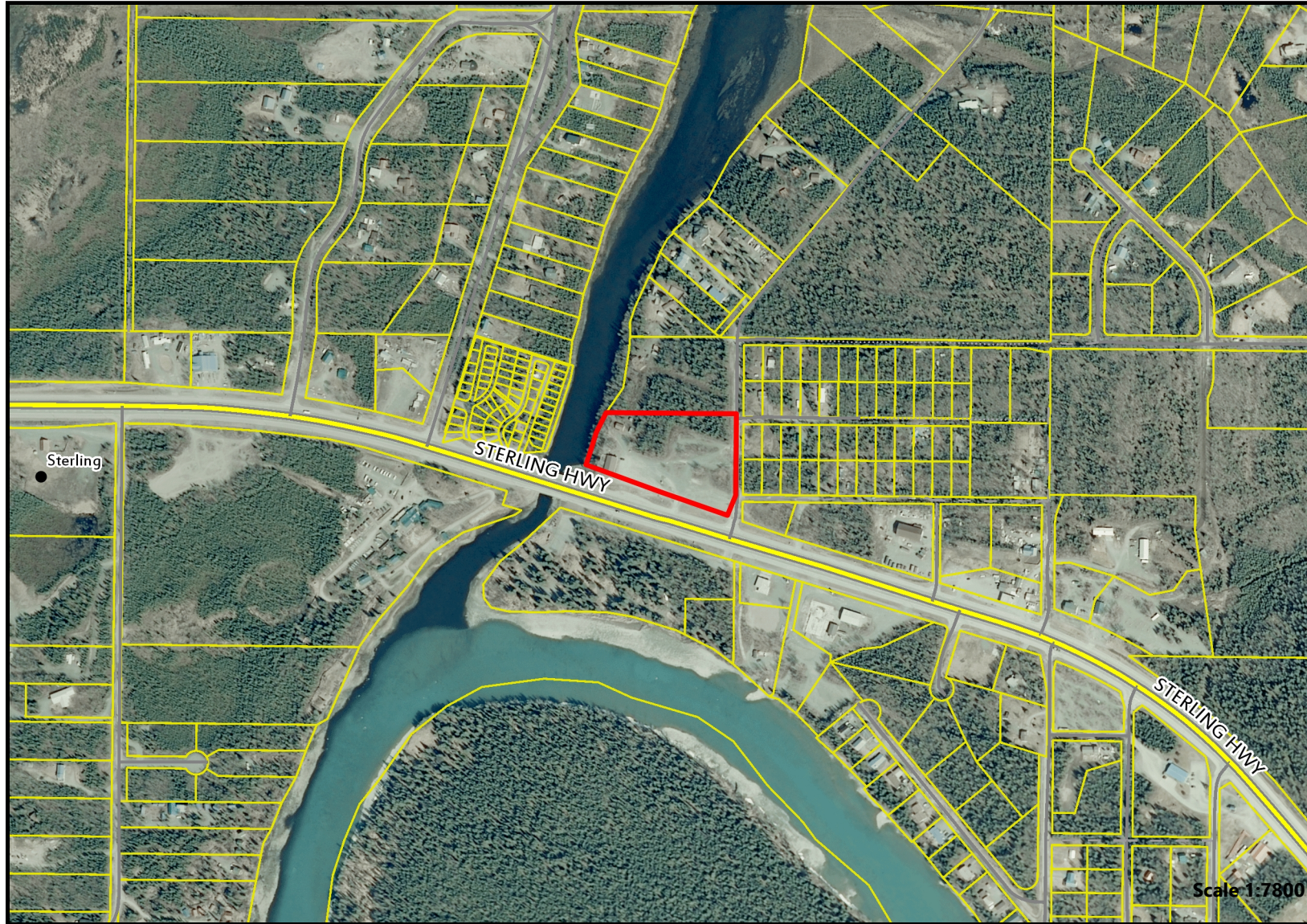
Radii shown depict the distance from the parcel boundaries. KPB 7.30 states that the distance must be measured by the shortest pedestrian route. If there were relevant facilities within the 500-foot or 1,000-foot radius, the shortest pedestrian path would be measured and depicted here.





Applicant: Worner Brothers Outpost, LLC

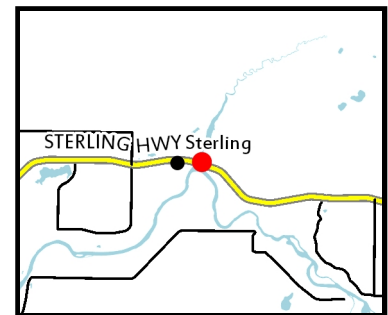
KPB Parcel ID: 06503002

Aerial Imagery Map



-  Parcel Boundary
-  All Other Parcels


Vicinity



Kenai Peninsula Borough
Planning Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly Members

FROM: Melanie Aeschliman, Planning Director 

DATE: February 7, 2022

RE: Right-of-way Vacation: Vacating a portion of Wanda Avenue & associated utility easements.

In accordance with AS 29.40.140, no vacation of a Borough right-of-way and/or easement may be made without the consent of the Borough Assembly.

During their regularly scheduled meeting of January 24, 2022 the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission granted approval of the above proposed vacation of by unanimous vote based on the means of evaluating public necessity established by KPB 20.65 (7-Yes, 1-Absent, 6-Vacant). This petition is being sent to you for your consideration and action.

A draft copy of the unapproved minutes of the pertinent portion of the meeting and other related materials are attached.

January 24, 2022 Planning Commission Draft Meeting Minutes
January 24, 2022 Agenda Item E Meeting Packet Materials

Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission

Betty J. Glick Assembly Chambers, Kenai Peninsula Borough George A. Navarre Administration Building

January 24, 2022
7:30 P.M.
UNAPPROVED MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

Vice Chair Ruffner called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Commissioners Present

Syverine Bentz, District 9 – South Peninsula
Jeremy Brantley, District 5 – Sterling/Funny River
Pamela Gillham, District 1 - Kalifornsky
Blair Martin, District 2 – Kenai
Virginia Morgan, District 6 – East Peninsula
Robert Ruffner, District 7 - Central
Franco Venuti, City of Homer

With 7 members of an 8-member seated commission in attendance, a quorum was present.

Staff Present

Melanie Aeschliman, Planning Director
Sean Kelley, Borough Attorney
Walker Steinhage, Deputy Borough Attorney
Scott Huff, Platting Manager
Marcus Mueller, Land Management Manager
Julie Hindman, Platting Specialist
Samantha Lopez, KRC Manager
Eric Ogren, Code Compliance
Avery Harrison, LMD Administrative Assistant
Ann Shirnberg, Planning Administrative Assistant

AGENDA ITEM E. NEW BUSINESS

ITEM 2 - RIGHT OF WAY VACATION PORTION OF WANDA AVENUE AND ASSOCIATED UTILITY EASEMENTS

KPB File No.	2021-168V
Planning Commission Meeting:	January 24, 2022
Applicant / Owner:	Kim M. Hansen of Soldotna, Alaska
Surveyor:	Jason Young, Mark Aimonetti / Edge Survey & Design, LLC
General Location:	Funny River area, Salmon Run Drive Sirius Street, Iceberg Street, Wanda Avenue
Legal Description:	Lot 3, Block 4, King Rapids Subdivision, Plat No. 76-173 and Lot 2-D, Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat No 77-166, Kenai Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska.

Staff report given by Scott Huff.

Specific Request / Purpose as stated in the petition: The right of way is undeveloped. The right of way

is steep terrain over 20% incline. House and development near the proposed vacated right of way.

Notification: Public notice appeared in the January 13, 2022 issue of the Peninsula Clarion as a separate ad. The public hearing notice was published in the issue of the January 20, 2022 Peninsula Clarion as part of the Commission's tentative agenda.

The public notice was posted on the Planning Commission bulletin board at the Kenai Peninsula Borough George A. Navarre Administration building. Additional notices were mailed to the following with the request to be posted for public viewing.

Library of Soldotna

Post Office of Soldotna

Eighteen certified mailings were sent to owners of property within 300 feet of the proposed vacation. Nine receipts had been returned when the staff report was prepared.

Public hearing notices were sent by regular mail to twelve owners within 600 feet of the proposed vacation.

Sixteen public hearing notices were emailed to agencies and interested parties as shown below:

State of Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
State of Alaska DNR
State of Alaska DOT
State of Alaska DNR Forestry
Funny River Advisory Planning Commission

Central Emergency Services
Alaska Communications (ACS)
ENSTAR Natural Gas
General Communication Inc. (GCI)
Homer Electric Association (HEA)

Legal Access (existing and proposed): Wanda Avenue is accessed from the end of Funny River Road to Salmon Run Drive to either Sirius Street or Iceberg Street. Salmon Run Drive is a 100 foot wide right of way maintained by KPB. Sirius Street and Iceberg Street are north-south right of ways that are located on the south side of Salmon Run Drive. Sirius Street and Iceberg Street are dedicated as 60 foot wide north of Wanda Avenue and 30 feet wide south of Wanda Avenue. Sirius Street appears to be partially cleared but neither it nor Iceberg Street are maintained by KPB.

Wanda Avenue is an east-west 60 foot wide right of way located between Sirius Street and Iceberg Street. Wanda Avenue is not improved or maintained by KPB.

The plat submitted to finalize the vacation indicates the intent is continue having two lots and to add the vacated portion of the right of way equally to each adjoining lot. The lots located to the east and west will have legal access from Wanda Avenue. If the vacation is approved, Wanda Avenue will no longer be a through right of way.

Turnaround areas are proposed at both ends of Wanda Avenue by dedicating a 30 foot by 40 foot right of way on the south side of the right of way. Existing improvements are located on the north side of Wanda Avenue. The proposed turnaround dedications will provide an offset hammerhead type turnaround.

The vacation will change the design of the block. Salmon Run Drive, Iceberg Street, Kara Megan Avenue, and Sirius Street will define the new block. It will be closed and all block lengths are compliant to KPB Code.

KPB Roads Dept. comments	Out of Jurisdiction: No Roads Director: Uhlin, Dil Comments: The RSA has no comment at this time.
SOA DOT comments	No comments.

Site Investigation: The plat provided for review of the vacation depicts the contour information. Slopes greater than 20 percent are located within both lots and within the existing dedicated right of way.

The low wet areas are depicted and labeled within the southeast corner of Lot 2-D, proposed Lot 2E. There

do not appear to be any low wet areas within the proposed right of way vacation area. Low wet areas are present within Wanda Avenue to the east.

KPB River Center review	<p>A. Floodplain Reviewer: Carver, Nancy Floodplain Status: Not within flood hazard area Comments: No comments</p> <p>B. Habitat Protection Reviewer: Aldridge, Morgan Habitat Protection District Status: Is NOT within HPD Comments: No comments</p> <p>C. State Parks Reviewer: Russell, Pam Comments: No Comments</p>
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Staff Analysis: Wanda Avenue was granted by two plats. Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat KN 76-55, granted the southern 30 feet of the entire length of Wanda Avenue. King Rapids Subdivision, Plat KN 76-173, granted the northern 30 feet of the entire length of Wanda Avenue. Plat KN 77-166 further subdivided the lots created by Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat KN 76-55. That plat created the current configuration of parent Lot 2-D and the lots within that block.

The vacation will be eliminate a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. Kara Megan Avenue is located to the south and provides a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. The block defined by Salmon Run Drive, Iceberg Street, Kara Megan Avenue and Sirius Street will be a closed block that complies with the block length requirements.

Access will not be denied to any adjoining parcels as all parcels will front on a dedicated right of way. Lot 3A will have legal access to Salmon Drive on the north boundary and Wanda Avenue in the southeast and southwest corner. Lot 2E is not developed and will have legal access to Wanda Avenue at the northeast and northwest corner.

The proposed turnarounds will allow possible future dedications if Lot 2E is further subdivided. Lot 3A can be further subdivided and the proposed design will provide for multiple access points.

Per the submittal, and reviewing the KPB GIS imagery, a building is within the right of way or very close to the right of way. The same owner owns the lots north and south of the proposed vacation.

The right of way vacation application includes the associated utility easements. The parent plats established 20 foot building setbacks adjoining the dedicated right of ways but there are no notes regarding utility easements being granted adjoining the right of ways. The plat that will finalize the subdivision will be required to grant a minimum 10 foot utility easement adjoining all dedicated right of ways. There is an easement granted by document to Homer Electric Association but no definite location disclosed. A plat note for the easement of record will be required with the easement information.

20.65.050 – Action on vacation application

D. The planning commission shall consider the merits of each vacation request and in all cases the planning commission shall deem the area being vacated to be of value to the public. It shall be incumbent upon the applicant to show that the area proposed for vacation is no longer practical for the uses or purposes authorized, or that other provisions have been made which are more beneficial to the public. In evaluating the merits of the proposed vacation, the planning commission shall consider whether:

1. The right-of-way or public easement to be vacated is being used;

Staff comments: The right of way is not constructed and does not appear to be used.

2. A road is impossible or impractical to construct, and alternative access has been provided;
Staff comments: Steep terrain affects the right of way but the terrain would not prohibit the construction of a road. A structure appears to be very close to, or encroaching within, the right of way. The alternative access between Sirius Street and Iceberg Street is Kara Megan Avenue.
3. The surrounding area is fully developed and all planned or needed rights-of-way and utilities are constructed;
Staff comments: The surrounding is not fully developed. Right of ways and utility easements have been provided to allow for future development. Large acreage parcels are located to the east and west of Wanda Avenue and when further subdivided will be required to provide the matching right of way for Iceberg Street and Sirius Street.
4. The vacation of a public right-of-way provides access to a lake, river, or other area with public interest or value, and if so, whether equal or superior access is provided;
Staff comments: This right of way does not provide access to any public interest areas or waterbodies.
5. The proposed vacation would limit opportunities for interconnectivity with adjacent parcels, whether developed or undeveloped;
Staff comments: This vacation will break one connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. Kara Megan Avenue, located to the south, provides a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. All nearby lots will have legal access from a dedicated right of way.
6. Other public access, other than general road use, exist or are feasible for the right-of-way;
Staff comments: Other public access, such as pedestrian use, is feasible within the right of way. Other dedicated right of ways provide adequate access.
7. All existing and future utility requirements are met. Rights-of-way which are utilized by a utility, or which logically would be required by a utility, shall not be vacated, unless it can be demonstrated that equal or superior access is or will be available. Where an easement would satisfactorily serve the utility interests, and no other public need for the right-of-way exists, the commission may approve the vacation and require that a utility easement be granted in place of the right-of-way.
Staff comments: Utility easements were not granted along the right of way. With proper permitting, utility lines can be placed in the outer 10 feet of dedicated of ways. The proposed plat will grant utility easements along any dedicated right of ways.
8. Any other factors that are relevant to the vacation application or the area proposed to be vacated.
Staff comments: There is a structure within or near the right of way.

A KPB Planning Commission decision denying a vacation application is final. A KPB Planning Commission decision to approve the vacation application is subject to consent or veto by the KPB Assembly or City Council if located within City boundaries. The KPB Assembly or City Council must hear the vacation within thirty days of the Planning Commission decision.

If the vacation is approved, the Assembly will hear the vacation at their scheduled February 15, 2022 meeting.

If approved, a plat will finalize the proposed right of way vacations. The plat is scheduled to be reviewed by the Planning Commission on January 24, 2022 as the surveyor has requested both the plat and this right of way vacation be heard at the same meeting.

KPB department / agency review:

Planner	Reviewer: Aldridge, Morgan There are not any Local Option Zoning District issues with this proposed plat. Material Site Comments: There are not any material site issues with this proposed plat.
Code Compliance	Reviewer: Ogren, Eric Comments: No comments

Addressing	<p>Reviewer: Haws, Derek Affected Addresses: 32351 SALMON RUN DR</p> <p>Existing Street Names are Correct: Yes List of Correct Street Names: SALMON RUN DR WANDA AVE</p> <p>Existing Street Name Corrections Needed:</p> <p>All New Street Names are Approved: Yes List of Approved Street Names: List of Street Names Denied:</p> <p>Comments: 32351 SALMON RUN DR will remain with lot 3A.</p>
Assessing	<p>Reviewer: Bruns, Matthew</p> <p>Comments: Assessing concerned that adjacent parcel 06633004 will have access from Iceberg Street (currently platted) and width of road may not meet KPB road standards.</p>
Advisory Planning Commission	The minutes were not available when the staff report was prepared.

Utility provider review:

HEA	
ENSTAR	No comments or recommendations
ACS	
GCI	Approved as shown.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on consideration of the merits as per KPB 20.65.050(D) as outlined by Staff comments, Staff recommends APPROVAL as petitioned, subject to:

1. Consent by KPB Assembly.
2. Compliance with the requirements for preliminary plats per Chapter 20 of the KPB Code.
3. Grant utility easements requested by the utility providers.
4. Submittal of a final plat within a timeframe such that the plat can be recorded within one year of vacation consent (KPB 20.70.130).

KPB 20.65.050 – Action on vacation application

- H. A planning commission decision to approve a vacation is not effective without the consent of the city council, if the vacated area to be vacated is within a city, or by the assembly in all other cases. The council or assembly shall have 30 days from the date of the planning commission approval to either consent to or veto the vacation. Notice of veto of the vacation shall be immediately given to the planning commission. Failure to act on the vacation within 30 days shall be considered to be consent to the vacation. This provision does not apply to alterations of utility easements under KPB 20.65.070 which do not require the consent of the assembly or city council unless city code specifically provides otherwise.
- I. Upon approval of the vacation request by the planning commission and no veto by the city council or assembly, where applicable, the applicant shall have a surveyor prepare and submit a plat including the entire area approved for vacation in conformance with KPB 20.10.080. Only the area approved for vacation by the assembly or council may be included on the plat. The final plat must be recorded within one year of the vacation consent.

- J. A planning commission decision denying a vacation application is final. No reapplication or petition concerning the same vacation may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original petition was filed.
- K. An appeal of the planning commission, city council or assembly vacation action under this chapter must be filed in the superior court in accordance with the Alaska Rules of Appellate Procedure.

The 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan adopted November, 2019 by Ordinance No. 2019-25. The relevant objectives are listed.

Goal 3. Preserve and improve quality of life on the Kenai Peninsula Borough through increased access to local and regional facilities, activities, programs and services.

- *Focus Area: Energy and Utilities*
 - o *Objective A - Encourage coordination of residential, commercial, and industrial development with extension of utilities and other infrastructure.*
 - *Strategy 1. Near – Term: Maintain existing easements (especially section line easements) in addition to establishing adequate utility rights of way or easements to serve existing and future utility needs.*
 - *Strategy 2. Near – Term: Maintain regular contact with utility operators to coordinate and review utility easement requests that are part of subdivision plat approval.*
 - *Strategy 3. Near – Term: Identify potential utility routes on Borough lands.*
- *Housing*
 - o *Objective D. Encourage efficient use of land, infrastructure and services outside incorporated cities by prioritizing future growth in the most suitable areas.*
 - *Strategy 1. Near – Term: Collaborate with the AK Department of Transportation, incorporated cities within the borough, utility providers, other agencies overseeing local services, and existing communities located adjacent to the undeveloped areas that are appropriate for future growth, to align plans for future expansion of services to serve future residential development and manage growth.*

Goal 4. Improve access to, from and connectivity within the Kenai Peninsula Borough

- *Focus Area: Transportation*
 - o *Objective B. Ensure new roads are developed in alignment with existing and planned growth and development.*
 - *Strategy 2. Near – Term: Establish subdivision codes that dictate road construction standards to accommodate future interconnectivity and/or public safety.*
 - *Strategy 3. Near – Term: Identify areas of anticipated growth to determine future access needs.*

END OF STAFF REPORT

Vice Chair Ruffner opened the meeting for public comment.

Jason Young, Edge Survey & Design, LLC; P.O. Box 208 Kasilof, AK 99610: Mr. Young was the surveyor on this project and made himself available for any questions.

Hearing no one else wish to comment, Vice Chair Ruffner closed public comment and discussion was opened among the commission.

MOTION: Commissioner Brantley moved, seconded by Commissioner Morgan to approve the vacation a petitioned based on the means of evaluating public necessity established by KPB 20.65, subject to staff recommendation and compliance with borough code.

Hearing no objection or further discussion, the motion was carried by the following vote:

MOTION PASSED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE:

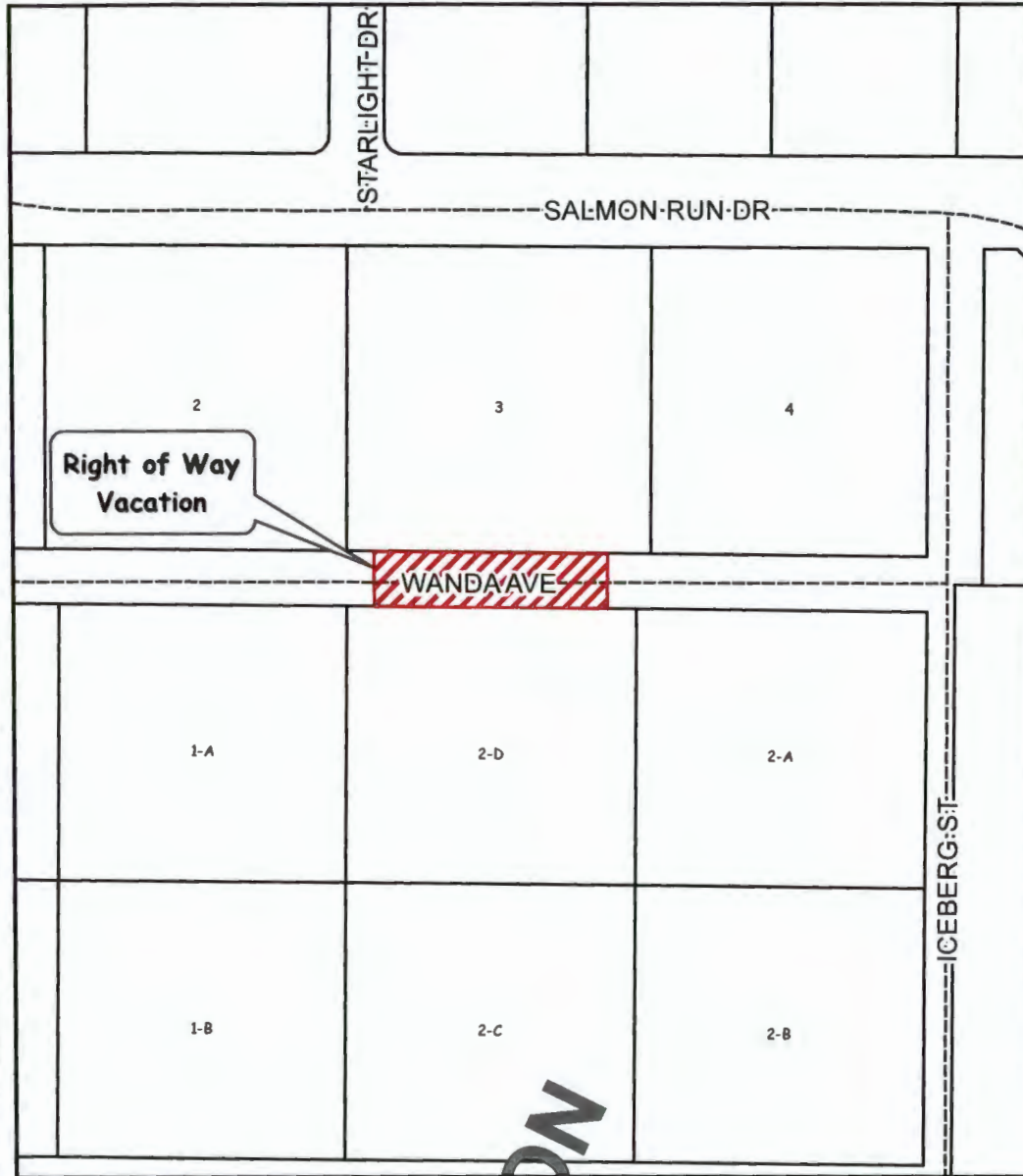
Yes	7	Absent	1	Vacant	6
Yes	Bentz, Brantley, Gillham, Martin, Morgan, Ruffner, Venuti				
Absent	Fikes				

E. NEW BUSINESS

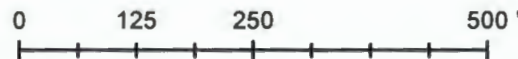
2. Right-of-Way Vacation – KPB File 2021-168V

Request/Affected Property: Vacate a portion of Wanda Ave. & associated utility easements as granted per Brown's Lake Subdivision (KN 76-55 & King Rapids Subdivision KN 76-176)

**Petitioner: Kim M. Hansen of Soldotna, AK
Funny River Area / Funny River APC**



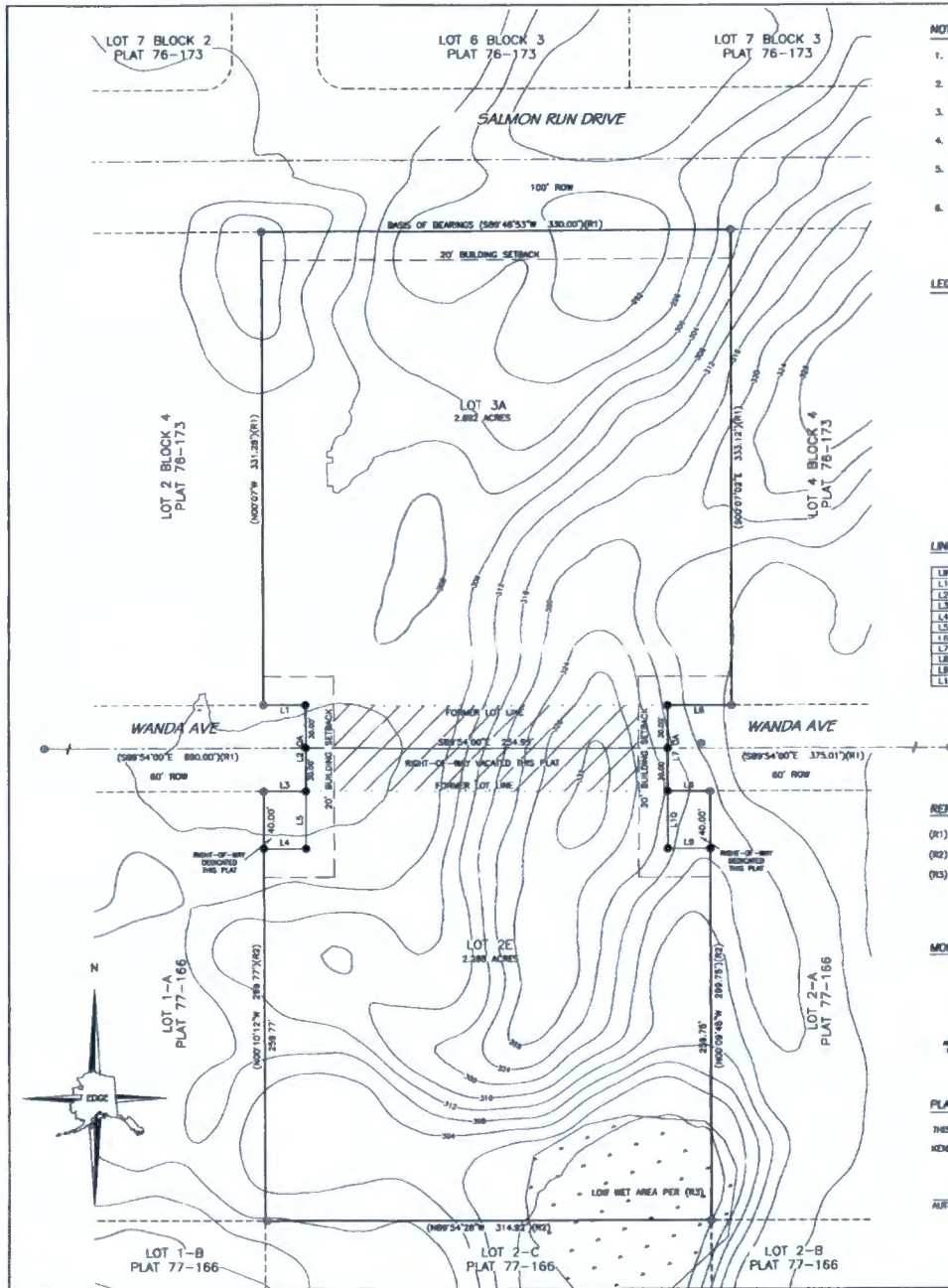
The information depicted hereon is for a graphical representation only of best available sources. The Kenai Peninsula Borough assumes no responsibility for any errors on this map.



KPB 2021-168V
S20 T05N R08W
Funny River

PClements, KPB 2021-168V Date: 12/29/2021





NOTES

1. BUILDING SETBACK - A SETBACK OF 20 FEET IS REQUIRED FROM ALL STREET RIGHTS-OF-WAY UNLESS A LESSER STANDARD IS APPROVED BY RESOLUTION OF THE APPROPRIATE PLANNING COMMISSION.
2. THE FRONT 15 FEET ADJACENT TO THE RIGHTS-OF-WAY IS A UTILITY EASEMENT NO PERMANENT STRUCTURE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OR PLACED WITHIN A UTILITY EASEMENT WHICH WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE ABILITY OF A UTILITY TO USE THE EASEMENT.
3. THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVED THE VACATION OF A PORTION OF WANDA AVENUE GRANTED BY PLAT KN 76-173 AND PLAT KN 77-166, AT THE MEETING OF JANUARY 24, 2022.
4. THIS SUBDIVISION IS SUBJECT TO A GENERAL ELECTRICAL EASEMENT GRANTED TO HOMER ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION ON JUNE 4, 1963 IN BOOK 180, KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT.
5. COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDING THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS THEREOF, BUT DEFERRING ANY COVENANT, CONDITION OR RESTRICTION INDICATING A PREFERENCE, LIMITATION OR DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, HANDICAP, FAMILY STATUS OR NATIONAL ORIGIN TO THE EXTENT SUCH COVENANT, CONDITION OR RESTRICTION VIOLATES 42 USC 3604 (C), AS CONTAINED IN AN INSTRUMENT RECORDED DECEMBER 31, 1975 VOLUME/PAGE: 91/800.
6. WASTEWATER DISPOSAL: ANY WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM MUST MEET THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

LEGEND

●	FOUND PRIMARY MONUMENT AS REFERENCED	-----	SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
○	FOUND SECONDARY MONUMENT 5/8" REBAR	-----	INTERIOR LOT LINE
●	FOUND SECONDARY MONUMENT 5/8" REBAR WITH PLASTIC CAP STAMPED	-----	ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
●	SET SECONDARY MONUMENT 5/8" x 30" REBAR WITH 2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED EDGE SURVEY LS-13022 2021	-----	CENTERLINE RIGHT OF WAY
OA	OVER ALL	-----	30 FOOT BUILDING SETBACK
(R)	RECORD DATA, SEE REFERENCE	-----	EASEMENT
①	MONUMENT REFERENCE	-----	FORMER LOT LINE
		-----	SLOPES OVER 20%
		-----	RIGHT OF WAY BEING VACATED

LINE TABLE

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S89°54'00"E	28.97'
L2	S00°10'12"E	60.00'
L3	S89°54'00"E	30.00'
L4	S89°54'00"E	30.00'
L5	S00°10'12"E	40.00'
L6	S89°54'00"E	45.03'
L7	S00°08'40"W	60.00'
L8	N89°54'00"W	30.00'
L9	N89°54'00"W	30.00'
L10	S00°09'48"E	40.00'

REFERENCES

- (R1) BROWN LAKE SUBDIVISION, PLAT NO. 77-166, KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT
- (R2) KING RAPIDS SUBDIVISION, PLAT NO. 76-173, KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT
- (R3) KENAI WATERSHED FORUM WETLAND ASSESSMENT

MONUMENT REFERENCES



PLAT APPROVAL

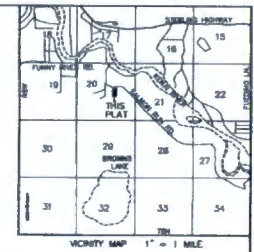
THIS PLAT WAS APPROVED BY THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH PLANNING COMMISSION AT THE MEETING OF DECEMBER 13, 2021.

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR

I, MARK AMONETTI 13022-S, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR IN THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THAT THIS PLAT REPRESENTS A SURVEY MADE BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND THAT THE MONUMENTS SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY ACTUALLY EXIST AS DESCRIBED, AND THAT ALL DIMENSIONAL AND OTHER DETAILS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.



CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP AND DEDICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE OWNERS OF THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON AND THAT I HEREBY ADOPT THIS PLAN OF SUBDIVISION AND BY MY FREE CONSENT DEDICATE ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAYS AND PUBLIC AREAS TO PUBLIC USE AND GRANT ALL EASEMENTS TO THE USE SHOWN.

KIM HANSEN
32351 SALMON RUN DRIVE
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

FOR: KIM HANSEN
ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME
THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2022

NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE

KPB FILE No. 2022-000

HANSEN'S SALMON RUN SUBDIVISION

A SUBDIVISION OF
LOTS 3 BLOCK 4
KING RAPIDS SUBDIVISION
PLAT 76-173
KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT
AND
LOT 2-D
BROWN LAKE SUBDIVISION
PLAT 77-166
KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT

OWNERS:
KIM HANSEN
32351 SALMON RUN DRIVE
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

LOCATED WITHIN E 1/2 SECTION 20,
T.5N., R.1W., S.4M.
STATE OF ALASKA
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
KENAI RECORDING DISTRICT

CONTAINING 3.194 ACRES



DRAWN BY: JY
CHECKED BY: JY
DATE: 12/20/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
PROJECT: 21-576
SHEET: 1 OF 1

KPB 2021-168V

AGENDA ITEM E. NEW BUSINESS

**ITEM 2 - RIGHT OF WAY VACATION
PORTION OF WANDA AVENUE AND ASSOCIATED UTILITY EASEMENTS**

KPB File No.	2021-168V
Planning Commission Meeting:	January 24, 2022
Applicant / Owner:	Kim M. Hansen of Soldotna, Alaska
Surveyor:	Jason Young, Mark Aimonetti / Edge Survey & Design, LLC
General Location:	Funny River area, Salmon Run Drive Sirius Street, Iceberg Street, Wanda Avenue
Legal Description:	Lot 3, Block 4, King Rapids Subdivision, Plat No. 76-173 and Lot 2-D, Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat No 77-166, Kenai Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska.

STAFF REPORT

Specific Request / Purpose as stated in the petition: The right of way is undeveloped. The right of way is steep terrain over 20% incline. House and development near the proposed vacated right of way.

Notification: Public notice appeared in the January 13, 2022 issue of the Peninsula Clarion as a separate ad. The public hearing notice was published in the issue of the January 20, 2022 Peninsula Clarion as part of the Commission's tentative agenda.

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Public hearing notices were sent by regular mail to twelve owners within 600 feet of the proposed vacation.

Sixteen public hearing notices were emailed to agencies and interested parties as shown below;

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State of Alaska DNR	Alaska Communication Systems (ACS)
State of Alaska DOT	ENSTAR Natural Gas
State of Alaska DNR Forestry	General Communications Inc. (GCI)
Funny River Advisory Planning Commission	Homer Electric Association (HEA)

Legal Access (existing and proposed): Wanda Avenue is accessed from the end of Funny River Road to Salmon Run Drive to either Sirius Street or Iceberg Street. Salmon Run Drive is a 100 foot wide right of way maintained by KPB. Sirius Street and Iceberg Street are north-south right of ways that are located on the south side of Salmon Run Drive. Sirius Street and Iceberg Street are dedicated as 60 foot wide north of Wanda Avenue and 30 feet wide south of Wanda Avenue. Sirius Street appears to be partially cleared but neither it nor Iceberg Street are maintained by KPB.

Wanda Avenue is an east-west 60 foot wide right of way located between Sirius Street and Iceberg Street. Wanda Avenue is not improved or maintained by KPB.

The plat submitted to finalize the vacation indicates the intent is continue having two lots and to add the vacated portion of the right of way equally to each adjoining lot. The lots located to the east and west will have legal access from Wanda Avenue. If the vacation is approved, Wanda Avenue will no longer be a through right of way.

Turnaround areas are proposed at both ends of Wanda Avenue by dedicating a 30 foot by 40 foot right of way on the south side of the right of way. Existing improvements are located on the north side of Wanda Avenue. The proposed turnaround dedications will provide an offset hammerhead type turnaround.

The vacation will change the design of the block. Salmon Run Drive, Iceberg Street, Kara Megan Avenue, and Sirius Street will define the new block. It will be closed and all block lengths are compliant to KPB Code.

KPB Roads Dept. comments	Out of Jurisdiction: No Roads Director: Uhlin, Dil Comments: The RSA has no comment at this time.
SOA DOT comments	No comments.

Site Investigation: The plat provided for review of the vacation depicts the contour information. Slopes greater than 20 percent are located within both lots and within the existing dedicated right of way.

The low wet areas are depicted and labeled within the southeast corner of Lot 2-D, proposed Lot 2E. There do not appear to be any low wet areas within the proposed right of way vacation area. Low wet areas are present within Wanda Avenue to the east.

KPB River Center review	<p>A. Floodplain Reviewer: Carver, Nancy Floodplain Status: Not within flood hazard area Comments: No comments</p> <p>B. Habitat Protection Reviewer: Aldridge, Morgan Habitat Protection District Status: Is NOT within HPD Comments: No comments</p> <p>C. State Parks Reviewer: Russell, Pam Comments: No Comments</p>
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Staff Analysis: Wanda Avenue was granted by two plats. Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat KN 76-55, granted the southern 30 feet of the entire length of Wanda Avenue. King Rapids Subdivision, Plat KN 76-173, granted the northern 30 feet of the entire length of Wanda Avenue. Plat KN 77-166 further subdivided the lots created by Brown's Lake Subdivision, Plat KN 76-55. That plat created the current configuration of parent Lot 2-D and the lots within that block.

The vacation will be eliminate a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. Kara Megan Avenue is located to the south and provides a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. The block defined by Salmon Run Drive, Iceberg Street, Kara Megan Avenue and Sirius Street will be a closed block that complies with the block length requirements.

Access will not be denied to any adjoining parcels as all parcels will front on a dedicated right of way. Lot 3A will have legal access to Salmon Drive on the north boundary and Wanda Avenue in the southeast and southwest corner. Lot 2E is not developed and will have legal access to Wanda Avenue at the northeast and northwest corner.

The proposed turnarounds will allow possible future dedications if Lot 2E is further subdivided. Lot 3A can be further subdivided and the proposed design will provide for multiple access points.

Per the submittal, and reviewing the KPB GIS imagery, a building is within the right of way or very close to the right of way. The same owner owns the lots north and south of the proposed vacation.

The right of way vacation application includes the associated utility easements. The parent plats established 20 foot building setbacks adjoining the dedicated right of ways but there are no notes regarding utility easements being granted adjoining the right of ways. The plat that will finalize the subdivision will be required to grant a minimum 10 foot utility easement adjoining all dedicated right of ways. There is an easement granted by document to Homer Electric Association but no definite location disclosed. A plat note for the easement of record will be required with the easement information.

20.65.050 – Action on vacation application

D. The planning commission shall consider the merits of each vacation request and in all cases the planning commission shall deem the area being vacated to be of value to the public. It shall be incumbent upon the applicant to show that the area proposed for vacation is no longer practical for the uses or purposes authorized, or that other provisions have been made which are more beneficial to the public. In evaluating the merits of the proposed vacation, the planning commission shall consider whether:

1. The right-of-way or public easement to be vacated is being used;
Staff comments: The right of way is not constructed and does not appear to be used.
2. A road is impossible or impractical to construct, and alternative access has been provided;
Staff comments: Steep terrain affects the right of way but the terrain would not prohibit the construction of a road. A structure appears to be very close to, or encroaching within, the right of way. The alternative access between Sirius Street and Iceberg Street is Kara Megan Avenue.
3. The surrounding area is fully developed and all planned or needed rights-of-way and utilities are constructed;
Staff comments: The surrounding is not fully developed. Right of ways and utility easements have been provided to allow for future development. Large acreage parcels are located to the east and west of Wanda Avenue and when further subdivided will be required to provide the matching right of way for Iceberg Street and Sirius Street.
4. The vacation of a public right-of-way provides access to a lake, river, or other area with public interest or value, and if so, whether equal or superior access is provided;
Staff comments: This right of way does not provide access to any public interest areas or waterbodies.
5. The proposed vacation would limit opportunities for interconnectivity with adjacent parcels, whether developed or undeveloped;
Staff comments: This vacation will break one connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. Kara Megan Avenue, located to the south, provides a connection between Iceberg Street and Sirius Street. All nearby lots will have legal access from a dedicated right of way.
6. Other public access, other than general road use, exist or are feasible for the right-of-way;
Staff comments: Other public access, such as pedestrian use, is feasible within the right of way. Other dedicated right of ways provide adequate access.

7. All existing and future utility requirements are met. Rights-of-way which are utilized by a utility, or which logically would be required by a utility, shall not be vacated, unless it can be demonstrated that equal or superior access is or will be available. Where an easement would satisfactorily serve the utility interests, and no other public need for the right-of-way exists, the commission may approve the vacation and require that a utility easement be granted in place of the right-of-way.

Staff comments: Utility easements were not granted along the right of way. With proper permitting, utility lines can be placed in the outer 10 feet of dedicated of ways. The proposed plat will grant utility easements along any dedicated right of ways.

8. Any other factors that are relevant to the vacation application or the area proposed to be vacated.

Staff comments: There is a structure within or near the right of way.

A KPB Planning Commission decision denying a vacation application is final. A KPB Planning Commission decision to approve the vacation application is subject to consent or veto by the KPB Assembly or City Council if located within City boundaries. The KPB Assembly or City Council must hear the vacation within thirty days of the Planning Commission decision.

If the vacation is approved, the Assembly will hear the vacation at their scheduled February 15, 2022 meeting.

If approved, a plat will finalize the proposed right of way vacations. The plat is scheduled to be reviewed by the Planning Commission on January 24, 2022 as the surveyor has requested both the plat and this right of way vacation be heard at the same meeting.

KPB department / agency review:

Planner	<p>Reviewer: Aldridge, Morgan There are not any Local Option Zoning District issues with this proposed plat.</p> <p>Material Site Comments: There are not any material site issues with this proposed plat.</p>
Code Compliance	<p>Reviewer: Ogren, Eric Comments: No comments</p>
Addressing	<p>Reviewer: Haws, Derek Affected Addresses: 32351 SALMON RUN DR</p> <p>Existing Street Names are Correct: Yes List of Correct Street Names: SALMON RUN DR WANDA AVE</p> <p>Existing Street Name Corrections Needed:</p> <p>All New Street Names are Approved: Yes List of Approved Street Names: List of Street Names Denied:</p> <p>Comments: 32351 SALMON RUN DR will remain with lot 3A.</p>
Assessing	<p>Reviewer: Bruns, Matthew</p> <p>Comments: Assessing concern that adjacent parcel 06633004 will have access from Iceberg Street (currently platted) and width of road may not meet KPB road standards.</p>
Advisory Planning Commission	The minutes were not available when the staff report was prepared.

Utility provider review:

HEA	
ENSTAR	No comments or recommendations
ACS	
GCI	Approved as shown.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on consideration of the merits as per KPB 20.65.050(D) as outlined by Staff comments, Staff recommends APPROVAL as petitioned, subject to:

1. Consent by KPB Assembly.
2. Compliance with the requirements for preliminary plats per Chapter 20 of the KPB Code.
3. Grant utility easements requested by the utility providers.
4. Submittal of a final plat within a timeframe such that the plat can be recorded within one year of vacation consent (KPB 20.70.130).

KPB 20.65.050 – Action on vacation application

- H. A planning commission decision to approve a vacation is not effective without the consent of the city council, if the vacated area to be vacated is within a city, or by the assembly in all other cases. The council or assembly shall have 30 days from the date of the planning commission approval to either consent to or veto the vacation. Notice of veto of the vacation shall be immediately given to the planning commission. Failure to act on the vacation within 30 days shall be considered to be consent to the vacation. This provision does not apply to alterations of utility easements under KPB 20.65.070 which do not require the consent of the assembly or city council unless city code specifically provides otherwise.
- I. Upon approval of the vacation request by the planning commission and no veto by the city council or assembly, where applicable, the applicant shall have a surveyor prepare and submit a plat including the entire area approved for vacation in conformance with KPB 20.10.080. Only the area approved for vacation by the assembly or council may be included on the plat. The final plat must be recorded within one year of the vacation consent.
- J. A planning commission decision denying a vacation application is final. No reapplication or petition concerning the same vacation may be filed within one calendar year of the date of the final denial action except in the case where new evidence or circumstances exist that were not available or present when the original petition was filed.
- K. An appeal of the planning commission, city council or assembly vacation action under this chapter must be filed in the superior court in accordance with the Alaska Rules of Appellate Procedure.

The 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan adopted November, 2019 by Ordinance No. 2019-25. The relevant objectives are listed.

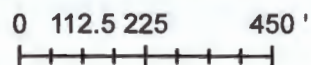
Goal 3. Preserve and improve quality of life on the Kenai Peninsula Borough through increased access to local and regional facilities, activities, programs and services.

- Focus Area: Energy and Utilities

- o *Objective A - Encourage coordination of residential, commercial, and industrial development with extension of utilities and other infrastructure.*



The information depicted hereon is for a graphical representation only of best available sources. The Kenai Peninsula Borough assumes no responsibility for any errors on this map.



Aerial View



 **Right of Way Vacation**

PClements, KPB 2021-168V
Imagery World

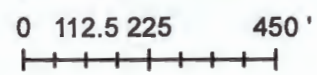
- *Strategy 1. Near – Term: Maintain existing easements (especially section line easements) in addition to establishing adequate utility rights of way or easements to serve existing and future utility needs.*
 - *Strategy 2. Near – Term: Maintain regular contact with utility operators to coordinate and review utility easement requests that are part of subdivision plat approval.*
 - *Strategy 3. Near – Term: Identify potential utility routes on Borough lands.*
 - *Housing*
 - *Objective D. Encourage efficient use of land, infrastructure and services outside incorporated cities by prioritizing future growth in the most suitable areas.*
 - *Strategy 1. Near – Term: Collaborate with the AK Department of Transportation, incorporated cities within the borough, utility providers, other agencies overseeing local services, and existing communities located adjacent to the undeveloped areas that are appropriate for future growth, to align plans for future expansion of services to serve future residential development and manage growth.*
- Goal 4. Improve access to, from and connectivity within the Kenai Peninsula Borough*
- *Focus Area: Transportation*
 - *Objective B. Ensure new roads are developed in alignment with existing and planned growth and development.*
 - *Strategy 2. Near – Term: Establish subdivision codes that dictate road construction standards to accommodate future interconnectivity and/or public safety.*
 - *Strategy 3. Near – Term: Identify areas of anticipated growth to determine future access needs.*

END OF STAFF REPORT



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

The information depicted hereon is for a graphical representation only of best available sources. The Kenai Peninsula Borough assumes no responsibility for any errors on this map.

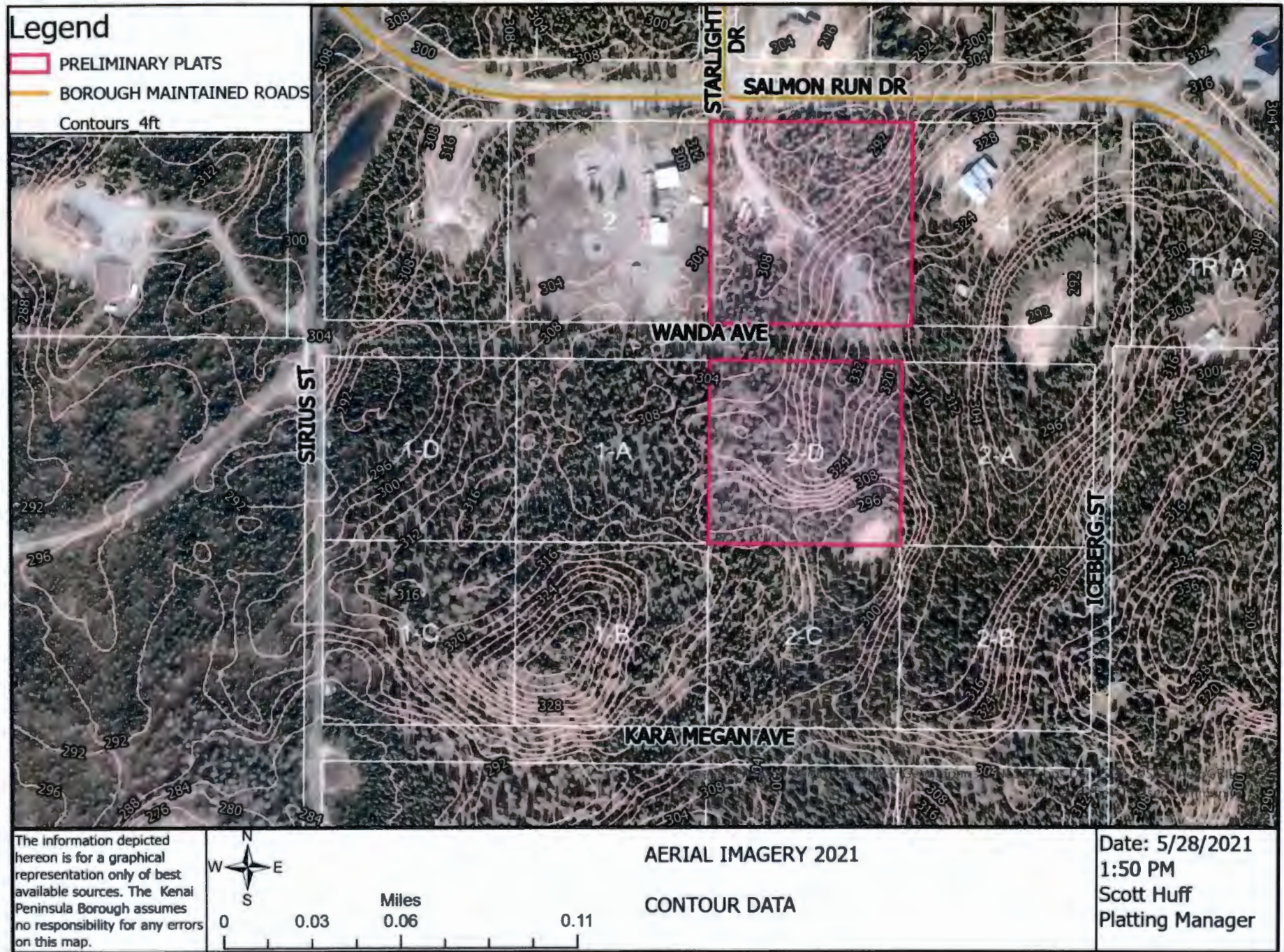


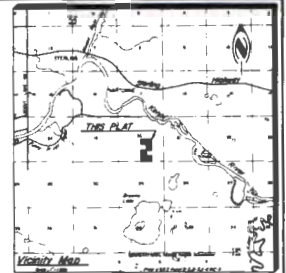
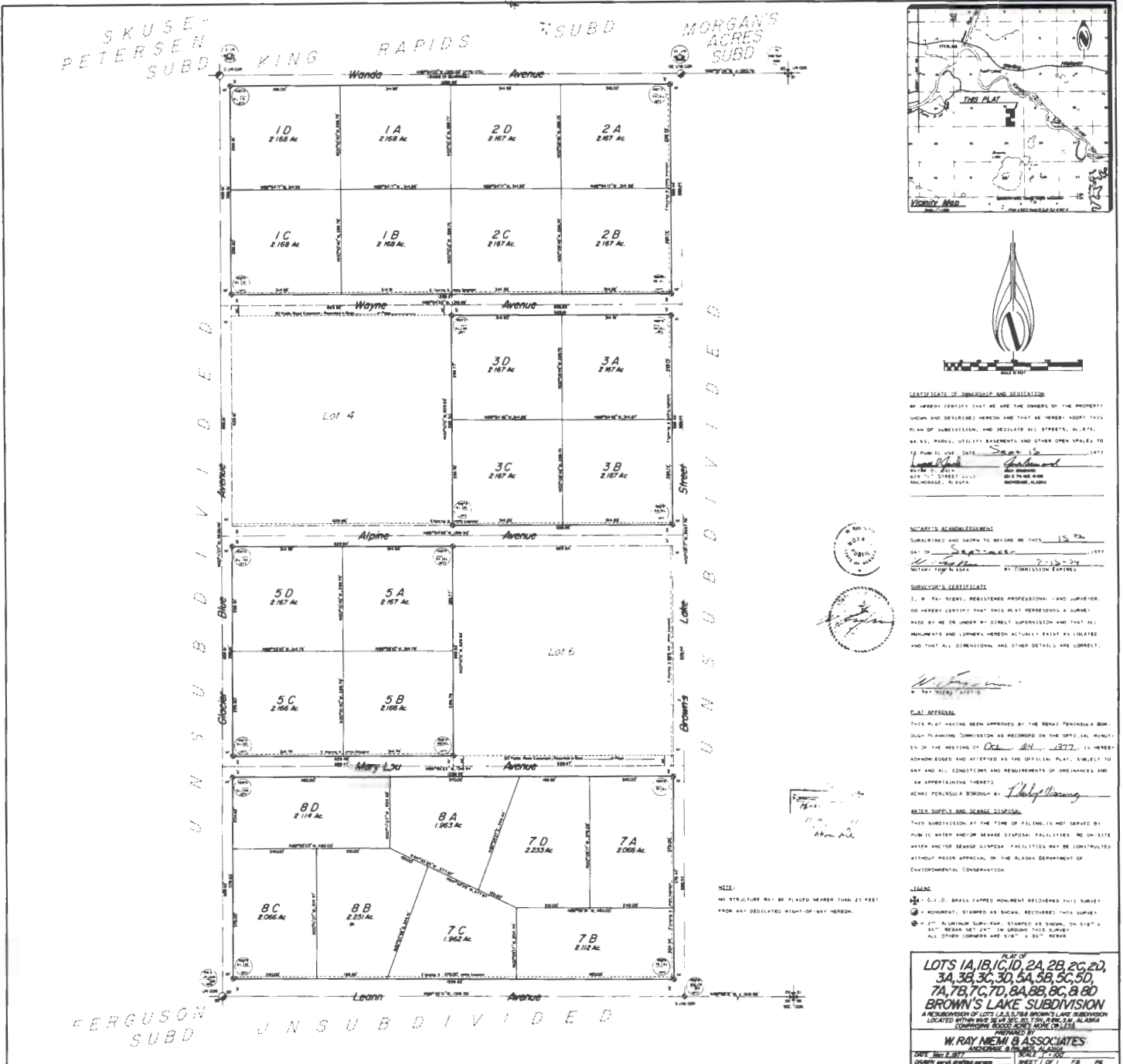
Aerial View



Right of Way Vacation

PClements, KPB 2021-168V
Imagery World





CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY AND DEDICATION
WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE ARE THE OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON AND THAT WE HEREBY ADOPT THIS PLAN OF SUBDIVISION, AND DEDICATE ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, EASEMENTS, PARKS, UTILITY EASEMENTS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES TO THE PUBLIC USE, DATE Sept. 15, 1977
W. Ray Memi John
407 11th STREET, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

NOTARY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 15 DAY OF September, 1977
BY W. Ray Memi John
NOTARY FOR ALASKA BY COMMISSION EXPIRES

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I, W. RAY MEMI, REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT REPRESENTS A SURVEY MADE BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT ALL MONUMENTS AND CORNERS HEREON ACTUALLY EXIST AS LOCATED AND THAT ALL DIMENSIONAL AND OTHER DETAILS ARE CORRECT.

PLAT APPROVAL
THIS PLAT HAVING BEEN APPROVED BY THE BROWN'S LAKE BOROUGH PLANNING COMMISSION AS RECORDED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE MEETING OF Oct. 24, 1977, IS HEREBY APPROVED AND AFFIRMED AS THE OFFICIAL PLAT, SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF ORDINANCES AND AN APPEALING THEREBY
BROWN'S LAKE BOROUGH BY Philip Manning

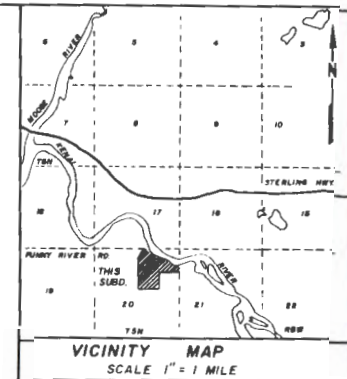
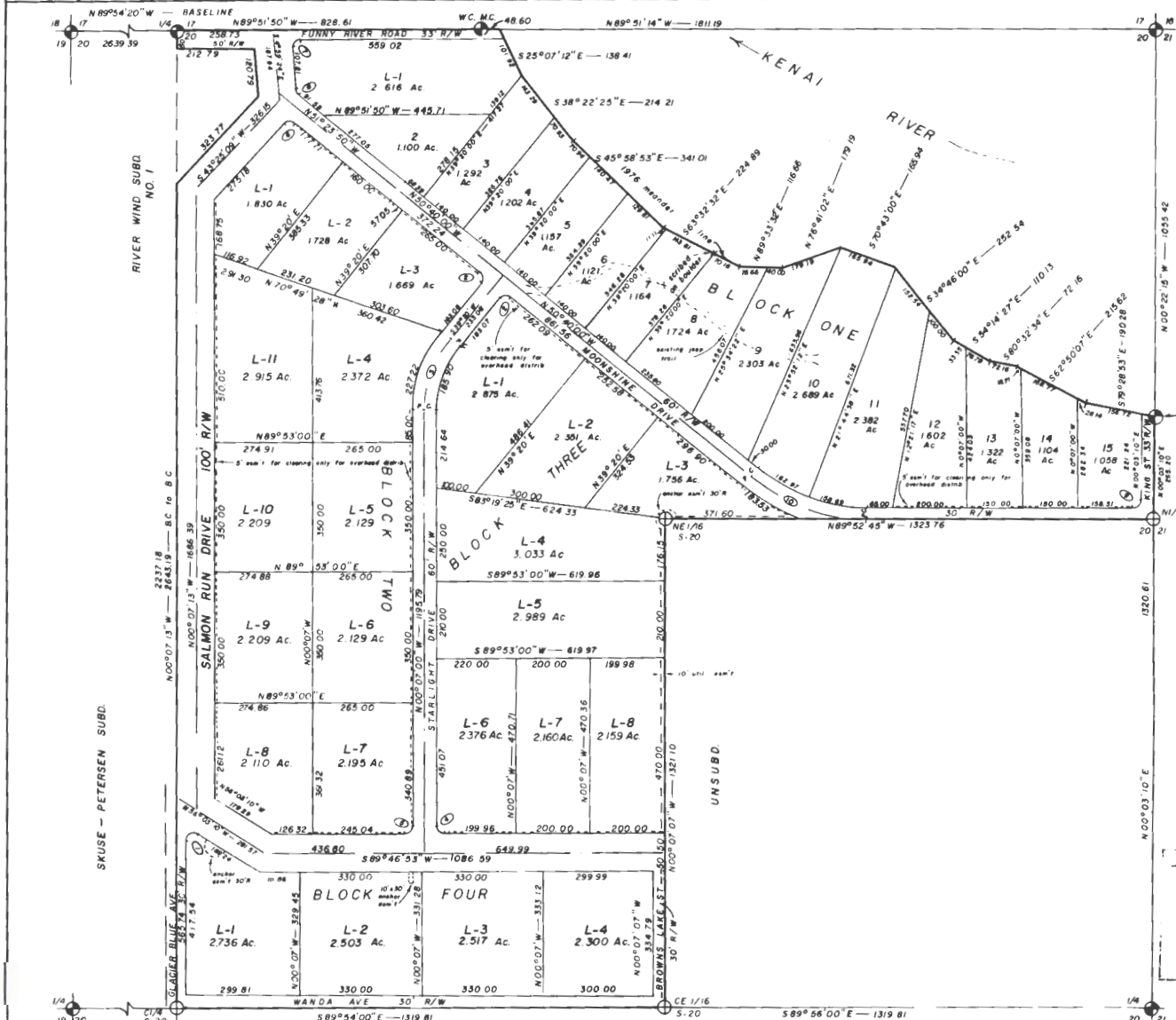
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
THIS SUBDIVISION AT THE TIME OF FILING, IS NOT SERVED BY PUBLIC WATER AND/OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES. NO ON-SITE WATER AND/OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES MAY BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

LEGEND
1. 1/4" O.D. BRASS CAPPED MONUMENT RELAYED THIS SURVEY
2. MONUMENT, STAMPED AS SHOWN, RECOVERED THIS SURVEY
3. 2" ALUMINUM SURV-PAK, STAMPED AS SHOWN, ON 5/4" x 3/4" METAL SET 24" IN GROUND THIS SURVEY
ALL OTHER CORNERS ARE 5/4" x 3/4" IRON

PLAT OF
LOTS 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 6, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D
BROWN'S LAKE SUBDIVISION
A REVISION OF LOT 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 & 24
LOCATED WITHIN THE SEC 30, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 14 E., ALASKA
COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND MINES

PREPARED BY
W. RAY MEMI & ASSOCIATES
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
DATE: 8/1/87
DRAWN BY: [Signature]

CURVE DATA									
CURVE	DELTA	RAD.	TAN.	ARC	CH.	③	④	⑤	⑥
①	124°04'03"	20.00	31.67	43.31	35.33	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
②	90°00'00"	20.00	20.00	31.42	28.28	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭
③	39°27'00"	300.00	107.56	206.56	202.50	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱
④	90°06'07"	20.00	20.04	31.45	28.31	⑲	⑳	㉑	㉒
						⑳	㉓	㉔	㉕



LEGEND AND NOTES

- Found G.L.O. BC monument
- Set Official Survey monument (2 1/2" Al. mon.)
- Set 1/2" x 24" steel rebar at all lot corners

All bearings refer to the North boundary of Section 20 as being N89°54'20"W—assumed datum.

Datum of record shown thus ()

All lots are subject to a 20' building set back along all dedicated rights of way

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP AND DEDICATION

We hereby certify that we are the owners of said property, and request the approval of this plat showing such easements for public utilities, roadways, and or streets dedicated by us for public use.

John S. Vania—owner—4006 Arkansas Dr., Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Patricia Vania—owner

NOTARY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1976. My commission expires 12-16-76

Francis Rausch—owner

Robert A. Rausch—638 Gold St., Juneau, Ak. 99801—owner

NOTARY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of September, 1976. My commission expires 9-12-76

1. ENA

12-16
2:22
KPB

KING RAPIDS SUBDIVISION

John S. Vania owner
4006 Arkansas Drive, Anchorage Ak 99503

DESCRIPTION

92.527 ACRES SITUATED IN LOTS 2, 3 AND SW1/4 NE1/4 SEC. 20, T5N, R8W S.W. AK AND THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

Surveyed by: McLane and Associates

DATE OF SURVEY 6/1-8/76 SCALE 1" = 200' BK NO 74-02

NOTARY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1976. My commission expires 1-21-77

Donna L. Cook

Oregon
Notary public for

PLAT APPROVAL

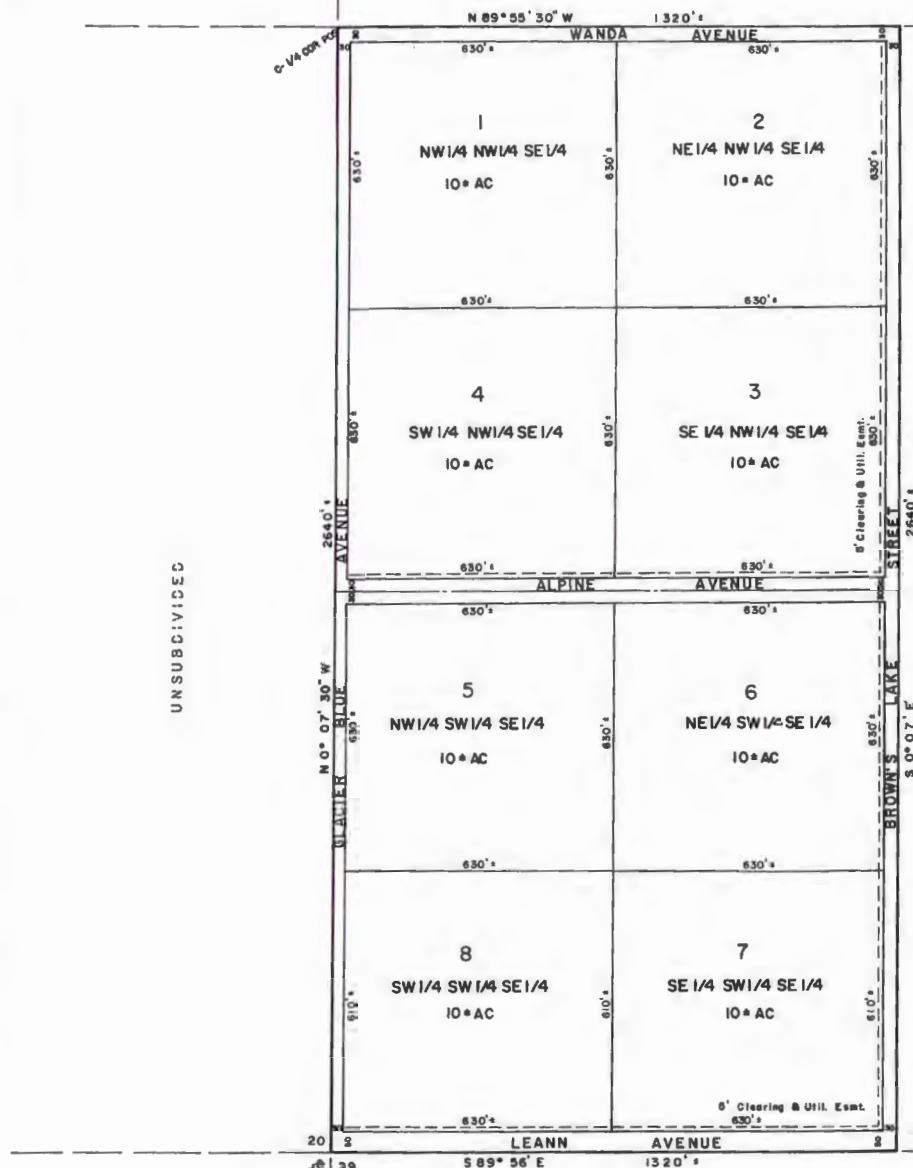
Plat approved by the Commission this 9th day of August, 1976

Conrad L. Gilman
Mayor or Planning Director

BROWNS LAKE SUBD.
Alice Probes—owner—Box 780, Willamina, Oregon 97396

SKUSE - PETERSEN SUBD

UNSUBDIVIDED



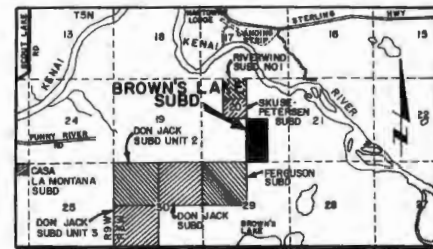
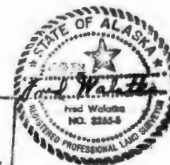
UNSUBDIVIDED

UNSUBDIVIDED

NOTES

1. Acreage shown on all tracts within this subdivision includes the adjacent road right-of-way.
2. All bearings and distances shown are based on protected values and are approximate only.
3. A minimum 20 foot building setback exists along all road rights-of-way.
4. This subdivision at the time of filing is not served by public water and/or sewage facilities. No on-site water and/or sewage disposal facilities may be constructed without prior approval of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
5. NO FIELD SURVEY WAS MADE nor were any stakes or monuments set.

76-155
RECORDED - FILED
Kamin, A.C. DIST.
DATE 5/17 1976
TIME 9:35 A.M.
Drawn by KRA
Address



VICINITY MAP
1" = 1 Mile

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP & DEDICATION

We hereby certify that we are the owners of the property shown and described hereon. We hereby request approval of this plat, showing such easements for public utilities, roadways and alleys dedicated by us for public use.

Donald L. Jack for WAYNE D JACK PDA
Donald L. Jack
68 S. L Street PDA
Anchorage, Alaska

NOTARY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of May, 1976.
Fred Walatka
Notary for Alaska



PLAT APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this subdivision plat has been found to comply with the regulations of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and that said plat has been approved by the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission.

February 23, 1976 Donald L. Schmitt
Date Borough Mayor

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am a registered land surveyor and that this plat was prepared by me and is based on a subdivision of the W 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 20, T5N, R8W, S.M., Alaska, as shown hereon. No corners have been established for any of the tracts within this subdivision.

May 3, 1976 Fred Walatka
Date Surveyor

AREA 80+ AC

PLAN OF
**BROWN'S LAKE
SUBDIVISION**
AN ALIQUOT PARTS SUBDIVISION

LOCATED IN
W 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 20, T5N, R8W, S.M., Alaska

FRED WALATKA & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS - SURVEYORS

3107 W. 28th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska


DATE: FEBRUARY 1976	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN: DS	SHEET: 1 OF 1
CHECKED: FW	GRID: USGS KENAI (C-2) QUAD

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Office of the Borough Mayor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Assembly

FROM: Charlie Pierce, Mayor 

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Confirmation of Lee Frey as the Director of Solid Waste

Pursuant to Chapter 2.20 of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Code of Ordinances, Lee Frey is hereby submitted for confirmation as the Director of Solid Waste.

KPB 2.20.030 states:

The assembly shall examine the qualifications of the executive for the purpose of determining whether they comply with the requirements prescribed by statute or ordinance for the position occupied. If they comply, the assembly shall so find and shall confirm the appointment. If they find the executive not qualified, they shall deny confirmation and the mayor shall thereafter hire a qualified person. No more than 31 days shall pass after the mayor has submitted the name of a new executive officer before the assembly shall determine by majority vote whether or not the qualifications set by statute and ordinance have been met. Failure to consider the matter within this time shall be deemed to constitute a finding that the officer possesses the requisite qualifications.

Mr. Frey's resume and job description are attached. Based on his qualifications, past experience, accomplishments, and proven performance, I strongly recommend confirmation.

Lee Frey

103 Green Valley Street • Soldotna, Alaska 99669 • (907) 252-7520 • leaafrey@yahoo.com

SUMMARY

Engineering and business professional with over 10 years of experience in project management, engineering and government operations. Ability and knowledge to effectively manage the Solid Waste Department that requires technical and business knowledge.

EDUCATION

The Ohio State University, Fisher College of Business
Master of Business Administration, Operations Management
• Fisher Scholar (Top 15% of class in core coursework)

Columbus, OH
December 2009

Purdue University
Bachelor of Science, Civil Engineering

West Lafayette, IN
May 2005

EXPERIENCE

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Soldotna, AK

Project Manager & Owner's Representative

June 2020 – Current

- Lead for CPL Leachate Design Study project and current Leachate Infrastructure Improvement project
- Management of Operational and Organizational Assessment for Asset Management project and continuing Capital Improvement Planning project
- Project management and coordination for several major capital projects including CARES projects (Siemens O2 Prime, Assembly Chambers AV Upgrade, 911 Backup Center and NPR AV Upgrade), KPBSD projects (Kachemak Selo School, Soldotna Elementary Relocation and Grant Applications) and Hopsital projects (CPH ADA Parking Lot and SPH Facility Master Plan)
- Contract administration including reviewing and approving pay estimates, managing project budgets and modifying scope of work as needed, reviewing and processing change orders, disputing work and pay discrepancies and conflict resolution
- Development of specifications, drawings, bid schedules and scopes of work for various projects across City departments including, design, construction, planning, purchasing and assessment projects
- Acting Purchasing and Contracting Director when needed

City of Soldotna

Soldotna, AK

Project Manager

December 2012 – June 2020

- Project management including construction administration, observation, review and design of numerous civil construction projects of various size throughout the City of Soldotna including road and underground utility construction, utility infrastructure construction, vertical construction and parks and recreation projects
- Worked with Utility and Maintenance Department to manage and develop Utility Master Plans for the storm drain, sanitary sewer, water distribution and wastewater treatment plant and a Streets Inventory and Management Plan
- Acted as Public Works Director when needed including managing the Utility Department and Building Department and attending City Council or other meetings as needed
- Coordination with various public agencies for permitting and grants including ADEC, DOT, KPB and Utility Providers
- Assist in preparation of Soldotna's 5-Year Capital Improvement Plans and annual Capital Budget
- Involvement in safety issues including ADA training, reviewing traffic control plans and monitoring safety concerns on construction sites including hazardous materials testing and removal

Tauriainen Engineering & Testing, Inc.

Soldotna, AK

Project Engineer

August 2010 – December 2012

- Civil and structural design, construction observation and management of several large projects around the Kenai Peninsula including Soldotna Petco, Widgeon Woods Subdivision and the Voznesenka Onsite Wastewater Project
- Permitting and design of water and sewer systems through ADEC for private and commercial use
- Performed field and laboratory testing of soil, concrete and asphalt including gradations, proctors, nuclear density testing, concrete control tests and water sampling

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Registered Professional Engineer, Alaska, Civil
- Completed Manager of Landfill Operations (MOLO) coursework and examination for certification



Position Description

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Director of Solid Waste

Service Type: Administrative, Level 6

Definition: Under the general direction and supervision of the borough mayor and/or his designee, the director of solid waste is responsible for the operation, management and administration of the solid waste department as set forth in KPB 2.51.

Minimum Qualifications: **Minimum Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree in civil engineering, environmental field and four years of solid waste related experience; or graduation from an accredited engineering technician or environmental technician school and five years of solid waste/civil engineering related experience; or Bachelor's degree in Business and five years experience at the senior level, managing complex operations in logistics, manufacturing, or other similar businesses requiring the use of heavy equipment. Experience may be substituted for the education requirement on a year-for-year basis. Two years of supervision and personnel management; proficiency with microcomputers; and ability to develop positive and effective interpersonal relationships. An unrestricted, valid Alaska driver's license is required.

Preferred Knowledge, Skills and Experience: Knowledge of landfill planning, design and operations; transfer facility planning, design and operations; federal, state and local regulations related to waste disposal; budgetary experience.

Essential Functions:

1. Responsible for budgeting, planning, development/construction, and operations of borough solid waste programs to ensure that waste is managed in an efficient, effective and environmentally sound manner.
2. Plans, implements and administers solid waste programs including, but not limited to, the hazardous waste collection, recycling, environmental, and litter collection programs; waste/recyclable hauling and transfer; waste site/facility design and construction waste site/facility operations; environmental monitoring and compliance; new program planning and development; solid waste road improvements; and solid waste user fee program.

3. Ensures borough compliance with local, state, and federal solid waste requirements including compilation, submittal and acquisition of solid waste permits and approvals. Oversees borough solid waste safety and environmental programs.
4. Organizes, coordinates, supervises and directs work assignments of borough solid waste personnel, and contract personnel as necessary.
5. Prepares construction, operation, and professional service documents including drawings, estimates, bid documents, contracts, and change orders. Administers contracts to ensure contractor/consultant compliance with the contract documents.
6. Prepares studies and reports. Coordinates, reviews, and approves consultant submitted reports and studies. Maintains extensive records relating to solid waste programs.
7. Represents the borough in dealing with contractors, the general public, local, state, and federal entities. Prepares presentations for, and conducts, public meetings and hearings on solid waste issues. Issues public education materials for waste related programs.
8. Works extensively with other borough departments to coordinate and plan solid waste activities.
9. Prepares solid waste department budgets. Reviews and approves purchase orders, invoicing and change orders. Provides cost estimates for immediate and long term solid waste operations and construction activities as required by state and federal regulations. Updates solid waste estimates on an annual basis.
10. Provides field investigation/inspection for solid waste improvements, operations and construction. Investigates complaints or problems encountered by the public or contractor.
11. Establishes solid waste disposal policies and procedures.

Other Functions:

1. Other related duties as assigned.

Physical Demands: While performing the duties of this job, the employee is frequently required to communicate orally; regularly required to sit; and occasionally required to use hands and fingers dexterously to operate office equipment, to stand, walk, and reach with hands and arms. Specific vision abilities required include close vision and the ability to adjust focus. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

Position Description Record:

Date Updated: 10.27.2021

Reason for Update: Revised Minimum Qualifications education & experience requirements, KKS

Date Updated: 03.10.2020

Reason for Update: Reformatted

Date Updated: 11.01.2011

Reason for Update: Adopted by Borough Assembly, Resolution 2011-105

Date Updated: 10.2011

Reason for Update: Revised, (MAD)

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Office of the Borough Mayor

MAYOR'S REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Charlie Pierce, Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor 

DATE: February 15, 2022

Assembly Request / Response

None

Agreements and Contracts

- a. Cybersecurity Incident Response and Recovery Sole Source Waiver to execute a contract with GCSIT under KPB statute 528.290, Emergency Procurement.
- b. Authorization to Award a Contract for RFP22-014 Siren Warning System Assessment to HQE Systems, Inc., Temecula California.
- c. Purchase of Cardiac Monitors/Defibrillators, Under the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Contract from Stryker Medical.
- d. Request for Waiver of Formal Bidding Procedures – Computerized Legal Research contract to Thomson Reuters.
- e. Sole Source - Soldotna Elementary School Consolidation Study Revisions to Architects Alaska.

Other

- Capital Projects Reports – December 31, 2021

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Information Technology Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor

THRU: John D. Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Department *JH*

FROM: Ben Hanson *BH*

DATE: January 21, 2022

RE: Cybersecurity Incident Response and Recovery Sole Source Waiver

On Wednesday, January 19, 2022, the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) IT Department recognized that there was an ongoing cybersecurity attack against a KPB server which required activation of an emergency response. KPB contracted with a cybersecurity professional, and over the next 48 hours the contractor assisted with assessment of the event, and formulation of a plan to remediate the identified threat.

The cyber threat identified poses a risk to public property and welfare, and KPB IT is requesting that KPB execute a contract with GCSIT under KPB statute 528.290, Emergency Procurement.

In this phase of the emergency response, KPB IT will engage with GCSIT's cybersecurity resource to implement additional defensive measures. These defensive measures will also provide data which will assist in confirming that the attacker is not active within the Borough's network.

Your approval is hereby requested. Funding for this project is \$30,000 and in account number 700.11238.K0161.43999.

Approved: *CP*
Charlie Pierce, Mayor

1/22/2022
Date

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS VERIFIED	
Acct. No.	<u>700.11238.K0161.439999</u>
Amount	<u>\$30,000</u>
By: <i>BH</i>	Date: <u>1/21/2022</u>
NOTES	

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Purchasing & Contracting

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Mayor

THRU: John D. Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Director *JH*

FROM: Brenda Ahlberg, Office of Emergency Management Manager *BA*

DATE: January 25, 2022

RE: Authorization to Award a Contract for RFP22-014 Siren Warning System Assessment

On November 29, 2021, the Kenai Peninsula Borough Office of Emergency Management formally solicited proposals for RFP22-014 Siren Warning System Assessment. The request for proposals was advertised in the Peninsula Clarion and the Anchorage Daily News on November 30, 2021.

The project consists providing a Siren Warning System to provide warning tones and messages that inform citizens of emergencies and life-safety events that are transpiring.

On the due date of December 15, 2021, six (6) proposals were received and reviewed by a review committee as follows:

<u>FIRMS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TOTAL SCORE</u>
HQE Systems, Inc.	Temecula, California	215
Integrated Notifications, LLC	Allendale, Michigan	175
Arcticom, LLC	Anchorage, Alaska	172
Tusa Consulting Services	Liberty, Missouri	167
ATI Systems, Inc.	East Boston, Massachusetts	128
Mission Critical Partners, LLC	Port Matilda, Pennsylvania	128

The highest ranking proposal, which includes a cost factor, was submitted by HQE Systems, Inc. with a lump sum cost proposal of \$19,386.40. The proposal review committee recommends award of a contract to HQE Systems, Inc. of Temecula, California. Your approval for this award is hereby requested.

Funding of this contract will be charged to account number 271.94910.21HSP.43011.



Charlie Pierce, Mayor

1/25/2022

Date

Notes: NA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS VERIFIED	
Acct. No.	271.94910.21HSP.43011
Amount	\$19,386.40
By:	<i>BA</i>
Date:	1/25/2022

Kenai Peninsula Borough Western Emergency Services

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Mayor

THRU: John Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Director *JH*

FROM: Jon Marsh, Fire Chief *JM*

DATE: January 26, 2022

RE: Purchase of Cardiac Monitors/Defibrillators, Under the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Contract

Western Emergency Services (WES) has Phillips heart monitor/defibrillators that are nearing their end of service life and will soon need to be replaced. These monitors are in service in Anchor Point and Nikolaevsk. The heart monitors in Ninilchik are newer LIFEPAK 15 cardiac monitors that were acquired in the merger with Ninilchik Emergency Services. Replacing the existing Phillips monitors in Anchor Point and Nikolaevsk with LIFEPAK 15 monitors insures interoperability, improves supply/purchasing efficiencies and standardizes training for all medical providers throughout the new larger service area. The priority for our Code Blue grant application last year was the purchase of 4 LIFEPAK 15 monitor/defibrillators. WES has been awarded Code Blue grant funding in the amount of \$60,000 to assist in the purchase of these monitors. \$142,000 was budgeted for this purchase in a capital improvement project in the FY2022 budget.

Stryker Medical is the manufacturer of LIFEPAK 15 cardiac monitors and the only vendor that can supply them. Western Emergency Services has received a proposal from Stryker Medical that includes group purchasing organization (GPO) involvement, specifically the National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Contract. The Stryker proposal meets our needs and is nearly \$17,000 less than our original anticipated cost.

Utilizing the established NASPO pricing structure, Stryker Medical has provided a quotation for the sum of \$185,350.33, to provide LIFEPAK 15 cardiac monitors and defibrillators. For reasons stated above, Western Emergency Services would like to award Stryker Medical with the contract to purchase our cardiac monitors and defibrillators. The main qualifiers restated: replacement of non-serviceable cardiac monitors that have reached the end of their useful life, standardization of equipment, supplies and training throughout the service area, as well as the satisfaction of procurement code through NASPO involvement.

Your approval is hereby requested. Funding for this project is in account number 444.51410.22442.49999.

Charlie Pierce
Charlie Pierce, Mayor

1/27/2022
Date

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS VERIFIED	
Acct: <u>444.51410.22442.49999</u>	
Amount: <u>\$125,350.33 - WES portion</u>	
By: <u>CJ BH</u>	Date: <u>1/27/2022</u>
NOTES: COBE BLUE GRANT - \$60,000	
Finance Notes: NA	

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Legal Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Mayor

THRU: John Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Director *JH*

FROM: Sean Kelley, Borough Attorney *SK*

DATE: January 28, 2022

RE: Request for Waiver of Formal Bidding Procedures – Computerized Legal Research Contract

The legal department is requesting authorization to waive formal bidding procedures per KPB 5.28.300 for entry into a new 5-year contract with Thomson Reuters for Westlaw computerized legal research services. Based primarily on internet searches and general knowledge, there are only two vendors providing the comprehensive level we need for this service, LexisNexis and Thomson Reuters.

After a thorough evaluation of the contents of each database, ease of use, other features offered and cost, it was concluded that Thomson Reuters' Westlaw product is far superior. Westlaw provides access to numerous outstanding publications we frequently use, especially publications specific to municipal law. LexisNexis does not provide county or municipal case law as part of their coverage.

Our current contract with Westlaw will expire on June 30, 2022. In order to continue with the necessary services for the operation of the legal department and considering that going out for formal bidding would not produce different results, we respectfully request authorization to enter into a 5-year contract with Thomson Reuters for access to Westlaw computerized legal research services.

We have negotiated the rates and the total cost of the services for the 5-year period is \$78,475.20. The annual cost of the service over the 5-year contract period at 1.00% inflation rate is:

- Year #1: \$ 15,384.24
- Year #2: \$ 15,538.08

Page -2-

January 28, 2022

RE: Request for Waiver of Formal Bidding

- Year #3: \$ 15,693.48
- Year #4: \$ 15,850.44
- Year #5: \$ 16,008.96

Thank you for your consideration.

CJP Approved _____ Not Approved

charlie pierce
Charlie Pierce, Mayor
Date: 2/1/2022

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT
FUNDS/ACCOUNT VERIFIED**

Account: 100.11310.00000.43920

Amount: \$15,384.24

Note: Contingent upon Assembly approval of
FY2023 budget.

By: CJP Date: 1/28/2022

By: BH

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Purchasing & Contracting Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor

FROM: John D. Hedges, Purchasing & Contracting Department *JH*

DATE: February 2, 2022

RE: Soldotna Elementary School Consolidation Study Revisions Sole Source Memo

Architects Alaska previously completed a feasibility study for the relocation and reconfiguration of the Soldotna Elementary School Instructional Program. It is in the best interest of the Kenai Peninsula Borough to enter into a contract with Architects Alaska for additional consulting services for the Soldotna Elementary School Consolidation Study Revisions.

Architects Alaska provided a quote of \$16,295 for these services as requested by the Purchasing & Contracting Department.

Your approval is hereby requested. Funding for this project is \$16,295 and in account number 400.76030.22DSG.49311.

Approved: Charlie Pierce
Charlie Pierce, Mayor

2/3/2022

Date

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FUNDS VERIFIED	
Acct. No. <u>400.76030.22DSG.49311</u>	
Amount <u>\$16,295.00</u>	
By: <u>CJ BH</u>	Date: <u>2/3/2022</u>
NA	

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Finance Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Borough Mayor *CP*

THRU: Brandi Harbaugh, Finance Director *BH*

FROM: Sarah Hostetter, Payroll Accountant *SH*

DATE: January 28, 2021

RE: Capital Project Reports – December 31, 2021

Attached are the quarterly project reports for the Borough's capital project funds:

Fund 400 - Borough and Grant Funded School Capital Projects Fund
Fund 401 - Bond Funded Capital Projects Fund
Fund 407 - General Government Capital Projects Fund
Fund 411 - Solid Waste Capital Projects Fund
Fund 434 - Road Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 441 - Nikiski Fire Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 442 - Bear Creek Fire Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 443 - Central Emergency Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 444 - Western Emergency Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 446 - Kachemak Emergency Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 455 - Communication Center 911 Capital Projects Fund
Fund 459 - North Peninsula Recreation Service Area Capital Projects Fund
Fund 490 - Central Peninsula Hospital Capital Projects Fund
Fund 491 - South Peninsula Hospital Capital Projects Fund

School Revenue Projects - Fund 400

Balances through December 31, 2021

	Project	Year	Site Number	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Sch	13DSG	2013	78050	A/W Design Improvements	\$ 200,000	\$ 144,674	\$ 4,693	\$ 60,019	\$ 139,981
Sch	13FLR	2013	19010	Admin Building Flooring	35,000	5,109	5,109	35,000	-
	14000	2014	78050	A/W Auditorium Lighting	75,000	9,322	-	65,678	9,322
	16855	2016	78050	A/W Locker Replacement	125,000	12,164	-	112,836	12,164
	17714	2017	78050	A/W Window/Siding Replacement	275,000	34,399	34,399	275,000	-
	17727	2017	78050	A/W Bleacher Replacement	100,000	22,675	-	77,325	22,675
	17780	2017	78050	A/W Playground Upgrades	75,000	7,421	-	67,579	7,421
	17782	2017	78050	A/W ADA Upgrades	75,000	3,256	-	71,744	3,256
	17802	2017	78050	A/W Asphalt/Sidewalk Repair	75,000	734	-	74,266	734
	17860	2017	78050	A/W Generator/Hardware	100,000	5,240	311	95,071	4,929
	18728	2018	78050	A/W Doors/Entries	100,000	647	17	99,371	629
	18759	2018	78050	A/W Water Quality Improvements	125,000	24,298	-	100,702	24,298
	18802	2018	78050	A/W Asphalt/Sidewalk Repair	150,000	97,876	-	52,124	97,876
	18851	2018	78010	A/W Portables/Outbuildings	75,000	2,312	-	72,688	2,312
	18860	2018	78050	A/W Generator/Hardware	75,000	16,354	2,847	61,493	13,507
	19714	2019	78050	A/W Window/Siding Replacement	150,000	93,829	24,057	80,228	69,772
	19782	2019	78050	A/W ADA Upgrades	75,000	19,341	-	55,659	19,341
	19802	2019	78050	A/W Asphalt/Sidewalk Repair	150,000	150,000	-	-	150,000
	19803	2019	78050	A/W Elevator Upgrades	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
	19860	2019	78050	A/W Generator/Hardware	50,000	50,000	19,680	19,680	30,320
	19801	2019	72010	Homer High Boiler Replacement	425,000	5,389	289	419,900	5,100
	KSELO	2019	71065	KSELO New School Construction	10,010,000	10,010,000	-	-	10,010,000
	20728	2020	78050	A/W Doors/Entries	100,000	42,147	3,614	61,466	38,534
	20755	2020	78050	A/W Flooring Upgrades	125,000	5,470	5,470	125,000	-
	20756	2020	78050	A/W Asbestos Removal/Repair	75,000	43,675	-	31,325	43,675
	20758	2020	78050	A/W Electrical/Lighting	125,000	1,163	970	124,807	193
	20759	2020	78050	A/W Water Quality Improvements	100,000	46,652	-	53,348	46,652
	20780	2020	78050	A/W Playground Upgrades	75,000	75,000	31,963	31,963	43,037
	20782	2020	78050	A/W ADA Upgrades	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	20801	2020	78050	A/W HVAC/DDC/Boiler Upgrades	1,225,000	319,927	191,117	1,096,190	128,810
	20803	2020	78050	A/W Elevator Upgrades	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
	20855	2020	78050	A/W Locker Replacement	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	20856	2020	78050	A/W Security/Safety	100,000	23,465	14,396	90,931	9,069
	20860	2020	78050	A/W Generator/Hardware	50,000	34,178	34,178	50,000	-
	20CON	2020	7(1/2)010	Chapman Remodel/Homer HS DDC	1,000,000	177,838	84,486	906,649	93,351
	21714	2021	78050	A/W Window/Siding Replacement	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
	21755	2021	78050	A/W Flooring Upgrades	175,000	174,819	64,092	64,273	110,727
	21756	2021	78050	A/W Asbestos Removal/Repair	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	21758	2021	78050	A/W Electrical/Lighting	125,000	3,493	3,146	124,654	346
	21759	2021	78050	A/W Water Quality Improvements	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
	21801	2021	78050	A/W HVAC/DDC/Boiler Upgrades	75,000	73,233	7,405	9,172	65,828
	21802	2021	78050	A/W Asphalt/Sidewalk Repair	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
	21803	2021	78050	A/W Elevator Upgrades	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	21851	2021	78010	A/W Portables/Outbuildings	75,000	55,367	-	19,633	55,367
	21855	2021	78050	A/W Locker Replacement	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	21856	2021	78050	A/W Security/Safety	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
	21860	2021	78050	A/W Generator/Hardware	50,000	38,257	36,306	48,049	1,951
	21ADA	2021	78050	A/W ADA Upgrades	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
	21DRS	2021	78050	A/W Doors/Entries	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
	22000	2022	78050	A/W Auditorium Lighting	300,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
	22714	2022	78050	A/W Building Envelope Upgrades	200,000	200,000	-	-	200,000
	22755	2022	78050	A/W Flooring Upgrades	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000
	22758	2022	78050	A/W Electrical/Lighting	150,000	150,000	124,765	124,765	25,235
	22801	2022	78050	A/W HVAC/DDC/Boiler Upgrades	850,000	850,000	586	586	849,414
	22851	2022	78010	A/W Portables/Outbuildings	150,000	150,000	-	-	150,000
	22856	2022	78050	A/W Security/Safety	175,000	175,000	2,437	2,437	172,563
	22DSG	2022	78050	A/W Assessment/Design	300,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
	J008Y	2022	71030	Nanwalek Teacher Housing Fire	847,000	847,000	126,518	126,518	720,482
	HHSRF	2022	72010	Homer High Roof Phase 2 & 3	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000
Grant	SLF03	2022	72010	Homer High Roof Replace - ARPA	2,203,341	2,203,341	-	-	2,203,341
Grant	SLF04	2022	72051	West Homer El Siding - ARPA	700,000	700,000	-	-	700,000

Project Totals \$ 24,795,341 \$ 20,630,064 \$ 822,849 \$ 4,988,126 \$ 19,807,215

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21 \$ 2,696,484

Funds Provided:

	FY22 Transfer from General Fund	\$ 2,250,000
	Miscellaneous Revenue - Auction Proceeds	9
13DSG	Local Contribution - KPBSD Design	144,674
13FLR	Local Contribution - KPBSD Admin Bldg Floor	5,109
J008Y	Insurance Proceeds - Nanwalek Housing Fire	847,000
KESLO	AK Dept of Education & Early Development	10,010,000
HHSRF	Transfer from General Fund - Homer High Roof 2/3	1,800,000
SLF03/04	US Dept. of Treasury - APRA Funds	2,903,341
	Total Funds Provided	17,960,134

Funds applied - current year expenditures (822,849)

Funds obligated to existing projects (19,807,215)

Projects completed, cancelled or other funding source identified -

Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans \$ 26,553

School Bond Projects - Fund 401

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
11SCH	2011	FY11 School Roof Replacements	\$ 16,894,646	\$ 25,523	\$ 2,874	\$ 16,871,997	\$ 22,649
14SCH	2014	FY14 School Roofs/Homer Field	61	61	-	-	61
22SCH	2021	FY22 Homer High School Roof	1,473,484	1,333,990	809,712	949,207	524,277
22BND	2022	FY22 Bond Refinance - July	9,893	9,893	9,893	9,893	-
Project Totals			\$ 18,378,084	\$ 1,369,467	\$ 822,479	\$ 17,831,097	\$ 546,987

	Bond	Interest	Local - GF	Total
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21	\$ 1,293,545	\$ 180,460	\$ 40,506	\$ 1,514,511
Funds Provided:				
22SCH FY22 Homer High School Roof		75		
22BND FY22 Bond Refinance - July FY22	9,893			
Total Funds Provided	9,893	75	-	9,968
Funds applied - current year expenditures:				
11SCH FY11 School Roof Replacements		(2,874)		
22SCH FY22 Homer High School Roof	(809,712)			
22BND FY22 Bond Refinance - July FY22	(9,893)			
Total Funds Applied - current year expenditures	(819,605)	(2,874)	-	(822,479)
Funds obligated to existing projects:				
11SCH FY11 School Roof Replacements		(22,649)		
14SCH FY14 School Roofs/Homer Field	(61)			
22SCH FY22 Homer High School Roof	(483,772)		(40,506)	
Total funds obligated to existing projects	(483,832)	(22,649)	(40,506)	(546,987)
Projects completed or cancelled	-	-	-	-
Funds avail. for approp. and for future capital expansion plans	\$ -	\$ 155,013	\$ -	\$ 155,013

General Government Projects - Fund 407

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
14MAN	2014	Manatron Software Upgrade	\$ 75,000	\$ 73,800	\$ -	\$ 1,200	\$ 73,800
15SOF	2015	Tax Software Upgrade	75,000	64,364	-	10,636	64,364
19407	2019	Card Entry Security System	150,000	9,266	525	141,259	8,741
22471	2022	OEM-ERC Server Room A/C Unit	25,000	25,000	-	-	25,000
22472	2022	OEM-Radio Communications	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000
22473	2022	Poppy Ln Building Entry Remodel	155,000	155,000	-	-	155,000
22474	2022	B/W Access Cntrl Improvements	180,000	180,000	11,921	11,921	168,079
Project Totals			<u>\$ 785,000</u>	<u>\$ 632,430</u>	<u>\$ 12,446</u>	<u>\$ 165,016</u>	<u>\$ 619,984</u>

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21		\$	963,336
Funds Provided:			
FY22 Transfer from General Fund	\$	250,000	
FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT		<u>112,500</u>	
Total Funds Provided			362,500
Funds applied - current year expenditures			(12,446)
Funds obligated to existing projects			(619,984)
Projects completed or cancelled			<u>-</u>
Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans		\$	<u>693,406</u>

Solid Waste Projects - Fund 411

Balances through December 31, 2021

	Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Bond	17SWB	2017	SW CPL Equip/Plan/Design/Construction	\$ 5,999,365	\$ 497,442	\$ -	\$ 5,501,923	\$ 497,442
	18CDE	2018	FY18 C&D Cell Expansion	350,000	3,527	-	346,473	3,527
	18GAS	2018	Landfill Gas to Energy Project	100,000	29,400	-	70,600	29,400
C/Post	19HLC	2019	FY19 SW-Homer Landfill Closure - Phase 2	2,702,000	1,122,659	227,043	1,806,384	895,616
	20FUN	2020	Funny River Transfer Site Expansion	670,525	48,074	(703)	621,748	48,777
	21DMP	2021	Dumpster Replacement	104,000	8,000	-	96,000	8,000
	22DEM	2022	Demolition of Obsolete Facilities	110,000	110,000	-	-	110,000
	22FIR	2022	CPL Building Fire Detection System	40,000	40,000	-	-	40,000
	22LEA	2022	Leachate Improvements	4,400,000	4,400,000	-	-	4,400,000
	22SUR	2022	Transfer Site Surveillance	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
	22WEL	2022	Monitoring Well Decommissioning	60,000	60,000	181	181	59,819
Grant	SLF02	2022	COVID - Fiscal Recovery Funds - CPL	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,368	7,368	5,992,632
	HOMMF	2022	Homer Monofill Cut/Fill Project	326,446	326,446	-	-	326,446
Project Totals				\$ 20,962,336	\$ 12,745,549	\$ 233,889	\$ 8,450,676	\$ 12,511,660

	Capt Proj Fund	Closure/Post	17SWB Bond	Total
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21	\$ 871,351	\$ 8,814,861	\$ 608,486	\$ 10,294,698
Funds Provided:				
SLF02 FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	4,400,000			
US Dept. of Treasury - APRA Funds	6,000,000			
FY22 Interest Earnings	(14,188)			
FY22 Transfer for Closure/Post		873,340		
FY22 Interest Earnings on 17SWB Bond Proceeds			31	11,259,184
Funds applied - current year expenditures	(6,846)	(267,224)	-	(274,070)
Funds obligated to existing projects	(11,118,601)	(895,616)	(497,442)	(12,511,660)
Projects completed or cancelled	-	-	-	-
Funds available for approp. and future capital expansion plans	\$ 131,716			131,716
Closure/post closure liability		\$ 8,525,361		8,525,361
Funds restricted for SWD bond			\$ 111,075	111,075
Ending fund balance				\$ 8,768,153

Road Service Area Projects - Fund 434

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Grant Funded Projects							
14JAC	2014	Jacobs Ladder Repair	\$ 100,000	\$ 32,613	\$ 16,186	\$ 83,573	\$ 16,427
16NRD	2016	North Road Extension	7,023,591	1,407,394	316,777	5,932,974	1,090,617
21SAL	2021	Fish Passage/Old Exit Glacier	155,000	155,000	314	314	154,686
SLF05	2022	Bridge Improvements - ARPA	500,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
Service Area Funded - FY CIP Projects							
2019 Road CIP Projects (\$2,428,000)							
19CIP	2019	B/W FY19 Local Funds	404,877	404,877	-	-	404,877
W7IGL	2017/19	Divine Estates/Igloo-Dana Bayes	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000
S7HLR	2019	Hulter Road	847,341	790,617	688,240	744,964	102,376
W6TER	2019	Tern Cir/Jacnjil Cir/Jitney Cir	79,385	79,385	-	-	79,385
		Projects completed prior to FY22	1,086,398	-	-	1,086,398	-
			2,428,000				
2020 Road CIP Projects (\$2,519,000)							
20CIP	2020	B/W FY20 Local Funds	63,626	63,626	-	-	63,626
20WRT	2020	Warranty Funds	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
S7WAL	2020	Walters St/Wilderness Ln	1,006,500	934,461	-	72,039	934,461
S8BSG	2020	Basargin Rd	1,155,000	308,684	-	846,316	308,684
W6ROC	2020	Roosevelt Cir	143,330	947	-	142,383	947
		Projects completed prior to FY22	130,544	-	-	130,544	-
			2,519,000				
2021 Road CIP Projects (\$2,347,400)							
21CIP	2021	B/W FY21 Local Funds	-	-	-	-	-
21GRV	2021	FY21 Borough Gravel Projects	300,000	37,260	22,121	284,861	15,139
C2MRR	2021	Moose River Dr/River Ridge Rd	150,000	148,358	-	1,642	148,358
E2FER	2021	Ferrin Road	239,000	217,977	126	21,148	217,852
S7MAN	2021	Mansfield Ave	627,700	577,806	709	50,603	577,097
S8BGN	2021	Basargin Road	871,200	802,397	752,909	821,712	49,488
W2CRE	2021	Creary Circle	159,500	147,308	131,338	143,531	15,969
			2,347,400				
2022 Road CIP Projects (\$2,881,000)							
22CIP	2022	B/W FY22 Local Funds	-	-	-	-	-
22GRV	2022	FY22 Borough Gravel Projects	300,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
S8BSR	2022	Basargin Road	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,462	1,462	1,120,538
N3DUK	2022	Duke Street	276,500	276,500	937	937	275,563
W7AND	2022	St Andrews Road	175,000	175,000	812	812	174,188
C5SPO	2022	Sports Lake/Hakala/Cotman	352,500	352,500	806	806	351,694
N3POL	2022	Poolside Ave	300,000	300,000	1,325	1,325	298,675
W6SKY	2022	Skyline Dr	275,000	275,000	1,125	1,125	273,875
W1CHN	2022	Chinulna Ct	80,000	80,000	1,125	1,125	78,875
			2,881,000				
Service Area Funded - Other Projects							
20431	2020	Inspector Vehicle	39,175	293	-	38,882	293
22431	2022	Inspector Vehicles	80,000	80,000	-	-	80,000
Project Totals			\$ 18,073,166	\$ 9,600,001	\$ 1,936,315	\$ 10,409,480	\$ 7,663,686

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21 \$ 9,724,382

Funds Provided:

	FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	\$ 3,800,000
	FY22 Interest Earnings	(15,139)
	Miscellaneous Revenue	6,222
14JAC	DCCED Boro Wide Improvement	32,613
16NRD	US Dept. of Transportation	1,407,394
21SAL	US Dept. of Commerce	150,164
SLF05	US Dept. of Treasury - APRA Funds	500,000
	Total Funds Provided	5,881,255

Funds applied - current year expenditures (1,936,315)

Funds obligated to existing projects (7,663,686)

Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action -

Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans \$ 6,005,636

Nikiski Fire Service Area Projects - Fund 441

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
18411	2018	ST 1 Repairs/Maintenance	\$ 157,310	\$ 18,878	\$ -	\$ 138,432	\$ 18,878
18412	2018	ST 1 Exhaust Removal System	201,847	191,443	177,009	187,412	14,435
19411	2019	NFSA Fire ST 3 New Construction	4,719,000	81,923	68,847	4,705,924	13,076
19412	2019	Parking Lot Repairs ST 1 & 2	100,000	7,750	-	92,250	7,750
20412	2020	Emergency Response Vehicle	73,993	2,213	-	71,780	2,213
20413	2020	Enclosed Conex Carport	14,969	6,922	-	8,047	6,922
21411	2021	NFSA Emerg Response Truck & Plow	75,000	29,151	18,317	64,166	10,834
21412	2021	NFSA Station 2 Lighting	82,986	77,422	3,443	9,007	73,979
22411	2022	SCBA/Radio Communications	300,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
22412	2022	Ambulance	300,000	300,000	53,273	53,273	246,727
22413	2022	Response Vehicle/Plow	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000
Project Totals			<u>\$ 6,100,105</u>	<u>\$ 1,090,703</u>	<u>\$ 320,889</u>	<u>\$ 5,330,291</u>	<u>\$ 769,813</u>

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21 \$ 1,123,338

Funds Provided:

	FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	\$ 300,000	
	FY22 Interest Earnings	(1,931)	
22411	FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT	175,000	
	Total Funds Provided		473,069
	Funds applied - current year expenditures		(320,889)
	Funds obligated to existing projects		(769,813)
	Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action		-
	Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans		<u>\$ 505,704</u>

Bear Creek Fire Service Area Projects - Fund 442

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
14421	2014	Dispatch/Communication Equip	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,342	\$ -	\$ 23,658	\$ 1,342
20421	2020	Turnout Gear	10,820	10,820	-	-	10,820
21421	2021	Heavy Rescue Engine	400,000	400,000	151,500	151,500	248,500
22421	2022	SCBA/Radio Communications	192,500	192,500	-	-	192,500
Project Totals			<u>\$ 628,320</u>	<u>\$ 604,662</u>	<u>\$ 151,500</u>	<u>\$ 175,158</u>	<u>\$ 453,162</u>
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21							\$ 566,304
Funds Provided:							
FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund						\$ 250,000	
FY22 Interest Earnings						(1,141)	
22421	FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT					175,000	
Total Funds Provided							423,859
Funds applied - current year expenditures							(151,500)
Funds obligated to existing projects							(453,162)
Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action							-
Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans							<u>\$ 385,500</u>

Central Emergency Service Area Projects - Fund 443

Balances through December 31, 2021

	Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Bond	12469	2012	Training Facility Relocation	\$ 339,950	\$ 52,178	\$ 405	\$ 288,177	\$ 51,773
	16CES	2016	Emergency Response Vehicles	2,785,629	13,118	2,772	2,775,283	10,347
	19461	2019	SCBA Compressor	450,000	147,605	-	302,395	147,605
	19469	2019	Training Site Phase 2 Expansion	150,000	150,000	13,494	13,494	136,506
Bond	20461	2020	Station 1 Land Acquisition	900,000	887,787	15,453	27,667	872,334
	20CES	2020	Emergency Response Vehicles	1,611,196	864	-	1,610,331	864
	21461	2021	Staff Vehicle	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
	J025C	2021	Ambulance Medic #935 Ins Claim	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000
	22461	2022	SCBA/Radio Communications	192,500	192,500	-	-	192,500
	22462	2022	EMS Advanced Training Simulators	130,000	130,000	127,825	127,825	2,175
	22463	2022	Utility Vehicle	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
	22464	2022	Station 1 Relocation	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
	22465	2022	Ambulance	280,000	280,000	22,626	22,626	257,374
	J026C	2022	Vehicle Maintenance	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
Project Totals				\$ 8,089,275	\$ 3,104,052	\$ 182,575	\$ 5,167,797	\$ 2,921,478

	Capt Proj Fund	16CES Bond	20CES Bond	Total
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21	\$ 2,171,300	\$ 28,549	\$ 864	\$ 2,200,714
Funds Provided:				
FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	1,200,000			
FY22 Interest Earnings	(4,265)			
22461 FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT	175,000			
J025C Insurance Proceeds - Ambulance	9,469			
J026C Insurance Proceeds - Ambulance	100,000			
FY22 Interest Earnings on Bond Proceeds		2	-	1,480,205
Funds applied - current year expenditures	(179,803)	(2,772)	-	(182,575)
Funds obligated to existing projects	(2,910,267)	(10,347)	(864)	(2,921,478)
Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action	-	-	-	-
Funds avail. for approp. and for future capital expansion plans	\$ 561,434			561,434
Funds restricted for 16CES bond		\$ 15,433		15,433
Funds restricted for 20CES bond			\$ -	-
Ending fund balance				\$ 576,867

Western Emergency Service Area Projects - Fund 444

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
11TNK	2011	Water Storage Tank Installation	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,438	\$ 16,434	\$ 49,996	\$ 4
18441	2018	Emergency Water Fill Site FY18	100,000	9,122	9,122	100,000	-
19441	2019	Emergency Water Fill Site FY19	100,000	53,741	45,555	91,814	8,186
21441	2021	Emergency Water Fill Site FY21	125,000	125,000	107,276	107,276	17,724
22441	2022	SCBA/Radio Communications	459,000	459,000	-	-	459,000
22442	2022	Cardiac Monitor/Defibrillator	142,000	142,000	-	-	142,000
22443	2022	Command/Utility Vehicle	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
22FIL	2022	Emergency Water Fill Site FY22	34,981	34,981	-	-	34,981
22ERV	2022	Firefighting/Rescue Equipment	24,240	24,240	24,240	24,240	-
Project Totals			<u>\$ 1,095,221</u>	<u>\$ 924,522</u>	<u>\$ 202,627</u>	<u>\$ 373,326</u>	<u>\$ 721,895</u>

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21 \$ 321,763

Funds Provided:

	FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	\$ 399,240	
22FIL	FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	34,981	
	FY22 Interest Earnings	(772)	
22441	FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT	<u>175,000</u>	
	Total Funds Provided		608,449
	Funds applied - current year expenditures		(202,627)
	Funds obligated to existing projects		(721,895)
	Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action		<u>-</u>
	Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans		<u>\$ 5,690</u>

Kachemak Emergency Service Area Projects - Fund 446

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
17482	2017	ST 2 Water Tank/Generator	\$ 25,000	\$ 6,962	\$ -	\$ 18,038.24	\$ 6,962
21482	2021	ST 2 Generator	35,000	35,000	-	-	35,000
21483	2021	Command Vehicle	80,000	23,097	19,108	76,011.39	3,989
21484	2021	Repeater Upgrade	27,000	25,445	25,019	26,574.11	426 *
21485	2021	ST 1 Well Replacement/Paving	35,000	35,000	26,871	26,871	8,129
22485	2022	SCBA/Radio Communications	273,000	273,000	-	-	273,000
Project Totals			<u>\$ 475,000</u>	<u>\$ 398,503</u>	<u>\$ 70,998</u>	<u>\$ 147,494</u>	<u>\$ 327,506</u>

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21 \$ 169,865

Funds Provided:

	FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	\$ 150,000	
	FY22 Interest Earnings	(201)	
22485	FY22 Transfer from General Fund - PILT	<u>175,000</u>	
	Total Funds Provided		324,799

Funds applied - current year expenditures (70,998)

Funds obligated to existing projects (327,506)

Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action 426 *

Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans \$ 96,587

Communication Center 911 Projects - Fund 455

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Totals			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21							\$ 10,889
Funds applied - current year expenditures							-
Funds obligated to existing projects							-
Projects completed or cancelled							-
Due to the General Fund							(10,889)
Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans							\$ -

North Peninsula Recreation Projects - Fund 459

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
21451	2021	Pool Admin Roof Replacement	\$ 757,285	\$ 302,839	\$ 3,999	\$ 458,445	\$ 298,840
21455	2021	Pool HVAC/BAS System	187,000	10,469	779	177,310	9,690
22451	2022	Ice Resurfacers	140,000	140,000	-	-	140,000
22452	2022	Utility Loader	75,000	75,000	71,398	71,398	3,602
22453	2022	Supply/Return Header Replacement	182,000	182,000	91,367	91,367	90,633
Project Totals			<u>\$ 1,341,285</u>	<u>\$ 710,309</u>	<u>\$ 167,543</u>	<u>\$ 798,520</u>	<u>\$ 542,766</u>

Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21	\$ 584,147
Funds Provided:	
FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund	\$ 250,000
FY22 Interest Earnings	(1,051)
Total Funds Provided	248,949
Funds applied - current year expenditures	(167,543)
Funds obligated to existing projects	(542,766)
Projects completed or cancelled by Service Area Board Action	-
Funds available for appropriation and for future capital expansion plans	<u>\$ 122,787</u>

Central Peninsula Hospital Projects - Fund 490

Balances through December 31, 2021

Project	Year Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Provided by Bond Proceeds							
14CPH	2014	CPH Specialty Clinic	\$ 41,249,563	\$ 93,027	\$ -	\$ 41,156,536	\$ 93,027
18CPH	2018	CPH OB/Cath Lab	29,140,645	23,778	399	29,117,266	23,379
Funds Provided by Hospital Plant Replacement Fund							
17OBL	2017	CPH OB/Cardiac Cath Lab	10,215,000	726,498	16,514	9,505,016	709,984
21PRK	2021	CPH Parking Lot	1,500,000	1,495,035	1,105,602	1,110,567	389,433
22LAB	2021	FY22 Hot Lab Upgrade	568,194	568,194	1,773	1,773	566,421
Total Funds Provided by Hospital Plant Replacement Fund			12,283,194	2,789,727	1,123,889	10,617,356	1,665,838
Project Totals			\$ 82,673,402	\$ 2,906,532	\$ 1,124,266	\$ 60,891,159	\$ 1,782,244

	Capt Proj Fund	KHCTR	CPH Bonds	Total
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21	\$ 792,362	\$ 852,792	\$ 941,658	\$ 2,586,812
Funds Provided:				
FY22 Interest Earnings	(2,532)			
17OBL CPH Local Contribution - OB / Card Cath Lab	726,498			
21PRK CPH Local Contribution - CPH Parking Lot	1,495,035			
22LAB CPH Local Contribution - Hot Lab	568,194			
State Contributions KHCTR		9,534		
Local Contributions KHCTR		5,843		
FY22 Interest Earnings KHCTR		(1,517)		
FY22 Interest Earnings on CPH Bond Proceeds			48	2,801,102
Funds applied - current year expenditures	(1,123,889)	-	(399)	(1,124,288)
Funds obligated to existing projects	(1,665,838)	-	(116,406)	(1,782,244)
Projects completed or cancelled	-	-	-	-
Funds available for approp. and future capital projects	\$ 789,830			789,830
Funds restricted For Kenai Health Center Maintenance		\$ 866,652		866,652
Funds restricted for CPH bonds			\$ 824,900	824,900
Ending fund balance				\$ 2,481,383

South Peninsula Hospital Projects - Fund 491

Balances through December 31, 2021

	Year	Project	Appropriated	Project Description	Authorized Amount	FY22 Budget	Expend FY22	Total LTD Expenditures	Unexpended Balance
Funds Provided by Local Funds									
Bond	17SPM	2017		Homer Medical Center Remodel	\$ 3,007,999	\$ 2,063	\$ -	\$ 3,005,936	\$ 2,063
	18SHF	2018		Patient Monitoring System Upgrades	122,800	122,800	-	-	122,800
	18SHJ	2018		Elevator Upgrade	83,000	27,633	11,423	66,790	16,210
	19SHE	2019		Access Control/Security Cameras	95,000	14,271	-	80,729	14,271
	20SHC	2020		CT Scanner	2,145,314	17,233	-	2,128,081	17,233
	21SHC	2021		Roof Replacement	325,000	278,412	-	46,588	278,412
	21SHD	2021		Nuclear Medicine System	303,673	303,673	-	-	303,673
	21SHE	2021		Staff Locator Badge System	225,000	20,251	-	204,749	20,251
	21SHF	2021		X-Ray Machine Specialty Clinic	190,637	190,637	-	-	190,637
	21SHG	2021		SPH Wi-Fi System	172,500	48,604	362	124,258	48,242
	21SHS	2021		Video Bronchoscope	35,784	35,784	-	-	35,784
	21SHU	2021		Homer Medical Clinic Lobby Remodel	30,500	30,500	-	-	30,500
	21SHZ	2021		Various Minor Hospital Equip/Software	150,882	18,658	-	132,224	18,658
	22SHA	2022		Pharmacy Remodel	555,000	555,000	-	-	555,000
	22SHB	2022		A/C Unit - Long Term Care/Rehab	450,000	450,000	3,314	3,314	446,686
	22SHC	2022		MRI Chiller Replacement	170,000	170,000	-	-	170,000
	22SHD	2022		Therapeutic Surfaces - Long Term Care	87,511	87,511	-	-	87,511
	22SHF	2022		Bariatric Beds for Long Term Care	85,497	85,497	-	-	85,497
	22SHG	2022		Incident Management Software	81,760	81,760	17,170	17,170	64,590
	22SHH	2022		Imaging Technology	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
	22SHJ	2022		Anesthesia Machine	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
	22SHK	2022		Coagulation Analyzer	58,000	58,000	-	-	58,000
	22SHL	2022		Storage Area Network	38,000	38,000	-	-	38,000
	22SHM	2022		Virtual Host	27,000	27,000	-	-	27,000
	22SHN	2022		Glucose Meter	26,000	26,000	-	-	26,000
Total Funds Provided by Local Funds					8,586,857	2,809,287	32,269	5,809,838	2,777,018
Funds Provided by Hospital Plant Replacement Fund									
	19MON	2019		Patient Monitors	756,000	80,050	-	675,950	80,050
	21MRF	2021		Homer Medical Clinic Roof	360,000	78,730	17,259	298,528	61,472
	21SHA	2021		Nuclear Medicine Renovations	606,000	606,000	-	-	606,000
	21SHB	2021		Remodel Kachemak Prof Building	500,000	456,871	-	43,129	456,871
	21LND	2021		Property Purchase - 4135 Hohe St	315,000	10,917	2,805	306,889	8,111
	22SHP	2022		EMG Testing Equip for Neuro Clinic	25,234	25,234	-	-	25,234
	22SHQ	2022		Roof Replacement	578,695	578,695	-	-	578,695
	22SHR	2022		Flooring for Long Term Care	103,199	103,199	-	-	103,199
	22SHS	2022		BACT Alert Blood Culture Incubator	31,000	31,000	561	561	30,439
	22SHU	2022		Airisana Mattress	25,036	25,036	-	-	25,036
	22SHV	2022		Biomed Testing Simulator	13,200	13,200	-	-	13,200
	22SHW	2022		Bayer Power Injector Software	11,500	11,500	-	-	11,500
	22SHX	2022		Sara Steady Plus	8,333	8,333	-	-	8,333
	22LND	2022		Property Purchase - 203 W Pioneer St	975,000	975,000	818,264	818,264	156,736
Total Funds Provided by Hospital Plant Replacement Fund					4,308,197	3,003,765	838,889	2,143,321	2,164,876
Project Totals					\$ 12,895,054	\$ 5,813,053	\$ 871,158	\$ 7,953,159	\$ 4,941,895
							Capl Proj Fund	17SPH/M Bond	Total
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/21							\$ 1,507,661	\$ 23,838	\$ 1,531,499
Funds Provided:									
FY22 Transfer from Operating Fund							1,698,768		
FY22 Interest Earnings							(3,665)		
19MON	SPH Local Contribution - Patient Monitors						80,050		
21MRF	SPH Local Contribution - Homer Medical Clinic Roof						78,730		
21SHA	SPH Local Contribution - Nuclear Medicine Reno						606,000		
21SHB	SPH Local Contribution - Kachemak Prof Bldg Reno						456,871		
21LND	SPH Local Contribution - Real Property Purchase						10,917		
22SHP	SPH Local Contribution - EMG Testing Equipment						25,234		
22SHQ	SPH Local Contribution - Roof Replacement						578,695		
22SHR	SPH Local Contribution - Flooring Long term Care						103,199		
22SHS	SPH Local Contribution - Blood Culture Incubator						31,000		
22SHU	SPH Local Contribution - Airisana Mattress						25,036		
22SHV	SPH Local Contribution - Biomed Testing Simulator						13,200		
22SHW	SPH Local Contribution - Bayer Power Injector Software						11,500		
22SHX	SPH Local Contribution - Sara Steady Plus						8,333		
22LND	SPH Local Contribution - Real Property Purchase						975,000		\$4,698,868.20
Funds applied - current year expenditures							(871,158)	-	(871,158)
Funds obligated to existing projects							(4,939,832)	(2,063)	(4,941,895)
Projects completed or cancelled							-	-	-
Funds available for approp. and future capital expansion plans							\$ 395,539		395,539
Funds restricted for 17SPH Bond								\$ 21,775	21,775
Ending fund balance									\$ 417,314

Introduced by:	Mayor, Johnson
Date:	12/07/21
Hearing:	01/18/22
Action:	Postponed as Amended to 02/01/22
Vote:	5 Yes, 3 No, 1 Absent
Date:	02/01/22
Action:	
Vote:	

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH ORDINANCE 2021-41

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, AND KPB 21.50.055 REGARDING MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, APPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND PROCEDURES

- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A of the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to establish policies that better guide land use to minimize land use conflicts, maintain property values, protect natural systems and support individual land use freedoms; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 1 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to adopt limited development standards for specific areas and uses to reduce potential off site impacts of development on adjoining uses and the natural environment; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for gravel extraction and other uses to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2a of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to clarify the broad purpose of the conditional use process and clear parameters for allowable conditional uses that include reasonable, project-specific conditions that reduce impacts on surrounding uses, and if/when a conditional use permit can be denied and consider establishing conditions that require larger setbacks, safety and visual screening, control on access routes, control on hours of operation, and address environmental concerns; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use and Changing Climate, Objective A, Strategy 2d of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to complete improvements to the rules guiding gravel extraction, with the goal of providing an appropriate balance between providing access to affordable materials for development and protecting quality of life for borough residents; and

- WHEREAS,** Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and
- WHEREAS,** an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute) codified as KPB 21.29 was adopted in 2006 after consideration of the subcommittee's report; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has been administering Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute), codified as KPB 21.29 for 13 years; and
- WHEREAS,** KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning commission and planning department received comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, safety, and aesthetics; and
- WHEREAS,** approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 99 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996;
- WHEREAS,** the planning department receives numerous complaints regarding unreclaimed parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing material sites which have not been regulated by KPB; and
- WHEREAS,** the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of Resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** assembly Resolution 2018-025 extended the deadline for the final report to be submitted to the assembly, administration and planning commission to April 30, 2019; and
- WHEREAS,** certain additional conditions placed on material site permits would facilitate a reduction in the negative secondary impacts of material sites, e.g. dust, noise, safety, and unsightliness of material sites; and
- WHEREAS,** at its regularly scheduled meeting of November 12, 2019, the planning commission recommended approval by unanimous consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.030 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.25.030. - Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to CLUPs:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Animal feeding operation means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.

- a. The same animals need not remain on the lot for 45 days or more; rather, some animals are fed or maintained on the lot 45 days out of any 12-month period, and
- b. Animals are "maintained" for purposes of this ordinance when they are confined in an area where waste is generated and/or concentrated or are watered, cleaned, groomed, or medicated in a confined area, even if the confinement is temporary.
- c. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other.
- d. Slaughterhouses are animal feeding operations.

Animal unit means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighting [weighing] over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

Animal waste means animal excrement, animal carcasses, feed wasted, process wastewaters or any other waste associated with the confinement of animals from an animal feeding operation.

Animal waste management system means a combination of structures and nonstructural practices serving an animal feeding operation that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, storage and land application of animal waste.

Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.

Assisted living home means a residential facility that serves three or more adults who are not related to the owner by blood or marriage, or that receives state or federal payment for service of the number of adults served. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, housing and food services to its residents, assistance with activities of daily living, and personal assistance, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.32.0101 – 47.60.900, as amended.

Child care facility means a place where child care is regularly provided for children under the age of 12 for periods of time that are less than 24 hours in duration and that is licensed pursuant to AS 47.35.005 et seq., excluding child care homes and child care group homes, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an animal feeding operation confining at least: (1) 1,000 swine weighing at least approximately 55 pounds; (2) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle; (3) 700 mature dairy cattle; (4) 500 horses; (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (6) 55,000 turkeys; (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering); (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system); (9) 5,000 ducks; (10) 1,000 animal units; or (11) a combination of the above resulting in at least 1,000 animal units. Each individual parcel upon which a CAFO is located is a separate CAFO unless they adjoin each other.

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Correctional community residential center (CCRC) means a community residential center, other than a correctional institution, for the short-term or temporary detention of prisoners in transition from a correctional institution, performing restitution, or undergoing rehabilitation or recovery from a legal infirmity. CCRCs may not be used for detention of prisoners who pose a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision. The determination of whether a prisoner poses a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision shall be made by the commissioner of corrections for state prisoners and the United States Attorney General, or the U.S. Director of Bureau of Prisons for federal prisoners.

Correctional institution means a facility other than a correctional community residential center providing for the imprisonment or physical confinement or detention of prisoners under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision, such as prisons, prison farms, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, houses of detention, detention centers, honor camps, and similar facilities.

Development plan means a plan created to describe a proposed development on a specific building site excluding material sites under KPB 21.29.020.

Disturbed includes active excavation and all areas necessary to use a parcel as a material site including but not limited to berms, stockpiles, and excavated areas excluding all areas reclaimed for alternate post mining land uses.

[EXHAUSTED MEANS THAT ALL MATERIAL OF A COMMERCIAL QUALITY IN A SAND, GRAVEL, OR MATERIAL SITE HAS BEEN REMOVED.]

Federal prisoners means offenders in the custody or control or under the care or supervision of the United States Attorney General or the Bureau of Prisons.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

Haul route includes the roads used to haul materials from the permit area to a roadway designated as collector, arterial or interstate by the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities.

Liquid manure or liquid animal waste system means any animal waste management system which uses water as the primary carrier of such waste into a primary retention structure.

Multi-purpose senior center is a facility where persons 60 years of age or older are provided with services and activities suited to their particular needs. The

services and activities may include, but are not limited to, health examinations, legal assistance, recreation programs, general social activities, telephone reassurance programs, nutrition classes, meals at minimum cost, counseling, protective services, programs for shut-ins and education programs, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.60.010—47.60.090, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Permit area includes all excavation, processing, buffer and haul route areas of a CLUP or counter permit.

Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.

Prisoner means:

- a. a person held under authority of state law in official detention as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- b. includes a juvenile committed to the custody of the Alaska Department of Corrections Commissioner when the juvenile has been charged, prosecuted, or convicted as an adult.

Private school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that does not receive direct state or federal funding and that complies with either Alaska Statute 14.45.030 or 14.45.100—14.45.130, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Public school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that is operated by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision of the state.

Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.

Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.

Senior housing project means senior housing as defined for purposes of construction or operation in 15 Alaska Administrative Code 151.950(c), as currently written or hereafter amended.

Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of

renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.

Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Vicinity means the same as the area of notification.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which storm water runoff is directed.

Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.29 is hereby amended, as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within ten feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit, but a floodplain development permit is required for all activities within any mapped special flood hazard area.
- D. Material extraction incidental to site development does not require a permit when an approved site development plan is on file with the planning department. Site development plans are approved by the planning director and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. A CLUP is required for materials processing. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 - 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
 - 2. Expected life span of the material site;
 - 3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
 - 4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
 - 5. The depth of excavation;
 - 6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
 - 7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;

8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a civil engineer, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
9. A site plan and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes;
 - f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes shall be at least four feet below the proposed depth of excavation;
 - g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
 - h. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by ["WETLAND MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE KENAI LOWLAND, ALASKA" MAPS CREATED BY THE KENAI WATERSHED FORUM] best available data;
 - [I. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH

STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]

[J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;

[K]j. North arrow;

[L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;

[M]l. Preparer's name, date and seal;

[N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:

1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent properties;
3. [MINIMIZES] Protects against off-site movement of dust;
4. [MINIMIZES] Protects against noise disturbance to other properties;
5. [MINIMIZES] Protects against visual impacts of the material site; [AND]
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];
7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;
8. Protects against traffic impacts; and

9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [PARCEL]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit.

- [2. *BUFFER ZONE.* A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.

- A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

- I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

- II. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR

- III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

- B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE, STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

- C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

- D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.
- E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

2. *Buffer Area.* Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

- a. A buffer area of a maximum of 100 feet shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot earthen berm with at least a 2/1 slope or a combination thereof.
- b. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 30 days from the time of removal.
- c. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable.
- d. The vegetation and fence shall be of sufficient height and density to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed

use as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or the planning director.

- e. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, a minimum six-foot berm, or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.
- f. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.
- g. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.
- h. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required.

- 3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of [OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME] the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.

4. *Water source separation.*

- a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
- b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation [FROM]between extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.
- c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a [TWO] four-foot vertical separation [FROM]between

extraction operations and the seasonal high water table be maintained.

- d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.
5. *Excavation in the water table.* Excavation in the water table greater than 300 horizontal feet of a water source may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
- a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. *Waterbodies.*
- a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within [100] 200 linear feet from excavation limits and the ordinary high water level of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands and mapped floodplains as defined in KPB 21.06. This regulation shall not apply to man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent

discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.

- b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.
7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface.
8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. *Dust control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
 - a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
 - b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and visual impacts caused by the material site.

12. *Reclamation.*

- a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
- b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.

14. [~~VOLUNTARY~~]Volunteered *permit conditions.* Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. [~~VOLUNTARY~~] Volunteered permit

conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in [VOLUNTARY] volunteered permit conditions may be proposed [AT] by permit [RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT] modification.

15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.
16. *Appeal.* No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 100-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired.
17. *Sound level.*
 - a. No sound resulting from the materials extraction activities shall create a sound level, when measured at or within the property boundary of the adjacent land, that exceeds 75 dB(A).
 - b. For any sound that is of short duration between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. the levels may be increased by:
 - i. Five dB(A) for a total of 15 minutes in any one hour; or
 - ii. Ten dB(A) for a total of five minutes in any hour; or
 - iii. Fifteen db(A) for a total of one and one-half minutes in any one-hour period.
 - c. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may reduce or waive the sound level requirements on any or all property boundaries. Sound level requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
 - d. Mandatory condition KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) shall expire 365 days from adoption of KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) unless extended or modified by the assembly.

18. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment shall be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency “white noise” alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
19. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an “Approval to Construct” or a borough road service area as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way.
20. Dust suppression. Dust suppression shall be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes.
21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer.
22. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring tube per ten acres of excavated area four feet below the proposed excavation.
23. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback.

21.29.055. Decision.

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications meeting the mandatory conditions or shall disapprove permit applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. The decision shall include written findings supporting the decision, and when applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as

specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan along with a five-year reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation shall be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit extension request.
- B. The applicant shall revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A PRE-DETERMINED TIME PERIOD FOR LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES, SO AS TO LEAVE THE LAND IN A STABLE CONDITION. RECLAMATION MUST OCCUR FOR ALL EXHAUSTED AREAS OF THE SITE EXCEEDING FIVE ACRES BEFORE A FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION. IF THE MATERIAL SITE IS ONE ACRE OR LESS IN SIZE AND HAS BEEN GRANTED A CLUP DUE TO EXCAVATION IN THE WATER TABLE, RECLAMATION MUST BE PERFORMED AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR IN THE CONDITIONAL USE OR COUNTER PERMIT] within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Bonding shall be required at \$2,000.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director may accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans shall be enforced under KPB 21.50.
- C. The following measures must be considered in the [PREPARING] preparation, approval and [IMPLEMENTING] implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
 - 1. Topsoil that is not promptly redistributed to an area being reclaimed will be separated and stockpiled for future use. [THIS MATERIAL WILL BE PROTECTED FROM EROSION AND CONTAMINATION BY ACIDIC OR TOXIC MATERIALS AND PRESERVED IN A CONDITION SUITABLE FOR LATER USE.]
 - 2. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil [TO A CONDITION THAT ALLOWS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES ON THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. IT WILL BE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR

REVEGETATION] so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for the revegetation as required by KPB 21.29.060(B).

3. [SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF STOCKPILED OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL WILL BE SPREAD OVER THE RECLAIMED AREA TO A DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES TO PROMOTE NATURAL PLANT GROWTH THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO REVEGETATE THE AREA WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE APPLICANT MAY USE THE EXISTING NATURAL ORGANIC BLANKET REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROJECT AREA IF THE SOIL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN ORGANIC CONTENT OF 5% OR MORE AND MEETS THE SPECIFICATION OF CLASS B TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS AS SET BY ALASKA TEST METHOD (ATM) T-6.] The [MATERIAL] topsoil used for reclamation shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.
4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
5. [PEAT AND T]Topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of [TWO] four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

- D. The five-year reclamation plan shall describe the total acreage to be reclaimed [EACH YEAR, A LIST OF EQUIPMENT (TYPE AND QUANTITY) TO BE USED IN RECLAMATION, AND A TIME SCHEDULE OF RECLAMATION MEASURES] relative to the total excavation plan.

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.

- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.
- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.50. 21.29.080. - Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.50, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.50, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.
- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. [ANY PRIOR EXISTING USE THAT HAS NOT OPERATED AS A MATERIAL SITE BETWEEN MAY 21, 1996, AND MAY 21, 2011, IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED AND MUST THEREAFTER COMPLY WITH THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER A PRIOR EXISTING USE HAS BEEN ABANDONED. AFTER GIVING NOTICE TO THE PARCEL OWNER THAT A PEU IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED, A PARCEL OWNER MAY

PROTEST THE TERMINATION OF THE PEU BY FILING WRITTEN NOTICE WITH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. WHEN A PROTEST BY A PARCEL OWNER IS FILED, NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS SHALL BE ISSUED TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE. THE OWNER OF THE PARCEL SUBJECT TO THE PRIOR EXISTING USE MAY SUBMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION, AND THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY GATHER AND CONSIDER ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO WHETHER A MATERIAL SITE HAS OPERATED. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY CONDUCT A HEARING IF HE OR SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD ASSIST THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION WHICH SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PERSONS MAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR'S DECISION REGARDING TERMINATION OF THE PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTICE OF DECISION.]

The owner of a material site that has been granted a PEU determination shall provide proof of compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 concerning reclamation to the planning department no later than July 1, 2022. The proof shall consist of an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved reclamation plan and receipt for bonding or a letter of intent filed with DNR.

1. The planning department may request proof of continued compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 on an annual basis.
2. Pursuant to KPB 21.29.110 the enforcement process and remedies set forth in KPB 21.50 shall govern if the proof that the statutory requirements contained in AS 27.19.030-050 is not provided to the planning department.

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.50.055 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.50.055. Fines.

- A. Following are the fines for violations of this title. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Violations begin to accrue the date the enforcement notice is issued and continue to the date the enforcement is initially set for hearing. The fine for a violation may not be reduced by the hearing officer to less than the equivalent of one day's fine for each type of violation.

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 20.10.030(A)	Offering land for sale without final plat approval	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(B)	Filing/recording unapproved subdivision/plat	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(C)	Violation of subdivision code or condition	\$300.00
KPB 21.05.040(C)	Violation of variance conditions	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.030(D)	Structure or activity prohibited by KPB 21.06	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a Development Permit/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.045	Failure to obtain a SMFDA Development Permit/Violation of SMFDA permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.050	Violation of permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.071	Failure to obtain staff permit/Violation of staff permit/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain limited commercial activity permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.075	Prohibited use or structure/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.081	Failure to obtain Conditional Use Permit/Violation of Conditional Use Permit Condition/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.090	Failure to obtain prior existing use/structure permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.135(C)	Violation of emergency permit conditions/anadromous stream habitat protection	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to Obtain a Permit/Material Site/Correctional community residential center/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	\$300.00
KPB 21.28.030	Violation of permit conditions/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.020	Failure to Obtain a counter permit/Material Site Permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.050	Violation of Conditional Land Use Permit Conditions/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.060	Violation of Reclamation Plan/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
<u>KPB 21.29.120</u>	<u>Failure to Provide Reclamation Plan and Proof of Bonding or Letter of Intent</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.44.100	Violation of Pre-existing structures/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(D)	Prohibited expansion of nonconforming use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(E)	Prohibited Change in Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(G)	Violation of Conditions on Nonconforming Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(C)(D)	Violation of Home Occupation Standards and Conditions/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(F)	Disallowed Home Occupation/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.135	Failure to file development notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Single Family Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Small Lot Residential Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Rural Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(B)(C)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(D)	Violation of Development Standards/Residential Waterfront	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Multi-Family Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Industrial District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.46.030(b)	Failure to maintain bear-resistant garbage cans/Local option zone/Birch and Grove Ridge subdivisions Rural Residential District	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(F)	Removal of posted enforcement notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(G)	Violation of enforcement notice	\$1,000.00
KPB 21.50.130(I)	Violation of an enforcement order	\$1,000.00

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall become effective upon its enactment.

**ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY
OF *, 2022.**

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johani Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes: Bjorkman, Derkevorkian, Elam, Tupper, Johnson

No: Chesley, Cox, Ecklund

Absent: Hibbert

[Clerk's Note: At the 01/18/22 meeting this amendment failed 4 Yes, 4 No, 1 Absent. Notice of reconsideration was given by Mr. Elam.]

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Bill Elam, Assembly Member *BE*

DATE: January 18, 2022

SUBJECT: Elam Amendment #2 to Ordinance 2021-41, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Johnson, Mayor)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

- Amend Section 2, KPB 21.29.040(A), as follows:

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

- A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. ~~**[Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:]**~~ **The mandatory conditions of 21.29.050 are express conditions precedent to the granting of any conditional land use permit and after a public hearing, the planning commission must find, in writing, that through imposition of all the mandatory conditions under KPB 21.29.050 that the following standards are met:**
1. ~~**[Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;]**~~ **The use is not inconsistent with the applicable comprehensive plan;**
 2. ~~**[Protects against physical damage to [other] adjacent properties;]**~~ **The use will preserve the value, spirit, character, and integrity of the surrounding area;**

Page 2 of 2

Date: January 18, 2022

RE: Elam Amendment #2 to O2021-41

3. ~~[[Minimizes] Protects against off-site movement of dust;]~~
The applicant has met all other requirements of this chapter pertaining to the use in question;
4. ~~[[Minimizes] Protects against noise disturbance to other properties;]]~~
That granting the permit will not be harmful to the public health, safety and general welfare; and
5. ~~[[Minimizes] Protects against visual impacts of the material site; [and]]~~
The sufficient setbacks, lot area, buffers or other safeguards are being provided to meet the conditions listed in KPB 21.29.050.
- ~~[6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];]~~
- ~~[7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;]~~
- ~~[8. Protects against traffic impacts; and]~~
- ~~[9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.]~~

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Cindy Ecklund, Assembly Member ^{1st}
Mike Tupper, Assembly Member ^{MT}

DATE: January 18, 2022

SUBJECT: Amendment to Ordinance 2021-41, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25,
and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications,
Conditions, and Procedures (Johnson, Mayor)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

- Amend Section 2, KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel, or material sites:

...

2. Buffer Area. Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

- a. A buffer area of a maximum of 100 feet shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation, a minimum six-foot fence, ~~a minimum six-foot berm~~ **a minimum six-foot earthen berm with at least a 2/1 slope** or a combination thereof.

Clerk's Note: This amendment was approved at the 01/18/22 meeting. 8 Yes, 0 No, 1 Absent

Page 2 of 3

January 18, 2021

Re: Ecklund and Tupper Amendments to O2021-41

- Amend Section 2, KPB Section 21.29.050(A)(2)(c), as follows:

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel, or material sites:

...

2. Buffer Area. Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

Clerk's Note: This amendment was approved at the 01/18/22 meeting. 5 Yes, 3 No, 1 Absent

- c. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable. **d. The vegetation and fence shall be of sufficient height and density to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed use as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or the planning director.**

- Amend Section 2, KPB Section 21.29.050(A)(2)(d), as follows:

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel, or material sites:

...

2. Buffer Area. Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

...

- d. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, ~~[a minimum six-foot berm]~~, **a minimum six-foot earthen berm with at least a 2/1 slope** or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning

Page 3 of 3

January 18, 2021

Re: Ecklund and Tupper Amendments to O2021-41

commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.

➤ Amend Section 2, KPB 21.29.055, as follows:

21.29.055. Decision.

~~[The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications meeting the mandatory conditions or shall disapprove permit applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. The decision shall include written findings supporting the decision, and when applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan.]~~

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications whereby mandatory standards under KPB 21.29.040 have been met through implementation of imposed and volunteered conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050, or shall disapprove permit applications when the imposed and volunteered conditions do not meet the mandatory standards in KPB 21.29.040.

The decision shall include written findings detailing how the imposed and volunteered condition under KPB 21.29.050 meet, or do not meet the mandatory standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040, and evidence to support those findings. When applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan.

Your consideration of these amendments is appreciated.

Introduced by: Elam, Derkevorkian
Substitute Introduced: 02/01/22
O2021-41 (Mayor, Johnson) See Original Ordinance for Prior History
Action:
Vote:

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2021-41
(ELAM, DERKEVORKIAN) SUBSTITUTE**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, AND KPB 21.50.055
REGARDING MATERIAL SITE PERMITS, APPLICATIONS, CONDITIONS, AND
PROCEDURES**

- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A of the 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to establish policies to minimize land use conflicts, protect natural systems, and support individual land use freedoms; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2 of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to update the Borough’s existing conditional use regulations for material extraction to better address reoccurring land use conflicts; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2a of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to clarify the broad purpose of the conditional use process and clear parameters for allowable conditional uses that include reasonable, project-specific conditions that reduce impacts on surrounding use; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 2, Focus Area: Land Use, Objective A, Strategy 2d of the 2019 Comprehensive Plan is to complete improvements to the rules guiding gravel extraction, with the goal of providing an appropriate balance between providing access to affordable materials for development and quality of life for borough residents; and
- WHEREAS,** Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and
- WHEREAS,** an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and
- WHEREAS,** Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute) codified as KPB 21.29 was adopted in 2006 after consideration of the subcommittee’s report; and
- WHEREAS,** the planning department has been administering Ordinance 2006-01 (Substitute), codified as KPB 21.29 for 13 years; and

WHEREAS, KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and

WHEREAS, the planning commission and planning department received comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, safety; and

WHEREAS, approximately 253 registered prior existing use material sites and approximately 99 conditional land use permits for material sites have been granted since 1996;

WHEREAS, the planning department receives numerous complaints regarding unreclaimed parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing material sites which have not been regulated by KPB; and

WHEREAS, the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting of November 12, 2019, the planning commission recommended approval by unanimous consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That KPB 21.25.030 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.25.030. Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to CLUPs:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Animal feeding operation means a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.

- a. The same animals need not remain on the lot for 45 days or more; rather, some animals are fed or maintained on the lot 45 days out of any 12-month period, and
- b. Animals are "maintained" for purposes of this ordinance when they are confined in an area where waste is generated and/or concentrated or are watered, cleaned, groomed, or medicated in a confined area, even if the confinement is temporary.
- c. Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other.
- d. Slaughterhouses are animal feeding operations.

Animal unit means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighting [weighing] over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

Animal waste means animal excrement, animal carcasses, feed wasted, process wastewaters or any other waste associated with the confinement of animals from an animal feeding operation.

Animal waste management system means a combination of structures and nonstructural practices serving an animal feeding operation that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, storage and land application of animal waste.

Aquifer means a subsurface formation that contains sufficient water-saturated permeable material to yield economical quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer-confining layer means that layer of relatively impermeable soil below an aquifer, typically clay, which confines water.

Assisted living home means a residential facility that serves three or more adults who are not related to the owner by blood or marriage, or that receives state or that receives state or federal payment for service of the number of adults served. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, housing and food services to its residents, assistance with activities of daily living, and personal assistance, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.32.0101 – 47.60.900, as amended.

Child care facility means a place where child care is regularly provided for children under the age of 12 for periods of time that are less than 24 hours in duration and that is licensed pursuant to AS 47.35.005 et seq., excluding child care homes and child care group homes, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Commercial means any provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services.

Concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO) means an animal feeding operation confining at least: (1) 1,000 swine weighing at least approximately 55 pounds; (2) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle; (3) 700 mature dairy cattle; (4) 500 horses; (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs; (6) 55,000 turkeys; (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering); (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system); (9) 5,000 ducks; (10) 1,000 animal units; or (11) a combination of the above resulting in at least 1,000 animal units. Each individual parcel upon which a CAFO is located is a separate CAFO unless they adjoin each other.

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Correctional community residential center (CCRC) means a community residential center, other than a correctional institution, for the short-term or temporary detention of prisoners in transition from a correctional institution, performing restitution, or undergoing rehabilitation or recovery from a legal infirmity. CCRCs may not be used for detention of prisoners who pose a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision. The determination of whether a prisoner poses a threat or danger to the public for violent or sexual misconduct without imprisonment or physical confinement under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision shall be made by the commissioner of corrections for state prisoners and the United States Attorney General, or the U.S. Director of Bureau of Prisons for federal prisoners.

Correctional institution means a facility other than a correctional community residential center providing for the imprisonment or physical confinement or detention of prisoners under guard or twenty-four-hour physical supervision, such as prisons, prison farms, jails, reformatories, penitentiaries, houses of detention, detention centers, honor camps, and similar facilities.

Development plan means a plan created to describe a proposed development on a specific building site excluding material sites under KPB 21.29.020.

Disturbed includes active excavation and all areas necessary to use a parcel as a material site including but not limited to berms, stockpiles, and excavated areas excluding all areas reclaimed for alternate post mining land uses.

[*EXHAUSTED* MEANS THAT ALL MATERIAL OF A COMMERCIAL QUALITY IN A SAND, GRAVEL, OR MATERIAL SITE HAS BEEN REMOVED.]

Federal prisoners means offenders in the custody or control or under the care or supervision of the United States Attorney General or the Bureau of Prisons.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

Liquid manure or liquid animal waste system means any animal waste management system which uses water as the primary carrier of such waste into a primary retention structure.

Multi-purpose senior center is a facility where persons 60 years of age or older are provided with services and activities suited to their particular needs. The services and activities may include, but are not limited to, health examinations, legal assistance, recreation programs, general social activities, telephone reassurance programs, nutrition classes, meals at minimum cost, counseling, protective services, programs for shut-ins and education programs, and that complies with Alaska Statutes 47.60.010—47.60.090, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Permit area includes all excavation, processing, buffer and haul route areas of a CLUP or counter permit.

Person shall include any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or state or local government.

Prisoner means:

- a. a person held under authority of state law in official detention as defined in AS 11.81.900;
- b. includes a juvenile committed to the custody of the Alaska Department of Corrections Commissioner when the juvenile has been charged, prosecuted, or convicted as an adult.

Private school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that does not receive direct state or federal funding and that complies with either Alaska Statute 14.45.030 or 14.45.100—14.45.130, as currently written or hereafter amended.

Public school is a school comprised of kindergarten through 12th grade, or any combination of those grades, that is operated by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision of the state.

Sand, gravel or material site means an area used for extracting, quarrying, or conditioning gravel or substances from the ground that are not subject to permits through the state location (mining claim) system (e.g., gold, silver, and other metals), nor energy minerals including but not limited to coal, oil, and gas.

Seasonal high groundwater table means the highest level to which the groundwater rises on an annual basis.

Senior housing project means senior housing as defined for purposes of construction or operation in 15 Alaska Administrative Code 151.950(c), as currently written or hereafter amended.

Stable condition means the rehabilitation, where feasible, of the physical environment of the site to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time by natural processes.

Surface water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which storm water runoff is directed.

Water source means a well, spring or other similar source that provides water for human consumptive use.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.29 is hereby amended, as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within ten feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood

Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.

- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a material extraction permit, but a floodplain development permit is required for all activities within any mapped special flood hazard area.
- D. Material extraction incidental to site development does not require a permit when an approved site development plan is on file with the planning department. Site development plans are approved by the planning director and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. [A CLUP IS REQUIRED FOR MATERIALS PROCESSING.] A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 - 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;

2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;
6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;
8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a SWPPP certified individual, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;
9. A site plan prepared by the site operator and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
 - e. Anticipated haul routes;
 - f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug.

- g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within [300]
200 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;
- h. Location of any water body on the parcel,
- [I. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]
- [J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;
- [K]j. North arrow;
- [L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
- [M]l. Preparer's name, date
- [N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

- A. These material site regulations are intended to Minimize aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, and noise. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:
 - 1. [PROTECTS AGAINST] Minimizes the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
 - 2. [PROTECTS AGAINST] Minimizes physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent properties;

3. Minimizes off-site movement of dust;
4. Minimizes noise disturbance to other properties;
5. [MINIMIZES VISUAL IMPACTS] Provides for alternate post-mining land uses.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [~~PARCEL~~]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit.

[2. BUFFER ZONE. A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.

A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

II. A MINIMUM TEN FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR

III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE, STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED

APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

- D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.
- E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

2. *Buffer Area.*

- a. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 90 days from the time of removal.
- b. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan introduced by the applicant. The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, or a minimum ten foot berm, or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof, consisting of only one option in a single geographical location; unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.
- c. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.

- d. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.
- 3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent properties at the time.
- 4. *Water source separation.*
 - a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
 - b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation [FROM THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE BE MAINTAINED] an excavation distance a maximum of 15 feet below the seasonal high-water table must be maintained under these conditions:
 - 1. No dewatering is allowed.
 - 2. The edge of any water body must be 200 feet from any DEC septic or well.
 - 3. A spill response kit must be maintained onsite.
 - 4. Operations shall stay 2 foot above an aquifer-confining layer.
 - 5. A 200-foot separation from any water body and any stored hazardous material.
 - [C. ALL CLUPS SHALL BE ISSUED WITH A CONDITION WHICH REQUIRES THAT A TWO-FOOT VERTICAL SEPARATION FROM THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE BE MAINTAINED.]
 - c. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

5. *Excavation in the water table.* Excavation in the water table greater than ~~[300]~~200 horizontal feet of a water source and 15 feet below water table may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
 - a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. *Waterbodies.*
 - a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within 100 linear feet [FROM] of excavation limits and the ordinary high water level of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands [AND MAPPED FLOODPLAINS AS DEFINED IN KPB 21.06]. This regulation shall not apply to ponds less than one acre on private land, man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.
 - b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.
7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for

uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface. Double wall tanks are also acceptable.

8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. *Dust control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
 - a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
 - b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and ~~visual impacts~~ caused by the material site.
12. *Reclamation.*
 - a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
 - b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE

PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.
14. [VOLUNTARY]Volunteered permit conditions. Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. [VOLUNTARY] Volunteered permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in [VOLUNTARY] volunteered permit conditions may be proposed [AT] by permit [RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT] modification.
15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.

16. Appeal. No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 50 ~~100~~-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired.
17. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment may be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency “white noise” alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
19. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may ~~shall~~ be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes within property boundaries. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes within property boundaries.
21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer or SWPPP certified individual.
22. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback. At the time of application.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan.
- B. The applicant may revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A PRE-DETERMINED TIME PERIOD FOR LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES, SO AS TO LEAVE THE LAND IN A STABLE CONDITION. RECLAMATION MUST OCCUR FOR ALL EXHAUSTED AREAS OF THE SITE EXCEEDING FIVE ACRES BEFORE A FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION. IF THE MATERIAL SITE IS ONE ACRE OR LESS IN SIZE AND HAS BEEN GRANTED A CLUP DUE TO EXCAVATION IN THE WATER TABLE,

RECLAMATION MUST BE PERFORMED AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR IN THE CONDITIONAL USE OR COUNTER PERMIT] within the time period approved with the reclamation plan so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Bonding shall be required at \$750.00 per acre for all acreage included in the current five-year reclamation plan. In the alternative, the planning director shall accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of bonding. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the borough's bonding requirement is waived. Compliance with reclamation plans shall be enforced under KPB 21.50.

- C. The following measures must be considered in the [PREPARING] preparation, approval and [IMPLEMENTING] implementation of the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
1. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil [TO A CONDITION THAT ALLOWS FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES ON THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME. IT WILL BE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR REVEGETATION] so that it will be stabilized to a condition that will allow for the revegetation as required by KPB 21.29.060(B).
 2. [SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF STOCKPILED OR IMPORTED TOPSOIL WILL BE SPREAD OVER THE RECLAIMED AREA TO A DEPTH OF FOUR INCHES TO PROMOTE NATURAL PLANT GROWTH THAT CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO REVEGETATE THE AREA WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE APPLICANT MAY USE THE EXISTING NATURAL ORGANIC BLANKET REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROJECT AREA IF THE SOIL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN ORGANIC CONTENT OF 5% OR MORE AND MEETS THE SPECIFICATION OF CLASS B TOPSOIL REQUIREMENTS AS SET BY ALASKA TEST METHOD (ATM) T-6.] The [MATERIAL] topsoil used for reclamation shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.
 4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
 5. [PEAT AND T] Topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of [TWO] four inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).

6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.

[D. THE PLAN SHALL DESCRIBE THE TOTAL ACREAGE TO BE RECLAIMED EACH YEAR, A LIST OF EQUIPMENT (TYPE AND QUANTITY) TO BE USED IN RECLAMATION, AND A TIME SCHEDULE OF RECLAMATION MEASURES.]

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.
- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KP.B 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KP.B 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KP.B 21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application in the amount listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees.
- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KP.B 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KP.B 21.50.

21.29.080. Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.50.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.50, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.50, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered

abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.

- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. [ANY PRIOR EXISTING USE THAT HAS NOT OPERATED AS A MATERIAL SITE BETWEEN MAY 21, 1996, AND MAY 21, 2011, IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED AND MUST THEREAFTER COMPLY WITH THE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CHAPTER. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER A PRIOR EXISTING USE HAS BEEN ABANDONED. AFTER GIVING NOTICE TO THE PARCEL OWNER THAT A PEU IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED, A PARCEL OWNER MAY PROTEST THE TERMINATION OF THE PEU BY FILING WRITTEN NOTICE WITH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. WHEN A PROTEST BY A PARCEL OWNER IS FILED, NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE WRITTEN COMMENTS REGARDING PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS SHALL BE ISSUED TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY WITHIN A ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS OF THE PARCEL BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE. THE OWNER OF THE PARCEL SUBJECT TO THE PRIOR EXISTING USE MAY SUBMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION, AND THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY GATHER AND CONSIDER ANY INFORMATION RELEVANT TO WHETHER A MATERIAL SITE HAS OPERATED. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR MAY CONDUCT A HEARING IF HE OR SHE BELIEVES IT WOULD ASSIST THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION WHICH SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL PERSONS MAKING WRITTEN COMMENTS. THE PLANNING DIRECTOR'S DECISION REGARDING TERMINATION OF THE PRIOR EXISTING USE STATUS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION WITHIN 15 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTICE OF DECISION.]

The owner of a material site that has been granted a PEU determination shall provide proof of compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 concerning reclamation to the planning department no later than July 1, 2021. The proof shall consist of an Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved reclamation plan and receipt for bonding or a letter of intent filed with DNR.

- 1. The planning department may request proof of continued compliance with AS 27.19.030 – 050 on an annual basis.
- 2. Pursuant to KPB 21.29.110 the enforcement process and remedies set forth in KPB 21.50 shall govern if the proof that the statutory requirements contained in AS 27.19.030-050 is not provided to the planning department.

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.50.055 is hereby amended, as follows:

21.50.055. Fines.

- A. Following are the fines for violations of this title. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Violations begin to accrue the date the enforcement notice is issued and continue to the date the enforcement is initially set for hearing. The fine for a violation may not be reduced by the hearing officer to less than the equivalent of one day's fine for each type of violation.

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 20.10.030(A)	Offering land for sale without final plat approval	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(B)	Filing/recording unapproved subdivision/plat	\$300.00
KPB 20.10.030(C)	Violation of subdivision code or condition	\$300.00
KPB 21.05.040(C)	Violation of variance conditions	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.030(D)	Structure or activity prohibited by KPB 21.06	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a Development Permit/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.045	Failure to obtain a SMFDA Development Permit/Violation of SMFDA permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.06.050	Violation of permit conditions/Floodplain Management	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.071	Failure to obtain staff permit/Violation of staff permit/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain limited commercial activity permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.075	Prohibited use or structure/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.18.081	Failure to obtain Conditional Use Permit/Violation of Conditional Use Permit Condition/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.090	Failure to obtain prior existing use/structure permit/Violation of permit conditions/Anadromous Streams Habitat Protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.18.135(C)	Violation of emergency permit conditions/anadromous stream habitat protection	\$300.00
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to Obtain a Permit/Material Site/Correctional community residential center/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	\$300.00
KPB 21.28.030	Violation of permit conditions/Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.020	Failure to Obtain a counter permit/Material Site Permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.050	Violation of Conditional Land Use Permit Conditions/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
KPB 21.29.060	Violation of Reclamation Plan/Material Site Permits Also applies to KPB 21.26 material site permits	\$300.00
<u>KPB 21.29.120</u>	<u>Failure to Provide Reclamation Plan and Proof of Bonding or Letter of Intent</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.44.100	Violation of Pre-existing structures/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(D)	Prohibited expansion of nonconforming use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(E)	Prohibited Change in Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.110(G)	Violation of Conditions on Nonconforming Use/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.44.130(C)(D)	Violation of Home Occupation Standards and Conditions/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.130(F)	Disallowed Home Occupation/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.135	Failure to file development notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Single Family Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.165(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Small Lot Residential Zoning/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Rural Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(B)(C)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.175(D)	Violation of Development Standards/Residential Waterfront	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Multi-Family Residential District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited Use	\$300.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of Development Standards/Industrial District/Local Option Zoning	\$300.00

CODE CHAPTER & SECTION	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	DAILY FINE
KPB 21.46.030(b)	Failure to maintain bear-resistant garbage cans/Local option zone/Birch and Grove Ridge subdivisions Rural Residential District	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(F)	Removal of posted enforcement notice	\$300.00
KPB 21.50.100(G)	Violation of enforcement notice	\$1,000.00
KPB 21.50.130(I)	Violation of an enforcement order	\$1,000.00

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall become effective upon its enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF * 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Planning Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayor *CP*

FROM: Melanie Aeschliman, Planning Director *MA*

DATE: November 23, 2021

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2021-41 Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Mayor)

On December 13, 2019, the assembly failed to enact Ordinance 2019-30(SUB). As requested, this proposed ordinance reintroduces, word for word, O2019-30(SUB). Any amendments to this proposed ordinance will be proposed as separate amendment memorandums.

A timeline regarding the material site work group recommendations, planning commission recommendations, and the history of O2019-30(SUB) is attached.

Your consideration of these amendments is appreciated.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Blair Martin, Planning Commission Chair
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission

THRU: Melanie Aeschliman, Planning Director *MA*
Samantha Lopez, River Center Manager *SL*

FROM: Bryan Taylor, Planner *BT*

DATE: November 17, 2021

RE: Reintroduction of Ordinance 2019-30 SUB; An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

The mayor would like to reintroduce the above ordinance at the December 7, 2021, Assembly meeting. The Planning Commission reviewed the original ordinance at its regularly scheduled November 12, 2019 meeting. Prior to that, the Planning Commission reviewed an ordinance proposed by the Material Site Work Group and recommended amendments. Ordinance 2019-30 Substitute incorporates all changes recommended by the Planning Commission. Below is a timeline of the ordinance's development and legislative history.

- **January 16, 2018:** KPB Assembly established a Material Site Work Group (MSWG) through Resolution 2018-004 Substitute.
- **January 31, 2018 through April 30, 2019:** The MSWG held work session meetings and took public comment. (Meetings were not held between May 23 and October 10, 2018, to avoid overlapping with the construction season when operators would not be available to participate.) At its second meeting on February 14, 2018, the MSWG adopted the following mission statement: *"To evaluate our existing KPB codes with respect to material sites (gravel extraction) to ensure that we collectively believe the appropriate balance exists to meet the need for affordable development while also protecting quality of life for our residents."*
- **May 15, 2018:** Through Resolution 2018-25, the Assembly extended the deadline for the MSWG to produce a report until April 30, 2019.
- **April 30, 2019:** At its final meeting, the MSWG forwarded a proposed ordinance to the Planning Commission for review.
- **May 13, 2019:** The Planning Commission held a regular meeting and the MSWG's proposed ordinance was placed on the Planning Commission's agenda under "Pending Items for Future Action". There was some commission discussion of the item. The minutes noted that the commission would consider it at its June 24, 2019, meeting when

Page -2-

Date: November 17, 2021

To: Blair Martin, Planning Commission Chair
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission

RE: Reintroduction of Ordinance 2019-30 SUB; An Ordinance Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures

key staff and commissioners could be present.

- **June 18, 2019:** The chair of the MSWG, Robert Ruffner, gave a presentation to the Assembly during its regularly scheduled meeting.
- **June 24, 2019:** The Planning Commission held a public hearing on the unnumbered ordinance proposed by the MSWG entitled "An Ordinance Amending KPB Chapter 21.25, Conditional Land Use Permits and Amending KPB Chapter 21.29, Material Site Permits".
- **July 15, 2019:** The Planning Commission held a work session on the ordinance proposed by the MSWG.
- **August 26, 2019:** The Planning Commission held a public hearing on the ordinance proposed by the MSWG. The commission voted to postpone further consideration until its September 9, 2019, regular meeting.
- **September 9, 2019:** The Planning Commission continued deliberation on the ordinance proposed by the MSWG. After voting on a number of proposed amendments to the ordinance, the commission requested staff arrange a work session with the Assembly and postponed further deliberation.
- **October 24, 2019:** A memo providing a sectional analysis of proposed amendments was sent from Sean Kelly, Deputy Borough Attorney, and Max Best, Planning Director, to KPB Assembly. The memo outlined amendments to the MSWG ordinance proposed by the Planning Commission. All amendments outlined within the memo were later included within Ordinance 2019-30 Substitute.
- **November 5, 2019:** A joint work session between the Assembly and the Planning Commission was held regarding Ordinance 2019-30. At its regularly scheduled meeting, Ordinance 2019-30 was introduced and the Assembly set a public hearing for December 3, 2019.
- **November 12, 2019:** At its regular meeting, the Planning Commission recommended approval of Ordinance 2019-30 and several amendments.
- **November 20, 2019:** In a memo to the KPB Assembly, Max Best, Planning Director, notified the Assembly of the Planning Commission's recommendation of approval and outlined recommended amendments proposed by the Planning Commission at its November 12, 2019, meeting. All amendments outlined within the memo were included within Ordinance 2019-30 Substitute.
- **December 3, 2019:** The Assembly held a public hearing on Ordinance 2019-30. A motion to amend by substitute was carried but the motion to enact the substitute ordinance failed. Assembly member Bjorkman gave notice of reconsideration of Ordinance 2019-30 Substitute.
- **January 7, 2020:** At the Assembly's regularly scheduled meeting, a motion to reconsider Ordinance 2019-30 Substitute failed.

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Legal Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly president
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: A. Walker Steinhage, Deputy Borough Attorney *AW*
Sean Kelley, Borough Attorney *SK*

CC: Charlie Pierce, Mayor
Melanie Aeschliman, Planning Director

DATE: January 14, 2022

RE: Questions for the Assembly to consider regarding Ordinance 2021-41

Appeals from Planning Commission decisions approving or denying material site conditional land use permit (CLUP) applications, and remands to the Commission which sometimes follow such appeals, cost the Borough time, resources, and money.

In response to inquiries from KPB Assembly members, the purpose of this memo is to present some questions for the Assembly to consider as it reviews Ordinance 2021-41. If the Assembly is able to resolve some or all of these questions, the costs associated with appeals from the Commission's CLUP decisions may be alleviated. The questions are as follows:

1) Should the Planning Commission continue to have the discretion to deny a CLUP application?

Current Code: The Planning Commission is vested with discretion to deny a permit application. Under KPB 21.25.050(B) the Planning Commission shall either "approve, modify or disapprove the permit application."

O2021-41 as proposed: The new section KPB 21.29.055 provides that the Planning Commission shall approve permit applications that meet all the mandatory conditions under KPB 21.29.050 and shall disapprove a permit application that does not meet all the conditions under KPB 21.29.050.

2) If the Planning Commission has the discretion to deny a CLUP application, what is the scope of that discretion?

- a. Should the Planning Commission have the discretion to deny a CLUP application which otherwise meets or exceeds all the conditions under KPB 21.29.050 if the Commission finds that the application does not meet the standards established under KPB 21.29.040?
- b. Should the Planning Commission have the discretion to deny a CLUP application which otherwise meets or exceeds all the conditions under KPB 21.29.050 **and** even if the Commission finds that the application meets the standards established under KPB 21.29.040?

3) If the Assembly decides the Planning Commission should have the discretion to deny a CLUP application, how can the applicable KPB Code (specifically KPB 21.29.040 and 21.29.050) be improved to best equip the Commission to make findings of fact, based on substantial evidence in the record, to withstand scrutiny on appeal and thereby reduce remands after appellate review?

Several tables are appended to this memo comparing current KPB Code language and the language proposed in Ordinance 02021-41¹ with the language drawn from the analogous codes from other second-class boroughs; namely, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Appendix A), the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (Appendix B), the Kodiak Island Borough (Appendix C), and the Fairbanks North Star Borough (Appendix D).

4) If the Assembly decides to eliminate the Planning Commission's discretion to deny CLUP applications, then what is the purpose of the Planning Commission's review of CLUP applications?

- a. If the Planning Commission's discretion is eliminated, then should review of CLUP applications simply become an administrative process?
- b. What effect will eliminating the Planning Commission's discretion to deny CLUP applications have on the public's ability to be heard?

Enclosures:

- (1) Appendix A
- (2) Appendix B
- (3) Appendix C
- (4) Appendix D
- (5) Sectional Analysis provided when O2019-30 was originally considered

¹ New Text Underlined; [DELETED TEXT BRACKETED]

APPENDIX A

KPB/MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

KPB 21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites. (As proposed in O2021-41)	MSB 17.30.060 General Standards for Approval
A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:	(A) In granting an administrative permit or a conditional use permit, the director or commission must make the following findings:
1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;	(1) that the use is not inconsistent with the applicable comprehensive plan;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] <u>adjacent</u> properties;	(2) that the use will preserve the value, spirit, character, and integrity of the surrounding area;
3. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> off-site movement of dust;	(3) that the applicant has met all other requirements of this chapter pertaining to the use in question;
4. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> noise disturbance to other properties;	(4) that granting the permit will not be harmful to the public health, safety and general welfare; and
5. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> visual impacts of the material site; [AND]	(5) that the sufficient setbacks, lot area, buffers or other safeguards are being provided to meet the conditions listed in MSB 17.30.050 (B).
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];	
<u>7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;</u>	
<u>8. Protects against traffic impacts; and</u>	
<u>9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.</u>	

APPENDIX B
KPB/KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

KPB 21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites. (As proposed in O2021-41)	KGB Code 18.55.050
A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:	(a) Purpose. A conditional use permit, issued hereunder, is a device which gives flexibility to the zoning ordinance in a uniform and controlled manner. It permits inclusion, in zones where it is permitted by the zoning ordinance (of which this chapter is part), of uses which are basically desirable to the community, but where the nature of the use will not permit its location at every location in the said zones without restrictions and conditions designed to fit the special problems which the use presents. A conditional use permit allows a landowner to put his property to a use which the zoning ordinance expressly permits: It does not allow a landowner to use his property in a manner forbidden by the zoning ordinance.
1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;	(b) Standards. As express conditions precedent to the granting of any conditional use permit, a majority of the planning commission members (not merely a majority of the members present), after a public hearing, must find in writing that:
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] <u>adjacent</u> properties;	(1) The requested conditional use is reasonably necessary for the public health, safety, and general welfare; and
3. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> off-site movement of dust;	(2) The requested conditional use will not permanently or substantially injure the lawful use of neighboring uses; and
4. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> noise disturbance to other properties;	(3) The requested conditional use will generally be in harmony with the comprehensive plan; and
5. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> visual impacts of the material site; [AND]	(4) The requested conditional use is a conditional use expressly permitted by the zoning ordinance in the zone in which the conditional use permit is requested.
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];	
7. <u>Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;</u>	
8. <u>Protects against traffic impacts; and</u>	
9. <u>Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.</u>	

APPENDIX C

KPB/KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

KPB 21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites. (As proposed in O2021-41)	KIB 17.200.050 General Standards for Approval²
A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:	A. <i>Approval.</i> If it is the finding of the commission, after consideration of staff's report and receipt of testimony at the public hearing, that the use proposed in the application, or under appropriate conditions or restrictions, meets all of the following, the conditional use permit shall be granted:
1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;	1. That the conditional use will preserve the value, spirit, character and integrity of the surrounding area;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] <u>adjacent</u> properties;	2. That the conditional use fulfills all other requirements of this chapter pertaining to the conditional use in question;
3. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> off-site movement of dust;	3. That granting the conditional use permit will not be harmful to the public health, safety, convenience and comfort;
4. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> noise disturbance to other properties;	4. That the sufficient setbacks, lot area, buffers or other safeguards are being provided to meet the conditions listed in subsections <u>(A)(1)</u> through <u>(3)</u> of this section;
5. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> visual impacts of the material site; [AND]	5. If the permit is for a public use or structure, the commission must find that the proposed use or structure is located in a manner which will maximize public benefits.
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];	
<u>7. Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;</u>	
<u>8. Protects against traffic impacts; and</u>	
<u>9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.</u>	

² Interestingly, KIB Code 17.200.050 contains the following subsection: "B. Denial. If the commission finds, after consideration of staff's report and receipt of testimony at the public hearing, that it cannot make all of the required findings in subsection A of this section it shall deny the conditional use permit."

APPENDIX D
KPB/FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

KPB 21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites. (As proposed in O2021-41)	FNSB 18.104.050 Procedures for conditional uses.
A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:	C. Hearing and Decision by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall review, hear and decide whether or not to approve a request for a conditional use. The Planning Commission shall also consider and adopt findings in each of the following:
1. Protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;	1. Whether or not the proposed conditional use conforms to the intent and purpose of this title and of other ordinances and state statutes;
2. Protects against physical damage to [OTHER] <u>adjacent</u> properties;	2. Whether or not there are adequate existing sewage capacities, transportation facilities, energy and water supplies, and other public services to serve the proposed conditional use;
3. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> off-site movement of dust;	3. Whether or not the proposed conditional use will protect the public health, safety and welfare.
4. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> noise disturbance to other properties;	
5. [MINIMIZES] <u>Protects against</u> visual impacts of the material site; [AND]	
6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];	
7. <u>Protects Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;</u>	
8. <u>Protects against traffic impacts; and</u>	
9. <u>Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents.</u>	

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Legal Department

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kelly Cooper, Assembly President
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly Members

THRU: Charlie Pierce, Mayor

FROM: Sean Kelley, Deputy Borough Attorney
Max Best, Planning Director

DATE: October 24, 2019

RE: Material Site Sectional Analysis

Please find following a sectional analysis of the amendments to the material site ordinance proposed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission.

1. In KPB 21.25.030. - Definitions.

A definition of "assisted living home" is added because a setback is proposed to be required from those facilities. A definition for "development plan" is added to support a new exemption from the material site ordinance that allows extraction for on-site development. A definition of "disturbed" is added and the definition of "exhausted" is eliminated. This change is made to avoid the situation where reclamation is delayed or avoided by asserting a material site is not yet exhausted, instead reclamation is in reference to disturbed areas. The term "disturbed" is also consistent with the state of Alaska reclamation language. A definition of "haul route" is added to support the proposed requirement for off-site dust suppression. A definition of "permit area" is added—this clarifies that a portion of a parcel, as opposed to an entire parcel, may be subject to a material site permit and defines what attributes will be considered part of the permitted area. A definition of "vicinity" is added to include all existing uses within the ½-mile notification area. This defines the area that should be considered when waiving or lessening the conditions on the permit.

Material Site Sectional Analysis
October 24, 2019
Page -2-

2. KPB 21.29.010. -Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

Subsection (D) adds a new exemption for parcels with a development plan on file with the planning department. This provision exempts from the ordinance short-term extraction that is incidental to site development for a building project.

3. KPB 21.29.030. -Application procedure.

Surface water protection measures are moved from the site plan section of the application to Paragraph (A)(8) because a surveyor is required to prepare the site plan, but an engineer is necessary to design the surface water protection measures.

Paragraph (A)(9)(f) is clarified to require more than 1 test hole placed anywhere on the parcel as that requirement allowed for taking the test hole at the highest elevation on a parcel which may not be the most accurate measurement of depth to groundwater. The proposed ordinance requires a test hole for every ten acres of excavated area and the test holes must be four feet below the proposed depth of excavation. This is consistent with the proposed increased requirement that excavation remain four feet above ground water which is consistent with Alaska DEC User's Manual Best Management Practices for Gravel/Rock Aggregate Extraction Projects – Protecting Surface Water & Groundwater Quality in Alaska (Sept. 2012) (hereinafter "Best Management Practices") and is also consistent with the current requirement for counter permits.

4. KPB 21.29.040. -Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

Three new standards are added that either existing or proposed conditions will meet. Receiving waters are protected for fish and wildlife. This standard is consistent with mandatory condition #6 which requires a setback from waterbodies for material site extraction. Standard #8 is added to protect against traffic impacts which is consistent with the conditions regarding damage to borough roads, proposed ingress and egress, noise, and dust. Standard #9 is added because planning decisions should be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Material Site Sectional Analysis

October 24, 2019

Page -3-

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5. KPB 21.20.050(A)(1) is changed to require staking the permit boundaries, rather than the parcel boundaries prior to issuance of the permit. (Staking the boundaries of the parcel is currently required at time of application.)
 6. KPB 21.20.050(A)(2) is changed to require a maximum buffer of 100 feet unless the operator can demonstrate to the planning commission that there are good reasons for a reduced buffer. A fence, vegetation, or berm or a combination thereof may be used as a buffer. Unlike the current code, the maximum vegetative buffer is not 50 feet but could be up to the entire 100 foot of buffer required. Another new requirement is that when a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required. This is to avoid the practice of making application and then destroying the vegetation that could have served as a buffer. Finally, there is a new condition allowing the buffer to be reduced with an approved alternate buffer plan which may consist of a berm, vegetation, fence or other type of buffer solution. For example, a moveable wall that would screen noise and the visual impact of the material site could be allowed.
 7. Language is revised in KPB 21.29.050(A)(3) for consistency by using the term "vicinity" rather than the term "adjacent".
 8. In KPB 21.20.050(A)(6) the buffer from waterbodies is increased to 200 feet. This condition is consistent with the Alaska DEC User Manual Best Management Practices and the newly proposed standard regarding the protection of "receiving waters".
 9. Paragraph KPB 21.29.050(A)(11) is revised to prohibit processing from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. The current prohibition is 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. for rock crushing. Paragraph (b) is added to allow the planning commission to grant exceptions to the restrictions on processing hours based on a variety of factors including surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from adjacent properties and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust, and visual impacts caused by the material site.
 10. Paragraph KPB 21.29.050(A)(12)(b) clarifies the requirement for a reclamation plan and bonding for material sites that are not exempt from the state bonding requirements. This condition is further detailed in KPB 21.29.060(B) addressing reclamation.

Material Site Sectional Analysis

October 24, 2019

Page -4-

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11. Air quality is added to the list of other regulations in condition KPB 21.29.050(A)(13) that a material site is responsible for following.
 12. Language is revised in KPB 21.29.050(A)(14) for consistency by using the term "volunteered" rather than the term "voluntary".
 13. In KPB 21.29.050(A)(16), a new condition clarifies that a material site permit shall not be issued until the 15-day appeal period has passed to avoid someone operating prior to an appeal being filed only to be required to cease because of the stay required by KPB 21.20.260.
 14. A new condition is added in KPB 21.29.050(A)(17), Sound Level. The condition requires that sounds levels from material site activities not exceed 75 dB(A), measured at or within the property boundary of the material site. Some exceptions are made to increase that limit for sound of a short duration between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. The planning commission may reduce the sound level requirements in consideration of the existing land uses in the vicinity. This sound level requirement has a sunset clause of 365 days after adoption unless extended by the assembly in order to gather information on noise levels and ensure that this new requirement is workable for site operations. This condition meets the standard regarding reduction of noise impacts generated by a material site.
 15. KPB 21.29.050(A)(18) is a new requirement that white noise devices be used instead of high-pitched tone alarms. This requirement may be waived based on existing land uses in the vicinity of the material site. This condition meets the standard regarding reduction of noise impacts generated by a material site.
 16. KPB 21.29.050(A)(19) is a new condition allowing the planning commission or planning director as appropriate to determine the points of ingress and egress of a material site as concerns regarding the direction of haul route traffic are frequently raised. Driveway authorizations for access to public roads must be received prior to permit issuance. This condition meets the standards regarding traffic, noise, and dust.
 17. KPB 21.29.050(A)(20) is a new condition requiring dust suppression on haul routes. The condition can be relaxed based on surrounding land uses. This condition meets the standard regarding reduction of dust generated by material sites.

Material Site Sectional Analysis

October 24, 2019

Page -5-

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18. KPB 21.29.050(A)(21) provides that if surface water protection measures are to be provided as defined in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8), they must be approved by a licensed civil engineer.
 19. KPB 21.29.050(A)(22) is a new condition requiring material sites to maintain one monitoring tube per ten acres of excavated area four feet below the proposed excavation. This condition is consistent with the new requirement that excavation remain four feet above groundwater. This condition addresses the standard of protection of surrounding water sources.
 20. KPB 21.29.050(A)(23) is a new requirement for a setback from local option zoning districts, schools, child care facilities, senior centers, assisted living homes and licensed health care facilities.
 21. KPB 21.20.055, Decision, is added which clarifies the planning commission's authority to approve or disapprove a permit application and authority to modify permit conditions.
 22. KPB 21.29.060 is amended to clarify that reclamation plans last for five years consistent with the five-year renewal requirement for material site permits. Bonding is required at \$2000.00 per acre for all acreage included in the five-year reclamation plan, or the planning director may accept a civil engineer's estimate for determining the amount of the bond. If the applicant is bonded with the state, the applicant need not be bonded with the borough.
 23. KPB 21.29.120, Prior Existing Uses, is amended to delete the provision regarding terminating abandoned material site permits since it was only applicable to permits that did not operate between May 21, 1996 and May 21, 2011. New language is added requiring PEUs to provide proof of compliance with the state reclamation, bonding, and letter of intent requirements. Failure to file this documentation may result in an enforcement action.
 24. KPB 21.50.055, Fines, is amended to include a \$300.00 fine for failure to provide a reclamation plan and proof of bonding or letter of intent pursuant to KPB 21.29.120.

Broyles, Randi

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 11:54 AM
To: Broyles, Randi
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: KPB Ordinance 2021 - 41

From: Larry Smith <dlconst.smith@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 11:52 AM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fwd: KPB Ordinance 2021 - 41

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Please include this in the Assembly packet for the next meeting wherein KPB Ordinance 2021-41 is considered. Thank you.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Larry Smith** <dlconst.smith@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, Jan 26, 2022 at 11:47 AM
Subject: KPB Ordinance 2021 - 41
To: <bjohnson@kpb.us>, <bhibbert@kpb.us>, <rderkevorkian@kpb.us>, <bjorkman@kpb.us>, <tysoncox@kpb.us>, <belam@kpb.us>, <cecklund@kpb.us>, <lchesley@kpb.us>, <mtupper@kpb.us>, Pierce, Charlie <cpierce@kpb.us>, Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I attended the KPB Assembly meeting on January 18, 2022 and testified against this Ordinance. I do not know how many emails you received in support of this Ordinance but seem to recall that everyone (at least a majority) who testified in person that evening testified against the Ordinance. And yet at the conclusion of the public testimony the Assembly introduced the Ordinance and offered a number of amendments; some of which were adopted and others rejected.

Therefore I wonder who it is that you are representing? Certainly not the public or your constituents since in my view they requested that you vote down the Ordinance. Are you representing the KPB Planning Commission or the KPB Administration? Why are you moving forward with this Ordinance?

--

Larry Smith

President
D & L Construction Co., Inc.
(907) 262-6160
(907) 262-6163 Fax
(907) 398-4284 Cell

--

Larry Smith

President

D & L Construction Co., Inc.

(907) 262-6160

(907) 262-6163 Fax

(907) 398-4284 Cell

Dibble Creek Rock Ltd.

January 20, 2022

Kenai Peninsula Borough
Borough Assembly
144 N. Binkley Street
Soldotna, AK 99669

RE: Review of Ordinance 2021-41

Dibble Creek Rock Ltd. (DCR) does not support the current proposed changes regarding KPB Ordinance 2021-41. We simply feel that the Borough needs to put more research into logical, effective changes to the ordinance that make sense. Not only economic sense, but changes that are geared towards efficiency, usefulness, and overall production for the operators and to stop acting upon the skewed emotions of landowners.

The proposed changes to the ordinance currently read very distorted. It is very misguided and will ultimately result in more complaints to the Borough, which is why the code was written in the first place, to reduce complaints. Wording within the code should be heavily modified, eliminating wording or phrases that have nothing to do with working within a material site or phrases that relay unattainable results. Wording such as "other uses, protects against, minimizes, vicinity" are just a few examples that are vague and subject to interpretation. Possibly more appropriate wording could be considered. It also appears there is potential for unnecessary overlap in regulation between the Borough and other State and Federal agencies.

As one of the larger gravel processors on the Kenai Peninsula, we are highly disappointed that no one from the KPB Material Site Work Group reached out to Dibble Creek Rock Ltd. in the past two years for our input or suggestions for modifications to the ordinance. What operators did they reach out to for input?

The growing need for **quality**, processed gravel throughout the Kenai Peninsula will become increasingly difficult to attain. Product specifications need to be met to ensure that aggregates of superior quality are produced for not only maintaining roads, but for home and building foundations on less than favorable land conditions. Quality aggregates are a big part of the ready-mix concrete and asphalt manufacturing process. Products that prove to be crucial components in the road building and general construction industry. Challenging demands put forth in the new ordinance would drive the cost of doing business through the roof. In turn, dramatically increasing the price of materials to the end user (State, Feds, Borough, Homeowners).

We do hope that our thoughts, along with others on the Kenai Peninsula are genuinely taken into consideration.

Respectfully,

Cap Shafer
President

Quality Washed Rock Products • Ready Mix Concrete

34481 North Fork Road • Anchor Point, AK 99556 • 907.235.7126 - Phone • 907.235.0682 - Fax



To the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly,

The Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association has received over a hundred phone calls from our members and the public in regard to the actions of the assembly at the meeting conducted on the 18th of January, 2022. All these calls asked us two things. What is going on?!? Why did the assembly go against the will of the people? Specifically, callers are concerned about the Assembly's decision to do so.

Several of our members have asked the Association to write a letter as a plea of communication and education, asking members of the assembly to contact them before any further amendments are considered. Most of our members and the public are concerned about what damage to the industry, economy, property rights, and equal protection any further amendments will do without industry input.

Many calls received have a consensus that further amendments without education of the industry will result in negative impacts. These impacts have varied from the closure of existing material sites, closure to the public, doubling or tripling of material costs, or significant increase in the cost of material. This will unnecessarily impact the economy of the Kenai peninsula and quite possibly affect the safety of the residents in many ways. Many worried that if the cost of sand increases dramatically, roads will receive less maintenance, causing potentially fatal accidents. That is just the most obvious concern, as we are in the season of slick roads and the residents have already experienced cutbacks in road maintenance during the Walker administration at the state level. We can see how voters responded when Government made decisions that affected basic needs and took advice from special interests. One might note the current situation and reaction of the trucking industry in Canada, due to adverse regulation.

As a plea for communication and education, these members of our association below have asked their names and phone numbers be included. Thank you for your full consideration in this matter.

Ed Martin III, President, KPACA 252-2554.

Cap Shafer, Dibble Creek Rock, 399-4550

Larry Smith, D&L Construction, 398-4284

Robert Peterkin, Northwind Properties LLC, 252-7482

Dave Yragui, 252-1891

Dan Michel, Valley View Gravel, 252-1833

Jake Denbrock, SND Enterprises, 252-0156

Glen Martin, Great Northern Construction and Management, 252-5326



Lou Oliva, L&J Enterprises, 252-1300

Marty Oberg, Peninsula Construction, 398-6331

Matt Letzring, Letzring Inc., 398-5263

Mark Rozak, Steam on Wheels, 252-2335

Troy Jones, East Road Services Inc., 235-6574, 399-1297

Terry Best, 398-1268

Chad Hammond, Hammond Trucking, 398-6715

Scott Foster, Foster Construction, 394-1977

Dennis Merkes, Merkes Builders, 398-3369

Richard Encelewski, Ninilchik Native Assoc., 348-0884, 567-3866

Cole Peterson, Metco Alaska llc, 362-7142

Randy Chumley, A&L Construction, 398-3048

Sean McKeown, Knik Construction, 907-545-3637

From: K, E, & E Martin <keeconstructionllc@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 30, 2022 12:14 PM
To: Pierce, Charlie <CPierce@kpb.us>; Planning Dept, <planning@kpb.us>; Kelley, Sean <skelley@kpb.us>; Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: Fw: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>The Doctrine of Estoppel

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KPB Assembly & Borough Mayor,
 Please consider a no vote on 2021-41 or any substitution.

Go back to square one, with a work group made up of 4 individuals from the Industry & 4 Concerned Property Owners only. Allow them to find consensus on the issues that the Government has powers to enforce **& only those powers (ie: ZONING or not under a second class Borough ?)** . Anything beyond lawful KPB Code & Enforcement powers needs to be resolved in Civil Court. The KPB Administration shouldn't become referee for conflicts ahead or after citizen civil controversies regarding Private Property Rights. .

The government should provide assistance (information) of Law, Jurisdiction & by what means to the KPB can Enforce Code! We feel this is the only equitable solution to this controversy now appearing currently before the Administration, Assembly & it's citizens.

As far as the requested "REMAND " on the civil cases , stay out of it entirely regardless of any demand of the Superior Court order(s). The only response should be "we did our job now do yours & we advise consideration of applying the Doctrine of ESTOPPEL.

It appears to us the time to defend the permits the KPB has issued has maybe long past! You failed to honestly do any defense for the Permit Holders. Why is that ? Being the party who issued the permit(s), you should defend it/them!

No Government should be the catalyst for controversy! Please consider our views.
 Ed & Kathleen Martin.

KEE Construction, LLC

January 6, 2022

Mr. Ed Martin III
President
Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association
via email: Kpac Association [kpacassociation@yahoo.com]

Re: Comments on KPB proposed material site ordinance amendments

Dear Mr. Martin:

You have requested that I review the recently proposed Kenai Peninsula Borough material site ordinance amendments introduced December 7, 2021, by the Mayor along with your suggested revisions to the amendments and provide comments. You and I have also discussed the process leading up to these proposed amendments. My comments are provided pro bono as a courtesy to your organization, as well as to the Kenai Peninsula Borough and all residents and businesses interested in this topic.

I do not have any current clients or projects in the Borough that I would consider a conflict of interest, however I do have more than 39 years of experience performing hydrogeologic work in Alaska with some of it on the Kenai Peninsula, as well as relevant experience being involved in the regulation and management of complex resource development issues from both government and private sector perspectives.

My comments are grouped into two areas: 1) the process of developing these amendments; and 2) technical considerations regarding gravel pits and groundwater resources.

Process

The draft ordinance amendments state that:

the assembly established a material site work group by adoption of resolution 2018-004 (Substitute) to engage in a collaborative discussion involving the public and industry to make recommendations regarding the material site code;

From our discussion, it is obvious that the material site work group did not operate on a level playing field, but rather produced its findings through majority vote. In my opinion, this is a fatal flaw of the process that resulted in the current proposals.

As background, I have been involved in two work groups regarding very complex and controversial topics that were highly successful as a result of operating on a level playing field. By this I mean that all decisions, large and small, were made by consensus, not majority rule.

In the 1980s, there was considerable concern over potential and actual groundwater and water well contamination issues on the Kenai Peninsula related to the oil and gas industry. The result was that I, as an employee of the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, co-

5701 PENNY CIRCLE, ANCHORAGE, AK, 99516

jamunter@arctic.net

PHONE (907) 345-0165; FAX (907) 348-8592

chaired the Kenai Peninsula Groundwater Task Force. This task force obtained considerable funding from the oil and gas industry that was operating on the peninsula at the time to conduct groundwater studies to better understand groundwater resources and disposal sites such as the Sterling Special Waste Management Site. The condition placed on the task force by industry representatives in order to participate and provide funding was that of a "level playing field". While sometimes it took quite a bit of time to achieve consensus, the results were durable and not very controversial.

More recently, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation initiated a statewide effort to regulate the drilling of single-family domestic wells. A Stakeholders Working Group (SWG) was convened to explore the issues, and again, all work was conducted by consensus. The group was hugely successful in developing a set of Best Management Practices for drilling private single-family wells, in developing another document for properly decommissioning wells and in creating a new website with numerous resources for well owners:
<https://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/private-wells/>.

I bring these examples to your attention because, in reviewing the proposed amendments and your comments, it is apparent that these proposed amendments are complex and controversial, often interrelate to one another, and would benefit greatly from more work by a working group operating collaboratively by consensus prior to being considered for adoption.

It is worth noting that in our society ever-tightening environmental regulations are typically a one-way street. The long-term harm from over-regulating resource extraction is increasing costs and increasing scarcity of the resource on the open market. Sand and gravel resources are fundamentally important to the orderly economic development of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, are not highly transportable from other locations, and are dependent on time-limited extraction activities at most sites as a result of resource depletion. In south-central Alaska, there are many examples of reclaimed former gravel pits (some with ponds) that are important assets for long-term community development and wildlife.

A working group operating by consensus should be afforded whatever time it takes to achieve results. They should self-organize, with Chairs or Co-Chairs selected on the basis of impartial administration of the group. A potentially long timeframe should be considered for this important work because the KPB currently has a functional ordinance governing gravel resource extraction to serve in the interim. While many would likely consider the existing ordinances imperfect, it seems that it is far more important to get revisions right, rather than to get them fast.

In a nutshell, the existing proposed amendments should be scrapped and the whole process should start over with a level playing field amongst all stakeholders who agree to work in a collaborative and productive atmosphere towards improvements to the existing ordinances.

Technical considerations

There are many legitimate issues associated with gravel pits such as noise, dust, traffic, visual impacts, etc. which I will not address. One of the key concerns that commonly arises with gravel pits is impacts to groundwater or surface water resources. This is important, because while land

and gravel resources are typically privately owned, water resources in Alaska are reserved to the people for common use and responsibility for their management is delegated to agencies. Also, water has the uncanny habit of moving from place to place. So what happens to water at a gravel pit does not stay at the gravel pit.

The existing ordinance allows excavation into the water table under certain conditions. Proposed revisions by Kpac suggest loosening those restrictions and allowing more general mining of sand and gravel to a depth of up to 15 feet below the water table.

There is not a clear-cut answer to how mining of aggregate resources below the water table should be regulated. As described above, this should be subjected to deliberation by a stakeholder working group operating under consensus rules. Below, however are some considerations.

First, mining resources below the water table is not inherently "bad" or "not permissible" by agencies. The recently completed and approved Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Donlin gold mine in southwest Alaska, for example, proposes digging an open pit about two miles long, one mile wide and more than 1/4 mile deep that would fill almost to the brim after mining to form a pit lake. With mining below the water table, however, precautions are warranted to protect nearby users of groundwater and potentially-affected surface water resources, wetlands and wildlife.

Throughout south-central Alaska, and notably in the Anchor Point area, numerous old gravel pits are now flooded to form small lakes or ponds. Some of these features provide wildlife habitat and potential visual and recreational enhancement for neighboring homes and businesses.

During gravel pit operations, one of the largest concerns about groundwater contamination comes from accidental fuel spills. All gravel pits should have rigorous and robust measures in place to prevent such spills and some degree of capacity to clean up spills if they occur.

The current ordinance calls for a two-foot vertical separation between the bottom of a pit and the seasonal high water table under most conditions. The rationale for this separation is not clear. In the event of a sizeable fuel spill, such a buffer would not be very useful in preventing fuel from reaching the water table. In a gravel pit, fuel would tend to infiltrate vertically downward from the spill point and "pancake" out on the surface of the water table two feet or more below the ground. The pore-space storage that would capture spilled fuel before reaching the water table could be as low as about 10 gallons. Once a spill encountered the water table, dissolved fuel components would begin to migrate in a downgradient direction along with the groundwater. To be most effective, cleanup should be rapid and may entail excavating a large quantity of contaminated sand and gravel. In contrast, if a fuel spill reached a gravel pit pond, the resulting sheen and/or floating product would likely be immediately obvious. Sorbents and/or booms stored on-site could be rapidly deployed to contain and mop up the bulk of the contamination.

Some perspective on regulatory requirements for two- or four-foot separation to the water table may be useful. It is a common regulatory requirement that the distance between the bottom of a septic system leachfield and the top of the seasonal high water table must be at least four feet.

The reason for this requirement is that wastewater percolating downward from leachfields needs to receive aerobic (i.e. oxygenated) subsurface treatment in the unsaturated zone between the bottom of the leachfield and the low-oxygen saturated sediments below the water table in order to treat and removed certain compounds and microorganisms from the wastewater. Such logic does not apply to gravel pits where no wastewater treatment occurs.

Part of Kpac's proposed revision to ordinances is that, in order to make wider and taller surrounding berms (10 ft high rather than 6 feet high) and simultaneously preserve the economic viability of extracting aggregate resources, excavation below the water table should be considered along with appropriate protective measures.

A consequence of extracting sand and gravel below the water table is that the total footprint of gravel pits in any given area may be reduced. This could occur because if there is a fixed market demand for aggregate the aggregate has to come from somewhere. If pits were able to extract an additional 17 vertical feet (two feet above and 15 feet below the water table) of aggregate resources from part of their operation, then it follows that fewer net acres of land surface would need to be disturbed to meet the market demand.

One useful protective measure for water table excavation would be the prohibited distance to surrounding water wells or even potential water well locations on nearby undeveloped property. A gravel pit should not "shadow" a potential well location on a nearby property such that the property is undevelopable using a well and a septic system. A large public water-supply well, for example, must be sited more than 200 feet from certain potential sources of contamination, and that distance should be considered as suitably applicable for private well distances from gravel pit ponds, as well.

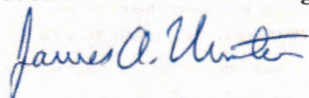
Another potential contaminant source from excavating below the water table is fine silt or clay that could become entrained in groundwater and travel some distance towards a well. Again, a protective distance to surrounding wells, especially if groundwater flow directions can be determined, would likely be the most practical way of reducing risk from entrained silt or clay in groundwater.

The concept of requiring the bottom of an excavation to be 15 feet above nearby private well intake openings is only marginally protective. This is because, if a contaminant plume should develop in groundwater, lateral and vertical dispersion (i.e. spreading) of the plume could readily exceed this amount. Also, the construction details of nearby wells are not always known.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 907-345-0165 or 907-727-6310 (cell).

Sincerely,

J. A. Munter Consulting, Inc.



James A. Munter, CPG

Certified Ground Water Professional No. 119481

Alaska Licensed Professional Geologist No. 568

Comments on KPB materials site revisions

Page 4 of 4

January 6, 2022

Turner, Michele

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: DEC Drinking Water regulations related to gravel extraction
Attachments: image001.png

From: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2022 2:08 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: DEC Drinking Water regulations related to gravel extraction

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Hi Johni,
Please forward to the assembly.
Ed Martin III
President
KPACA
252-2554

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Palmer, Charley (DEC) <charley.palmer@alaska.gov>
To: kpacassociation@yahoo.com <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Cc: Rypkema, James (DEC) <james.rypkema@alaska.gov>; Miller, Christopher C (DEC) <chris.miller@alaska.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2022, 10:06:57 AM GMT-9
Subject: DEC Drinking Water regulations related to gravel extraction

Hi Ed Martin,

As mentioned before, we have little authority with respect to land use activities near a public water system in our current regulations, 18 AAC 80. For that reason, we did work with the Division of Water to update a Best Management Practices document found at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/gravel/>, to include consideration of nearby public water systems. I've cc'd Jim Rypkema in case he has anything to add regarding the BMP document. I've also cc'd my supervisor, Chris Miller, just so he's aware of our communication.

As requested, below are relevant regulations that could apply:

18 AAC 80.015. Well protection, source water protection, and well decommissioning.

(a) A person may not

(1) cause pollution or contamination to enter a public water system; or

(2) create or maintain a condition that has a significant potential to cause or allow the pollution or contamination of a public water system.

(d) A person who owns or is responsible for a well, hole, or excavation into a water supply source or potential water supply source for a public water system shall use appropriate methods as follows to protect the water supply source as required under (a) of this section:

(1) if the well, hole, or excavation is either active or temporarily inactive, the person shall maintain the well, hole, or excavation using appropriate methods, including methods set out in (b) of this section;

(2) if the well, hole, or excavation is permanently inactive or abandoned, the person shall protect, seal, or fill the well, hole, or excavation using appropriate methods approved by the department as set out in (e) of this section;

(3) in this subsection “wells, holes, or excavations” include

(A) a well that may or may not be used for potable water;

(B) a hole drilled, augured, or jetted for the purpose of subsurface exploration or sampling;

(C) a cathodic protection well; or

(D) another form of excavation that might contaminate a public water supply source.

18 AAC 80.020. Minimum separation distances.

(a) A person may not construct, install, maintain, or operate a public water system unless the minimum separation distances in Table A, in this subsection, are maintained between a potential source of contamination and a drinking water source for the public water system.

TABLE A.
Minimum Separation Distances^a Between Drinking
Water Sources and Potential Sources of Contamination
(Measured horizontally in feet)

Type of Drinking Water System	
Potential Sources of Contamination	Community Water Systems, Non-transient Non-Community Water Systems, and Transient Non-Community Water Systems
Wastewater treatment works, ^b wastewater disposal system, ^b pit privy, ^b sewer manhole, lift station, cleanout	200
Community sewer line, holding tank, ^b other potential sources of contamination ^c	200
Private sewer line, petroleum lines and storage tanks, ^d drinking water treatment waste ^e	100

Notes to Table A:

^a These minimum distances will be expanded, or additional monitoring will be required under 18 AAC 80.020(b) and (e)(2).

^b Distance to a drinking water source is measured from the nearest edge of the drinking water source to the nearest edge of the potential source of contamination.

^c Other potential sources of contamination include [but are not limited to] sanitary landfills, domestic animal and agricultural waste, and industrial discharge lines.

^d The minimum separation distances for petroleum storage tanks do not apply to tanks that contain propane, or to above-ground storage tanks or drums that, in the aggregate, have a storage capacity of less than 500 gallons of petroleum products, and that store only petroleum products necessary for the operation and maintenance of pumps, power generation systems, or heating systems associated with a potable water source.

^e Drinking water treatment wastes include the backwash water from filters and water softeners, and the reject water from reverse osmosis units.

(b) The department will require a greater separation distance than that required by Table A in (a) of this section if the department determines that additional distance is necessary to protect surface water, groundwater, or a drinking water source. The department will make this decision after considering soil classifications, groundwater conditions, surface topography, geology, past experience, or other factors relevant to protection of surface water, groundwater, or drinking water.

Regards,



Charley Palmer

Hydrologist 3

FAA Certified sUAS (drone) Pilot

DEC-EH | Drinking Water Program

Drinking Water Source Protection

PHONE 907-269-0292

charley.palmer@alaska.gov

555 CORDOVA STREET

ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Turner, Michele

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: Gravel pits with waterbodies

From: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2022 2:11 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: Gravel pits with waterbodies

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Hi Johni,
Please forward to the assembly as comment on 2021-41
Ed Martin III
President
KPACA
252-2554

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Peterson, Ryan E (DEC) <ryan.peterson@alaska.gov>
To: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Cc: Wilfong, David L (DEC) <david.wilfong@alaska.gov>; Bear, Tonya (DEC) <tonya.bear@alaska.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022, 01:34:23 PM GMT-9
Subject: RE: Gravel pits with waterbodies

Good Afternoon Ed,

Thank you so much for the inquiry. In regards to your question of what applicable regulations of the wastewater disposal regulations 18 AAC 72 could apply during the development of a materials site resulting in the creation of surface water and/or steep slopes, the sections that come to mind are:

18 AAC 72.020(b) which goes over separation distances from a wastewater disposal system to surface water sources; and

18 AAC 72.035(9) which goes over separation distances from a conventional onsite system to a ground surface slope greater than 25 percent with a drop in the surface height greater than 10 feet.

These will cover most private residential systems. If the nearby property or development is a commercial facility, additional restrictions based on site specific considerations may apply.

Please let me know or the Soldotna wastewater review engineer Dave Wilfong, 262-3405, david.wilfong@alaska.gov, know if you have any additional questions. Thank you!

Ryan Peterson
Dept of Environmental Conservation / Division of Water
Engineering Support and Plan Review Section
43335 Kalifornsky Beach Road, STE 11 Soldotna AK 99669
ryan.peterson@alaska.gov
Phone: 907-262-3402 Fax: 907-262-2294
septic.alaska.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>

Sent: Friday, January 7, 2022 7:24 AM
To: Peterson, Ryan E (DEC) <ryan.peterson@alaska.gov>
Subject: Gravel pits with waterbodies

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the State of Alaska mail system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Ryan. Per our conversation yesterday, could you write me back something referring to the DEC waste water divisions regulations regarding waterbodies and slopes that could occur in the development of a material site? Thanks, Ed.

Sent from my iPhone

02021-41

Turner, Michele

Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: [External Email]Info on gravel pit habitat
Attachments: Gravel Pit Ponds as Habitat Enhancement for Juvenile Coho Salmon pnw_gtr212.pdf;
Guidelines for Gravel-Pit Wetland Creation 0653-Prange.pdf; Nancy St Article.pdf; Nancy
St As-Built-lowres (002).pdf

From: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2022 2:03 PM
To: G_Notify_AssemblyClerk <G_Notify_AssemblyClerk@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Fw: [External Email]Info on gravel pit habitat

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Hi Johni,

Could you send this to the assembly for comment on 2021-41? It is from the forest service about some amazing uses they have done with old gravel pits that have been excavated into the water table. Reclamation benefits and options.

Ed Martin III
President
KPACA
252-2554

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Cross, Adam -FS <adam.cross@usda.gov>
To: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022, 02:40:43 PM GMT-9
Subject: RE: [External Email]Info on gravel pit habitat

Good Afternoon Ed,

I wanted to share some of the literature my co-workers located. Some of it is a bit older but still relevant. Unfortunately, the FS has not published much if anything about the work of transitioning gravel ponds into salmon habitat or even recreational areas in Portage Valley. The area is a great "show me" example for folks who may be interested.

I hope the attached will be helpful.

Best Regards,
Adam

Adam Cross
KPZ Aquatics Program Manager
Forest Service
Chugach National Forest, Kenai Peninsula Zone
p: 907-288-7715
f: 907-288-5111
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33599 Ranger Station Spur
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From: Kpac Association <kpacassociation@yahoo.com>
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[External Email]

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Great conversation with you today! Any info you have on any pits converted to habitat would be appreciated. A simple letter explaining your success in that area would be excellent to start a discussion in the presentation I'm producing for the KPB. Thank you so much! Ed Martin. 252-2554.

Sent from my iPhone

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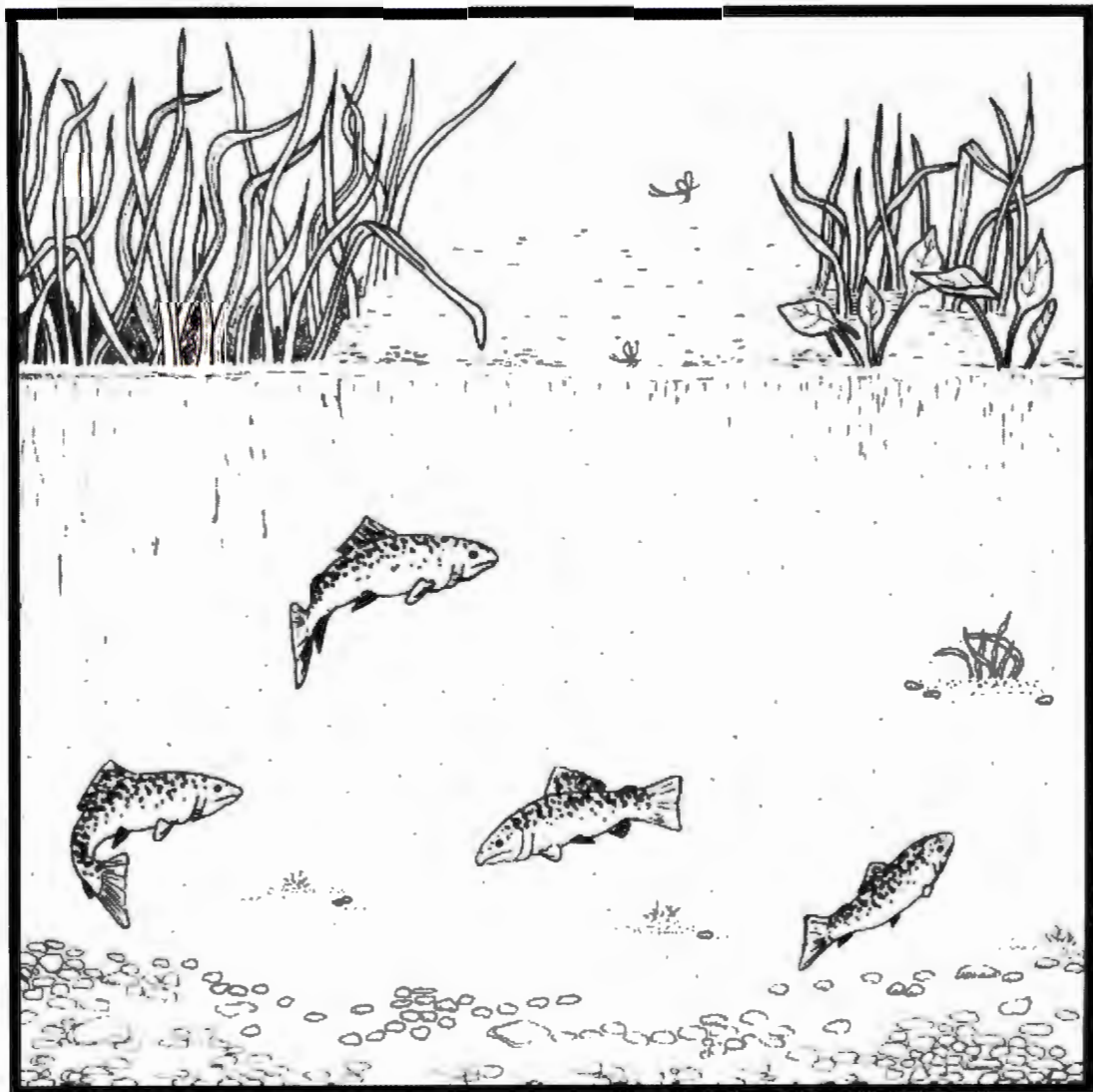
General Technical
Report

PNW-GTR-212



Gravel Pit Ponds as Habitat Enhancement for Juvenile Coho Salmon

Mason D. Bryant



Author

MASON D. BRYANT is a research fishery biologist, Forestry Science Laboratory, P.O. Box 20909, Juneau, Alaska 99802.

Abstract

Bryant, Mason D. 1988. Gravel pit ponds as habitat enhancement for juvenile coho salmon. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-212. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 10 p.

Gravel pits built during road construction in the early 1970's near Yakutat, Alaska, filled with water and were connected to nearby rivers to allow juvenile salmonids to enter. Seasonal changes in population size, length and weight, and length frequencies of the coho salmon population were evaluated over a 2-year period. Numbers of coho salmon fluctuated, but two of the ponds supported high populations, more than 2,000 fish, throughout the study. These ponds appeared to support coho salmon throughout the winter. The range of physical measurements of the ponds did not seem to account for differences in numbers of salmon, but low concentrations of dissolved oxygen were detected in all ponds near the bottom. Aquatic vegetation, water exchange rate, and access may have affected the number of coho salmon in the less-productive ponds.

Keywords: Fish habitat, salmonids, stream habitat management, southeast Alaska, Alaska (southeast).

Contents

1	Introduction
1	Methods
2	Results
8	Discussion
10	Literature Cited

Introduction

Road construction and forest development are commonly associated with detrimental effects on salmonid habitat; with proper planning, however, such effects can be avoided. In this paper, I discuss a method to improve salmonid production in conjunction with road construction.

Juvenile coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kitsuch*) are aggressive, invasive, and mobile (Allee 1974, Chapman 1962, Skeesick 1970). Sheridan¹ suggested that the gravel pits, created during road construction on the glacial outwash of the Yakutat forelands (Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1984), would be exploited by juvenile coho salmon if the ponds were connected to river systems containing coho salmon. Several gravel pits that had filled with water were connected by artificial channels to nearby rivers during the 1970's. Coho salmon fry were observed in the ponds, but no systematic effort was undertaken to estimate the number of fish in the ponds or to evaluate their effectiveness as rearing habitat.

The purpose of this study was to determine if these ponds were suitable rearing habitat for juvenile coho salmon. Numbers of juvenile coho in four ponds were estimated over several seasons. Size and ages were determined. Selected chemical and physical measurements were taken on the ponds to identify factors that could account for differences in salmon populations.

Although ponds are not generally associated with coho salmon habitat, beaver ponds and riverine ponds have been identified as productive coho habitat in Alaska and in Washington in recent years² (Bryant 1984, Peterson 1982). Russell and Schramek (1984) found about 2,500 coho salmon fry and 500 fingerlings in a gravel pit associated with a beaver pond during the summer of 1977. They did not follow the populations through the winter, however. Both Peterson (1982) and Russell and Schramek (1984) reported seasonal migrations to and from the ponds. Although most of these studies were on natural ponds, their results indicate that ponds created by gravel borrow pits can support juvenile coho salmon; such ponds may be an inexpensive method to increase coho salmon production.

Methods

Four ponds-Nine-Mile, Green, Twenty-Two-Mile, and Beanbelly-were sampled monthly from July through October 1983 and during spring or early summer and autumn in 1984 and 1985. Minnow traps (mesh size = 6.3 mm) were baited with salmon eggs and distributed along the edge of the ponds, usually within a few meters of the bank, 1 to 2 m deep. A few were placed in the middle of the ponds. Between 26 and 30 traps were sufficient to sample each of the ponds. In 1984, Twenty-Two-Mile Pond was not sampled because of low coho salmon populations. Green Pond was not sampled in 1985 for the same reason. Traps were allowed to fish for 1 hour, long enough to capture a sufficient sample. Longer periods occasionally resulted in high mortalities. Mortalities incurred during handling were identified and removed from the experiment.

All fish were identified and measured (total length). Scales and weights were taken from a subsample of the salmonid population. Salmonids were marked by punching a hole in the caudal fin. In the fall of 1984, salmonids were marked by freeze branding (Bryant and Walkotten 1980).

¹ Sheridan, W.L. 1970. Coho salmon habitat improvement-on glacial outwash plains. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10. Unpublished.

² Sanders, G.H. Movement and territoriality in juvenile coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in a southeast Alaska pond. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau, AK. Unpublished report.

Population size was estimated either with the Schnabel multiple mark and recapture method or the Bailey modification of the Peterson estimate (Ricker 1975). The Schnabel method was used in all the 1983 samples. The method varied in later samples because of limited sampling time. The multiple mark and recapture experiments were conducted over a period of 5 days or less. Emigration and immigration were negligible during the summer. During of the summer sampling periods, water levels were low and streams into and out of the ponds were either not running or had small flows. Increased rainfall in the autumn resulted in higher flows, but mark and recapture samples were done over a period of 2 or 3 days to minimize the effect of fish moving into or out of the ponds.

All four ponds were surveyed to determine surface area. Depth profiles were not made, but maximum depths were determined during secchi disk and oxygen measurements. Temperature and oxygen were measured with a YSI³ oxygen meter in 1983 and 1984. Oxygen measurements in June 1985 were made with the Alsterburg modification of the Winkler method (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1974).

Results

The number of coho salmon in Nine-Mile and Beanbelly Ponds increased from July to October in 1983. Each pond supported more than 3,500 coho salmon in the fall of 1983 (fig. 1). Green and Twenty-Two-Mile Ponds were not sampled after October 1983 because few fish were captured. The number of coho salmon in Green Pond declined from an estimated 2,700 in August to a point where no estimate was possible in October (fig. 1). The number of coho salmon in Twenty-Two-Mile Pond was consistently low.

³ Use of trade names is for the information and convenience of the reader. Such use does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of any product or service to the exclusion of others that may be suitable.

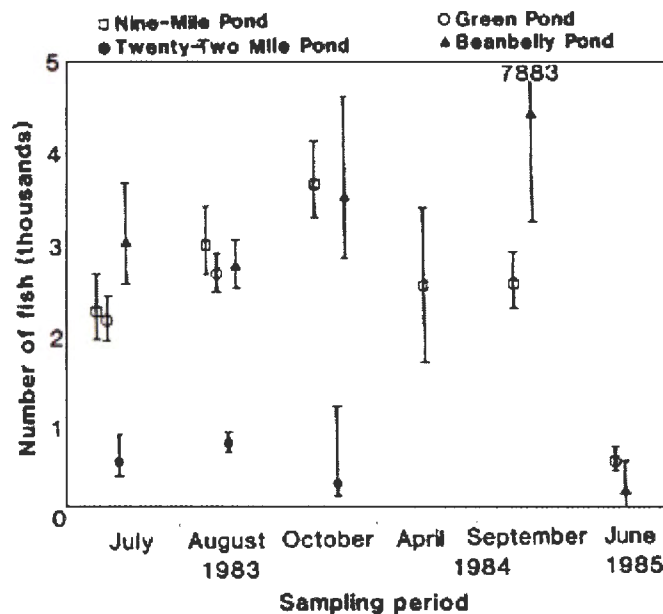


Figure 1—Population estimates of coho salmon captured in Nine-Mile, Green, Twenty-Two-Mile, and Beanbelly Ponds from 1983 to 1985.

Population estimates in Nine-Mile and Beanbelly Ponds were made October 1983, April 1984, September 1984, and June 1985 to assess overwinter use of the ponds. Beanbelly Pond was not sampled in April, 1984 because snow on the road made it inaccessible. In Nine-Mile Pond, the number of juvenile coho salmon decreased from 3,666 to 2,547 between October 1983 and April 1984. Fin punches applied in October were observed in the April sample; therefore, coho salmon overwintered in the pond, but emigration and immigration likely occurred between the sample periods. Because of heavy snow, the ponds were not sampled until the 1st week in June 1985. The low populations in both ponds in June may be attributed to smolt migration. Comparison of length frequencies in September 1984 and June 1985 in Beanbelly Pond corroborate this migration (fig. 2). In September 1984, the median length of coho salmon in Beanbelly Pond was 88 mm (total length), and more than 10 percent of the total catch was longer than 100 mm; in June 1985, the median length was 82 mm, and less than 2 percent of the total catch was longer than 100 mm.

A few coho salmon marked with freeze brands in September 1984 were recovered from both ponds in June 1985, but they numbered less than 1 percent of the total catch; therefore, overwinter survival cannot be estimated. Recovery of marked fish in June 1985 and the persistence in the ponds of coho salmon that were at least 1 year old in the spring and early summer of 1984 and 1985 indicate that the ponds are used over the winter.

Recruitment to the ponds appears to be the result of upstream migration of juvenile coho, except in Beanbelly Pond which is fed by a stream with spawnable habitat. Recruitment of fry into the ponds appears to begin in June. During May 1984, fewer than 5 percent of the coho salmon caught in Nine-Mile Pond were smaller than 62 mm (total length); by September, more than 16 percent were smaller than 62 mm (fig. 3). Between July and September, the percentage of smaller coho salmon increased slightly in Nine-Mile Pond, indicating that fry moved into the pond. In Beanbelly Pond, the percentage of smaller coho salmon decreased slightly from July to September in 1983, suggesting that smaller fish did not move into the pond and that the difference in size was the result of growth.

Significant differences occurred among the length-weight regressions computed for the coho salmon captured in the four ponds in July and August 1983 (table 1). Throughout the analysis, Nine-Mile Pond shows a consistently higher slope than the other ponds, indicating more robust fish and better growth. In September 1983, large differences appear in the slope of the regression for Twenty-Two-Mile Pond (2.2) compared to those of Nine-Mile and Beanbelly Ponds (2.8 and 2.7). The lack of significance in September 1983 may result from the smaller sample size in Twenty-Two-Mile Pond compared to that in the other two ponds.

Although depths of each pond varied, each had a relatively uniform profile tapering from a deep end to a shallow end with steep sides. The least productive pond, Twenty-Two-Mile, was also the shallowest. Green Pond and Nine-Mile Pond were similar in depth and shape (table 2); both are connected to the Situk River. Beanbelly, the largest and deepest of the four ponds, has an irregular shape and is more like a natural pond. It is fed by a perennial stream.

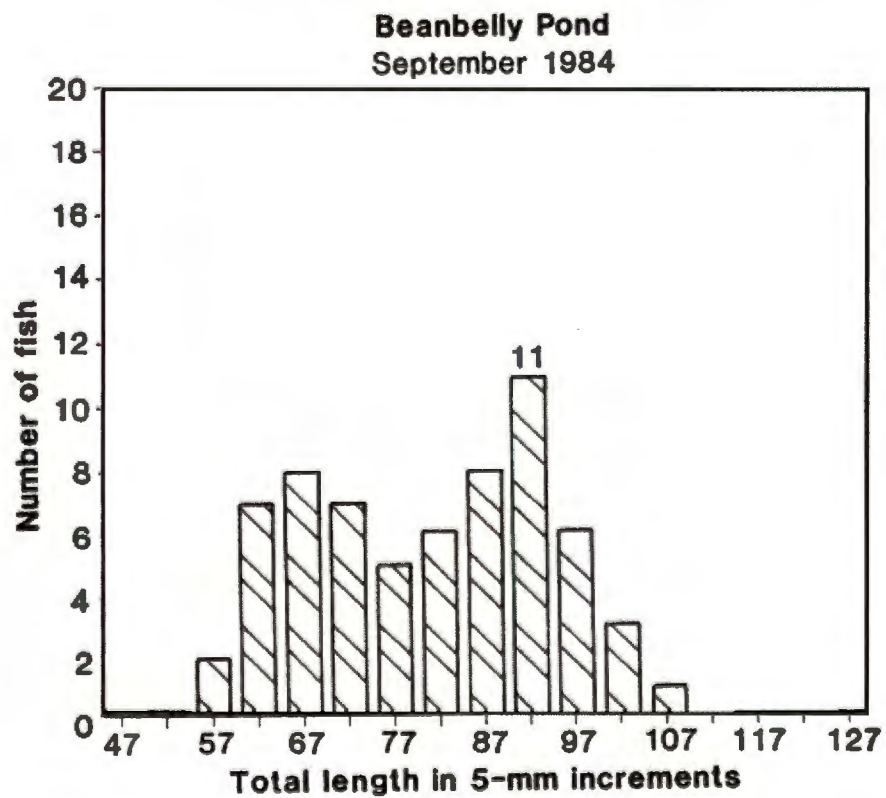
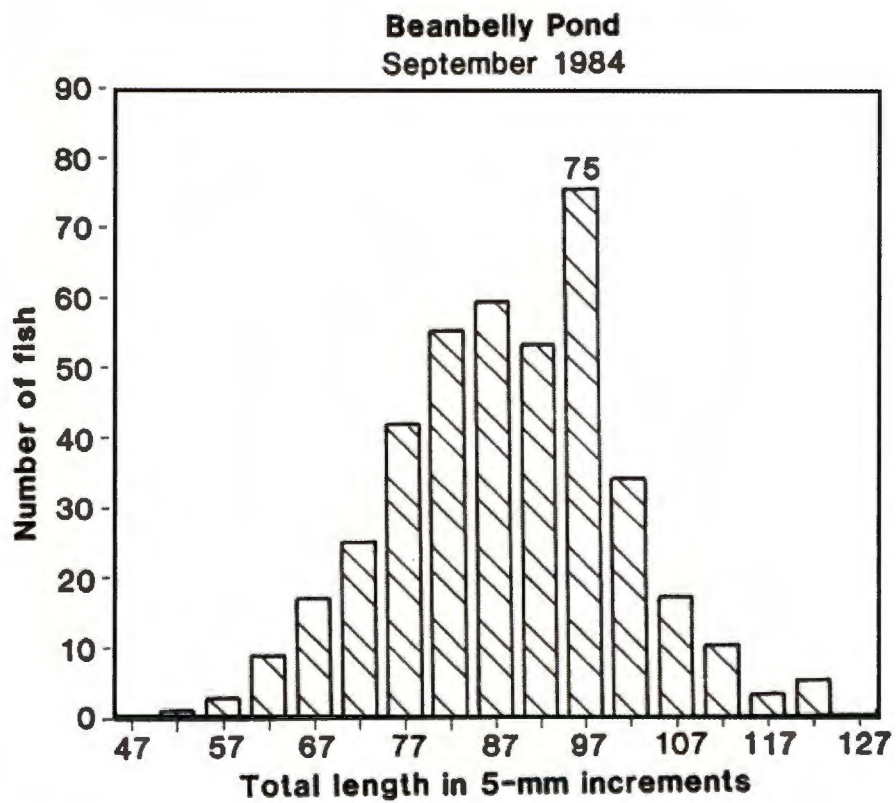


Figure 2—Length frequency distribution of coho salmon captured in Beanbelly Pond in September 1984 and June 1985.

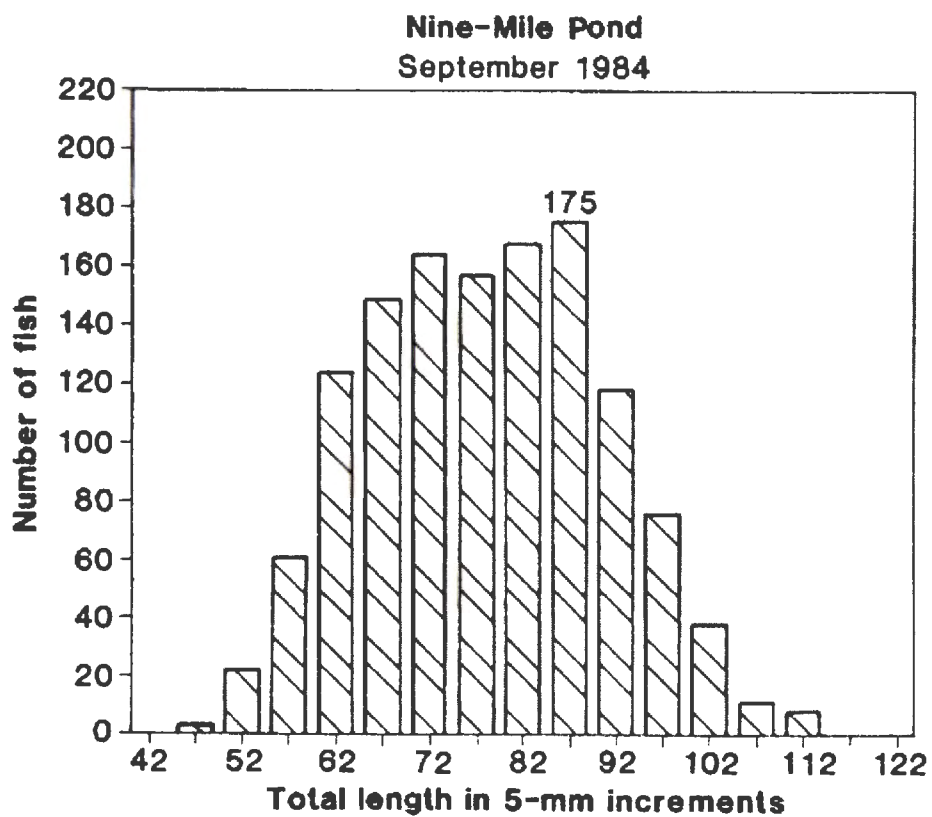
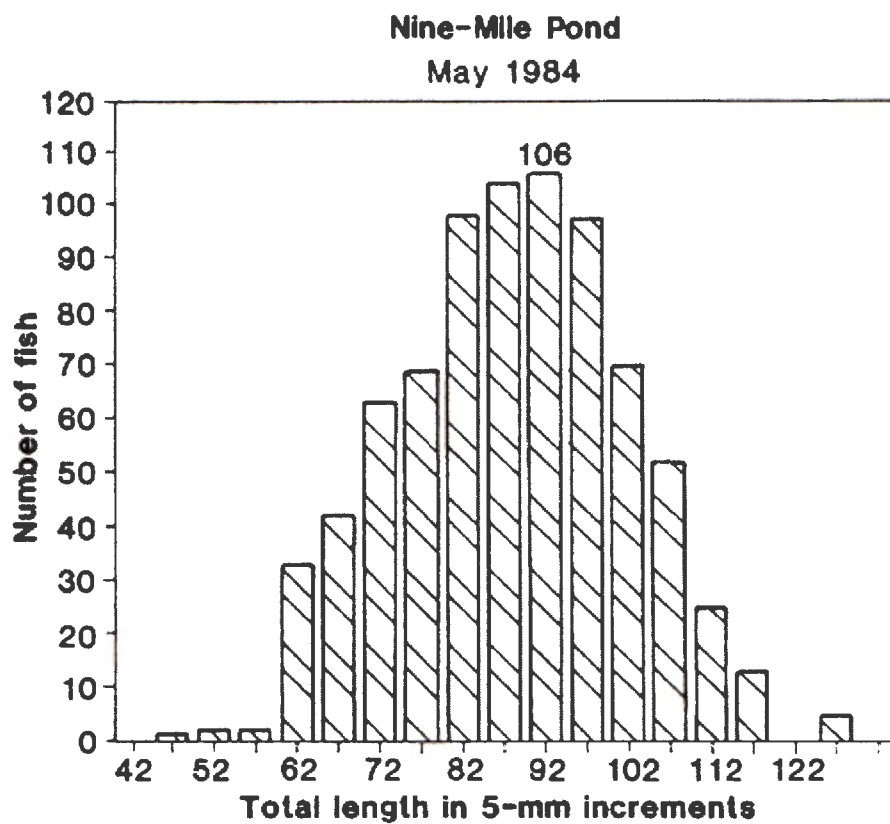


Figure 3—Length frequency distribution of coho salmon captured in Nine-Mile Pond in May and September 1984.

Table 1-Differences among ponds in length-weight regressions

Date and pond	Intercept	Slope	Significance	
	a	b	Level	Slope
July 1983:				
Nine-Mile	-5.3683	3.157		
Green	-4.0452	2.482	≤ .05	≥ .05
Twenty-Two-Mile	-4.1865	2.5663		
Beanbelly	-3.9622	2.4281		
August 1983:				
Nine-Mile	-5.1244	3.0233		
Green	-4.153	2.5325	≤ .05	≥ .05
Twenty-Two-mile	-4.844	2.867		
Beanbelly	-5.1789	3.0326		
Sept. 1983				
Nine-Mile	-4.783	2.8378		
Green	—	—		
Twenty-Two-Mile	-3.6585	2.2101	≤ .05	≥ .20 (NS)
Beanbelly	-4.5538	2.7266		
April 1984				
Nine-Mile	-5.1337	2.9813		
Green	-4.6439	2.7453	≤ .05	≥ .05
Twenty-Two-Mile	—	—		
Beanbelly	—	—		

— = no data: NS = not significant

Table 2—Yakutat gravel pit ponds morphology

	Area	Volume ^a	Maximum depth	Average depth ^b
	<u>Square meters</u>	<u>Cubic meters</u>	<u>-----Meters-----</u>	
Green	7,644	9,500	2.5	1.25
Nine-Mile	10,010	12,513	2.5	1.25
Twenty-Two-Mile	27,972	27,513	2.0	1.0
Beanbelly	34,954	61,170	3.5	1.75

^a Volume = area times average depth.

^b Average depth = maximum depth divided by 2

Temperature and oxygen were slightly stratified in all ponds during the summer and winter. The ponds were isothermal in the spring and fall (fig. 4). Oxygen supply depends partly on the water-exchange rate in each of the ponds during periodic thaws throughout the winter. Oxygen levels near the bottom of the ponds were lowest during December but were above 5 p/m at the surface in all four ponds. The dissolved oxygen supply may have become critically low later in the winter after a thick layer of ice formed.

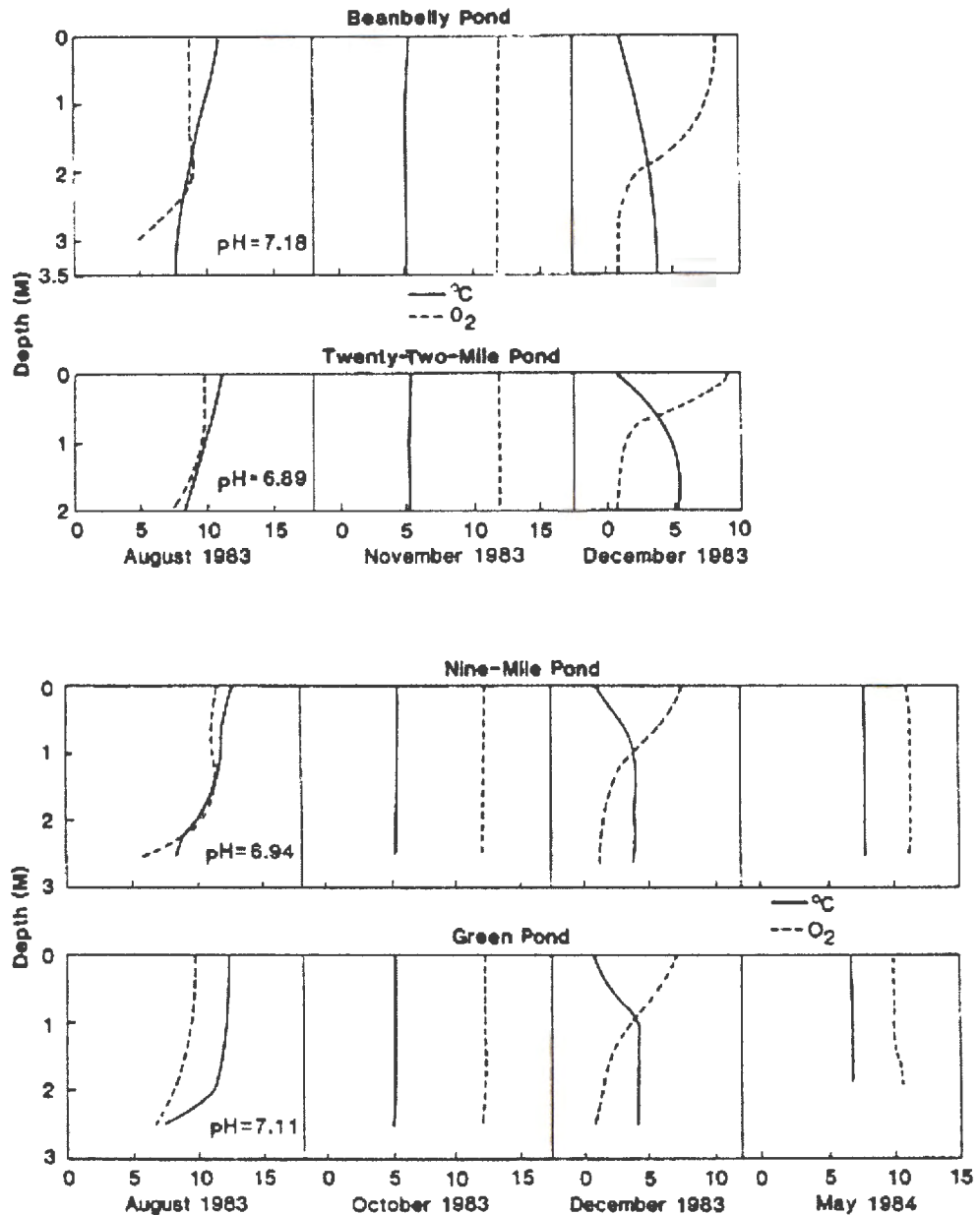


Figure 4—Seasonal temperature and oxygen profiles for Green, Nine-Mile, Twenty- Two-Mile, and Beanbelly Ponds.

Discussion

All four ponds were used to a greater or lesser extent by juvenile coho salmon during the study. Even over the short period of this study, populations fluctuated from year to year. In Green Pond, the salmonid population virtually disappeared after the fall of 1983. The population at Twenty-Two-Mile Pond was consistently low. Beanbelly and Nine-Mile Ponds consistently supported the highest populations of coho salmon.

None of the morphological or chemical features measured during the study appear to account for the differences and changes in the coho salmon population in the ponds. A more likely explanation may be the connection between the ponds and the river. Both Nine-Mile Pond and Beanbelly Pond had well-defined channels between the ponds and the river. The outlet to Twenty-Two-Mile Pond was poorly defined. Neither Twenty-Two-Mile Pond nor Green Pond had a defined inlet channel. Although ground water is an important source of water for the ponds, flow of surface water into and out of the ponds may be an important factor determining the water quality of the ponds as habitat for juvenile coho salmon.

Because all juvenile coho salmon immigrated into the ponds, the channel between the river and the ponds is critical to their use by coho salmon. All ponds were apparently accessible at high-flow periods (spring and fall) to juvenile coho salmon in the adjacent rivers, but the less well-defined channels connecting Twenty-Two-Mile Pond and Green Pond may have contributed to the low populations in these ponds. A poorly defined channel has lower velocity and is less likely to be found by the fish. Once found, it may not offer a clear path to the pond.

The coho salmon in the less productive ponds appeared to be less robust than those in the other two ponds. Where significant differences among length-weight regressions occurred, the lower values were associated with the ponds that had fewer coho salmon; therefore, factors other than access may be affecting productivity in the ponds. Among possible factors that were observed but not evaluated in this study are food and competition. Food may be a limiting factor and the differences in length-weight ratios may reflect fewer aquatic organisms available for food in these ponds. Large populations of threespine sticklebacks (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) were observed in all the ponds. Beanbelly, Nine-Mile, and Twenty-Two-Mile Ponds had a dense cover of aquatic plants, and the bottom of Green Pond was covered with a dense mat of algae. The dense cover of aquatic vegetation would contribute to a large stickleback population by providing excellent habitat for reproduction and cover for newly hatched sticklebacks. The effect of competition for space and food between sticklebacks and coho salmon was not studied. Aquatic plants and algal growth would also contribute to low concentrations of benthic dissolved oxygen during fall and winter as the vegetation died and began to decompose. In addition, sticklebacks may be able to tolerate lower dissolved oxygen concentration than coho salmon.

Timber along the bank was apparently not a factor in any of the ponds. Twenty-Two-Mile Pond was the only one with large trees along the bank. These trees did not appear to influence the pond. Willow (*Salix* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.) were the dominant vegetation along the banks of the other ponds. Based on observations of numbers of coho salmon captured near vegetation in the water, coho salmon do not appear to prefer brush habitat associated with these ponds. Nevertheless, shrubs along the bank may provide cover and a source of terrestrial insects to coho salmon.

Although the results of this study show differences among the ponds, specific factors controlling numbers of coho salmon in the ponds were not identified. The range of morphological and chemical differences measured in the ponds did not appear to affect numbers of coho salmon. The ponds apparently provide habitat for juvenile coho salmon although low dissolved oxygen sometimes may increase mortality. Coho salmon apparently remain in the ponds through winter.

The design of artificial ponds for juvenile coho salmon habitat should include several important morphological features. Adequate water quality is necessary throughout the year, particularly during the winter. A perennial flow of surface water into the pond may satisfy this requirement. The second requirement is access. An effective method for providing both these features is to construct an upstream inlet from the stream to the pond and a downstream outlet from the pond to the stream. Other favorable features include an average depth greater than 2 meters and bank vegetation for shade and cover.

Additional study on the effects of competitive interaction between salmonids and other species such as sticklebacks, the role of aquatic vegetation as cover and its effect on water quality, and the effects of pond morphology and water exchange rates could improve the design of artificial ponds. As projects are effectively evaluated, design criteria will be improved to increase the effectiveness of similar ponds. Ponds have not been extensively used as an enhancement tool for increasing coho salmon production, but they offer a promising and often low-cost enhancement method.

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Bryant, Mason D. 1988. Gravel pit ponds as habitat enhancement for juvenile coho salmon. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-212. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 10 p.

Gravel pits built during road construction in the early 1970's near Yakutat, Alaska, filled with water and were connected to nearby rivers to allow juvenile salmonids to enter. Seasonal changes in population size, length and weight, and length frequencies of the coho salmon population were evaluated over a 2-year period. Numbers of coho salmon fluctuated, but two of the ponds supported high populations, more than 2,000 fish, throughout the study. These ponds appeared to support coho salmon throughout the winter. The range of physical measurements of the ponds did not seem to account for differences in numbers of salmon, but low concentrations of dissolved oxygen were detected in all ponds near the bottom. Aquatic vegetation, water exchange rate, and access may have affected the number of coho salmon in the less-productive ponds.

Keywords: Fish habitat, salmonids, stream habitat management, southeast Alaska, Alaska (southeast).

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Recycled Soils Enhance Wetland Habitat in Juneau, Alaska

by Michele Elfers

IN disturbed ecosystems needing reclamation, excess materials from development projects offer new opportunities for wildlife habitat enhancement. The Nancy Street Wetland Enhancement Project pioneered a creative strategy to partner the development needs of a fill disposal site with desirable conservation goals. The project utilized clean native soils generated by a high school construction project in the Mendenhall Valley of Juneau, Alaska, to reclaim a 1950s era gravel pit into a functional wetland. Clean fill material was deposited and shaped to create mixed wetland topography, including a stream channel, deep and shallow water areas, and small islands. Plantings of emergent wetland, riparian, and upland vegetation improved habitat for fish and wildlife and water quality in what is part of a state designated impaired waterbody.

Located along Duck Creek in the Mendenhall Valley, the enhancement of the Nancy Street gravel pit was identified as a priority project in the Duck Creek Watershed Management Plan (National Marine Fisheries Service, 1999). Intense residential development over the past forty years in the Mendenhall Valley has impacted Duck Creek significantly. The increase of nonpoint source pollution, channelization, and above-grade stream crossings has degraded water quality and habitat. In 2002, the Alaska Biological Monitoring and Water Quality Assessment Program Report rated Duck Creek the lowest for habitat variables of all

streams studied in Southeast Alaska (Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 2003). Poor habitat quality has reduced anadromous fish populations such as coho and chum salmon, and has impacted habitat for the large number of mallards and other waterfowl that use these wetlands as refuge from nearby popular hunting zones.

In the 1950s and 1960s, gravel extraction created three adjacent, open water pits on the East Fork of Duck Creek. The most downstream pit is located at Nancy Street. Groundwater flowing into the pit carries dissolved iron from soil strata, which reacts with atmospheric oxygen upon reaching the surface. The resulting formation of iron oxide precipitate (iron "floc") decreases the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water column, impacting aquatic inverte-

brates and fish. While not inherently toxic, iron floc also settles into the substrate, clogging gravel beds that might

The gravel pit at Nancy Street is located less than one mile from the high school construction site, and the enhancement project opportunity required a substantial amount of fill that had previously not been available.

otherwise provide good spawning habitat for fish.

The Engineering Department at the



Emergent wetlands are created along the perimeter of a deep water pool for juvenile coho salmon habitat.

City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) initiated the wetland enhancement project in 2005 when designs for a new high school indicated a large amount of excess soil would be generated during construction. Transport of the fill for disposal would have required a three mile drive to a privately owned waste site. The gravel pit at Nancy Street is located less than one mile

Using the Nancy Street pit as a fill disposal site, the CBJ Engineering Department charged the high school construction contractor a lower rate for fill disposal and used the revenue to recover a portion of the land purchase cost.

from the high school construction site, and the enhancement project opportunity required a substantial amount of fill that had previously not been available. CBJ



The construction of a new high school contributed 64,000 cubic yards of clean fill to the wetland enhancement of the former gravel pit.

began coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to use the clean native soil for wetland enhancement at the Nancy Street pit.

Consolidation of land ownership was the first step toward reclaiming the pit. CBJ owned most of the seven acre site, but a large parcel encompassing both open water wetland and upland areas was privately owned. The parcel was purchased for \$137,000. Using the Nancy Street pit as a fill disposal site, the CBJ Engineering Department charged the high

school construction contractor a lower rate for fill disposal and used the revenue to recover a portion of the land purchase cost. The cost to the CBJ of filling the Nancy Street site, including the land purchase, was \$319,000. The cost of the typical market alternative was \$572,000. By undertaking the wetland enhancement project partially funded by USFWS and NRCS cost share programs, the CBJ saved \$253,000 on the cost of the high school construction.

Site Planning:

To design and execute the fill disposal

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and wetland enhancement project, the CBJ contracted the engineering firms Toner-Nordling Associates for the initial fill design and R&M Engineering, Inc. for the design development of the filling process. Glacier State Contractors, Inc. executed the design. To maintain flow through Duck Creek, a stream channel at a minimum of four feet deep was designed to meander through the wetland. From the perimeter of the wetland, shallow platforms, or marsh "fingers", were filled to allow for the planting of emergent marsh vegetation for fish and wildlife foraging and protective habitat. During construction, the fingers provided functional benefit by allowing access for dump trucks to the center of the wetland for filling. At each end of the wetland, two deep water areas were left in place to provide overwintering habitat for juvenile coho. After nine months of filling in 2005, 64,000 cubic yards were placed to create the wetland, resulting in increased savings for the CBJ.

An earthen dam was constructed to control water levels at the project site and in the two upstream pits. This occurred



AmeriCorps workers, with a local youth agency, SAGA, transplanted over 5,000 native plants from nearby wetlands into the former gravel pit.

after the filling and revegetation phase to create more stable and drier conditions during construction and planting. A meandering outlet stream was excavated

to allow fish passage through the earthen dam. Both the dam and the outlet stream were constructed using an impermeable liner to prevent water loss. Layers of

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became an important component in gaining public approval and support of the project. Adjacent landowners initially viewed the enhancement project as disruptive, but through the process of filling, planting and trail construction, many neighbors and community members have expressed that the enhancement is an improvement to the neighborhood. It offers recreational opportunities for a neighborhood composed of streets and private property, and provides access to a successional landscape with a fantastic view of the Mendenhall Glacier.

To encourage neighborhood use of the site, CBJ and Trail Mix Inc, constructed a six foot wide gravel trail, and a deck was sited at the south end to capture a remarkable view across the wetland of the Mendenhall Glacier. The decking on the observation deck and boardwalk, railings, and benches were built with recycled plastic lumber. An island at the north end is accessed by a bridge and boardwalk and offers a bench and viewing point south. The 70' bridge is a steel gangway recycled from a CBJ Docks and Harbors improvement project.

Throughout the construction process, volunteers donated time, materials and money to the project. Neighbors began appearing during the summer construction to comment on how excited they were about the project. The CBJ Ports and Harbors Department donated the bridge and benches and the U.S. Coast Guard Engineering Division volunteered to construct the observation deck.

As a result of the success of this project, a similar process is planned for the Allison Pond upstream of the Nancy Street Wetland. The process will be improved based on the lessons learned and applied to the Allison Pond site needs. The strategy and process developed by the Engineering Department at the CBJ has saved the taxpayer's money by pioneering this alternative option to fill disposal. The support of resource agencies, local organizations, and citizen volunteers has enhanced habitat for fish and wildlife and reclaimed a valuable community resource. **LBW**

For more information contact Michele Elfers, City & Borough of Juneau, Alaska, (907)586-0931, e-mail: michele_elfers@ci.juneau.ak.us.

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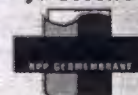
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Land and Water

January/February 2007 • 35



cobbles and gravel for spawning were placed on top of the stream channel liner to create riffles and shallow pools.

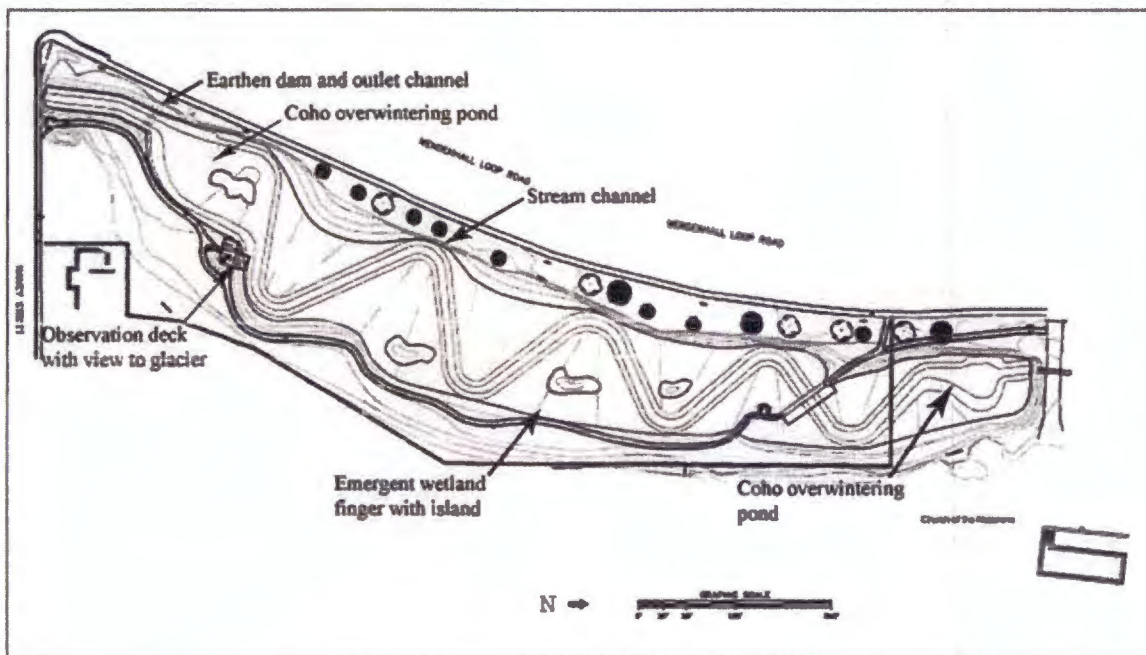
The site design and implementation plans of the filling process determined both habitat improvement and operational efficiency. By filling and completing

tritic zones based on the depth of water in which they grow. Although the Nancy Street Wetland is primarily ground water fed, precipitation and surface runoff influence the water level and will therefore affect the survival and composition of the site's wetland plant community.

Alaska and British Columbia. All planting work was done by hand using shovel bulb planters, and pulaskis.

Lessons Learned:

To improve the revegetation process for future projects, better planning for irrigation should be in place prior to transplanting. As mentioned earlier, the dam was constructed after the completion of the planting of the emergent vegetation. Revegetation occurred between the months of April and August when Juneau received thirty inches of rain. However, a two-week period of unusually warm, sunny weather desiccated the high marsh area. Watering was necessary, but difficult to accomplish on such a large site. Crews used buckets and a garden quality



each "finger" and section of the wetland individually, greater variety and attention to each landform was introduced. Initially the option of filling the entire site and then returning to dredge the stream channel had been considered, but would have resulted in less diversity of habitat and less attention to the design details. The chosen approach facilitated meeting the design elevations to within 3 inches to provide necessary habitat for emergent wetland plants—a difficult task on a large project where over 60,000 cubic yards of fill are being placed.

Revegetation planning began in early 2006 by researching and evaluating three locally constructed wetlands and interviewing local naturalists experienced in reclamation and revegetation projects. There was no previously documented information on constructed wetlands in Southeast Alaska, so this project is being carefully monitored to provide baseline information that can be used for development of future wetland enhancement projects. For the purpose of planting design, plants were divided into concen-

During the planting season of 2006, volunteers from the community and Americorps workers funded by USFWS planted over 5,000 emergent plugs and cuttings, and 150 lbs of grass and forb seeds. As there are no native plant nurseries in Juneau or Southeast Alaska, the workers transplanted plugs and cuttings from local wetlands to maintain native gene stock and minimize the possibility of importing invasive plants. Seeds were purchased or donated from sources in

gasoline-powered water pump to irrigate the wetland. Some plant mortality occurred, and it is likely that a prolonged period of hot, dry weather would have significantly impacted plant survival. To prevent this from happening on future projects, fill and topsoil with a higher organic content than what was used in this project would help retain moisture. Other strategies include controlling water levels to keep soil saturated while planting, or the delaying of planting until July when precipitation is more reliable and frequent in Juneau.

There is some concern that the water level is higher than the designed level. However, the rainfall was higher than average in 2006, so it is difficult to tell the water levels in the wetland will drop. For this reason, designing a dam with adjustability to account for the discrepancy in water level would improve the function and success of the project.

Recreational Use of the Site:

The design and development of a community trail through the wetland

There was no previously documented information on constructed wetlands in Southeast Alaska, so this project is being carefully monitored to provide baseline information that can be used for development of future wetland enhancement projects.

Guidelines for Gravel-Pit Wetland Creation

by

Bonnie Baldwin Prange

Abstract. The frequent colonization of the margins of abandoned and unreclaimed wet sand and gravel pits by typical marsh vegetation indicates the feasibility of a created wetlands component in gravel/sand reclamation planning. Using the natural pit wetlands as models and examining the pertinent literature, guidelines were developed for: (1) selecting promising sites, (2) planning with a regional perspective, and (3) construction and monitoring. Key concepts are: hydrological stability and adjacent land uses that will not have an adverse impact; consideration given to how a pit wetland will interact with adjacent ecosystems on a regional level; grading of pit perimeters to produce irregular contours and no more than a 0.6 m change of elevation within the proposed wetland; a combination of limited deliberate planting along with natural colonization whenever the reclamation permit can be adjusted to allow the 3 to 4 years commonly necessary for such colonization; the establishment of self-perpetuating marsh vegetation confirmed over a 3-year period of observation as a minimum requirement for determining permit compliance. Longer term monitoring of pits reclaimed under these guidelines could provide information that would increase and refine post-mining land-use options for wet sites. Research projects could focus on learning more about development of wetland functions within created systems, eventually providing standards for evaluation on a functional level.

Introduction

Wetland creation is still in its infancy as an applied science and is not yet capable of producing predictable results. It is, consequently, a subject of considerable controversy. To some it appears to be a relatively simple, repeatable process; to others a minefield of assumptions regarding ecosystem structure and function. The experimental nature of wetland-creation has made it less attractive for mine reclamation proposals, resulting in very little effort made to purposefully create gravel-pit wetlands, even where conditions are very favorable. The vast majority of wetlands and waterbodies on mined lands nationwide exist not because they were planned for, but by accident as a result of the mining of gravel for highway and other construction projects (Brooks, 1990). As examples

of natural regeneration, these sites can provide valuable information regarding the species composition, life-support functions, and long-term persistence that might be expected in future "successful" wetland creations.

Without substantial scientific evidence, which we do not have, there is no reason to assume that these volunteer wetlands function on the same level or provide the benefits of the long-established ecosystems which have been filled-in and lost to agriculture and development. It seems likely, however, that even disturbed and degraded wetland sites may have unknown value. Increasingly, studies indicate that these sites may be very significant for rare species, migratory birds, and regional hydrological functions (Josselyn and others, 1990). "Sites presumed to have little value may provide vital

refuge for species during storm events or support rare and endangered species due to lower interspecific competition within these marginal habitats" (Josselyn and others, 1990).

Scientists have now begun to study wetland creation and restoration in an effort to manage and accelerate processes which may take generations to occur naturally. From these experimental studies will come information which may ultimately allow true replacement of lost or damaged ecosystems. More research is needed, and sand/gravel pits are in many instances ideal as test sites. Excavations that expose the water table commonly create the hydrological features necessary for a wetland, and they eliminate the need for diking and high-maintenance pumping and drainage systems.

The gradual colonization of numerous abandoned wet pits by wetland species indicates both their suitability for subsequent use as a planned wetland and the potential to add to the wetland resource base. Innovative reclamation could supply valuable habitat, contribute to regional hydrological resources, and provide research opportunities to improve our understanding of artificial wetlands. Sand/gravel-pit wetlands offer benefits to society with which mining companies could be pleased to be associated and identified.

Minimum Site Requirements

Hydrology

Hydrology is the key to long-term functioning of wetland ecosystems (Kusler and Kentula, 1990). Since establishment of hydrophytic vegetation will depend on both the predictability and controlled fluctuation of water levels, wetland creation should be restricted to those sites for which seasonal water-level elevations have been determined and where some manipulation is possible. Freshwater gravel-pit wetlands not in river or stream beds will be dependent on ground water and variable surface water flows.

Ground water and surface runoff do not always provide dependable water sources, but in most situations they will satisfy the requirements of a wetland project (Van Egmond and Green, 1992).

Assessing the reclamation potential of sand or gravel excavations as wetlands should involve monitoring test pits for annual water-level fluctuations. The amount of fluctuation depends on the nature of the aquifer and on how much water mining operations and nearby users consume. Ranges of 2 meters per year are not uncommon in porous sand and gravel aquifers with local recharge zones (Michalski and others, 1987). Some gravel-pit sites may not be suitable for wetland development due to extreme variations of the water table. Suitability can not be determined until the expected range of the water-table elevation has been established with statistically sound data. Since a successful wetland design incorporates many site-specific variables, it is not possible to generalize acceptable range maximums or periodicity. A decision must be based on project goals and the requirements and tolerances of the wetland-plant communities that project designers want to establish (T. S. Miller, King County Services, oral commun., 1992). The widely varying flooding tolerances among wetland species can be used to advantage in increasing wetland creation options for a particular site. A flexible plan that can accommodate unexpected changes in plant community composition will have a greater chance of success, especially where ground water flows are seasonally unstable.

Potential Land-Use Conflicts

Social considerations may be just as important determinants of site suitability as physical ones. "Adjacent land use . . . could detrimentally impact functioning of wetlands or the wetlands may have detrimental impacts on current or planned uses of neighboring lands" (Hammer, 1992). Intensive agriculture or heavy industry adjacent to the site might produce sediment or chemical-loaded runoff that would prevent wetland establishment.

Wetlands themselves can be unwelcome neighbors. Although some new housing developments and office complexes are planned around preserved sections of wetlands, residents of established communities may well object when wetland alternatives are proposed. Neighborhood opposition often focuses on the prospect of public use, with fears of noise, traffic, and vandalism paramount. Several mining companies have shelved plans to donate lands to the public when faced with organized community opposition (Morris, 1982).

Planning Pit-to-Wetland Conversions

Pre-planning for Realistic Goals

Wetland conversion plans should be "integrated with mining operations and reclamation at the beginning of any project" (Brooks, 1990). This ideal should not preclude adding wetlands to an existing reclamation plan. Wetland creation could be added to a previously permitted proposal for a post-mining open-water pond, for instance, assuming the hydrologic conditions to support the pond had already been established. Reclamation designed around an aquatic ecosystem goal provides direction in the early planning stages, but the decision to attempt creation of specific wetland functions might best be left until mining is nearly complete. At that point the altered hydrology of the site could be re-evaluated, and objectives could be based on several seasons of hydrological data-gathering plus assessment of regional land-use trends over the same time-span. When objectives have been established, they should be clearly described and recorded, along with any subsequent amendments, because on-site modifications during construction and planting are commonly necessary (Hammer, 1992).

Michalski and others (1987) recommend detailed studies to determine surficial characteristics of the site before, during, and after extraction. If pumping of ground water is part of the extraction process, the output could be monitored to estimate in-flow rates and the potential

area of ground-water influence after mining (Michalski and others, 1987). Pre-mining planning could include provisions for hydrological monitoring and record-keeping at various stages over the life of the mine. This provides the database from which to determine the most feasible final configuration. The information would be useful for establishing other reclamation endpoints if it did not ultimately support the proposed wetland goal.

Regional Reference Wetlands as Guidelines

The most fundamental goal, regardless of the specific chosen objectives, is to develop self-maintaining systems that mimic natural ones in as many ways as possible. The study of local natural wetlands is important because artificial wetlands must closely imitate natural systems adapted to the region if a creation project is to succeed without continual operating and maintenance costs (Hammer, 1992). This means that design parameters must be appropriate to local hydrology, climate, and soil conditions. Measurements of elements of wetland structure at a natural site within the region or watershed that shares these conditions will provide insights into what is obtainable and how to evaluate progress at the constructed site (Hammer, 1992). In the context of comparisons of natural to artificial, the objectives for a created wetland must encompass "only a very early successional stage if the evaluation period is short (less than 10 years for a marsh)" (Hammer, 1992).

Landscape Considerations

Even if the physical parameters of a site are favorable for reclamation as wetland, the result will be counterproductive if it conflicts with regional land-use priorities or overall ecological balance. "Land managers need to establish their mitigation policies in the context of what changes are occurring in wetland types throughout a given physiographic region, not just on a particular mine site" (Brooks, 1990). Assessing these trends to determine regional need for specific wetland types requires coordination among

federal and state agencies. Cooperating agencies must then see that this information is transferred to those who will be planning wetland construction, including the mining industry (Brooks and others, 1988).

Constructing a Gravel-pit Wetland

Site-specific Considerations and Grading Plans

Since each site presents a particular combination of hydrology, topography, and substrate, only generalized instructions can be provided. There are no exact guidelines yet accepted in the very young science of wetland creation. Given favorable site hydrology, however, it is possible to proceed with assurance that the creation of gentle slopes at pit perimeters plus restoration of topsoil, or even moderately amended subsoil, will result in establishment of wetland vegetation. Many abandoned wet pits have, over time, acquired typical wetland vegetational characteristics with far less encouragement.

Although many mine reclamation plans are submitted in the initial permitting process, it may not be practical to plan the specifics of a post-mining pit wetland until the extraction is nearly complete. At that point it should be possible to draw up a detailed site grading plan which will take the site variables into account. The final hydrological parameters, in particular, may not be fully anticipated or understood until the alterations that mining imposes have actually been realized. The site grading plan is an essential element in engineering the site for wetlands because it will determine basin morphometry, which in turn determines vegetational composition (Garbisch, 1986). Because many wetland plants are sensitive to water depths within a low range of tolerance, the most useful plan would have contours of 1 foot or less at a scale of 1 inch equals 20 to 50 feet (Miller, 1987).

The precision grading required to bring the site to the final grade within the established tolerances may not be possible if water cannot

be excluded from the pit (Garbisch, 1986). In these instances, "the site grading plan should reflect this . . . and specify the scattered mounding of fill materials in order to diversify the wetland habitat" (Garbisch, 1986).

Shorelines and Slopes

A common recommendation for sand-or-gravel-mine wetland construction is to increase the area of the pit basin by creating an irregular shoreline. Bays, inlets, coves, peninsulas, and islands increase topographic heterogeneity and habitat diversity and provide more "edge" by increasing percentage of shoreline per unit area (Crawford and Rossiter, 1982). Pit floors should also have an irregular topography with mounds and depressions (Norman and Lingley, 1992; Van Egmond and Green, 1992; Michalski and others, 1987). Dumping overburden in irregularly spaced piles will create rough bottom contours and perimeter landforms (Van Egmond and Green, 1992).

Construction of some of these landforms can take place during mining to simplify post-mining reclamation. Overburden and waste materials (including boulders and tree debris) can be graded into landforms above and below the water line (Michalski and others, 1987). Islands for protection of waterfowl and general ecosystem diversity can be developed in undrained pits during operations (Michalski and others, 1987). They should be separated from the shore by a permanent water depth of 1-to-2 m and a width of 4-or-5 m, with tops at least 1 m above the estimated highwater mark (Van Egmond and Green, 1992).

Slopes for a true marsh community need to be almost flat — no more than a 0.6-m change of elevation between the deep and shallow marsh (Miller, 1987). Shallow slopes maximize flooding and minimize erosion (Kruczynski, 1990). Brooks (1990) and Crawford and Rossiter (1982) recommend gentle slopes at 10H:1V or 20H:1V; Kruczynski (1990) suggests that a range of 5H:1V to 15H:1V is acceptable. Since it is unlikely that efficient mining will be possible at

these angles, the cut-and-fill method can be used to create recommended slopes (Norman and Lingley, 1992).

Unless slopes have been left ungraded and unstabilized, gravel-pit waterbodies typically have two distinct habitats: the shoreline wetland and open water. Grading plans will determine how much area will be allotted for each. Fifty percent open water to 50% marsh or swamp is often cited as optimal for fish and wildlife habitat (Van Egmond and Green, 1992; Crawford and Rossiter, 1982). Norman and Lingley (1992) suggest 25% of the waterbody in shallow water less than 0.6 m deep, 25% in shallow water 0.6-2 m deep, and 50% in water greater than 3 m as a general guideline for use by fish and waterfowl. If wetland communities are the objective, however, "the higher percentage of shallow areas the better" (Norman and Lingley, 1992).

Water Level Adjustment

Gravel and sand pit-wetland creations are primarily ground water-fed and therefore may not require elaborate water-control mechanisms. According to Van Egmond and Green (1992), "natural cycles of drought and wet spells will sometimes provide adequate changes in water levels." An outlet with a controllable weir will increase management options, however, and will enable periodic partial drainage which helps re-establish wetland vegetation. Van Egmond and Green (1992) recommend that a water-level drawdown should occur every 3 to 10 years. Boule (1988) emphasizes the importance of simple systems which are more likely to be self-regulating and self-maintaining. He advocates relatively inexpensive weirs or other similar devices which are unlikely to fail and disrupt the entire system. Outlets should be identified on-site and recorded in plans so that they can be periodically inspected and protected from erosion (Norman and Lingley 1992).

Branch (1985) reported successful vegetation establishment on a 5-ha portion of an abandoned sand and gravel mine in Maryland using a

device with a removable weir plate which controlled the top 0.3 m of water in the basin. Removal of the weir plate exposed perimeter areas for planting; once this was complete, the plate was reinstalled to restore the project design water levels. Garbisch (1986) suggests that incorporation of an adjustable weir in the project design may compensate for less-than-precise grading.

Although periodic "drawdowns" are important for waterbodies that function as waterfowl habitat, many pit ponds lack surface drainage and "cannot be drawn down using standard dikes and weirs" (Michalski and others, 1987). For landlocked ponds receiving supplemental water from surface runoff, a partial drawdown can be engineered by periodically diverting this surface flow (Michalski and others, 1987). Unless there are concerns about contaminants in the surface water, it can be directed toward the pit-pond impoundments (Van Egmond and Green, 1992). The drainage channels "should have a natural sinuosity and gradient", should be stabilized with riprap or vegetation, and should be directed through upland "vegetated areas to slow runoffs and aid in water filtration" (Norman and Lingley, 1992).

Sealing and Lining

Since "most natural wetlands are perched above an impervious layer that reduces or prevents water loss", Hammer (1992) believes that there are few situations in which a basin can sustain a wetlands ecosystem without an impermeable lining. Brooks (1990), on the other hand, states that "basins constructed below the water table rarely need to be sealed." Wet pits have an advantage as wetland creation sites not only because they are filled primarily by ground water flow, but also because natural sealing is common. The material left behind after gravel mining usually has a fairly high percentage of clay or silt, especially if aggregate was washed on site (Bradshaw and Chadwick, 1980). These "fines" will contribute to the blocking of water movement, and over time additional fine sediments will be eroded or carried into the pit lake

with surface runoff (Evoy and Holland, 1989). The extent of this natural sealing will vary from site to site depending on the shape of the pit, bank materials, perimeter vegetation and water turbidity (Durbec and others, 1987). It seems likely, however, that even a partial lining of sediments within the pit would be beneficial from a wetland creation perspective.

Soils

An appropriate substrate for plant establishment can be created by placing topsoil on banks, islands, and submerged areas that have the recommended shallow grade. Norman and Lingley (1992) recommend a 15-to-20 cm layer of topsoil over a thicker layer of subsoil; Hammer (1992) suggests a 40-to-60 cm total soil layer (topsoil and subsoil) will be needed to provide adequate substrate for root growth. This soil layer should be placed on islands and down to 1.5 m below the expected highwater mark for the wetland perimeter (Van Egmond and Green, 1992). If grading-plan configurations are to remain accurate, the pre-final grades will have to be made lower than the final design elevations to allow room for the topsoil (Miller, 1987).

Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil before mining will reduce reclamation costs later on. To maximize efficient use of on-site materials, clean process-waste fines can be used to augment salvaged topsoil (Hart and Keammerer, 1992). Structural damage can be minimized if soil stripping and replacement is limited to dry periods and if proper machinery (e.g., wide-track crawler bulldozers) is used in re-application (Norman and Lingley, 1992). Any sort of unnecessary equipment movement over the soil should be avoided.

There are varied estimations of appropriate topsoil storage periods. Brooks (1990) specifies a maximum of 3 months. Garbisch (1986) says stockpile duration must be less than 4 weeks. Segmental reclamation is the only procedure that will be compatible with these storage times,

because it allows transfer of topsoil directly from an active mining segment to another segment which is in the process of being reclaimed. This reclamation approach is ideal for larger sites and long-term operations, but it is not always an option where deposit heterogeneity and market fluctuations prevent continual movement of the operation from one segment to the next (Norman and Lingley, 1992). Where longer storage periods are necessary, Michalski and others (1987) suggest seeding of the piles as a way to reduce loss of quality.

For mined sites that have no salvaged topsoil available, the partially weathered subsoil may be an acceptable substitute (Michalski and others, 1987). Garbisch (1986) goes so far as to say that most clean (uncontaminated) inorganic borrow and dredged fill materials will be satisfactory substrates for wetland establishment. Hammer (1992) agrees that "most common substrates are suitable for wetland establishment" and that "wetland plants thrive in a broad range of soil types", but adds that topsoil replacement may eliminate the need for soil amendments.

If subsoil or overburden material is the only planting medium available, then a controlled time-release fertilizer that performs in saturated soils should be put into the substrate together with the transplant (Garbisch, 1986). If the planting is occurring underwater, Garbisch (1986) suggests placing the fertilizer in burlap sacks underneath the transplant. Fertilizers should never be broadcast or spread on the soil surface of wetlands (Shapiro and Associates, 1991). The cost and additional labor necessary to apply these fertilizers would seem to argue for on-site salvaging or site-to-site transfer of topsoil whenever possible.

Straw or hay mulch is another option to consider for any reclaimed site where the substrate lacks organic matter (Brooks, 1990) and could be an inexpensive adjunct or alternative to commercial fertilizer for wetland applications. Street (1982) recommends 1 kg straw mulch per square meter.

Wetland Vegetation

For wetland creations, there are only two basic reasons for choosing managed revegetation over natural colonization: timing and species composition (Josselyn and others, 1990). Composition, especially, is a factor in many mitigation proposals. Revegetation by artificial means may be required, for example, if a specific wetland plant community is necessary to replace habitat for wildlife species that are losing habitat elsewhere. In these situations it may be advisable to salvage plants from wetland sites that are being destroyed and transfer them to a new site where their genetic diversity is likely to be preserved.

Managed revegetation programs are also generally more successful in controlling exotic species which commonly invade disturbed areas and become established first (Josselyn and others, 1990). These exotics usually have a competitive edge over native marsh species and may form extensive monotypic or low diversity stands that decrease the wildlife habitat or nutrient processing functions of the wetlands they take over. Reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) are notorious local examples in freshwater wetlands.

There are also a few ubiquitous native wetland plants which may be considered undesirable due to their aggressive, weedy characteristics. Many wetland ecologists would advise control of dominants such as common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) because of their tendency to reduce system diversity and crowd out plants more valuable to wildlife (Hammer, 1992; Odum, 1988; Erwin and Best, 1985). These pioneer colonizers are adapted to invade disturbed sites, and "creation projects often behave like disturbed wetlands" (Odum, 1988). Nonetheless, dominant natives such as cattail, willows and cottonwoods remain popular components of revegetation projects and are found on many lists of suggested species for wetland plantings. As naturally occurring features on most disturbed

freshwater wetland sites, they would seem to be far preferable to weedy exotics and perhaps not worth great effort and expense to control unless their establishment would conflict with project goals.

If a natural seed source is nearby, or if the substrate contains a seedbank from another location, periodic manipulation of water levels in the constructed wetland basin can be sufficient to start germination and retard growth of terrestrial species. Miller (1987) suggests that a seed source can be obtained from mud removed from shorelines of existing ponds and marshes and spread in the shallows (water depth less than 10 cm) of the created site. Brooks (1990) mentions the possible transfer of seed-bearing hydric soils from wetlands scheduled to be altered or filled-in for development. The removal of plants or soil can be justified only when the destruction of the natural wetland is a legally sanctioned certainty and all relevant government regulations have been followed. If these conditions are met, salvaging of plants and hydric soils from nearby development sites or during segmental reclamation should be encouraged as a means of preserving what would otherwise be lost.

A post-reclamation study comparing treatments in a central Florida marshland reclaimed from a phosphate mine provides support for the use of relocated hydric soils. The study determined that topsoiling with a 2-to-10cm-thick layer of "mulch" containing seed and root material obtained from a wetland borrow site showed "distinct advantages over natural revegetation of overburden" (Erwin and Best, 1985). After two full growing seasons, the mulched areas had higher species diversity and more complete vegetative cover than the untreated overburden areas. More importantly, this topsoiling method "appears to encourage the accelerated establishment of late successional plants in sufficient quantities to compete with aggressive weedy species" (Erwin and Best, 1985).

Natural hydric soil seedbanks thus obtained should not be stockpiled for longer than 1 month to avoid desiccation and possible re-oxidation of

metals (Brooks, 1990). Hammer (1992) advises that any wetlands soil reserved for later use should be stored underwater to prevent release of bound metals.

If a legally and ecologically acceptable donor site is available, Hammer (1992) recommends an alternative to digging out and spreading a layer of wetland soils. This method involves collecting cores of wetland soil (10-12 cm diameter and 15-25 cm long) and inserting them in the substrate at the reclamation site. The cores contain seeds as well as roots, tubers and rhizomes and can rapidly develop into a complex wetland community. They are also a reservoir of propagules that may produce additional plant growth for several years after they are installed at the new site. Disadvantages center around labor costs involved in collecting, transporting, and installing the cumbersome and somewhat fragile cores.

If species composition for a particular mitigation purpose is not a concern, and if establishment within a limited time frame and budget is the priority, then a combination of natural colonization and deliberate planting may be the most effective way to establish vegetation on gravel-pit wetlands. Natural regeneration, while not "manageable" enough for situations where precise control over outcome is important (Garbisch, 1986), may provide the best long-term results because the plants will grow where they are best adapted (Clewell and Lea, 1990). The availability of natural seed sources adjacent to the project site or the possibility of seed transport into the site via flood waters needs to be evaluated if natural revegetation is part of the reclamation plan (Clewell and Lea, 1990). The amount of hand planting undertaken should depend on the proximity or reliability of a seed source, labor and materials costs, and time allotted to complete the project.

For those pit wetlands that can or must be hand planted, the best guide for species selection will be found in the vegetative composition of similar nearby wetlands (Hammer, 1992). Local native-plant nurseries, a few of which specialize in wetland vegetation, are sources of advice on

what species combinations will produce the most natural plant communities. The objectives of the reclamation plan, which might include wildlife habitat, aesthetic enhancement, and/or storm-water detention and purification, will also help determine appropriate plant species (McMullen, 1988). The limiting factors, however, will be the physical conditions at the site and the environmental tolerances of available nursery stock.

The type of plant stock chosen will influence timing of planting and vice versa. Spring is usually the best time to plant, with fall the next best choice (McMullen, 1988). Propagules planted in late spring may be less susceptible to wildlife damage due to the shorter time to be expected between planting and germination. These timing recommendations generally apply to the seeds, rhizomes, corms, and tubers of herbaceous species, as well as to the whole plants. Woody vegetation such as trees and shrubs should be planted in the dormant state which generally extends from November through March in the Pacific Northwest (Norman and Lingley, 1992).

A biologist familiar with local wetlands should review the proposed planting design. "The number of each plant species to be used will be based on the type of community, the plant's position in the community, and the required spacing between plants" (Miller, 1987). Miller (1987) generally recommends that trees planted on 4.6-to-7.6-m centers, shrubs on 0.9-to-2.4-m centers and groundcovers on 1.0-m centers would be appropriate for the emergent shorelines of created freshwater wetlands. Marshes created in standing water deeper than 10 cm are most easily established using sprigs (culms), tubers, or rhizomes (Miller, 1987). These propagules are pushed into the mud/mulch substrate on 0.3-to-1.5-meter centers (Brooks, 1990). Plantings should be irregularly spaced in clumps to mimic natural spacing as closely as possible.

The cost of managed revegetation with nursery stock and labor intensive hand planting can be substantial (Brooks and others, 1988). Miller (1987) estimates that approximately 27,000

transplants per hectare will be necessary to establish a created marsh wetland. Costs can be greatly reduced if time expectations and reclamation objectives allow at least partial natural colonization. If the hydrological aspects of a site are favorable to begin with, precise grading and substrate preparation should be enough to assure emergence of at least a few native and/or naturalized wetland species. On sites being created as a diversity-enhancing feature of a mine reclamation plan and not as mitigations for specific wetland losses, this may be all that is needed.

Buffer areas consisting of native upland vegetation and at least 30 meters wide will increase habitat diversity and protect the shoreline and should be planted/seeded on the higher ground surrounding the pit impoundment and created perimeter wetland (Norman and Lingley, 1992). According to Munro (1991), vegetated areas should be provided as buffers between wetlands and adjacent developed land or as transition zones between wetlands and adjacent natural areas even if not required by regulations.

Post-construction Monitoring

Evaluating Success

The construction process, if carefully planned and well executed, should produce a site on which the altered hydrologic conditions favor wetland development. The introduction of wetland plant species, whether by natural colonization or managed revegetation, is only the first step in that development. Wetland functions for which the project was designed might not develop for decades, if at all. According to Hammer (1992), it is "grossly unrealistic to expect to create even the simplest type of natural wetlands systems" within 2 or 3 years after construction. This makes it very difficult for regulators to determine whether a wetland reclamation has been "successful", particularly if the site is part of a mitigation effort to replace the functions of natural wetlands sacrificed to development.

The time limits for completion of revegetation that are specified by many surface-mine regulatory programs are inadequate for the evaluation of created wetlands. Washington State allows 2 years or "such later date as may be authorized by the department" (Chapter 332-18-050 WAC). The literature on wetland creation and restoration indicates that 2 years is not sufficient time for stabilization of new emergent marsh ecosystems. Boule (1988) suggests that establishment and natural perpetuation of plants in marsh and shrub-swamp systems would require 3 to 5 years. Brooks (1990) states that "there is some scientific evidence for the stabilization of emergent marsh systems after three years." Josselyn and others (1990) report their observations that many San Francisco Bay area wetland restoration projects which had been considered revegetation failures became fully vegetated when allowed a 3-to-4-year period of natural regeneration.

Past experience with restored or created wetlands also indicates that revegetation over 1 or 2 years is "no guarantee that the area will continue to function over time" (Kusler and Kentula, 1990). Active monitoring, with periodic review by qualified personnel, would provide some perspective on the direction that site development is following and would allow for timely mid-course corrections if necessary. Reports, submitted within 90 days following sampling, should document any vegetation changes including percent survival and cover of planted and/or volunteer species (Erwin, 1990). Monitoring reports should also document issues related to water levels, water quality, and sedimentation and discuss recommendations for improving the degree of success observed (Erwin, 1990).

Short-term vs. Long-term Monitoring

The evidence regarding the establishment of marsh vegetation seems to indicate a minimum 3-year monitoring program for wetland creation projects. Brooks (1990) suggests that expenses for a 3-year monitoring period be included in the cost projections for any mine reclamation plan

with a wetlands component. This allows for assessing of varying conditions over three growing seasons and should not result in unbearable economic burdens on the permittee (Brooks, 1990). Boule (1988) feels that annual monitoring of wetland creations over a 3-year period is the minimum acceptable term; 5 years would be more appropriate for some complex projects. Erwin (1990) agrees that post-construction monitoring should be conducted over a 5-year period, with a minimum of 3 years, and with annual inspections at the end of each wet season.

The short-term monitoring proposed here will not be sufficient for scientific research and data collection, and it will not help redirect evaluations toward establishment of wetland functions rather than appearance. Success in a 3-year time-frame may have to be measured in terms of survival and growth of plant species characteristic of a wetland community with no consideration of functional attributes.

Long-term research projects that will enhance our ability to predict the outcomes of mitigation policy should be encouraged and carried out whenever possible. These projects can focus on learning more about development of wetland functions within created systems and may eventually provide standards for evaluating function. Until such standards exist, personnel responsible for judging compliance with permit requirements will have to rely on the tools at hand. For wetlands created outside a mitigation context the establishment of self-perpetuating marsh vegetation, confirmed over a 3-year period of observation, seems a realistic and appropriately flexible reclamation objective.

Correcting Problems

In addition to verifying compliance with reclamation plan requirements, monitoring programs can also identify problems which might eventually lead to failure. Miller (1987)

and Garbisch (1986) list several reasons for poor results at some wetland creation projects: improper final grade, invasion or deliberate planting of nonnative plant species, poor planting techniques, inadequate water levels, vandalism, and wildlife predation. Mid-course corrections can often mitigate these problems before the project becomes a lost cause, but corrective measures are best determined by professionals qualified in fields such as wetland science or restoration ecology.

Some created wetlands need long-term management to survive and function as they were intended. This "may include water level manipulation, control of exotics, controlled burns, predator control, and periodic sediment removal" (Kusler and Kentula, 1990). Management of this type beyond a 3-to-5-year program coordinated with annual monitoring is probably not feasible for most reclaimed pit sites. Once the mine operator is released from further obligations under the reclamation permit, the site will have to be self-sustaining. This means that problems that are not correctable within the proposed 3-year monitoring period will continue to have a detrimental influence, perhaps a regional one.

This further emphasizes the importance of site-specific project designs developed from data gathered both before and during the mining operation. Although each site is an experiment within which complete control is never possible, development of a practical, self-sustaining design that uses knowledge of site characteristics is the best defense against the unexpected. Larson (1988) suggests that minimum data requirements for freshwater wetland creation projects include a baseline of information on land-use history, macrotopography, general surficial geology, streamflow, lake hydraulics, and ground water levels and quality. Hart and Keammerer (1992) stress the importance of accurate historical project records documenting the techniques used, including a detailed photographic record. "This information is of paramount importance relative to understanding successes or failures" (Hart and Keammerer, 1992).

Conclusions

The sand and gravel industry, increasingly under public scrutiny as its operations are encroached upon by suburban development, must now focus on the long-term regional implications of post-mining land-use decisions. It has been proven that worked-out pits lend themselves to a wide range of subsequent uses, but the majority of these uses have come about by accident rather than intent through planning. The natural regeneration that has occurred at many abandoned wet-pit sites indicates tremendous potential for increasing the nation's freshwater aquatic ecosystem resources, but this potential is not being fully used. Wetlands, in particular, have been neglected or overlooked in sand-and-gravel-mine reclamation planning.

Opportunities to balance use of an essential non-renewable resource with development of new resources may in time prove more valuable than the materials which have been extracted. Wetlands are in short supply and increasingly threatened. While creations are not a substitute for mature natural systems, they have the potential to initiate functional wetlands for future generations. For the immediate future, they can add to regional ecosystem diversity and provide habitat for many species of plants and animals. The hydrology of worked-out sand and gravel pits is typically ideal for wetland creation projects. What is needed is industry commitment, cooperation among government agencies, and support from an informed public.

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Nancy Street Wetland Enhancement: Assessment of Design and Construction

Prepared by the City and Borough of Juneau
Engineering Department
2006

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction and Site Description.....	1-8
II.	Design and Layout of Earthwork.....	9-15
III.	Earthmoving Process and Commentary.....	16-20
IV.	Design and Layout of Vegetation.....	21-34
V.	Vegetation Process and Commentary.....	35-42
VI.	Trail Design and Construction.....	43-48
VII.	Monitoring and Maintenance.....	49-50
VIII.	Conclusion.....	51-52
	Appendix 1. Plant List for Freshwater Wetlands.....	53-56
	Appendix 2. Baseline Monitoring Data.....	57-61
	Appendix 3. Budget.....	62-63
	Appendix 4. Timeline.....	64
	Bibliography.....	65

I. Introduction and Site Description

The Nancy Street Reclamation Project pioneers a creative strategy to partner development needs of a fill disposal site with conservation needs of wetland habitat and water quality enhancement. Six acres of wetlands along an impaired anadromous salmon stream became the site of fill disposal for a high school construction project in the Mendenhall Valley in Juneau, Alaska. The filling was designed to provide a platform for wetland emergent plantings and a meandering stream with riffles and deep water pools for juvenile salmon. For the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ), the purchase of this parcel from a private landowner meant \$137,000 dollars to provide a disposal site only one mile from the construction site. Otherwise, the transport of the fill would require a three mile drive to Lemon Creek. The CBJ Engineering Department charged the contractor a lower rate for fill disposal and used this revenue to partially recover the cost of the land purchase (Appendix 3).

From the conservation perspective, this strategy met goals of a ten year old community watershed plan and the Juneau Wetland Management Plan to improve the habitat and water quality of the Nancy Street Wetland. In the 1950s and 1960s, the land was dredged to extract gravel deposits. The pit filled with groundwater that was high in iron and low in dissolved oxygen. The water from this system enters the Duck Creek system and ultimately flows into the valuable Mendenhall Wetlands. By filling to create an emergent wetland, the plants act as water filters and improve salmon and bird habitat.

The integration of a community participation component to the project raised support and enthusiasm for the creation of the wetland. Local volunteers planted willow and cottonwood in the wetland and various community groups donated time and money to the revegetation and the construction of a trail. Since the construction of the trail, nearby property owners have expressed approval and gratitude for the wetland reclamation.

This document summarizes the planning, design, and construction of the Nancy Street Wetland Reclamation Project. The site description presents the history and ecological problems found in the former gravel pit. Then the design and process of filling, revegetation and trail creation is discussed. Finally, a plan for monitoring and maintenance is proposed in order to measure the functionality and the success of the design and construction. Future plans to fill the Allison Pond as a wetland depend on the economic and ecological success of the reclamation as well as the public perception of the project. This document provides a guide to measure this success.

Site Description

The Nancy Street Wetland is located in the East Mendenhall Valley along Duck Creek, ten miles south of downtown Juneau. As part of a glacial valley, the land has been in flux for centuries, the most prominent example of this being glacial rebound. Only in the past century have people been continuously inhabiting this land. Juneau, as a gold rush town, formed in the late 19th century around two mines located near the downtown area. Prior to the arrival of the gold miners in Juneau, the Tlingit people had established a summer village a few miles north of the Mendenhall Valley. It is believed that the Tlingit only visited the valley occasionally. In 1885, the first record of land use in the valley identifies Daniel Foster as a homesteader. He raised animals and farmed the land at the mouth of the valley (Koski and Lorenz, 1999).

In the next 40 years, development of the valley occurred rapidly. A road was built to access a hydroelectric plant constructed near the glacier. Fox and mink farms, common in this part of Alaska in the 1920s, occupied much of the flat valley land. Salmon harvested from Duck Creek fed the animals. In the mid-1900s the Juneau airport was constructed on the land where Duck Creek flowed into the ocean. The creek was diverted to empty into the Mendenhall River. Along the creek bed, gravel pits were dug and homes, schools, and commercial areas were developed (Koski and Lorenz, 1999).

In the 1950s and 1960s the current Nancy Street wetland including land to the north and south of the site were dug for gravel extraction to support the rapid development of the city. After the mining was completed, the holes were left to fill with water. The pond then supported a stump dump and the neighborhood dumping of yard waste and many other household items. A private owner of the Nancy Street site sold the land to the City and Borough of Juneau to be used as a fill disposal site and reclaimed wetland. The northern portion of the site is still owned by the Church of the Nazarene

Photo from Koski and Lorenz, 1999.
Duck Creek, early 1900s



who has agreed to allow city access to the wetland for the reclamation project. From this early industrial history of the landscape, the only visible remnants are piles of gravel mining waste along the southern end of the Nancy Street Pond.

Currently, the Nancy Street Wetland is surrounded by dense suburban development with supporting infrastructure such as roads, schools, churches, and a commercial center. According to a study done by the Department of Parks and Recreation



Photo taken by Michele Elfers.

Nancy Street Pond 2005, prior to reclamation, Thunder Mountain is seen on the right

in Juneau, 11,000 people live in the East Mendenhall Valley with a higher than average density of 5 to 18 residential units per acre (1996). Immediately surrounding the Nancy Street Wetland is a church to the north, single family home developments to the east and south, and the collector road through the valley to the west that separates the wetland from a mobile home community. The dense development limits access to off street recreation for residents. It is difficult to move through this part of the valley without crossing streets or private property.

The Nancy Street Wetland site is seven acres of wetlands and uplands located on the East Fork of Duck Creek in the Mendenhall Valley in Juneau, Alaska. The East Fork drains 266 acres of land into the mainstem of Duck Creek. The entire Duck Creek Watershed drains 1.7 square miles of land into the Mendenhall River just upstream of the largest tidal wetland in Southeast Alaska. As part of this larger system, the water quality and habitat resources of this stream are vitally important to the ecosystem of Southeast Alaska. The Duck Creek Watershed has been recognized for its valuable habitat for salmon and its poor water quality. It is classified by the state as anadromous fish waters (Alaska Department of Fish and Game Catalog No. 111-50- 10500-2002) for its run of coho salmon. It is also designated an impaired water body by the Alaska 303(d) list of Impaired Waters, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. These two factors have motivated the city of Juneau and federal agencies to focus on the improvement of the stream system.

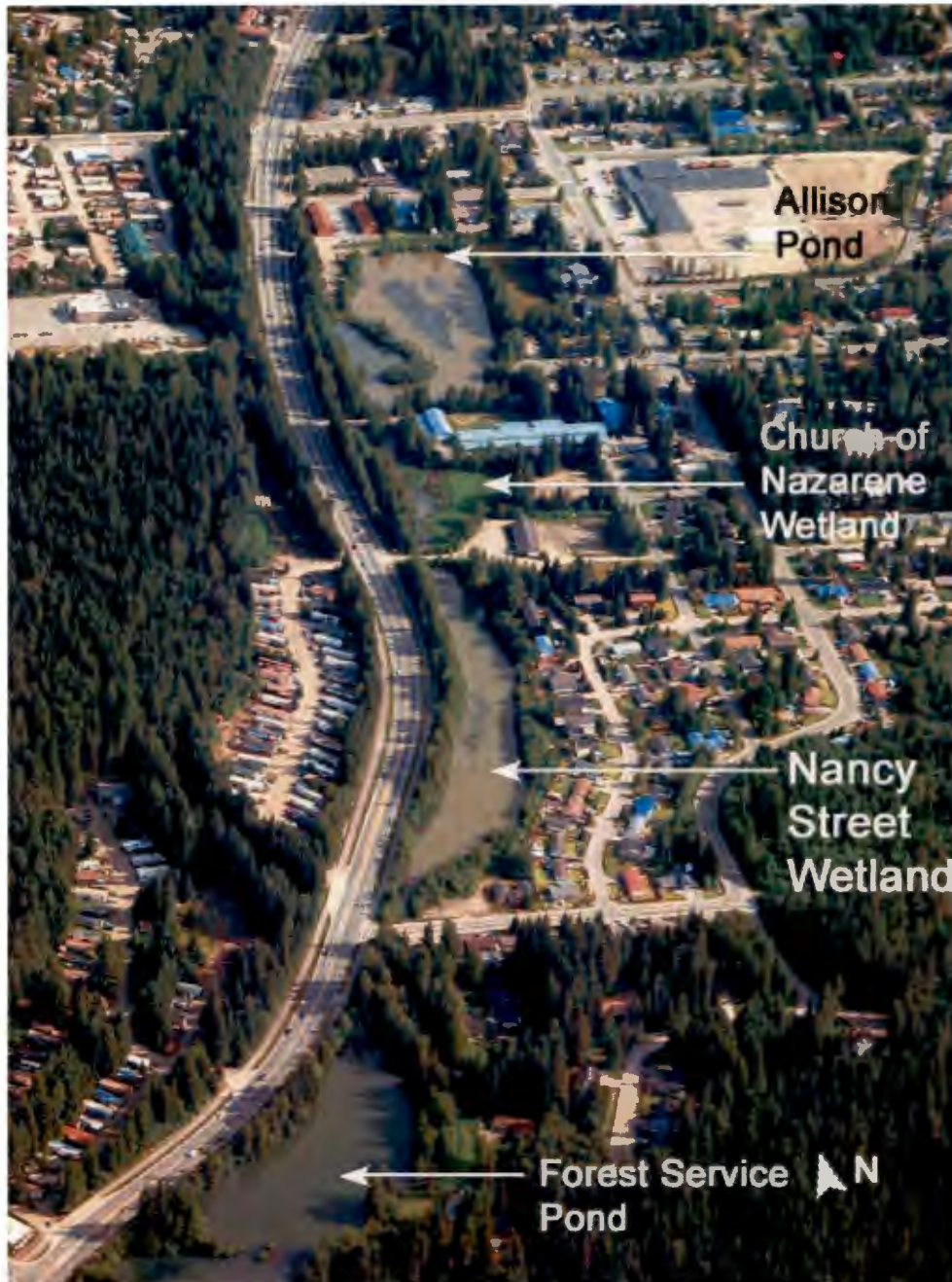


Photo from Koski and Lorenz, 1999.

The East Fork of Duck Creek flows through a chain of ponds and wetlands that were once gravel mines. Currently dense development crowds the ponds and wetlands into a narrow corridor along the main commuter road through the Mendenhall Valley.



Throughout its 250 year history as a watershed, the topography, stream flow and vegetation have massively changed due to glacial rebound, glacial succession and human influence. In its current state, the densely populated residential areas surrounding the wetland contribute to problems of turbidity, heavy metals, iron floc, fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen rates within the watershed (Koski and Lorenz, 1999). However, many of the current water quality problems result from the geologic and cultural history within the Mendenhall Valley.

The known geologic history began during the Pleistocene Era 18,000 years ago. Metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rock composed the Mesozoic bedrock under what is now the Mendenhall Valley. Glaciers advanced and covered the land with 4000-5000 feet of ice. When the glacier retreated, it carved out the depression that is now called the Mendenhall Valley. The glacial moraine deposited marine sediments, sand, gravel and organic materials in the valley. The most recent glacial advance in this valley began 700 years ago during the Wisconsin Age. The glacier advanced until 1750, and covered at least half of the current Duck Creek watershed. As the glacier retreated, Duck Creek gushed from the face and created an outwash plain as it flowed to the ocean. Several terminal moraines were deposited throughout the current watershed. As the glacier continued to melt, however, it formed a basin and a lake. The melt water from the glacier filled what is now Mendenhall Lake and spilled out into the Mendenhall River, cutting off the flow to Duck Creek. Today, groundwater is the primary source of the Duck Creek stream flow.

Since the retreat of the glacier, isostatic rebound has significantly impacted the landscape. In 1965, Hicks and Shofnos reported the rates of .05 feet/year uplift of land between 1936 and 1962. They believed the deglaciation of the land caused this uplift. The water table lowered relative to the surface of the land as a result of this process. Currently, low stream flow levels pose problems for fish habitat in Duck Creek. There is speculation that the isostatic rebound may contribute to this problem (Host and Neal, 2004).

In addition to isostatic rebound, the highly permeable soils in this area contribute to low flow. The soils characteristics of this flat landscape are common to alluvial plains and stream valleys: well to excessively well draining. The USDA, Soil Conservation Service, surveyed the soils in 1974 in the Juneau area and found along Duck Creek primarily soils in the He and Be series.

The He series of soils are composed of silty and sandy sediments that are generally waterlaid. For this reason, the soil is stratified. The stratification is generally 40 inches to 6 feet deep and is composed of silt, very fine sand, fine sand, deposits of organic matter, and coarse sand and pebbles. The depth to water table is usually greater than 4 feet, but can be less at times. HeA is the specific soil type in this series found along Duck Creek; this signifies slopes of 0 to 3 percent and a texture of Fine Sandy Loam.

The second series found in the Duck Creek watershed, the Be series, is also common on alluvial plains and terraces as well as hilly moraine landscapes. The gravelly sandy soils indicate an excessively well drained substrate. The first layer of the soil is very gravelly sand. The material 10 inches below the surface is 50 to 75 percent gravel and cobblestone by volume. Some large stones and boulders will be present. The water table, like the He series, is greater than 4 feet, but in some areas may be close to the surface. Flooding is rare in these soils; however, close to streams flooding may occur (Schoephorster and Furbush, 1974). Field testing close to the Nancy Street Wetland revealed a layer of approximately twenty inches of fine silt underlain by five feet of sand (Beilharz, 1998). This type of soil is highly permeable and contributes to the loss of stream flow to groundwater. In some reaches of Duck Creek, the stream goes dry or becomes puddles of standing water. Low flow destroys aquatic habitat and prevents aquatic life from moving through the stream.

The geologic conditions that create low flow in Duck Creek are compounded by the suburban land use within the watershed. The upper reaches of the stream flow through residential neighborhoods of primarily single family houses, while the lower sections abut commercial centers and the Juneau airport. According to studies done in the 1980s and 1990s, residential land use covers 540 acres of the watershed, commercial/industrial uses cover 282 acres, transportation 83 acres, and recreation/wetland cover 175 acres (TMDL, 2000). In 1969, the watershed was mapped to be 3.42 square miles. In 1988, it was estimated at 1.7 square miles. Riparian buffers and wetland areas have decreased as a result of the development (Koski and Lorenz, 1999). There is speculation that the moving of stream segments as a result of development may have moved the stream onto more permeable substrates. Stream flow is lost to groundwater when this occurs.

The water quality problems of turbidity, heavy metals, fecal coliform and low dissolved oxygen rates within the watershed in Duck Creek are largely caused by the suburbanization of the valley. Approximately 36 percent of the land cover is impervious surface and in 1997, there were a total of 39 road crossings over the creek. Stormwater runoff from the

impervious surface carries sediment, metals, oils and fluids from vehicles, and de-icing agents into the creek (Koski and Lorenz, 1999).

Within the Nancy Street Wetland, one of the most detrimental results of the gravel extraction is the increase in groundwater that is high in iron content seeping into the Nancy Street Pond and the other ponds along Duck Creek. Iron is commonly found in glacial outwash plains. While underground, it remains in a soluble form of Fe(II) because of the lack of oxygen in groundwater. When groundwater carries the iron to the surface, iron oxidizing bacteria are believed to oxidize the iron and create Fe(III). This oxidized form of iron is insoluble and settles on the ground surface as orange sediment known as iron floc (Megonigal, 2001). The process of conversion of Fe(II) to Fe(III) is detrimental to the Nancy Street Wetland because it robs the water of dissolved oxygen. Fish, macro invertebrates, and other animals require high levels of dissolved oxygen for survival. Additionally, the iron floc is small sediment that clogs interstitial spaces between gravel on the floor of the stream and prevents salmon eggs from accessing the oxygen and water flow they need to develop.

Wetland vegetation promotes the conversion of Fe(II) to Fe(III) and retains the iron floc in the roots of the plants. The roots of wetland plants leak oxygen into the soil. This zone surrounding the roots that contains oxygen is called the rhizosphere. Within the rhizosphere, Fe(II) is converted to Fe(III) by oxidizing bacteria. The Fe(III) precipitates to form a solid that sticks to the plant roots, called iron plaque (Megonigal, 2001). This characteristic of wetland plants creates the iron sink in the Church of Nazarene wetland. However, there may be some problems with this strategy in the long term. Wetland plants have been found to have high root turnover rates. Root turnover is the dying off of root hairs as part of a regular cycle of plant nutrient cycling and growth. Wetland plants are estimated to have 55% of their fine roots turnover annually (Gill and Jackson, 2000). If these roots are dislodged and carried downstream, the iron plaque may also be carried downstream, thereby negating the effects of the iron sink. Additionally, iron is known to diminish the uptake by plants of other metals or organic compounds. The iron plaque covers the root hairs, reduces oxygen in the rhizosphere, and minimizes the ability of microbes to interact with chemicals excreted by root hairs. This prevents the roots from uptaking other metals or organic compounds and reduces the phytoremediative effect of wetlands. The presence of iron could negate any other degradation of pollutants (Lanza lecture, 2005).

Historically, the Duck Creek Watershed was a rich habitat for coho, chum, and pink salmon. In its current state it provides limited habitat for coho spawning and overwintering as well as some habitat for birds and waterfowl (Koski and Lorenz, 1999). The Alaska Biological Monitoring and Water Quality Assessment Program Report rated Duck Creek the lowest of all streams studied in Southeast Alaska for habitat variables in 2003. The study measured dissolved oxygen, Ph, conductivity, temperature, taxa richness and stream structure characteristics. The mean habitat assessment value for urban streams was 157 and Duck Creek scored 96. Poor quality habitat resulting from an urban watershed with high erosion and low canopy cover combined with the geologic history have degraded habitat for the fish that once used the stream system.



Iron seepage in the Nancy Street Pond

The iron itself does not seem to harm fish and wildlife. However, the conversion process of Fe(II) to Fe(III) removes dissolved oxygen from the water. The photo is taken at Nancy Street Pond in July 2005.



Photos taken by Michele Elfers.

II. Design and Layout of Earthwork

The impetus for this partnership formed around the need for a waste disposal site for material extracted from the Mendenhall Valley high school construction project at Dimond Park. The initial design completed by Toner-Nordling Associates estimated the placement of 52,000 cubic yards of silty fill in the Nancy Street Pond. The proximity of the Nancy Street disposal site to Dimond Park ensured that this would be a cost effective fill site.

In 2004, Toner-Nordling worked with CBJ and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to design the fill placement to achieve hydrologic, habitat and operational needs (See Figure 1 and 2). As part of a long-term plan to convert the upstream Allison Pond to a wetland through a similar filling process, this pond and the Church of the Nazarene water levels were designed to be controlled by an earthen dam at the southern end of the Nancy Street Wetland. The design of the Nancy Street fill and dam elevations were critical to the success of these three waterbodies. Additionally, the fill design determined habitat diversity. Low marsh and high marsh areas supported wetland emergent plants, deep water holes and the stream channel allowed for water flow and fish habitat, and the edge of the marsh maintained upland habitat. The need for efficient hauling of material required a haul road along the edge of the wetland and protruding fingers that would allow trucks access to the middle of the wetland to dump material. These access fingers became the low and high marsh habitat zones. The filling elevations below water surface elevation will be discussed in Chapter IV, Design and Layout of Vegetation.

In 2005, the design was revised by CBJ Engineering staff to enhance habitat and maximize fill placement (See Figure 3-7). As a former mining site, the extraction of gravel resulted in steep slopes at the edges of the pit. By modifying the design to increase the fill at the edges of the wetland, the slopes would be reduced to improve habitat and safety, as well as provide economic benefit through the disposal of fill. The modification reduced slopes on average from 30 to 60 percent to 7 to 15 percent throughout most of the wetland. Steep slopes were maintained where the stream channel curves at the edge of the pond to allow for overhanging vegetation that provides thermal protection for the water. The revegetation section discusses the variety of plant communities that are able to grow on the moderate slopes. The increase in fill along the slopes provided incentive for the expansion of the coho overwintering ponds by reducing the amount of fill added to these areas. The larger deep water areas benefit the juvenile coho salmon as well as providing more open water habitat for macro invertebrates.

To maintain the necessary water levels and provide a diversity of habitat, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service worked with R&M Engineering to design an earthen dam and outlet channel. The design of the dam called for an impermeable liner to wrap around the upstream side of the dam and fold back. The outlet stream design also included this liner to prevent water loss in the stream channel. The channel included a meander and two riffle sections for aeration. A combination of cobbles and gravel for spawning formed the streambed.

As an urban wetland, the heavy construction at the site required public meetings and compromises with adjacent property owners. The Church of Nazarene owns the northern portion of the wetland as well as the driveway needed to access the haul road (See Figure 1). To gain access to the wetland for filling, CBJ paved the Church's driveway and constructed the extension of their parking lot after construction along the northeast edge of the wetland. The property owners along the east edge of the wetland requested that the tree buffer be preserved along the Mendenhall Loop Road. For this reason, the haul road was built on the east edge of the wetland.

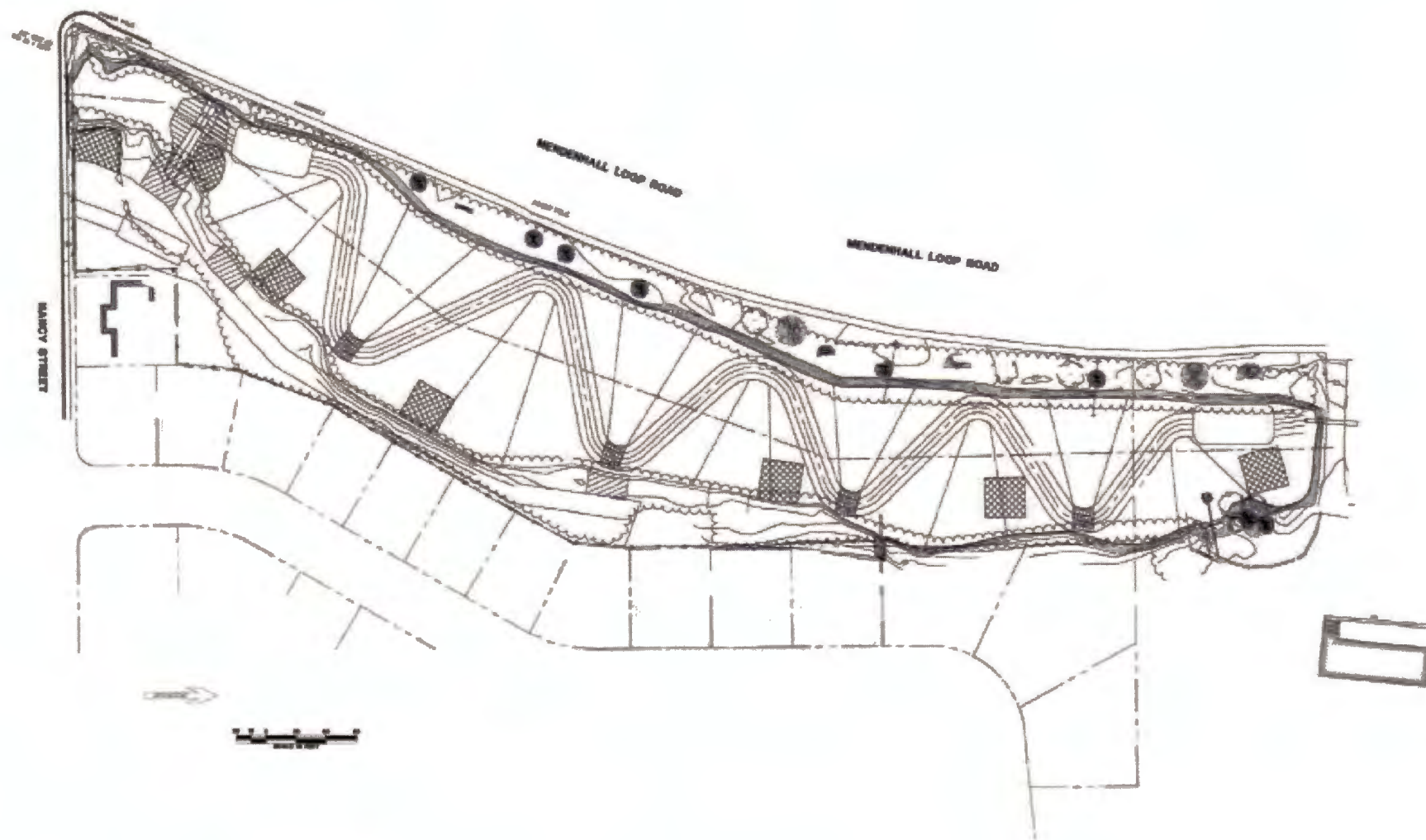


Figure 2. Initial Design for the Nancy Street Wetland Enhancement Project

R&M Engineering and Toner Nordling Associates worked with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and The Nature Conservancy to design the wetland enhancement. A meandering stream channel 4' deep flows from the North to the South through shallow marsh.

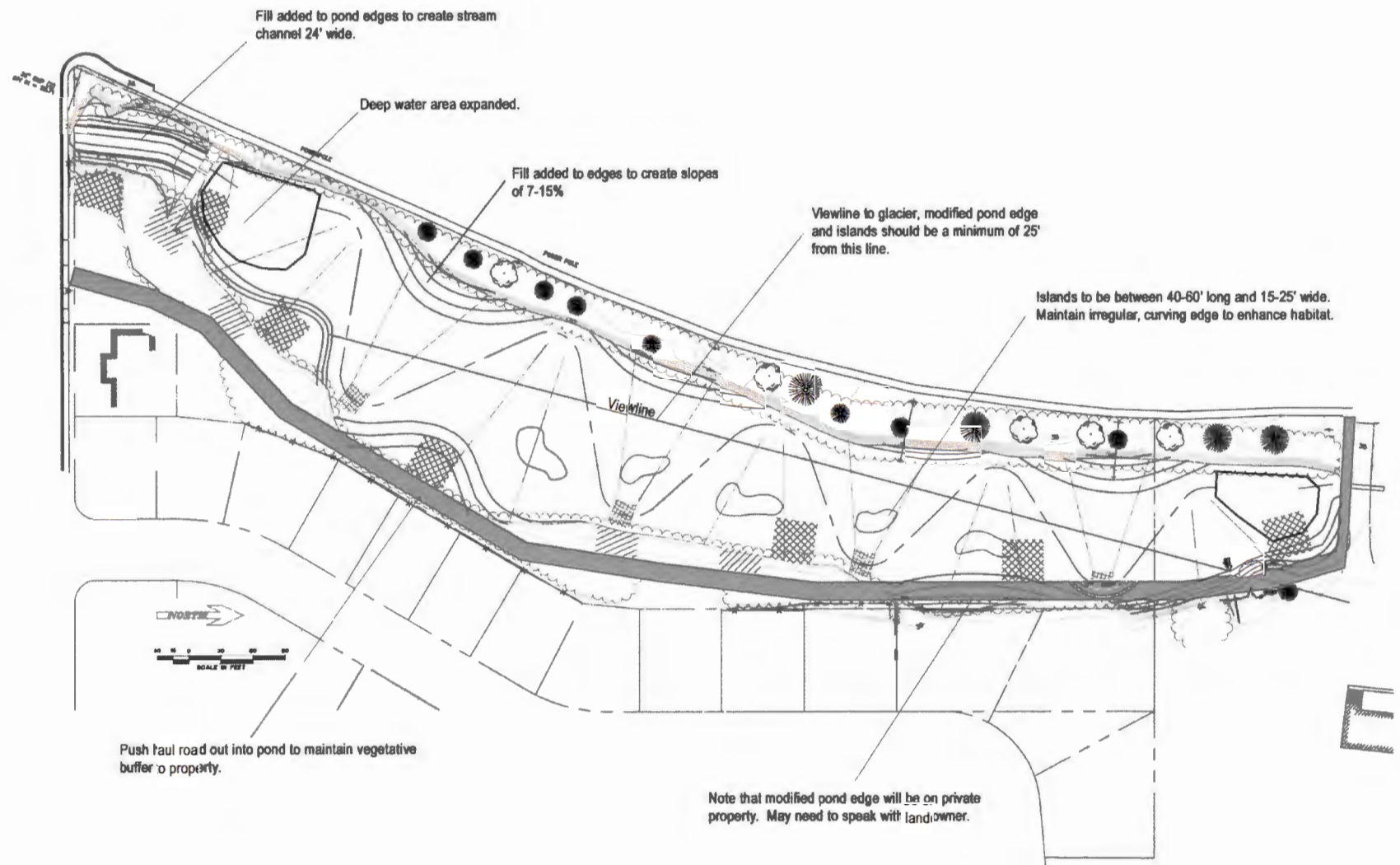


Figure 3. Modifications to the Nancy Street Wetland Design

In the summer of 2005, changes to the grading plan were proposed by CBJ to improve habitat by reducing the grade of the edges of the wetland. In anticipation of developing a trail plan, the islands were moved to allow for a view of the glacier.



Figure 4. Cross Section of the Coho Salmon Overwintering Pond

Fill is added to modify the steep wetland edge and cut is removed to allow the truck hauling road for the construction phase.



Figure 5. Cross Section of the Stream Channel, Marsh, and Island

Fill is added to create wetland emergent plant zones. The upland island will create protected bird nesting habitat.



Figure 6. Cross Section of the High marsh, Low Marsh, and Stream Channel



Figure 7. Cross Section of the Outlet Stream Channel
Fill and gravel is added to create a stream channel with salmon spawning habitat.

III. Earthmoving Process and Commentary

Based upon discussions among Glacier State, R&M Engineering, CBJ, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the process of filling was undertaken by shaping the fingers around the stream channel without filling in the stream channel or coho overwintering ponds. The alternative, to fill the entire pond and then dig out the stream channel and deep ponds would result in much less habitat diversity and variety in landform.

Glacier State began hauling and placing fill in September, 2005 and placed 64,000 cubic yards of fill by May. Ten cubic yard capacity dump trucks were used requiring approximately 6400 trips. One excavator operator worked filling and spreading the material. The material excavated from the highschool site varied from silty, to rocky mineral soil, to sandy depending on the area of excavation. At the Nancy Street pond, the excavator operator completed the filling by section, working and finishing one finger at a time. For this reason, the type of fill varies by section. After the completion of each finger, a 6-8" lift of topsoil was added for re-vegetation purposes. The unscreened topsoil came from Stabler's Quarry and was delivered at no cost to the project as part of an EPA mitigation penalty to a local company. The topsoil quality was low in organic content and high in cobble rock and woody debris content.

At the time of filling, the dam was not constructed. The fingers were filled to approximately 1-4 inches above the summer water level. The heavy rainfall received during the summer helped to compact the fingers. Usually within two weeks of shaping a finger, it would compact and solidify enough to walk easily on it. In many areas, the rocky silty fill would compact with the rains, dry out and harden to a cement like substance.

The dam and outlet channel construction began in early July, 2006 and required approximately 1-2 weeks of work. Fill was placed through the entire area where the stream channel would be located except for a narrow channel along the west edge of the wetland. This channel maintained water flow from the wetland to the culverts. After filling the area, the stream channel was excavated according to survey markers placed by Toner-Nordling Associates. The liner was secured in place under the streambed and the cobbles placed on top of it. The dam was shaped with fill, but the liner was never folded across the upstream face of the dam. It was determined by the Glacier State Contracting, R&M Engineering, CBJ, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service that the fill was stable enough to maintain its integrity. The water flow in the wetland is minimal and so erosion is not a concern.

After completion of the initial dam and outlet structures, the area was given two weeks to rest. After this period, it was observed that the liner in the stream channel was surfacing due to upwelling of air and water from the substrate. Also, the established dam elevation was determined to be high relative to the elevations of the fingers. This resulted in high water levels in the wetland emergent area which could affect plant growth.

Glacier State Contracting went back into the wetland, lowered the dam level by removing fill from under the liner, re-layed the liner, added more cobbles and gravel to settle it, and reworked the stream channel meandering form. After this second effort, the liner is less visible and the effect is much more aesthetically pleasing. Due to high precipitation levels, it is unknown if the lowering of the dam will result in lowered water surface elevation.

Early stages of filling in November, 2005.
Logs are used to support machinery as the
fill the fingers.

Photo taken by Neil Stichert.



Early stages of filling in November, 2005. Photo looks south at the filling of the fingers.
Photo taken by Alan Steffert.



Photos taken in April, 2006 by Michele Elfers.

Hay bales and silt fence used to control sediment at downstream end of wetland.



In May, 2006 the channel sinuosity begins to take shape.

Photos taken by Michele Elfers.





Digging of outlet stream channel, laying of impermeable fabric and initial stream shaping in July 2006.



Glacier State returned to the outlet channel and dam 2 weeks after initial construction and added more cobble, lowered the dam elevation, and reshaped the channel.

Photos taken by Michele Elfers.

IV. Design and Layout of Vegetation

To plan for the process of revegetation, native plant communities that will thrive in the conditions at the Nancy Street Wetland must be understood. There is little to no documentation or literature on the revegetation of wetland reclamation projects in Southeast Alaska. Interviews and qualitative evaluations of three constructed wetlands during the summer of 2005 form the foundation for the planning of the revegetation process. The Church of the Nazarene Wetland, the Floyd Dryden Middle School Wetland, and Kingfisher Pond are studied to understand the successes and failures of native species and transplants within constructed wetlands. The results are applied to the planning for the revegetation of the Nancy Street Wetland.

1. Church of the Nazarene (CoN) Wetland, Mendenhall Valley

The Church of the Nazarene Wetland is located immediately upstream of the Nancy Street Wetland. The two wetlands are separated by a culvert. Similar to the Nancy Street Wetland, most of the water comes from groundwater seepages which carry iron into the surface water. The soils, geologic and human use are the same for both wetlands. The Church of the Nazarene wetland was part of the gravel pit and then filled in 1997 as part of a wetland reclamation project headed by K Koski of the Duck Creek Advisory Group. The reclamation utilized 20,000 cubic yards of fill composed mostly

Church of the Nazarene Wetland

Photo taken by Michele Elfers.



of sand and gravel from a stormwater improvement project in the floodplain of Duck Creek. Approximately 1000 cubic yards of peat were placed on top of the fill in a 6-10 inch lift. To accomplish the filling and planting, the water level in the pond was lowered using pumps. The fill was then added to allow for a stream channel 2-4 feet below the water surface elevation that covered 20 percent of the wetland. The remainder of the wetland was graded to allow for three different levels: 50 percent of the wetland is high marsh at 0-3 inches below water surface elevation, 15 percent of the wetland is mid-level marsh at 0-6 inches below water surface elevation, and 15 percent of the wetland is low marsh at 6-18 inches below water surface elevation. Plants were chosen for revegetation based on the established elevations.

Low Marsh 6-18" water depth

Nuphar luteum,
Yellow Pond Lily
Potamogeton gramineus,
Grass-Leaved Pondweed
Sparganium emersum,
Narrow-Leaved Burrweed

Mid-Level Marsh 0-6" water depth

Carex aquatilis,
Water sedge
Equisetum fluviatile,
Swamp Horsetail
Caltha palustris,
Yellow Marsh Marigold
Menyanthes trifoliata,
Buckbean
Beckmania syzigachne,
American Slough Grass

High Marsh 0-3" water depth

Carex aquatilis,
Water Sedge
Equisetum fluviatile,
Swamp Horsetail
Caltha palustris,
Yellow Marsh Marigold
Menyanthes trifoliata,
Buckbean
Beckmania syzigachne,
American Slough Grass
Carex sitchensis,
Sitka sedge
Calamagrostis canadensis,
Bluejoint Reed Grass

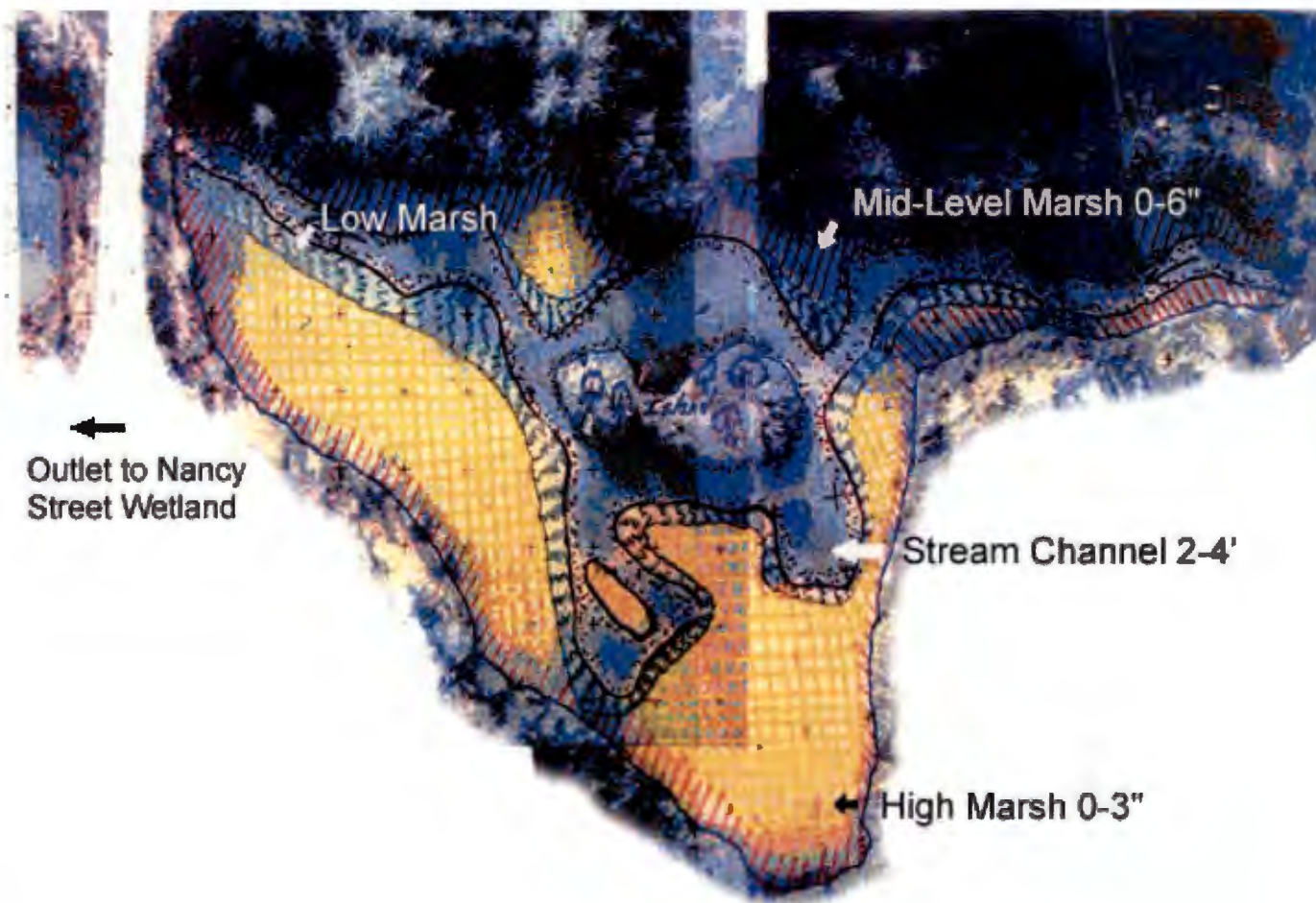


Figure 8. Church of the Nazarene Plan
Plan by K Koski.

The Wetland Enhancement Project for the Church of Nazarene Pond shows a grading plan that was developed to accomodate different plant communities. A meandering stream channel provides water to the marsh areas.

Table 1. Church of the Nazarene Plant Evaluation

site	water depth (cm)	% cover	live stems	description of quadrant	plant species
1a	7.5	90	57	saturated mud	horsetail, sitka sedge
1b	4	60	104	saturated mud	horsetail, sitka sedge
1c	3	95	14	saturated mud	horsetail, sitka sedge, blue joint grass
1d	14.5	35	17	standing water, iron oxide	horsetail, yellow marsh marigold
2a	5	75	50	saturated mud	horsetail, sitka sedge
2b	10.5	75	50	standing water	horsetail, sitka sedge
2c	6.5	35	37	saturated mud	horsetail, sitka sedge, western black willow, moss
2d	37.5	90	116	standing water, iron oxide	horsetail
3a	15	50	69	standing water	horsetail, sitka sedge, blue joint grass, bullrush
3b	35.5	95	89	standing water	horsetail, sitka sedge
3c	47.5	30	48	standing water	horsetail
3d	15.5	80	78	standing water	horsetail, sitka sedge
3e	12	20	9	standing water	sitka sedge
4a	13.5	40	90	standing water	carex, merten's sedge
4b	21.5	80	76	standing water	horsetail, sitka sedge
4c	22	40	32	standing water	horsetail

Table from "Inventory of Created Wetland and Baseline Data for Future Wetland Creation Sites". Hoferkamp, Lisa. Prepared for United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2004-2005.

A combination of seeding, transplanting and planting of container grown stock were used for revegetation. During the transplanting, the plants that were dug from nearby wetlands were based more on availability and less on the planned species list. The plants were planted in rows four feet apart and with a spacing of two feet. Additionally, a local nursery planted upland species from container stock on a bank of the wetland (notes and plans from K Koski, 2005). Salix and Alder species were planted but did not survive. The wetland vegetation was counted and evaluated in 2004 by Lisa Hoferkamp, an assistant professor and a student at the University of Alaska, Southeast as part of a study of the water quality in the constructed wetland. Sixteen quadrants of .5 square meters were delineated within the saturated zone. Estimates of vegetative cover and an analysis of dominant species cover were performed.

The report estimates overall vegetative coverage of the wetland at 30-95 percent in 2004. This is an increase from an estimated 1 percent coverage in 1997 when it was first planted. The current plant community in the Church of Nazarene Wetland is dominated by Horsetail and Sitka Sedge with a few other species growing. According to the report by Lisa Hoferkamp, it is functioning as an iron sink and so the lack of diversity may not be a problem for this objective.

From the perspective that Nancy Street Wetland is part of ongoing experimentation and research into constructed wetlands in Southeast Alaska, expanding the diversity of the plant community may be beneficial to learn which types of plants colonize rapidly and if there are species that retain iron more efficiently. Species of Horsetail have long, thin root systems that may not be the most effective option for the trapping and retention of iron. Sedges, with dense fibrous root systems may be a better choice. Also, increasing the diversity of the plant community will allow for increased forage and habitat options for various species of birds and macro invertebrates.

2. Floyd Dryden Middle School Wetland, Mendenhall Valley

The Floyd Dryden Wetland is located north of the Nancy Street Wetland in the Mendenhall Valley. It occupies the post-glacial landscape but it does not have the same gravel extraction history. The constructed wetland is on school grounds and has been a wet area since the creation of the school. Surrounded by playfields and a building, it has become a detention



Photo taken by Michele Elfers.
View of the Floyd Dryden Wetland in July 2005

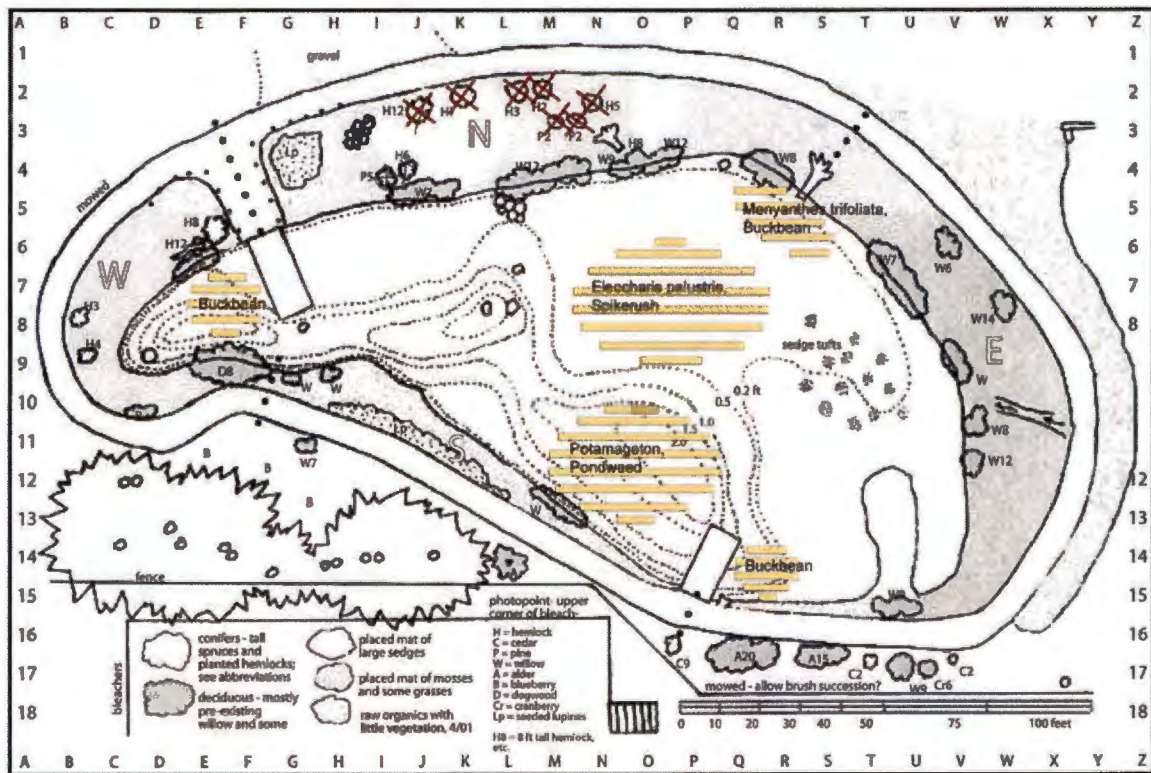


Figure 9. Floyd Dryden Pond

Original plan from Richard Carstensen of Discovery Southeast.

Observation of major species colonization in July 2005 shows that the Hemlocks and Pines did not survive, the Sedge, Spikerush, Buckbean, and Pondweed did very well.

area for stormwater. Between 1999 and 2001 the current wetland was graded and planted. The deepest area is roughly 450 square feet at a depth of 2 feet below water surface elevation and the grade rises to approximately 2.5 inches below water surface elevation within a large area of the wetland.

Richard Carstensen of Discovery Southeast, a nature education organization in Juneau, developed a vegetation plan for the wetland. Hemlock, Cedar, Pine, Willow, Alder, Blueberry, Dogwood, Cranberry, mats of Sedges, mats of Moss and Grasses, and Lupine seeds were used for the revegetation. Observation in August of 2005 showed that within the saturated zone the plants that are thriving are species of *Carex* (Sedge), *Equisetum* (Horsetail), *Eleocharis palustris* (Spikerush), *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Buckbean), and species of *Juncus* (Rush). Moving out of the saturated zone into the uplands, Willows, Alders, and Dogwood are thriving. The Hemlocks and Pines are either dying or are very small plants and there are very few Lupine plants. There is little open water in the wetland and a species of *Potamogeton* densely covers a significant amount of surface area in the deeper water areas.

The failure of the Hemlock and Pine trees may be due to the lack of adequate soil conditions. Hemlock requires a soil with a high organic content that is rare in the recently deglaciated Mendenhall Valley. Native Pine trees only grow in peat bogs in this part of Southeast Alaska. Sedges, Spikerush and Buckbean have thrived in this wetland at water depths of 2-6 inches for the Spikerush and Sedges and 2.5 inches for the Buckbean. These species are potential candidates for the Nancy Street Wetland.

It is important to note in this wetland that the deepest water is 2 feet and that there is little open water without vegetation. Potamogeton as well as other aquatic species such as Nuphar polysepalum are able to grow in 2 feet of water. In order to diversify habitat at Nancy Street and encourage the macro invertebrate population, open water is desired and the deep water levels must be greater than 2 feet deep. A study by Nelson, Roline, et al. shows that in constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment, the most productive habitat for invertebrates is open water with oxygen producing submerged plants. The least productive habitat is open water that has a continuous cover of duckweed and low dissolved oxygen levels (2000).

3. Kingfisher Pond at the Juneau Police Department, Lemon Creek

Kingfisher Pond at the Juneau Police Department is located at the mouth of a glacial valley, Lemon Creek. The primary source of water is groundwater supplemented by runoff as well as a small amount of brackish tidal water that enters through a faulty control structure at the outlet of the pond. As a reclaimed gravel pit, iron seepage is a problem in this wetland as well as pre-reclamation dumping of oil and other contaminants.



Photo taken by Michele Elfers.
View of Kingfisher Pond in July 2005

Between 2002 and 2003, the pond was filled and shaped to create a wetland and then planted with seeds, vegetative mats, and limited container stock plants. A section of the saturated zone was delineated to study the success of the seeding and the colonization of plants. The evaluation of the twelve study plots is recorded in Table 2. The evaluation is taken from observation in July 2005 of the plants growing compared to a seeding plan done at the time of revegetation. In the uplands area, Alder dominates, in some areas it is growing in dense thickets. There is also some Lupine, Dogwood, and

Highbush Cranberry in the upland areas. Both Tufted Hairgrass and Merten's Sedge have spread from saturated lowlands into well-draining upland areas. In the saturated areas to standing water, Small Leaf Bulrush, and Mare's Tail have colonized.

Table 2.
Kingfisher Pond
Plant Evaluation

Plot	Conditions	Seeded in 2000	Growing in 2005	Plot	Conditions	Seeded in 2000	Growing in 2005
1	Saturated	Merten's Rush	Merten's Rush	7	Moist ground, upslope	Hardtack Steeplebush	Merten's Sedge
			Merten's Sedge			Goat's Beard	Tufted Hairgrass
			Tufted Hairgrass				Lupine Alder
2	Saturated	Merten's Rush	Merten's Rush	8	Moist ground, upslope	Hardtack Steeplebush	Merten's Sedge
		Small Leaf Bulrush	Merten's Sedge				Tufted Hairgrass
			Tufted Hairgrass				Lupine Alder
3	Saturated	Control, no seeding	Merten's Rush	9	Moist ground, upslope	Control, no seeding	Merten's Sedge
			Merten's Sedge				Tufted Hairgrass
			Tufted Hairgrass				Lupine Alder
4	Saturated, beginning of upslope	Sawbeak Sedge	Merten's Sedge	10	Well-drained, upland	Tufted Hairgrass	Tufted Hairgrass
			Tufted Hairgrass				
5	Saturated, beginning of upslope	Control, no seeding	Merten's Sedge	11	Well-drained, upland	Tufted Hairgrass	Tufted Hairgrass
			Tufted Hairgrass			Meadow Barley	Meadow Barley
			Sawbeak Sedge				
6	Saturated, beginning of upslope	Merten's Sedge	Merten's Sedge	12	Well-drained, upland	Control, no seeding	Lupine
		Sawbeak Sedge					Alder

Data from observation in July 2005 and a Seeding Plan provided by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

A few species did not survive and many showed only one or two plants. *Spiraea douglasii*, or Hardtack Steeplebush was seeded but not growing on the site. This plant grows in southern Southeast Alaska, but it is not native to the northern part of the region. It will grow only in certain microclimates in this area and is therefore not hardy enough for a reclamation project. Meadow Barley, although native in this area, did not colonize successfully. The seeds may not have been viable, or the ground may have been too wet for the plants. This plant will not be recommended for revegetation of Nancy Street Wetland as literature suggests it is most successful in maritime areas (Pojar and Mackinnon, 1994). Sawbeak Sedge was only found in one area and may not be hardy enough to start from seed in a reclamation project.

By documenting the evaluation of these three constructed wetlands, interviews with local naturalists experienced in reclamation and revegetation projects, and literature pertinent to Southeast Alaskan plant communities, a table was created to document the successes, failures and potential for freshwater wetland species in reclamation wetlands. (See Appendix 1).

At the Nancy Street Wetland, plants have been selected based on the assessment and evaluation of their success in constructed wetlands in the region, experience of local naturalists, their ability to be transplanted or seeded, and their potential for the phytoremediation of iron. For the purpose of a planting design the plants were divided into zones based on the depth of water in which they grow. (See Table 3). The Nancy Street Wetland is designed with a water surface elevation of 28 feet. Although the Nancy Street Wetland is primarily ground water fed, runoff has been observed to affect water levels significantly in different seasons. However, the water level will fluctuate throughout the season with the rise and fall of precipitation rates. Rainfall increases between July and November and decreases between January and April. For this reason, the communities and water depths are general and meant as guidelines only. The zones are delineated on the wetland planting plan in Figures 10 and 11.

The deep water zone consists of the stream channel that flows from the inlet culvert to the outlet culvert as well as two deep pools at either end. This zone covers 55,000 square feet and is 28 percent of the total area to be revegetated. However, less than 5 percent of this area will be planted. Water will be 4 feet deep through most of this area with greater depths in each deep pool. This zone will be planted with *Potamogeton natans* (Floating Pondweed), *Sparganium angustifolium* (Narrow Leaved Burreed) , and *Nuphar polysepalum* (Yellow Pond Lily). The first two species were observed growing in the Nancy Street Pond prior to filling. Both are present upstream in the Church of the Nazarene



Figure 10. Planting Communities

The revegetation plan for the Nancy Street Wetland incorporates different plant communities based on elevation above the water surface. This revegetation plan was developed prior to the completion of the trail design.

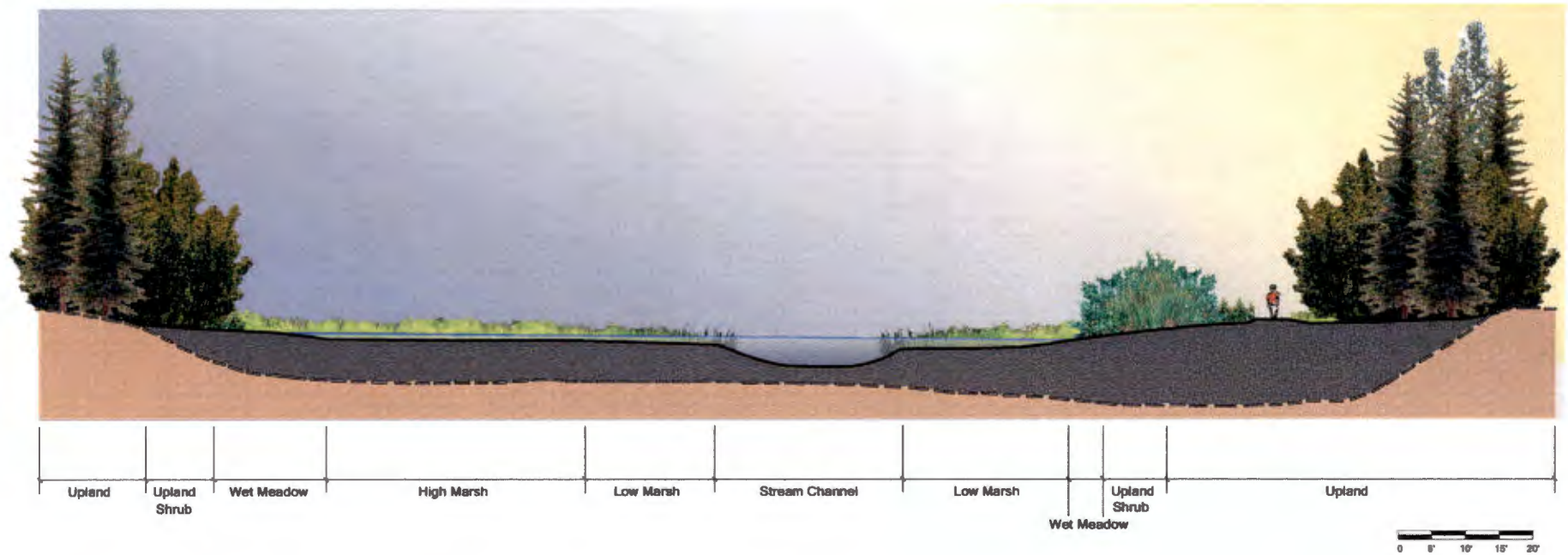


Figure 11. Typical Planting Zone Elevation

The revegetation plan for the Nancy Street Wetland is based on the elevation of the land above or below the water surface.

Pond. *Sparganium* is known to be a local food for muskrat. *Nuphar polysepalum* is found in a nearby pond downstream of the Nancy Street Wetland.

The low marsh zone covers 30,000 square feet and comprises 15 percent of the total area to be revegetated. The land between the stream channel and the high marsh ‘fingers’ is designed to the elevation of 27 feet to 27.5 feet. The plants in this zone include *Carex sitchensis* (Sitka Sedge), *Eleocharis palustris* (Spikerush), *Juncus mertensianus* (Merten’s Rush), and *Scirpus microcarpus* (Small Leaf Bulrush). All of these plants have been successful at colonizing constructed wetlands in Juneau and can be transplanted or started by seed. *Carex sitchensis* is one of the two dominant plants in the Church of the Nazarene Wetland. The dense root system of this plant may be capable of retaining large amounts of iron.

The stream channel winds around fingers of high marsh zone areas at an elevation of 27.5 feet to 28 feet. The high marsh zone encompasses 35,000 square feet and covers 18 percent of the total area to be revegetated. *Carex sitchensis* and *Eleocharis palustris* have exhibited the ability to survive in a variety of water levels. They will transition the communities from low marsh to high marsh zones. Other plants in this zone include *Carex mertensii* (Merten’s Sedge), *Juncus effusus* (Common Rush), *Lysichiton americanum* (Skunk Cabbage), *Deschampsia cespitosa* (Tufted Hairgrass), and *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Buckbean). All of these plants have been grown successfully in the constructed wetlands in Juneau. The *Lysichiton americanum* grows throughout Juneau in shaded wetland edges or stream banks. In the early spring it ‘blooms’ with a yellow spadex that is very attractive and provides food for animals. It has been transplanted successfully by naturalists in the region.

At the edge of the standing water zones is the transition zone of wet meadow. This zone is at an elevation of 28 feet to 29 feet and will be saturated most of the time and may flood during parts of the year. The wet meadow covers 12,000 square feet and comprises 6 percent of the total area to be revegetated. Many plants that can tolerate different water levels and periodic flooding are planted here. *Carex mertensii*, *Deschampsia cespitosa* ssp. *beringensis*, and *Juncus effusus* will all do well closer to the water’s edge. Moving up through this zone, grasses and flowering plants that do well in wet meadows are planted. *Calamagrostis canadensis* (Bluejoint Reedgrass), *Festuca rubra* (Red Fescue), *Viola palustris* (Marsh Violet), *Frittilaria camschatcensis* (Chocolate Lily), *Iris setosa* (Wild Flag), *Lupinus nootkatensis* (Lupine), and *Aquilegia formosa* (Columbine) thrive in saturated soils and provide color during the summer season.

The wet meadow zone and the upland shrub zone will be indistinguishable in many areas as many of these plants thrive in saturated to moist soils. The upland shrub zone is delineated from 29 feet to 30 feet and covers 11,500 square feet. It comprises 6 percent of the total area to be revegetated. Many grasses and flowering plants including *Deschampsia cespitosa* (Tufted Hairgrass), *Calamagrostis canadensis* (Bluejoint Reedgrass), *Festuca rubra* (Red Fescue), *Aquilegia Formosa* (Columbine), and *Lupinus nootkatensis* (Lupine) will form the transition from wet meadow to upland shrub. Also in this zone will be *Cornus stolonifera* (Dogwood), *Salix barclayii* (Barclay's Willow), *Salix sitchensis* (Sitka Willow), *Alnus viridus* (Sitka Alder), *Aruncus dioicus* (Goat's Beard), *Rubus spectabilis* (Salmonberry), and *Viburnum edule* (Highbush Cranberry). The *Salix*, *Alnus*, *Aruncus* and *Viburnum* species were all observed on this site prior to filling.

Above 30 feet elevation is the well-drained upland zone. The uplands to be revegetated cover 52,500 square feet and 27 percent of the total area to be revegetated. The plants include many of the shrubs from the upland shrub zone: *Aruncus dioicus*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Rubus spectabilis*, *Viburnum edule*, *Alnus viridus*, *Salix barclayi*, and *Salix sitchensis*. Additional trees to be planted that exist elsewhere on the site are *Populus balsamifera* (Cottonwood), *Alnus rubra* (Red Alder) and *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce). An understory of grasses and herbaceous perennials include *Festuca rubra*, *Calamagrostis canadensis* and *Aquilegia formosa*.

From this general planting zone plan in Figure 10, a detailed planting design for the uplands and upland shrub zones was created. This allows for numbers of each species needed for transplant, purchase or seeding. The design strives to create diversity in plantings to allow for habitat diversity while also considering the experience of the visitor along the trail, and the relationship of the adjacent private property owners to the wetland and the trail. For example, Detail 5 in Appendix 5 shows clusters of *Rubus spectabilis*, *Cornus stolonifera*, and *Viburnum edule*. These shrubs fruit from mid summer into fall and provide food into the winter for birds and small animals. Also, a combination of *Picea sitchensis* groupings as well as deciduous trees of *Alnus* and *Populus balsamifera* allow for varied habitat for birds. Detail 3 in Appendix 3 shows a narrow buffer between the adjacent property owners and the trail and wetland. The large cluster of *Alnus* and *Picea* is in front of homes with fencing. This choice of trees will further separate the homes from the wetland and trail.

The diverse planting communities represent the ideal revegetation plan. However, the objective of using only native plants limits the availability and spectrum of species that can be obtained and planted in the wetland. Native plant

nurseries and native seed sources do not exist in Southeast Alaska. Small amounts of native seeds are available in the area from individuals who collect seed seasonally. A few native species of grasses are sold commercially in the northern part of Alaska. The best solution to the reclamation of wetlands in Juneau is to gather wetland seed in the years prior to the reclamation of the wetland and then start them in greenhouses based on the specific needs of the plants. This process works well if the reclamation of the wetland is planned at the time of the surface mining or land disturbance. However, the circumstances of the Nancy Street Enhancement Project do not allow for the gathering and starting of seed. Therefore, transplanting of plugs will be the major source of revegetation, with some hardwood cuttings and seeding.

V. Vegetation Process and Commentary

The planning and design of the revegetation process provided a guide for the actual implementation. However, the decision by the resource agencies to focus on transplanting of local plants to preserve local gene stock and minimize the purchase of plants largely determined the revegetation process. For a 6 acre revegetation, transplanting is feasible, but for a freshwater emergent wetland that is much larger, the limitations of transplanting may warrant a different strategy.

For the Nancy Street Wetland revegetation, the availability, accessibility, and diversity of source wetlands determined the process (See Tables 3,4). Source wetlands were selected in the Mendenhall Valley and Lemon Creek to minimize cost and driving time to Nancy Street. Additionally, only wetlands that were accessible for a crew with a vehicle were considered. The ownership of the wetlands ranged from CBJ land, U.S. Coast Guard land to private land. In all cases, permission for access and transplanting was granted. Another consideration in choosing source wetlands was the size of plant population present for the targeted species. The population had to be large enough to be able to remove a sizable quantity without decimating or affecting the source wetland population.

With all of these limitations, it was difficult to find appropriate wetlands to source plants. The majority of the Nancy Street wetland is freshwater marsh with emergent species, however in Juneau there is much more forested wetland habitat than emergent wetland. The revegetation of an emergent wetland much larger than Nancy Street would be very difficult using only transplants. The source wetlands used for Nancy Street should not be used again for at least two years and finding adequate populations of emergent species may be difficult. A potential source that exists for this type of wetland is along Department of Transportation (DOT) Right of Ways. There are many drainage ditches along Glacier Highway, particularly between Fred Meyer's and McDonald's in the Valley that are sedge and bulrush emergent wetlands. DOT utilizes SAGA crews for maintenance of Right of Ways to prune and remove shrubs and trees. An opportunity exists for a partnership to be formed with DOT where SAGA crews maintain and transplant simultaneously on future reclamation projects.

In addition to the transplanting of emergent wetland species, the revegetation included cuttings of willow and cottonwood, transplanting of berry shrubs and alder, and seeding. To accomplish these tasks, various sources of labor were used over a period of five months. Volunteers cut stakes in April and planted in June, paid SAGA workers transplanted emergent species and seeded in June and July, and paid Trail Mix workers transplanted trees and shrubs in August (See Table 4).

While the volunteers only worked for two days, their work in taking cuttings of willow, cottonwood and high bush cranberry was very important to the revegetation of the upland shrub and upland zones. Also, the involvement of community volunteers raised enthusiasm and support for the project. The volunteers were members of Full Circle Farms, a farm and distributor of organic produce in Juneau. The farm solicited volunteers through emails and donated \$5000 to the project. The cuttings were taken on April 8 with twenty volunteers. The group divided in three and went to sites near Back Loop Road. With pruners, 1000 Barclay's Willow stakes, 200 High Bush Cranberry stakes, and 75 Black Cottonwood stakes were cut. Full Circle Farms donated the use of their cold storage facility in Lemon Creek to hold the cuttings until planting. On June 7, fifteen volunteers planted the cuttings at Nancy Street. Many of the stakes were cut in half or thirds. Steel rods with mallets or sharp pointed shovels were used to plant single stakes or bouquets of 3-5 stakes. The High Bush Cranberry stakes all died in storage, however many of the willow and cottonwoods sent out roots and shoots.

For the next phase in planting, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service contracted a SAGA crew for 4 weeks. In 13 days, the crew worked approximately 650 labor hours. They accomplished 70% of the revegetation process by planting 3600 plugs, shrubs and small trees and seeding portions of the wetland. The crew developed efficient methods for transplanting and solved problems effectively throughout the four weeks. Each day, two workers stayed at the wetland and used an augur to dig holes in the soil for planting. The other six crew members went to the source wetland. To extract plants they found that a sharp shovel was most effective. Often they would take small mats and then cut them into plugs using a knife or sharp shovel. They suggested using a hand held shovel to cut the mats in the future. They found that bulb planters were time consuming and difficult to use in gravel or dense mud. To remove shrubs, pulaskis were the most efficient and shovels were used for trees. Despite the efficient work of the crew, the lack of proper gear and equipment at the start of the project slowed down progress. The crew needed shoulder length waterproof gloves, hip waders, rubber boots, and five gallon buckets for transporting plants. Additionally, throughout the four weeks, the augur would break down and slow progress. Better preparation and support for the crew is needed in the future.

SAGA accomplished most of the remaining revegetation work; however the grading and shaping of the outlet channel, earthen dam, and trail were not completed in time to finish the planting. Trail Mix crews transplanted alders and berry bushes into the upland and upland shrub areas and a small amount of sedges along the boardwalk and earthen dam using similar techniques as SAGA. Additionally, CBJ staff purchased and planted *Cornus stolonifera* plugs along the steep

northeast slope on the Church of the Nazarene property. These plants were purchased because of the significant benefit to the project and the lack of an appropriate population from which to take cuttings in Juneau. They grow rapidly in the Juneau climate, provide berries for birds, and control erosion with spreading rhizomes. CBJ also purchased and spread seed throughout the five month period of revegetation for erosion control and habitat enhancement.

To improve on the revegetation process for future projects, better planning for irrigation should be in place prior to transplanting. This summer in Juneau was very rainy with only a few periods of sunny dry weather. However, for two weeks in June, the sun came out and dried the high marsh area. During the revegetation period, the water level was approximately 1-3 inches below the high marsh elevation. The rocky and sandy topsoil combined with the silty fill dried in sunny conditions to form a cement like consistency. Watering was necessary to keep the plants alive during this period. SAGA crews used buckets and a garden quality gasoline powered water pump to irrigate the wetland. If the dry sunny weather persisted, these methods would not be able to keep the plants alive. To prevent this from happening on future projects a soil with a higher organic content would help to retain moisture better in dry conditions. Also, working with the Department of Public Works to obtain a permit for fire hydrant access would allow for an appropriate water source. Other strategies include the control of water levels to keep soil saturated while planting or the delay of planting until July when precipitation is more frequent.

Table 3: Recommended Plant Species

Actual Planted Species

Low and High Marsh		Low and High Marsh	
<i>Species</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	Sitka Sedge	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	Sitka Sedge
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Spike Rush
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small Leaved Bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small Leaved Bulrush
<i>Juncus mertensianus</i>	Merten's Rush	<i>Carex lyngbae</i>	Lyngby's Sedge
<i>Lysichiton americanum</i>	Skunk Cabbage		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Buckbean		
<i>Carex mertensii</i>	Merten's Sedge		
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Blujoint Reedgrass		
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass		
Wet Meadow		Wet Meadow	
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Bluejoint Reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Bluejoint Reedgrass
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass
<i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i>	Chocolate Lily	<i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i>	Chocolate Lily
<i>Iris setosa</i>	Iris	<i>Iris setosa</i>	Iris
<i>Aconitum delphinifolium</i>	Monkshood	<i>Lupinus nootkatensis</i>	Lupine
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Shooting Star	<i>Hierchloe odoratum</i>	Sweet Grass
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Cottongrass		
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet		
Upland Shrub		Upland Shrub	
<i>Alnus viridus</i>	Sitka Alder	<i>Alnus viridus</i>	Sitka Alder
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goat's Beard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goat's Beard
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Twig Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Twig Dogwood
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry
<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Barclay's Willow	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Barclay's Willow
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	High Bush Cranberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
		<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder
Upland		Upland	
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red Alder
<i>Alnus viridus</i>	Sitka Alder	<i>Alnus viridus</i>	Sitka Alder
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Twig Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Twig Dogwood
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Black Cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Black Cottonwood
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry
<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Barclay's Willow	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Barclay's Willow
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Sedge	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimbleberry
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	High Bush Cranberry	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue

Table 4: Record of Planting Quantity, Source and Labor

Date	Species	Type	Quantity	Source	Labor
18-Apr	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	USFWS
7-Jun	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	cutting	1500	Wren Drive/Back Loop Road	volunteer
7-Jun	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	cutting	150	Behind Community Gardens	volunteer
13-Jun	<i>Carex lyngbae</i>	plug	130	Coast Guard Wetland	SAGA
14-Jun	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	plug	450	Duck Creek by Superbear	SAGA
14-Jun	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	plug	40	Duck Creek by Superbear	SAGA
15-Jun	<i>Carex</i>	plug	300	Coast Guard Wetland	SAGA
15-Jun	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	plug	375	Church of Nazarene Wetland	SAGA
15-Jun	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	plug	200	Church of Nazarene Wetland	SAGA
19-Jun	<i>Calamagrostis/ Deschampsia</i>	plug	164	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
19-Jun	<i>Fritillaria camschatensis</i>	plug	34	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
19-Jun	<i>Hierchloe odoratum</i>	plug	31	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
19-Jun	<i>Iris nootkatensis</i>	plug	31	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
20-Jun	<i>Calamagrostis/Deschampsia</i>	plug	276	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
20-Jun	<i>Fritillaria camschatensis</i>	plug	83	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
20-Jun	<i>Hierchloe odoratum</i>	plug	49	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
20-Jun	<i>Iris nootkatensis</i>	plug	60	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
21-Jun	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	transplant	200	Duck Creek by Superbear	SAGA
22-Jun	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	plug	20	Duck Creek by Superbear	SAGA
22-Jun	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	transplant	8	DOT ROW Loop Rd	SAGA
23-Jun	<i>Lupinus nootkatensis</i>	seed	unweighed	US Forest Service, Ketchikan	NRCS
26-Jun	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	plug	100	Coast Guard Wetland	SAGA
26-Jun	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	plug	100	Lemon Creek Wetland	SAGA
27-Jun	Thimbleberry	transplant	55	DOT land on channel by GCI	SAGA
27-Jun	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	transplant	35	Duck Creek by Superbear	SAGA
29-Jun	<i>Carex</i>	plug	175	DOT ROW north of SE Vet	SAGA
29-Jun	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	seed	20 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	SAGA
29-Jun	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	SAGA
29-Jun	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	SAGA
30-Jun	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	plug	216	Nat's Nursery, BC	CBJ
30-Jun	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
30-Jun	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
30-Jun	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	seed	8 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
5-Jul	<i>Carex</i>	plug	490	DOT ROW north of SE Vet	SAGA
6-Jul	<i>Carex</i>	plug	245	DOT ROW north of SE Vet	SAGA
20-Jul	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	transplant	?	DOT ROW Loop Rd	CBJ
20-Jul	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	seed	20 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
20-Jul	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	seed	5 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ

cont. Table 4: Record of Planting Quantity, Source and Labor

Date	Species	Type	Quantity	Source	Labor
20-Jul	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	seed	5 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
24-Jul	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	transplant	17	old Fred Meyer landscape	CBJ
26-Jul	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	transplant	24	Duck Creek by Superbear	Trail Mix
7-Aug	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	plug	50	Church of Nazarene Wetland	Trail Mix
8-Aug	<i>Alnus</i>	transplant	100	Duck Creek by Superbear	Trail Mix
9-Aug	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	transplant	60	Duck Creek by Superbear	Trail Mix
15-Aug	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	seed	40 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
15-Aug	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	seed	10 lbs	Alaska Mill and Feed	CBJ
		Total Quantity	4993		



Above: Volunteer planting of willow and cottonwood cuttings in June. Right: Cuttings send out leaves in August.



Above: SAGA extracts sedges from a wetland in Lemon Creek. Right: Transport of sedges and marsh marigold in buckets.



Above: SAGA plants wet meadow grasses.
Right: Low marsh and high marsh sedges
and bulrushes.



Left: Alders transplanted along
stream channel.

Photos taken by Michele Elfers.

VI. Trail Design and Construction

The design and development of a community trail through the wetland has become an important component to gaining public approval and support of the project. Adjacent landowners initially viewed the reclamation project as disruptive, but through the process of filling, planting and trail construction, many neighbors and community members have expressed that the reclamation is an improvement to the neighborhood. It offers recreational opportunities for a neighborhood of streets and private property and it allows access to a successional landscape with a fantastic view of the Mendenhall Glacier (See Figure 12-14).

CBJ applied for a Recreational Trails Grant through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. To administer the grant funds, the CBJ Engineering Department, the CBJ Department of Parks and Recreation, and Trail Mix formed a partnership to accomplish the administration, construction and management of the trail. The Engineering Department was responsible for the design, permitting and construction oversight, the Department of Parks and Recreation provided equipment, design review, and maintenance and management of the completed trail, and Trail Mix constructed the trail and administered the grant.

The trail construction began in July 2006 and continued through August. A few details will be completed in late fall and early spring such as the installation of trash cans and interpretive signage. Silty gravel forms a compact base for the six foot wide trail. A deck is sited at the south end to capture a remarkable view across the wetland of the Mendenhall Glacier. An island at the north end is accessed by a bridge and boardwalk and offers a bench and viewing point south. Eight steel pilings and a frame of treated lumber support the observation deck. The decking on the observation deck and boardwalk, railings, and benches are recycled plastic lumber. The 70' bridge is a steel gangway removed over the summer from a CBJ Ports and Harbors project.

Many of the materials and labor were donated to allow completion of the trail with only grant funding. The bridge and benches were donated by CBJ Ports and Harbors, the rough grading and shot rock placement on the trail was donated by Glacier State Contractors, and the construction of the observation deck was done by the U.S. Coast Guard Engineers in Juneau.



Figure 12. Trail Master Plan

The trail design includes the extension north of the trail to the Church of Nazarene Wetland. This extension was not constructed. Currently, the trail connects to the Mendenhall Bike Loop Path.

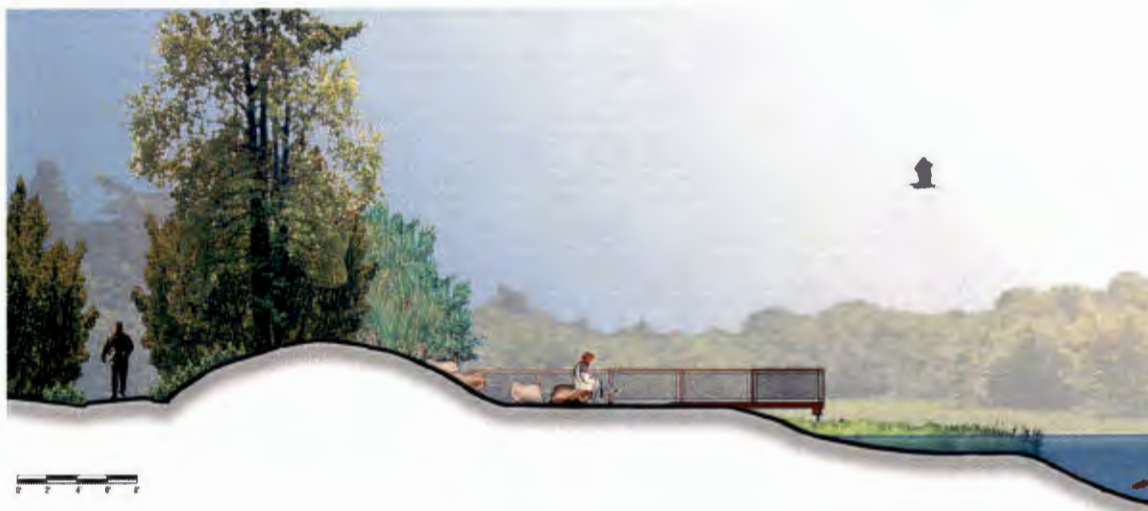


Figure 13. Cross Section of the Observation Deck

The deck is sited to allow for close viewing of open water and to capture a magnificent view of the Mendenhall Glacier as a backdrop to the wetlands.



Figure 14. Cross Section of the Bridges

The two bridges across the wetland are connected by an island. The first is a 25' wooden boardwalk across emergent wetlands, the second is a 70' steel bridge with metal grate decking across the stream channel. On the island, a gravel seating area with boulders allows for resting and wildlife viewing.

The constructed trail represents Phase I of the Duck Creek Greenway Trail that will extend through the Nancy Street Wetland and the upstream Church of Nazarene Wetland and the Allison Pond (See Figure 15). Ultimately, it will connect from the north and south to the Under Thunder trail to form a loop. The creation of a trail that links the three wetlands will raise awareness of the ecological connection for fish, birds and other wildlife among these stepping stone habitats.

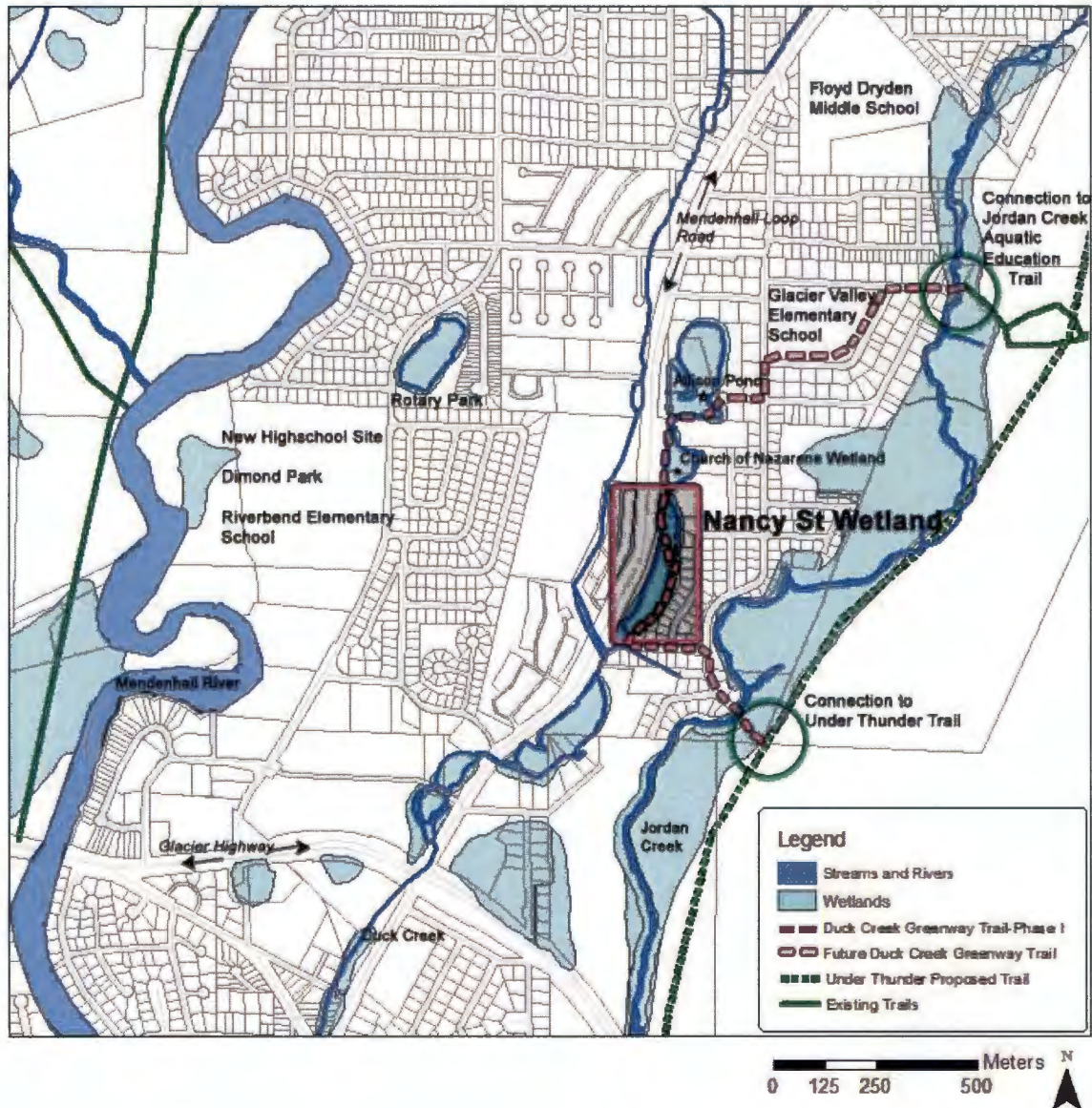


Figure 15. Duck Creek Greenway Trail Master Plan.

The trail through Nancy Street will connect the three former gravel pits to provide neighborhood connections, recreational opportunities, and to increase awareness of the ecological connections among the enhanced wetlands.

Glacier State shaped the rough trail bed and placed shot rock in May.



Trail Mix hauls gravel to build the trail across the island in August.

Trail Mix drives pilings for the observation deck and shapes the gathering area.





The finished bridge and boardwalk cross the wetland to an island with a bench for viewing.

Right: The steel gangway donated by CBJ Ports and Harbors extends from the northwest end of the trail to the east side. Trail Mix built new cedar rails for safety.



Below: The finished observation deck and gathering area.



VII. Monitoring and Maintenance

The monitoring and maintenance plan for the Nancy Street Wetland addresses issues of survival and performance of wetland vegetation, changes in wetland composition, the control of invasive species, and the general upkeep of the trail and interpretive areas. The plan for monitoring of wetland vegetation is informed by a plan for wetland monitoring in Bellevue, Washington by Herrera Environmental Consultants, a guide to “Wetland Restoration, Creation, and Enhancement” written by various federal resource agencies, and research done by Elzinga, Salzer, and Willoughby in *Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations*. The plan for trail maintenance is based on observations of wetland trail requirements over time in Juneau.

Monitoring Plan

It is proposed that this work be performed in conjunction with the existing UAS water and fish monitoring plan and the data be combined into one report.

1. Establish plots in different plant community zones to measure species composition, aerial cover, and vegetative density. Measure water level above ground surface. Take measurements once per year in late July from 2007 to 2012. See Appendix XX for plot locations.
 - a. Plot 1 Upland - monitor a 5 meter radius around stake.
 - b. Plot 2 Island – monitor the entire island.
 - c. Plot 3 Emergent – monitor a 1 meter radius around stake.
 - d. Plot 4 Emergent – monitor a 1 meter radius around stake.
2. Establish 4 photopoints that capture each plot and 2 photopoints that capture emergent wetland, one from the observation deck looking north to the glacier and the second from the bench on the island looking south to the observation. See Appendix 2b and 2c for photopoints and 2006 photographs.
3. Complete table of information and draw maps recording the location, density and cover of each plot. See Appendix 2a for baseline data and sample table.

Maintenance Plan

The Nancy Street Wetland will be transferred to the CBJ Parks and Recreation Department for management. This department and Trail Mix can coordinate to maintain the trail using the excess trail grant money.

1. Prune and clear shrubs and trees obstructing passage along the trail.
2. Empty garbage cans, refill doggy bag dispenser and remove garbage from the trail.
3. Clear drainage culverts along trail.

VIII. Conclusion

The Nancy Street Wetland Enhancement Project offers an economically feasible, ecologically beneficial, and socially supported model of wetland reclamation for municipalities. Based on the data and assessment of the design and construction presented in this report, the project has been successful in the aspects of earthwork, transplanting, cost benefit and public participation. However, areas of improvement include the refining of final water levels, soil quality, and irrigation strategies during transplanting.

The design and implementation of the filling process determined largely the improvement of habitat, the efficiency of operations, and the accuracy of the as-built site to the design. By filling and completing each finger and section of the wetland individually, greater variety and attention to each landform was introduced. The other option, filling the entire site and then returning to dredge the stream channel would have resulted in less diversity of habitat and less attention to the design details. There is some concern that the water level is higher than the designed level. However, the rainfall was higher than average in 2006, so it is difficult to tell if the water levels in the wetland will drop. Designing elevations to within 3 inches to allow for necessary habitat for plants and wildlife is very difficult on a project where over 60,000 CY of fill are being placed. For this reason, designing a dam with adjustability to account for the discrepancy in water level would improve the function and success of the project.

The high rainfall this summer maintained a moist planting substrate throughout most of the summer. In late June, a sunny period of two weeks revealed the problems that would have been encountered had it been a drier summer. The soil dried and cracked around the newly transplanted plants and a hasty irrigation plan of buckets and a garden pump with hose was used to keep the plants alive. An irrigation plan should be in place prior to the revegetation phase. Tapping into city water through fire hydrants, or a private source are two potential solutions. Also, improving the quality of topsoil will improve moisture retention. The mineral topsoil had little organic content and was full of rock and cobble. Plant survival in 2007 will reveal whether higher quality topsoil is needed. At the end of the 2006 planting season, there was approximately 70% survival rate of transplanted species. Based on this estimate, the revegetation effort was very successful.

In addition to the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat, the other measure of success of the Nancy Street Wetland Enhancement is the strong base of public support. Throughout the construction process, volunteers donated time,

materials and money to the project. Many neighbors began to come out during the summer construction and comment on how happy they were about the project.

As a result of the success of this project, a similar process is planned for the Allison Pond upstream of the Nancy Street Wetland. The process will be improved based on this assessment and applied to the Allison Pond site needs. The CBJ has saved the community money by pioneering this alternative option to fill disposal. The support of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Natural Resource Conservation Service has enhanced habitat for fish and wildlife and reclaimed a valuable community resource.

Plant List for Freshwater Wetlands											
Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommendation by	Water Level	Height	Transplant Potential	Seed Potential	Wildlife Benefits	Human Benefits	Iron phytoremediation	Liabilities	Other Issues
Deep Water											
<i>Caltha natans</i>	Floating Marsh Marigold	Book	aquatic floating	1-3'				attractive flower			floats or creeps in mud, stolons root at nodes
<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	Yellow pond-lily	Patti Krosse, Ed Buyarski	3-4' average water depth, up to 6' stalk		successful, use fork or clam digger to dig up entire root, or monofilament tied to root with rock to get plant it.		food, habitat for fish, cover for ducklings, frog habitat	very attractive open water flower		Patti-very difficult to dig roots, often extensive, and hard to get roots back into the water completely	found in pond near Superbear, very shallow water, may be easy to remove
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Floating Pondweed	Observed at Nancy Street	aquatic floating from bottom 3-8'		yes		very valuable food source for mallards and other marsh birds		Existed in Nancy Street Pond so it is tolerant of iron	In CoN it forms a dense cover in open water areas, too much shade and it may limit macroinvertebrate population	present at Nancy Street Pond prior to filling, present at CoN, Floyd Dryden, becomes very dense in areas, keep deep water areas in pools if open water habitat is desired
<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-Leaved Bur-reed	Observed at Nancy Street	aquatic floating	1-3'			nesting, cover, seeds, muskrats		Existed in Nancy Street Pond so it is tolerant of iron		present at Nancy Street Pond prior to filling
Marsh											
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Yellow Marsh Marigold	Book	wet areas with slow running water	variable	divide rootball	seed direct sow in fall		attractive flower			limited survival at CoN
<i>Carex mertensii</i>	Mertens's Sedge	Patti Krosse	upland, more dry conditions, in transition zone	4'	one of the easiest types of carex to transplant	yes		attractive colorful, large spikes	dense root system may hold more iron	Carex more difficult to dig roots	germinates easily, some found in CoN, planted in Kingfisher Pond, growing very well in low saturated soil, but also growing on wet slopes.
<i>Carex sitchensis</i>	Sitka Sedge	Observed at CoN Wetland	emergent	1-5'	yes	yes	excellent waterfowl habitat		dense root system may hold more iron	hard to dig up because of root system	transplanted into CoN, excellent survival rate
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sawbeak Sedge	Observed at Kingfisher Pond	marsh and bog	1-3'		yes		attractive seed head	dense root system may hold more iron		planted in Kingfisher Pond (seed), found only a few plants, did not do well
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Spike Rush	Observed at Floyd Dryden Wetland	in shallow standing water, 1-2"	8-24"				attractive head			spread very well in Floyd Dryden Pond and has an attractive head and reddish hue to the stems
<i>Equisetum</i>	Horsetail sp.	Patti Krosse	aquatic to semi-aquatic		yes				the roots are small and probably do not trap much iron, roots do not hold much soil	Has shown invasive tendencies in the CoN wetland	probably easy to transplant some rhizomes, excellent survival rate in CoN(dominates wetland-maybe too aggressive), also abundant in Floyd Dryden
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow Barley	Observed at Kingfisher Pond	moist soils	3'		yes	food for blacktail deer			Primarily a maritime species, along beaches and meadows	planted in Kingfisher Pond (seed), found only one plant

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommendation by	Water Level	Height	Transplant Potential	Seed Potential	Wildlife Benefits	Human Benefits	Iron phytoremediation	Liabilities	Other Issues
Juncus effusus	Common Rush	Patti Krosse	some water-a little drier, gravelly disturbed land	1-4'	Difficult	yes		less attractive, smaller			germinates easily
Juncus mertensianus	Merten's Rush	Observed at Kingfisher Pond	marsh and bog	1'		yes		attractive seed head			planted in Kingfisher Pond (seed), growing in saturated soil
Lysichiton americanum	Skunk Cabbage	Observed at CoN, Ed Buyarski	wet edges of water	1-4'	thick root, need to get down deep to dig it out	yes, direct sow in fall	food for deer, bear, and gnats	attractive flower, color		Shady, forested areas	present at edges of CoN
Menyanthes trifoliata	Buckbean	Patti Krosse	aquatic to semi-aquatic	1'	easy to dig up but difficult to establish in soil	yes	fruit is food for flies, beetles, bees, and birds	attractive flower		rhizomes	planted in past with water around it at all times, creeping rhizomes should be separated in fall or early spring. Transplanted into Floyd Dryden wetland, has spread and is doing well there
Scirpus Microcarpus	Small-Leaf Bulrush	Patti Krosse, Dave Maddix	water with a gradient	4'	very easy to dig roots and transplant successfully	yes	nesting, cover, seeds	attractive seed heads, medium height	root uptake potential		some bulrush present in CoN, believed to be this type, planted in Kingfisher Pond. It is doing very well and has spread
Wet Meadow											
Aconitum delphinifolium	Monkshood	Book	wet meadow, streambanks	3'				attractive flowers		poisonous	needs the drier upslope of wet meadow, often found at higher elevations
Aquilegia formosa	Columbine	Ed Buyarski	wet meadow, streambanks, often in rocky areas	2'	yes	yes	food for hummingbirds, cover for nesting species	attractive flower			prefers drier areas, well-drained, Ed Buyarski says seeding works very well
Calamagrostis canadensis	Bluejoint Reedgrass	Book, Dave Maddix	wet meadows and well-drained uplands	3'	yes with sprigs	limited, grassroots or sprigging plugs	bird seed, nesting, cover for small mammals		dense fibrous root system, slightly rhizomatous		forms overhanging banks, aggressive colonizer in disturbed areas
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. beringensis	Tufted Hairgrass	Book	moist soils	1-4'		yes, but high demand	low to moderate fishery and habitat value			Must be careful with seed, none being collected in SE AK. DNA issues with new varieties.	adaptable to many conditions, tufted growth form, seeded in Kingfisher Pond did well from low saturated locations moving up on wet slopes
Dodecatheon pulchellum	Shooting Star	Patti Krosse, Ed Buyarski	moist soil but not standing water	1-1.5'	very easy	difficult, needs to be wet and cold through winter		attractive flower			challenging to start from seed

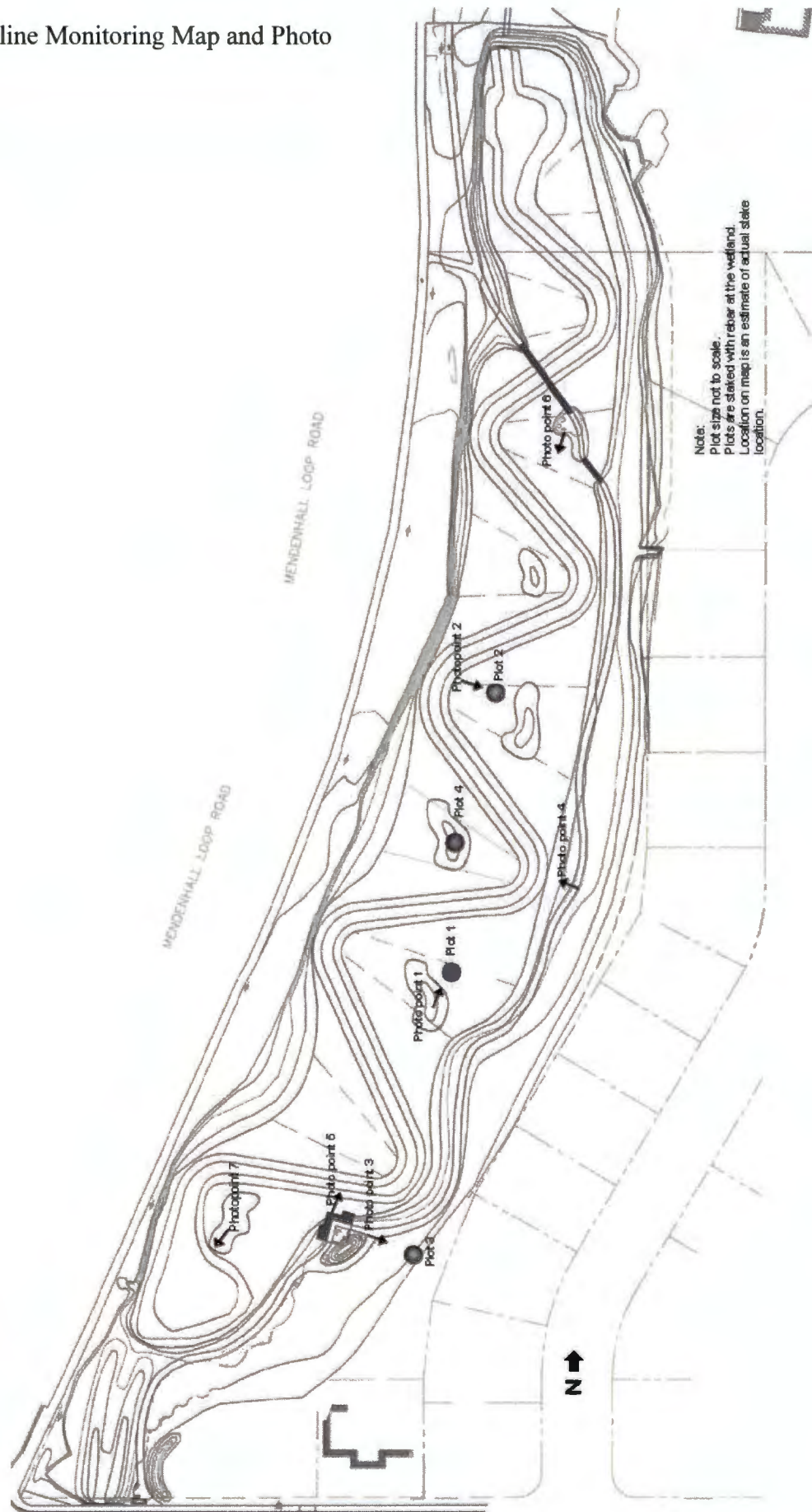
Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommendation by	Water Level	Height	Transplant Potential	Seed Potential	Wildlife Benefits	Human Benefits	Iron phytoremediation	Liabilities	Other Issues
Eriophorum angustifolium	Narrow-Leaved Cotton Grass	Book	wet, moist soil	2'				attractive seed head		rhizomes	
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	Book	moist to well-drained	6"-40"		yes	low habitat and fishery value	reddish hue			very common in Alaska in low elevation meadows and mountain meadows, easy to seed, used for agriculture, horticulture, lawns, tolerates flooding
Fritillaria camschatcensis	Chocolate Lily	Patti Krosse	moist soil but not standing water	2.5'	Patti Krosse says it is very easy, and they take well (bulb form)			attractive flower			
Iris Setosa	Wild Flag	Book	moist soil	1-3'	easy			attractive flowers			Rhizomes can be divided and gathered in spring or in fall in mild areas
Lupinus nootkatensis	Nootka Lupine	Ed Buyarski	moist soils	2-3'	very difficult to transplant because of extensive root system	yes-gather in pods, dry out pods so they pop and capture the seeds	food for hummingbirds, cover for nesting species	attractive flowers		Needs mineral soil, likes gravel, well-drained	Fixes nitrogen, volunteered at Kingfisher Pond, seeded areas at Floyd Dryden did not take well, only a few plants
Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry	Book	wet areas	3-9'	dig up rhizomes with many root off shoots, fairly easy		berries good for food	attractive flowers and berries, good screening		attracts bear	
Valeriana sitchensis	Sitka Valerian	Book	moist soil	1-3'				attractive flowers			
Viola palustris	Marsh Violet	Ed Buyarski	saturated soils	low	yes, easy			attractive flowers			
Tree/Shrub											
Acer glabrum	Douglas Maple		floodplain, moist, into uplands	30'	Seed, transplant, softwood cutting	yes	birds eat seeds, cover	attractive fall foliage, yellow-crimson		found mostly in Juneau on rocky coast	
Alnus rubra	Red Alder	Book	wet soils	75'	Hedge layer, transplant, seed, hardwood cutting	yes	food, cover				nitrogen fixing, good on steep slopes
Alnus viridus (Alnus sinuata)	Sitka Alder	Book	wet soils	18'	Hedge layer, transplant, seed, hardwood cutting	yes	food, cover				nitrogen fixing, longpointed teeth of two sizes
Arnica montana	Goat's Beard	Observed at Kingfisher Pond	wet soils to dry uplands	3-6'	yes	yes					Planted in Kingfisher Pond (seed), no mature plants found

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommendation by	Water Level	Height	Transplant Potential	Seed Potential	Wildlife Benefits	Human Benefits	Iron phytoremediation	Liabilities	Other Issues
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	Book	moist soils	3-18'	dormant cutting, live stakes, bundles, brush layer, hedge layering, rooted cuttings, transplants, seed	yes	berries provide winter food for deer	attractive white flowers, berries, and red twigs			2-4 specimens planted in Kingfisher Pond, looks like the original shoots died, but root base survived and is sending up new shoots.
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	Book	wet soils to dry uplands	200'	transplant, seed	yes	birds eat seed, habitat, winter nesting	evergreen, good screen			
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Black Cottonwood	Book	water edge	150'	dormant cuttings, live stakes, bundles, brush layer, hedge layering, rooted cuttings, transplants, seed	yes	birds eat seed, habitat				
<i>Salix barclayi</i>	Barclay's Willow	Ellen Anderson	water edge	6-8'		yes	habitat				often has 'willow roses' at end of twigs from deformed leaves and insects
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	Book	water edge	3-24'	dormant cutting, live stakes, bundles, brush layer, live stiltation, hedge layering, rooted cuttings, transplants, seed	yes	habitat				
<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	Hardhack Steeplebush	Observed at Kingfisher Pond	wet soils							Juneau is north of its zone	Seeded in Kingfisher Pond, no plants found.
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock		wet soils	180'	transplant, seed	yes	habitat	evergreen, good screen			needs significant organic content on site to grow, does not do well in recently deglaciated areas, shade tolerant
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Highbush Cranberry	Observed at Nancy Street in uplands	wet soils and streambanks to dry uplands	5-8'	cuttings possible		berries	attractive and edible berries			Ed Buyarski says its easy to take cuttings, similar to willow
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Appendix 2a. Baseline Monitoring Data
October 2006

Sample Plot	Dominant Species	Common Name	Coverage (%)	Density (number count of species)	Standing water (in)
Plot 1	Carex sitchensis	Sitka sedge		17	11.5
	Caltha palustris	Marsh marigold		1	11.5
Plot 2	Carex sitchensis	Sitka sedge		12	10
	Scirpus microcarpus	Small-Leaf Bulrush		2	10
	Equisetum	Horsetail		2	10
Plot 3	Salix barclayi	Barclay's Willow		11	0
	Alnus	Alder		3	0
	Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry		2	0
	Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern		2	0
	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue			
Plot 4	Salix barclayi	Barclay's Willow		11	0
	Rubus spectabilis	Salmonberry		1	0
	Cornus stolonifera	Red-Twig Dogwood		1	0
	Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass			0
	Calamagrostis canadensis	Blue-Joint Reed Grass			0
	Festuca rubra	Red fescue			0

Appendix 2b. Baseline Monitoring Map and Photo Point Locations



Appendix 2c. Photo points
October 2006

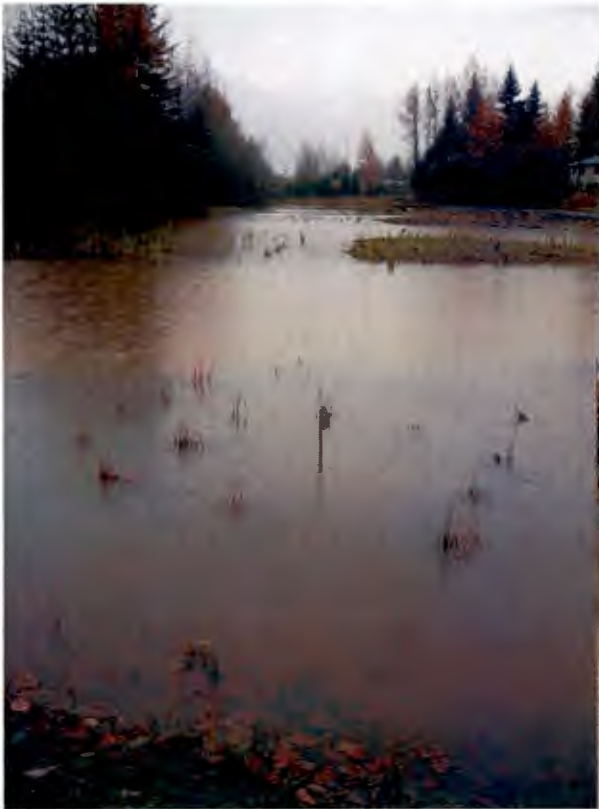


Photo point 1



Photo point 2



Photo point 3

Photo point 4



Photo point 5



Photo point 6



Photo point 7



Appendix 3A. Budget - CBJ Cost Benefit for New High School Project

Option 1: Typical Cost for Filling at Lemon Creek					
	Price	per Unit	Quantity	Unit	Cost
<i>Filling Lemon Creek 52,000 cy</i>					
tipping fee	\$2.50	cy	52,000	cy	\$130,000
trucking fee	\$68	load (8 cy)	6,500	loads	\$442,000
				Total Cost for Lemon Creek Filling	\$572,000
Option 2: Nancy Street Wetland Filling					
	Price	per Unit	Quantity	Unit	Cost
<i>Filling Nancy Street 52,000 cy</i>					
tipping fee	\$1	cy	52,000	cy	\$52,000
trucking fee	\$20	load (8 cy)	6,500	loads	\$130,000
				Total Cost for Nancy Street Filling	\$182,000
				Total Cost for Lemon Creek Filling	\$572,000
				Total Cost for Nancy Street Filling	-\$182,000
				CBJ cost of land purchase of Nancy Street Wetland	-\$137,000
				Savings for CBJ after land purchase	\$253,000

The City and Borough of Juneau saved \$253,000 by purchasing, filling and enhancing the Nancy Street Wetland instead of following the following the typical process of fill disposal at Lemon Creek. The reasons for the savings include:

1. The distance from the construction site to the Nancy Street Wetland is approximately 3 miles shorter than the distance to the Lemon Creek disposal site. This reduces fuel and transportation costs.
2. The CBJ owned the disposal property and could reduce the tipping fees considerably, thereby saving the project money.
3. The process of enhancing the Nancy Street Wetland was funded entirely by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and other grants and donations. The involvement of the resource agencies at all stages of planning, design and construction facilitated the filling and enhancement process. See Appendix 3B for contribution details.

Appendix 3B. Budget - Contributions

	Entity	Program	Task	Amount
1.	Land Purchase			
	CBJ	Street Sales Tax	Land Purchase	\$137,000
			Total	\$137,000
2.	Earthwork			
	USFWS	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	Intern	\$9,000
			Earthwork	\$31,000
	NRCS	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program	Fill placement and rough grading	\$75,000
			Total	\$115,000
3.	Planting, Final Grading, Outlet Channel and Control Structure			
	USFWS	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	Outlet Design, Final Grading	\$45,000
			SAGA-FWS Contract - Reveg	\$26,800
			Intern	\$10,000
	NRCS	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program	Fish passage channel	\$6,000
			Structure for water control	\$3,750
			Final grading, topsoil placement, planting	\$42,000
	Full Circle Farms	Donation-Cash	Plant Materials	\$5,000
	Full Circle Farms	Donation-Labor	Collection and Planting	\$5,600
	Full Circle Farms	Donation-In Kind	Plant Storage	\$3,000
	Duran Construction Co.	Third Party EPA Mitigation Compliance	Topsoil Delivery, 5500cy	\$30,000
			Total	\$177,150
4.	Trail Construction			
	DNR	Recreational Trails Grant	Trail materials, construction	\$46,746
	Glacier State Contractors	Private Donor	Trail grading and gravel	\$14,000
	Juneau Docks and Harbors	Donation- In Kind	Bridge and Delivery	\$14,900
			Total	\$75,646
			GRAND TOTAL	\$504,796

Timeline for Purchase, Filling and Enhancement

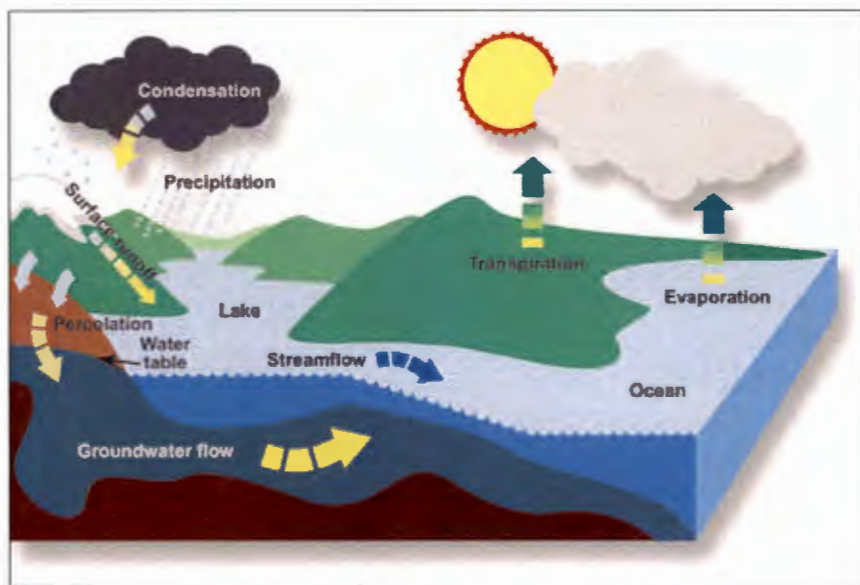
	2005															2006				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Land Purchase																				
Planning and Design for Filling																				
Planning and Design for Revegetation																				
Earthwork and Filling																				
Outlet Channel and Control Structure																				
Planting																				
Trail Construction																				

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GROUNDWATER IN THE AGGREGATE INDUSTRY

Groundwater is a renewable resource that is in constant motion as part of the hydrologic cycle. Above-water pits and quarries have little or no effect on water levels or the flow of groundwater.



What is Groundwater?

Just as the name implies, groundwater is water contained in the pores and fissures of the earth. Groundwater is a renewable resource. It is in constant motion, part of the hydrologic cycle (see Hydrologic Cycle on the cover page). Rainfall and snowmelt infiltrate into the earth to recharge groundwater, which then flows as baseflow into streams and lakes. Evaporation from open water, and transpiration from plants, returns water to the atmosphere to complete the cycle.

A common misconception is that groundwater flows in underground rivers and lakes like surface water. Instead, groundwater seeps very slowly through the pore spaces and small fissures in the soil and rock. Materials such as clay have a low permeability, and hence very slow groundwater flow, while sand and gravel, or highly fractured rock, have high permeability and permit groundwater to flow faster. These more permeable layers are called aquifers.

The water table is the depth at which the soils or rock become completely saturated with groundwater. If a hole were dug, and left to stand for a while for groundwater to seep in, the water level in the hole would represent the water table. The water table elevation is not static, though, and it can fluctuate in different seasons and from year-to-year, depending on the amount of recharge. Natural depressions can intersect the water table to form lakes, ponds and wetlands.

Water Wells

Groundwater is a critical resource in Ontario - nearly one quarter of us rely on wells for our water supply. Some of these are municipal wells serving urban communities, but the vast majority are private water wells, mainly in the rural parts of the province. Two common types of wells are shallow dug wells which draw water from the water table, and bored or drilled wells which draw water from deeper aquifers.

The *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the *Environmental Protection Act* both serve to protect the quality and quantity of groundwater. They are administered by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, which will respond to public complaints regarding interference with water wells. The Ministry has several excellent publications available to

Fact Sheet

Groundwater at Pits and Quarries

- Groundwater is a renewable resource.
- Water wells are protected under provincial legislation.
- Above-water pits and quarries can have a beneficial effect on groundwater and aquatic resources.
- Below-water pits and quarries can be operated without significant groundwater impacts if they are carefully designed and operated.
- Permits to Take Water ensure that aggregate wash plants do not harm water resources.

Aggregate extraction and processing is a clean industry that does not provide groundwater contaminants.

homeowners on subjects including proper water well construction and maintenance, protecting water quality in wells and managing water shortages (1-800-565-4923 or www.ene.gov.on.ca).

Wells and their associated equipment require ongoing maintenance. Even with the best maintenance, though, they still tend to degrade naturally over a period of years, through mechanical wear and clogging of the well screen, pump and pipes, .

Can Pits and Quarries Affect the Flow of Groundwater?

The answer depends on the type of pit or quarry.

Above-Water Pits and Quarries

Most of Ontario's sand and gravel pits, and a few of its rock quarries, are excavated entirely above the water table. This type of operation has little or no effect on water levels or the flow of groundwater because there is no direct, physical alteration of the water table or any aquifers. Monitoring programs at above-water pits and quarries across Ontario have confirmed that groundwater is unaffected.

In some ways, above-water pits and quarries can actually be beneficial to groundwater. They create a "bowl" that captures and infiltrates all rainfall and snowmelt rather than allowing some of it to run off across the ground surface. A study on the Oak Ridges Moraine documented a number of benefits related to this extra groundwater recharge (Hunter/Raven Beck,

1996). One of the important benefits is to reduce direct run-off to surface water streams and increase cold groundwater baseflow which is critical to fish habitat.

Below-Water Pits

Below-water pits usually use large excavators or draglines to dredge sand and gravel from the *pit ponds* that form below the water table level. Generally, this type of extraction does not have major impacts because most of the groundwater remains in the pit, or drains back into the pit. This type of pit also captures surface water run-off and promotes more groundwater recharge, but these benefits are offset by the increased evaporation that will occur from the surface of a pit pond. Minor water losses also occur due to residual moisture contained in the aggregate products that are shipped from the site. Finally, the removal of solid sand and gravel particles from below the water table has the effect of temporarily lowering the water level in a pit pond (imagine removing a rock from a bucket of water).

The water surface in very large below-water pit ponds will stabilize at a uniform level, whereas the groundwater table before extraction may have been irregular or sloping. Therefore, the water table around the pit will have to “adjust” to the water level in the pit pond, possibly resulting in slightly different groundwater flow patterns. Fortunately, there is a simple solution where this may be a problem – digging several smaller pit ponds rather than one large pond (Ostrander *et al.*, 1998).

When all of these factors are combined, the net effects of below-water extraction are normally minor and very localized. However, in certain circumstances they could still be significant if there are sensitive features such as wetlands or shallow wells in close proximity. As a result, a detailed and careful hydrogeological study is necessary when licencing this type of pit (Ministry of Natural Resources, 1997), and mitigation (solutions) to any negative impacts will be required. An ongoing groundwater monitoring program may be required.

Below-Water Quarries

Most quarries that extract from below the water table pump water out of the excavation so that the work of blasting and recovering the bedrock can be done on a dry floor. *Dewatering* usually does affect groundwater levels and flow patterns around the site, since it artificially lowers the water table to at least the base of the quarry. Hydrogeologists call the area around the quarry that is affected by the dewatering the *drawdown cone* or the *radius of influence*. Wells, streams, wetlands, or other sensitive features within

this area must be carefully studied to predict the impacts and devise mitigation measures before the quarry can be licenced (Ministry of Natural Resources, 1997) and a groundwater monitoring program will normally be required.

There are many locations in Ontario where below-water quarries are successfully operated while sensitive water uses continue nearby – it depends very much on the specific hydrogeological setting. Recently, some innovative technologies have been introduced in Ontario to lessen the effects of quarry dewatering, such as pumping the water from the quarry back into the groundwater system around the quarry to artificially recharge the water table. This has so far proven to be quite successful (Gartner Lee Limited, 2001).

Other Water Takings

Pits and quarries have uses for water, similar to other businesses, such as supplying offices and shops with drinking water, watering lawns and gardens, etc., but these tend to be relatively minor. Most types of aggregate processing, such as crushing and screening, are dry operations and do not require water supply.

However, to minimize dust (which is a byproduct of excavation in a pit or quarry) spray water is used on internal haul roads, processing equipment, stockpiles and trucks.

One exception is aggregate washing plants, which are used at some sites, and do require relatively large quantities of water. Most plants recycle wash water through a “closed loop” series of holding ponds and settling ponds (i.e., the water is re-circulated, with no off-site discharge), so that the amount of water actually consumed in the process is usually less than about 10%. This *make-up water* normally comes from local groundwater or surface water sources. A common configuration would be to have a well that would be used occasionally during the production season to “top up” the ponds.

These water takings are regulated separately from the pit licence under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, and controlled through Permits to Take Water. The applications and related hydrogeological studies are carefully reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment, other government agencies, and the interested public through the Environmental Bill of Rights process to ensure there will be no unacceptable impacts from these water takings, before the permit is issued.

GROUNDWATER IN THE AGGREGATE INDUSTRY

Can a Pit or Quarry Contaminate Groundwater?

It surprises some people to learn that aggregate extraction is a clean industry. Processing aggregates is a purely mechanical process of crushing, screening, blending, and sometimes washing (with water), without the need for chemicals. At most sites, fuels and lubricants for the equipment are the only potential sources of groundwater contamination, and these are closely regulated under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act*. A spills contingency plan is a standard condition of every new aggregate licence.

Bacteriological contamination of the type responsible for the Walkerton tragedy comes from human and animal wastes. Aggregate extraction and processing is not a source of this type of contamination.

As a result, water quality in and around pits and quarries is not normally an issue. This was confirmed through a study in 1989 as part of the Ontario government's MISA program, where monitoring at a selected number of pits and quarries found good water quality, with only sporadic traces of organic compounds at some sites that might indicate the use of petroleum products (SENES, 1989). In addition, there are many site specific monitoring programs in place at aggregate operations.

What About Water Temperature?

Water temperature concerns are occasionally raised in conjunction with below-water pits. A pit pond warmed through the summer months could result in a flow of warmer groundwater to nearby points of baseflow discharge and, in turn, affect cold water fisheries resources. An analysis conducted on behalf of the Credit

Valley Conservation Authority in 1998 concluded that pit ponds have minimal impact on groundwater temperatures, and that these minor effects are completely dissipated within a few hundred metres from a pit (Ostrander *et al*, 1998). Field monitoring has also confirmed that groundwater returns to its normal background temperature within tens of metres of pit ponds (Harden Environmental, 1995).

As a result of the research to-date, thermal effects of pits and quarries is not considered to be a major issue in most cases. However, where there are cold water fisheries close to a pit pond, appropriate investigations and studies are required, and the setbacks and buffer zones will be adjusted accordingly.

For further information, please contact the OSSGA Environment and Resources Manager, at (905) 507-0711 or visit the OSSGA website at www.ossga.com.

Prepared by Gartner Lee Limited in consultation with OSSGA's Environment Committee.

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January 17, 2022

Mr. Ed Martin III, President
Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association
Via email: Kpac (kpacassocoation@yahoo.c0m)

Subject: Comments on KPB proposed material site ordinance amendments

As requested, I have reviewed the ordinance proposed to amend KPB 21.25 and 21.50.055 regarding material site permits, applications, conditions and procedures and offer the following comments, observations and suggestions. These comments are provided pro bono as a courtesy to your organization as well as to the Kenai Peninsula Borough and its residents.

I have been retired, as a principal partner with the engineering firm of Wince-Corthell-Bryson in Kenai, for the past three years and therefore have no further interest in contracts or projects within the Borough. I have been a Kenai Peninsula resident since childhood when my parents homesteaded the Kasilof area in 1957 and have over 50 years of construction and engineering experience in the central, southcentral and southwestern regions of Alaska.

I have over 40 year's experience in the planning, design, and management of federally funded highway and airport projects where the National Environmental Protection Policy Act (NEPA) procedures are followed to evaluate and mitigate environmental impacts caused by construction and use of the resulting infrastructure.

All this being said I will offer my comments from a engineering prospective and as a good neighbor in the order of the documents you provided.

Whereas #1and2: Not clear to me what Climate Change has to do with this ordinance

Whereas #3: I assume "other uses" refers to material production. I.e.. Crushing, screening, asphalt and concrete supply.

Whereas #4: I agree larger setbacks are not the answer where a material barrier will address impacts off site.

Whereas #5: Protecting, maximizing, minimizing is not a very definitive word, perhaps mitigating should be considered.

Whereas #12: *Dust, noise, traffic and visual aesthetics appears to me to be the crux of this ongoing debate and as a good neighbor is a reasonable topic. Its how they are reasonably addressed is the issue to me.*

Whereas #17: I agree this catchall statement that additional requirements may be required casts uncertainty in the process and should be removed. The permit process should establish the conditions up front.

SECTION 1. KPB 21.25.030

21.25.030. – Definitions

Permit Area and Haul routes I think this is a valid issue that should be addressed in the permit process. While I agree all vehicles have the right to use the borough roads, most of the Borough roads are not designed and built to carry high numbers of heavy trucks on a daily basis. Alternate access and/or upgrading existing roads may be something to consider to mitigate damage to existing roads as well as other traffic concerns.

21.29.020 Material extraction and activities requiring a permit

B. Conditional land use permit (CLUP) I see no problem with including material processing in with the site plan as crushing and screening operations can be noisy and dusty and can be addressed with effective barrier plans such as earth berms. For the smaller pits processing is not usually not going on so would be a non applicable item on a checklist.

21.29.030 Application Procedure

9. Site Plan. The Site plan along with accompanying SWEPP, Traffic, and Environmental mitigation proposals should be prepared or at least reviewed and signed off on by a Alaska registered Civil Engineer. A checklist would be convenient with this process.

9f. Test Holes. Perhaps the mining plan should be limited to the depth of test holes with provisions to amend the plan later or utilize a drill rig to bore the test holes.

9h. Waterbodies and wetlands. The Borough GIS source provides good planning level information on wetlands. Definitive designations can easily be requested with a two-page application to the local Corp of Engineers office in Soldotna for little to no cost and only takes 2-4 weeks to obtain.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites. This section addresses protecting or minimizing environmental conditions again perhaps mitigating would be an acceptable term. Regarding damage to adjacent properties, I believe that goes with out saying. Any damage to another person's property is protected under state law and pursuable in civil court.

21.29.050. Permit Conditions

2. Buffer Zone. A) I don't believe a 50-foot strip of trees affectively buffers adjacent property and ROW from visual, noise or dust impacts. A 10-foot minimum, neatly shaped and seeded, earth berm would affectively mitigate those three impacts and is readily available from site stripping as well as being available for reclamation activities. The buffer should not overlap ROW utility easements as those are dedicated for utility use.

I think it might be a good idea to establish some parameters to be achieves with the buffer such as visibility level which a 10-foot berm achieves. Noise levels which the borough proposes late at 75 decibels should be achievable considering FAA noise standards for airport noise is 65 decibels and easily measured with a decibel meter which I have can loan you. Airborne particulate is a difficult to measure without special equipment so maybe a visible standard could be used.

4. Water Source Separation b. I don't believe a few feet of gravel separation to the ground water protects it at all from fuel and oil spills, on the contrary. Minor spills that can be obscured by pit operations can build up over time and steadily leach into the water table not showing up for quite some time and well down gradient resulting in a long term impact.

Dredging operations below water table can be boomed off and if a spill occurs is immediately visible and can be quickly boomed in, skimmed and absorbed.

5. Excavation in the water table. Simply dredging into the water table should have little affect on its level or down gradient wells. I agree some horizontal separations is required and would think the 200-foot separation required by ADEC would be sufficient.

If dewatering is proposed, then the following requirements address those impacts .

6. Waterbodies. I believe a 100-foot buffer with appropriate SWEPP practices will adequately protect surface water and wetlands.

11. Hours of Operation. Over my career I have only been involved with a few double shifting projects and they were on airports well away from residential areas. From what I have observed most operations run about 12 hours a day 5-7 days a week. Perhaps a special use permit could be utilized for unusual working hours.

17. Sound Level. The 75 decibel limit may be impossible to meet during initial pit development until the clearing, stripping, berming and the pit is to a depth below grade. Perhaps the permit could allow the 1.5 increase during initial development. This should be achievable during the first season of operation.

The smaller pits (1-2.5 acres) should be exempt from this requiremen, as I don't believe they can ever meet the requirement and they are normally project specific, only operating for a few weeks to a few months.

19. Ingress and Egress. Should be addressed in the permit process to assure existing Borough roads are capable of accommodating the increase in heavy truck traffic.

I have no comments on the Decision and Reclamation sections as that is housekeeping between the operators and the Borough in m my mind.

I also think that the final product of this ordinance should be a result of a consensus of the stakeholders and not simply a mater of majority vote rule. In the end a Permit Checklist should be provided that addresses all the impacts, their limits and provides a template for proposed mitigation .

One last observation is that considering how important gravel borrow sites are to the long term development and economics of the Peninsula I think the Borough and State should be encouraged to set aside some suitable land in proximity to the road system but buffered from private holding for land lease or sale. Making land available that is more neighbor friendly would solve not only this current issue but insure the continued growth of our area.

I hope my comments provide some ideas for consideration and wish you and the Borough success with the continued process to address this matter

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Casey Madden". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Casey Madden, P.E.
Alaska Registered Civil Engineer No. 7235



Broyles, Randi

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2022 10:52 AM
To: Broyles, Randi
Subject: FW: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Public comment

From: Kenai Peninsula Borough <webmaster@borough.kenai.ak.us>
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2022 10:48 AM
To: BoroughAssembly <Borough-Assembly@kpb.us>; Mayor's Department <MayorDepartmental@kpb.us>
Subject: New Public Comment to Assembly Members

Your Name: Joseph Ross

Your Email: smokeross@alaska.net

Subject: Gravel ordinance

Message:

No other industry in the borough is regulated to the extent that you are considering for our local gravel producers. Where are the regulations for the dirt burner? There was an immense amount of public outcry about it, but no task force was formed by KPB to address it. Homeless shelters? Same deal. Marijuana growers? Crickets. What you are attempting is spot zoning, and will cripple the gravel industry. One item you are considering in the new list of zoning is back up alarms. Will you be making rules about back up alarms for everyone, or just gravel producers? I hear back up alarms from Peak Construction every day. Sometimes even at night. How about the back up alarms on the graders out plowing snow at night?

Need to look @
18 AAC 80 SOA Drinking
Water Dept - there are
some source water provisions
80.015.

- differentiate Bt major
and minor extraction operations
and those in GWT
stay above GWT

and are valid for one year. The site development plan may be renewed on an annual basis subject to the planning director's approval.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. *Counter permit.* A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. *Conditional land use permit.* A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. A CLUP is required for materials processing. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling. (Material processing occurs on every civil construction jobsite. This is a burden to the public at large to develop their property)

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the fee listed in the most current Kenai Peninsula Borough Schedule of Rates, Charges and Fees. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:
 1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
 2. Expected life span of the material site;
 3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
 4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
 5. The depth of excavation;

6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;
8. Surface water protection measures, if any, for adjacent properties designed by a SWPPP certified individual civil engineer (many of the operators are certified), including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence;

DEC Regs
on "Certified
Individual"
may not incl
Civil Engr

Don't know what this means

9. A site plan and field (verification) prepared by the site operator or a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information: (surveyors don't offer this service, nor are qualified)

Should separate
site plan from other issues
calling it a "site plan" may
bring other state requirements
into play

- a. Location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
- b. Proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
- c. Identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
- d. Points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit;
- e. Anticipated haul routes;
- f. Location and [DEPTH] elevation of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered between May and December. At least one test hole per ten acres of excavated area is required to be dug. The test holes shall be at least four feet below the proposed depth of excavation; (can't dig that deep many times, if resource is deeper than conventional equipment can dig without stage excavation)
- g. Location of wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;

may not be enough for
Public wells
- separate Private
From public sources

- h. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by "Wetland Mapping and Classification of the Kenai Lowland, Alaska" maps created by the Kenai Watershed Forum; (wetland mapping by KWF under contestment and found unreliable)
- [I]. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ADJACENT PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE USE OF DIVERSION CHANNELS, INTERCEPTION DITCHES, ON-SITE COLLECTION DITCHES, SEDIMENT PONDS AND TRAPS, AND SILT FENCE; PROVIDE DESIGNS FOR SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURES; INDICATE WHICH STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN AS PERMANENT FEATURES AT THE CONCLUSION OF OPERATIONS, IF ANY;]
- [J]i. Location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;
- [K]i. North arrow;
- [L]k. The scale to which the site plan is drawn;
- [M]l. Preparer's name, date and seal; (A site operator may not have a seal)
- [N]m. Field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious or staking is unnecessary.

Separate Site Plan From other Requirements

- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director's decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

- A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against (protects against is an absolute term and most of the time is unobtainable) Minimize aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, and, noise, and visual impacts. (See explanation below) Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:
 - 1. Protects against Minimizes the lowering of water sources serving other properties;

- properties;
2. Protects against Minimizes physical damage to [OTHER] adjacent
 3. [MINIMIZES] Protects against off-site movement of dust;
 4. [MINIMIZES] Protects against noise disturbance to other properties;
 5. [MINIMIZES] Protects against visual impacts of the material site; [AND] (visual impacts implies the taking of visual rights from one citizen and giving to another. I have done extensive research on this and found the KPB just doesn't have the authority. Keeping this language puts the KPB at risk of litigation.)
 6. Provides for alternate post-mining land uses[.];
 7. Protects Minimizes Receiving Waters against adverse effects to fish and wildlife habitat;
 8. Minimizes Protects against traffic impacts; and
 9. Provides consistency with the objectives of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan and other applicable planning documents. (Possible Zoning)

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:

1. [PARCEL]Permit boundaries. [ALL BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PARCEL] The buffers and any easements or right-of-way abutting the proposed permit area shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor or site operator. Stakes shall be in place [AT TIME OF APPLICATION] prior to issuance of the permit. (Many site operators have GPS capability accurate to +/- 1".)

2. BUFFER ZONE. A BUFFER ZONE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE EXCAVATION PERIMETER OR PARCEL BOUNDARIES. WHERE AN EASEMENT EXISTS, A BUFFER SHALL NOT OVERLAP THE EASEMENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE CONDITIONED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR OR PLANNING COMMISSION.

A. THE BUFFER ZONE SHALL PROVIDE AND RETAIN A BASIC BUFFER OF:

I. 50 FEET OF UNDISTURBED NATURAL VEGETATION, OR

II. A MINIMUM TEN SIX-FOOT EARTHEN BERM WITH AT LEAST A 2:1 SLOPE, OR (THIS 10FT BERM IS CONTINGENT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WATER TABLE ACCESS)

III. A MINIMUM SIX-FOOT FENCE.

B. A 2:1 SLOPE SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BUFFER ZONE AND EXCAVATION FLOOR ON ALL INACTIVE SITE WALLS. MATERIAL FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED FOR THE 2:1 SLOPE MAY BE REMOVED IF SUITABLE. STABILIZING MATERIAL IS REPLACED WITHIN 90 DAYS FROM THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

C. THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR SHALL DESIGNATE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE VEGETATION AND FENCE SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT AND DENSITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL AND NOISE SCREENING OF THE PROPOSED USE AS DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OR PLANNING DIRECTOR.

D. BUFFERS SHALL NOT CAUSE SURFACE WATER DIVERSION WHICH NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADJACENT PROPERTIES OR WATER BODIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS ARE REQUIRED TO ALTER THE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS OF KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(A) IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, SURFACE WATER DIVERSION IS DEFINED AS EROSION, FLOODING, DEHYDRATION OR DRAINING, OR CHANNELING. NOT ALL SURFACE WATER DIVERSION RESULTS IN A NEGATIVE IMPACT.

E. AT ITS DISCRETION, THE PLANNING COMMISSION MAY WAIVE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS WHERE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPERTY OR THE PLACEMENT OF NATURAL BARRIERS MAKES SCREENING NOT FEASIBLE OR NOT NECESSARY. BUFFER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING USES OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT. THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT TO BUFFER THE MATERIAL SITE FROM USES WHICH COMMENCE AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT.]

with a
steeper not steeper
than 2:1

Comply w/
18 AAC 70-50A
Water Quality
Regulations

2. Buffer Area. Material sites shall maintain buffer areas in accord with this section.

- a. A buffer area of a maximum of 100 feet shall be established between the area of excavation and the parcel boundaries. The buffer area may include one or more of the following: undisturbed natural vegetation. (Historically, choosing the natural vegetation buffer has almost always ended with both neighbors disappointed. The home owner doesn't realize that the forest isn't very dense and can see and hear the material operation.) a minimum six-foot fence, a minimum six-foot berm or a combination thereof. (The berms are historically the best tool. Does a great job of minimizing the dust and noise, as well as providing a visual screen. A ten-foot berm will add 280% more in size and reclaimable material stored for later use in reclamation.)
- b. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 90 30days from the time of removal. (30 days may not be enough time to move the amount of material)
- c. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable. (Basically, stacking buffers)
- d. The buffer area may be reduced where the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, has approved an alternate buffer plan introduced by the applicant. (This is necessary to clarify that the planning commission or director cannot make an alternate plan at will) The alternate buffer plan must consist of natural undisturbed vegetation, or a minimum ten six-foot berm, or a minimum six-foot fence or a combination thereof, consisting of only one option in a single geographical location; (prevents stacking of buffers, and provides consistency in permit requirements) unless the permittee proposes another solution approved by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, to meet this condition.
- e. The buffer requirements may be waived by the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, where the

topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or unnecessary.

f. There is no requirement to buffer a material site from uses that commence after approval of the permit.

g. When a buffer area has been denuded prior to review of the application by the planning commission or planning director revegetation may be required. (Could be a lot cleared years before or an old wildfire site)

3. *Processing.* In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of [OF ADJACENT PROPERTY AT THE TIME] the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit. (Until vicinity is better defined, we can't consider this)

4. *Water source separation.*

a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.

b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that an excavation distance of 15 feet below the seasonal high-water table must be maintained under these conditions:

1. No dewatering is allowed.

2. The bottom of excavation must be 15 feet above the nearest, shallowest private wells intake, within 500 ft of operation.

3. A spill response kit.

4. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.

A four-foot vertical separation [FROM] between extraction operations and the seasonal high-water table be maintained. (I

have talked with multiple hydrologists and engineers and have come to a conclusion that this is not only possible, but preferable in regard to reclamation, spill response and potential clean up. I will have letters of opinion in favor. The ponds or lakes created will be reclaimed upon existence, provide habitat for wetlands and wildlife, potentially raise property values as lake front property, etc.)

He above seems conflicting - Allows operator to excav. 15' into GWT but requires a 4' vert separation to GWT?

Drinking water source - 700' for public well / source

who provides the adjacent well information? How is it obtained? What if adjacent property owner refuses to give that info? well drillers will not provide a log for someone's well who owns approval - especially in a contested situation.

see 18 AAC 80.1990(A)

- c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a [TWO] four-foot vertical separation [FROM] between extraction operations and the seasonal high-water table be maintained. (Null and void if minimum water table excavation regulation is considered)
- d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

5. Excavation in the water table. Excavation in the water table greater than 15 vertical 300 horizontal feet of a water source may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following: (15 vertical feet is better measurement if minimum water table excavation regulation is considered)

- a. Certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
- b. The installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
- c. Groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
- d. Operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.

6. Waterbodies.

- a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within [100] 200 linear feet from excavation limits and the ordinary high water level

of surface water bodies such as a lake, river, stream, [OR OTHER WATER BODY, INCLUDING] riparian wetlands and mapped floodplains as defined in KPB 21.06. This regulation shall not apply to ponds less than one acre on private land, man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required. (Again, we can not trust the current adopted wetland mapping. It has been found incorrect. Also, we would like to manipulate and possibly enlarge waterbodies within private land. Promoting wetland expansion and environmental habitat.)

- b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.

Containment Areas
are problematic bk
they collect water
that will prob. stain
a sheep - then what?

7. *Fuel storage.* Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface. Double wall tanks are also acceptable. (Double wall tanks are an acceptable standard for many other agencies)
8. *Roads.* Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. *Subdivision.* Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. *Dust-control.* Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. *Hours of operation.* [ROCK CRUSHING EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE OPERATED BETWEEN 10:00 P.M. AND 6:00 A.M.]
- a. Processing equipment shall not be operated between 10:00 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (Construction season is short and

processing operations are usually job specific. This puts a burden on development at all levels and can extend the length of days on a job that effects public safety.)

- b. The planning commission may grant exceptions to increase the hours of operation and processing based on surrounding land uses, topography, screening the material site from properties in the vicinity and conditions placed on the permit by the planning commission to mitigate the noise, dust and visual impacts caused by the material site.

12. *Reclamation.*

- a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
- b. [AS A CONDITION OF ISSUING THE PERMIT, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A RECLAMATION PLAN AND POST A BOND TO COVER THE ANTICIPATED RECLAMATION COSTS IN AN AMOUNT TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING DIRECTOR. THIS BONDING REQUIREMENT SHALL NOT APPLY TO SAND, GRAVEL OR MATERIAL SITES FOR WHICH AN EXEMPTION FROM STATE BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL OPERATIONS IS APPLICABLE PURSUANT TO AS 27.19.050.] The applicant shall operate the material site consistent with the approved reclamation plan and provide bonding pursuant to 21.29.060(B). This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.

13. *Other permits.* Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC air and water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits reported to

or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.

14. ~~[VOLUNTARY]~~Volunteered permit conditions. Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. ~~[VOLUNTARY]~~ Volunteered permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in ~~[VOLUNTARY]~~ volunteered permit conditions may be proposed ~~[AT]~~ by permit ~~[RENEWAL OR AMENDMENT]~~ modification.
15. *Signage.* For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.
16. Appeal. No clearing of vegetation shall occur within the 50 100-foot maximum buffer area from the permit boundary nor shall the permit be issued or operable until the deadline for the appeal, pursuant to KPB 21.20, has expired. (No need for this regulation as the natural vegetative buffer is not and should not be a best choice. If the need for additional buffing is required, the ten foot berm will suffice.)
17. Sound level.
 - a. No sound resulting from the materials extraction activities shall create a sound level, when measured at or within the property boundary of the adjacent land, that exceeds 75 dB(A).
 - b. For any sound that is of short duration between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. the levels may be increased by:
 - i. Five dB(A) for a total of 15 minutes in any one hour; or
 - ii. Ten dB(A) for a total of five minutes in any hour; or
 - iii. Fifteen dB(A) for a total of one and one-half minutes in any one-hour period.

- c. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may reduce or waive the sound level requirements on any or all property boundaries. Sound level requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit.
 - d. Mandatory condition KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) shall expire 365 days from adoption of KPB 21.29.050(A)(17) unless extended or modified by the assembly.
(There is no science behind this. Almost every instance, it will be impossible to achieve with OSHA and MSHA standards. Also, will be further managed by the introduction of larger 10ft berms)
18. Reverse signal alarms. Reverse signal alarms, used at the material site on loaders, excavators, and other earthmoving equipment may shall be more technically advanced devices; such as, a multi-frequency "white noise" alarms rather than the common, single (high-pitch) tone alarms. At its discretion, the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive this requirement or a portion of this requirement. The waiver of this requirement shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of the properties in the vicinity at the time of approval of the permit. (May is the proper term and gives flexibility)
19. Ingress and egress. The planning commission or planning director may determine the points of ingress and egress for the material site. The permittee is not required to construct haul routes outside the parcel boundaries of the material site. Driveway authorization must be acquired, from either the state through an "Approval to Construct" or a borough road service area as appropriate, prior to issuance of a material site permit when accessing a public right-of-way. (This can only be instituted with strict standards and limitations of the planning commissions discretionary power. As written, it gives the planning commission discretion at will in an area of construction that they don't have the expertise.)
20. Dust suppression. Dust suppression may shall be required when natural precipitation is not adequate to suppress the dust generated by the material site traffic on haul routes within property boundaries. Based on surrounding land uses the planning commission or planning director, as applicable, may waive or reduce the requirement for dust suppression on haul routes within property boundaries. (As explained before)

21. Surface water protection. Use of surface water protection measures as specified in KPB 21.29.030(A)(8) must be approved by a licensed civil engineer or SWPPP certified individual.

22. Groundwater elevation. All material sites must maintain one monitoring tube per ten acres of excavated area four feet below the proposed excavation. (This will be unnecessary as the material site will be digging in the water table or unable to reach it and not effecting its formation.)

23. Setback. Material site excavation areas shall be 250-feet from the property boundaries of any local option zoning district, existing public school ground, private school ground, college campus, child care facility, multi-purpose senior center, assisted living home, and licensed health care facility. If overlapping, the buffer areas of the excavation shall be included in the 250-foot setback. At the time of application. (This gives consistency in the regulation)

21.29.055. Decision.

The planning commission or planning director, as applicable, shall approve permit applications meeting the mandatory conditions or shall disapprove permit applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. The decision shall include written findings supporting the decision, and when applicable, there shall be written findings supporting any site-specific alterations to the mandatory condition as specifically allowed by KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e), (2)(g), (3), (4)(d), (5), (11)(b), (12), (14), (17)(c), (18), (19), and (20) and as allowed for the KPB 21.29.060 reclamation plan. (This is written that the planning commission will disapprove of applications that do not meet the mandatory conditions. It contradicts many previous languages that gives the planning commission discretion to approve applications that may need special modifications.)

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require an overall reclamation plan along with a five-year reclamation plan. A site plan for reclamation shall be required including a scaled drawing with finished contours. A five-year reclamation plan must be submitted with a permit extension request. (Why the need for a five-year reclamation plan? As site operators, we cannot foresee the market in a five-year span, therefore, cannot provide an accurate plan for five years.)
- B. The applicant may shall revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land (There are many ways to reclamation. This limits it to one method) [UPON EXHAUSTING THE MATERIAL ON-SITE, OR WITHIN A

What's the purpose of the monitoring well? Is it (are they?) down gradient? Testing?



To whom it may concern:

The Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association does not support ordinance 2021-41. We feel that it is flawed in many ways, and in some respects, impossible to follow.

The lack of all information or slanted information in the whereas is misleading. The use of Changing Climate has nothing to do with material extraction nor is scientifically proven without a doubt. The lack of mention that this exact document other than its previous designation of 2019-30 mayor substitute, was voted down, reconsidered, then voted down again, is important to note.

We feel the creation of this document was not done in a fair, well educated, and well represented way. The Material Site Work Group was formed using 8 members, and only 2 from the industry it would regulate. A 6 to 2 vote was all too common, as the majority of its members had limited experience if any at all. This ultimately created an ordinance that no one could support. That being said, we feel if such document should be created, this ordinance should not be considered as a guide whatsoever, as it would be counterproductive. Our reasoning is stated below.

The use of aesthetics, view, unsightliness, or any term that insinuates regulating view shed rights is not a power afforded to the KPB. After many hours of research, we have found that there are only 3 ways view shed rights have been regulated or transferred in the USA. The federal government regulates view shed on federal land containing historical sites and parks. Local first-class governments have zoning power. Some local governments have regulated through zoning, view shed rights over large zones containing all parcels of land within. There is no precedent of any government regulating view shed on singular parcels of land pertaining to one industry. The KPB is a second-class government with no zoning power. Last, we have found some instances where view shed rights have been transferred in the private sector through purchase.

This ordinance was founded by its initial goals. Those goals contained view shed language and concerns. Therefore, the ordinance was given wrong direction from its inception. All language concerning view must be stricken from its contents.

The definition of "disturbed" should not include "stockpiles" as it is used in 21.29.060 (b). The intent of reclamation is to put the land back to a suitable condition after operations have ceased. If operations have truly ceased, and the land has been put back to a suitable condition, there will be no stockpiles.

Eliminating the term "exhausted" was counterproductive in the intent of the original use of the land.

The definition of "haul route" and its use in the ordinance is unfairly singling out one industry as many others haul commercially in the KPB. Also, we are already regulated by KPB 21.29.050 (8), KPB 14.40.175, and subject to KPB 14.40.

The definition of "vicinity" is too broad and can give other residents not effected by operations by geographic and topographic locations the ability to diminish operations such as processing. Adjacent was a better term used.

21.29.030 (8) is already regulated by the federal government through SWPPP plans. This is unneeded, and a further burden to the KPB and the operator.

21.29.030 (9) (f) the timeframe from May to December does not coincide with construction season. Many bids come out before May for the upcoming season and a contractor will have to speculate and possibly apply for a permit before bidding a project. This will only burden the public to unnecessary costs and safety by denying the opportunity to obtain a close source of material.

21.29.040 (a) (3,4,5) the definition of “minimizes” and the inclusion of “protects against” is an unobtainable condition. “Minimizes” allowed the operator the ability to mitigate the situation. “Protects against” insinuates the absolute disbursements of, and is an impossible and unfair condition. It also contradicts other conditions levied in this ordinance. (3) is impossible as written, as dust moves naturally. It is not only unfair, because everyone creates dust, such as a parking lot on a windy day, or a homeowner mowing their lawn, but impossible to comply to because one particle across the property line defies the law. (4) is already regulated by the federal government agency MSHA. This is a further burden on the KPB and the operator. (5) is unlawful for the KPB to regulate as it insinuates the taking of view shed rights and the KPB is a second-class government with no zoning power.

(8) also includes the term “protects against” and is an impossible condition. As soon as an operator uses a public road to travel, they will impact traffic just by their presence. We have the right to travel by federal law, 5th amendment to the U.S. constitution.

21.29.050 (2) we feel the changes in the buffer zones were negotiated on incorrect information by KPB staff. Our representatives were misinformed as well as the rest of the MSWG and public as to the current distance and application of buffers conditioned to the applicant. As we read the current law, you may impose a combination of buffer requirements on an application, but only one in any geographical location. “Stacking” is prohibited. For instance, you may have a 50ft natural vegetative buffer on the north border and a minimum 6ft fence on the west, and a minimum 6ft berm on the east, but not all on one border. The word “or” in (2) (a) supports that. The KPB has already misused this law by asking for or requiring operators to comply with “stacking”. We feel the MSWG and the public did not receive the correct data to make an informed decision or to give public comment. A 100ft maximum buffer is an unnecessary burden to the applicant as it locks up a rare and high demanded commodity.

(2) (b) is in conflict with other conditions such as noise and undisturbed natural vegetation. How can we remove and replace material near or on the border of our site with heavy machinery if we cannot make noise, dust, or disturb vegetation?

(3) the use of “vicinity” is too broad. A property over a large hill, across a forest, on another road, may affect the use of processing even though they cannot see, hear, or be troubled in any way.

(4) we feel that the changes from 2 vertical ft. to 4ft is unnecessary. We don’t feel the MSWG was really given the option to go the other way and scientific data to make an informed decision. To our knowledge, there has been no conflict proven in the KPB with a 2ft separation. Many sites in Alaska mine in the water table. Some right here in the KPB. There is no precedent to support the taking of 2ft of resources away from an operator. We feel this section could have been abolished in its entirety and section (5) is sufficient.

(6) Again, we feel this is a product of lack of scientific data and there is no precedence to support the taking of 100ft of horizontal distance. State mining law is very different and allows for a much closer distance.

(17) this is also conceived by lack of scientific knowledge. Also, we are already regulated by the federal agency MSHA. This should be abolished in its entirety.

(18) this is unfairly enforcing a regulation on one industry. The KPB doesn't want to get involved in the type of safety equipment used. If an accident occurred, the KPB could be held liable. Also, we cannot control other possible members of the industry from outside the KPB who may not have these devices and come here to work for the season.

(19) this is unfair to the operator as we have the right to travel on any road. The possible burden to an operator could be massive because of topography and diminish the opportunity to access resources.

(20) this is unfair to the industry. We already supply dust suppression as good neighbors and stewards of the land. This is singling out one industry as almost all industries on the KPB are involved with a heavy truck creating dust on a road at some point. School busses create the same dust.

(21) Again, already regulated by federal SWPPP plans.

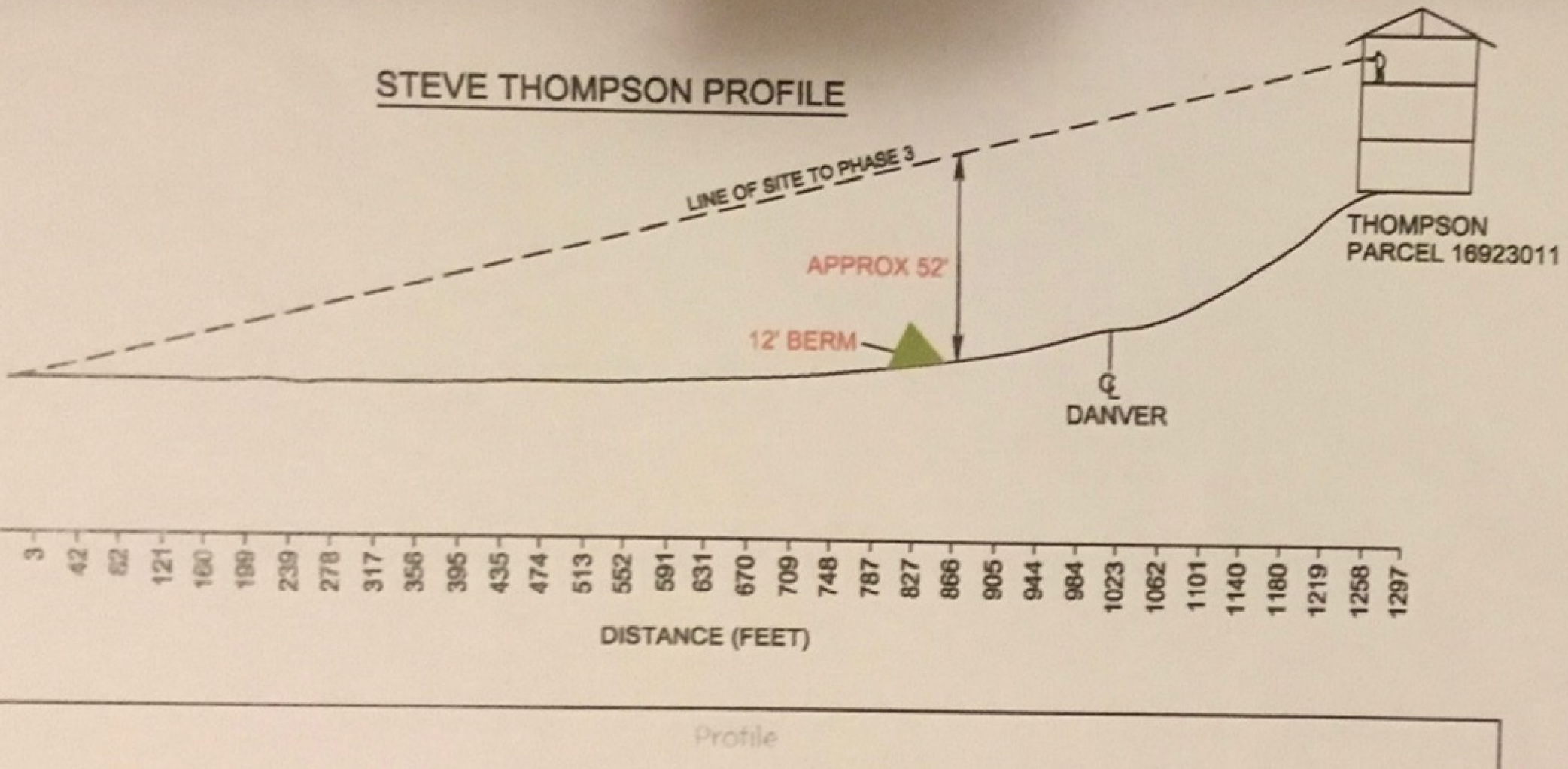
(22) unnecessary. Mining in the water table is common throughout Alaska.

21.29.060 (b) the use of "disturbed" includes basically, the whole site, including stockpiles. This is unrealistic. If there was more industry input, the MSWG would know that in general, the geology on the KPB is quite scarce of suitable topsoil. Every time you move it, you lose some. If we constantly reclamated our sites, we won't have the material to finish the job. Also, this doesn't have the provisions for other uses of the site such as a commercial property or parking lot needing no reclamation. The bonding requirement is also an undue burden as the State requires only \$750.

21.29.120 (c) we feel this is unjust to current operators. While to all it is reneging on the deal they agreed to at time of origin, some PEU's aren't required to submit a reclamation plan with the state and have no way of complying. This is just a way for government to not hold up their end of a deal struck with a citizen and harass them. It is not very becoming of the KPB to do so.

So, as you can see, the Kenai Peninsula Aggregate and Contractors Association and its members, families, and dependents, can find inconsistencies and faults in almost every aspect of this ordinance. It is inconsistent with industry standards, lacks scientific merit, isn't in harmony with other government agencies such as MSHA, OSHA, and DEC. This ordinance lacks an avenue for operators to complete discovery and reclamation that coincides with best management practices. In many areas it is based on false or inconsistent fact and overreach of regulatory power. Such as viewshed rights and wetland mapping. We consider this document as a form of a taking without just compensation and a form of zoning to a specific industry. We urge you to vote no on 2021-41 to save us all the conflict and burden it will surely cause.

Thank you for your consideration, Ed Martin III, President, KPACA.



Turner, Michele

From: Blankenship, Johni
Sent: Tuesday, January 18, 2022 4:23 PM
To: Turner, Michele
Subject: FW: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Please provide to the Assembly for tonight's meeting on Ord. 2021-14

From: K, E, & E Martin <keeconstructionllc@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 18, 2022 4:02 PM
To: Blankenship, Johni <JBlankenship@kpb.us>
Subject: <EXTERNAL-SENDER>Please provide to the Assembly for tonight's meeting on Ord. 2021-14

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the KPB system. Please use caution when responding or providing information. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, know the content is safe and were expecting the communication.

To all it may concern :

Below is a Opinion of Jim Valenine of Reno ,NV Posted last Sunday Jan.16th in the "Nevada Appeal " News paper serving Carson City , NV I could not better put one's Rights to Private Property & the Constitutional Rights of Ownership & Due Process unobstructed by Government or anyone else!

Please review all Whereas's for facts & truth before considering any Therefore(s) that don't meet constitutional muster!

This second Class Borough shouldn't legislate ZONING without the power to do so & then only if a" taking is warranted " for a public good , then be prepared to pay just compensation . As I have told several Assembly members " Have the courage" to introduce new Zoning Powers for a vote of the people of this Borough. Otherwise this appears as a " BACK DOOR " way to those means. Ed Martin Jr., 702 Lawton Drive , Kenai, Ak

The Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution includes a provision known as the Takings Clause, which states that "private property (shall not) be taken for public use, without just compensation."

This is a very important component of our Constitution that effects all property owners. Some governmental agencies in recent years have implemented laws, rules, policies and procedures that have impacted the quiet enjoyment of the property and the owner's use of the property which is, in fact, an uncompensated taking. More are being proposed as efforts to redistribute wealth become more commonplace. These often include giving rights to tenants that are adverse to the interest of the property owner with no compensation for their loss(es). Richard B. Sanders, Washington State Supreme Court justice, wrote a treatise about the "Fifth Amendment" wherein he wrote, "Our State, and most other states, define property in an extremely broad sense." He continued, "Property in a thing consists not merely in its ownership and possession, but in the unrestricted right of use, enjoyment, and disposal. Anything which destroys any of the elements of property, to that extent, destroys the property itself. The substantial value of property lies in its use. If the right of use be denied, the value of the property is annihilated and ownership is rendered a barren right."

Two more statements we find relevant: Founding Father John Adams, "The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the law of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence."

From Nevada's own Wayne Hage, property rights activist, "If you don't have the right to own and control property then you are property."

It is so important to those of us living in the free world environment of the United States to understand that you can own real estate and you can enjoy all of the components of the bundle of rights of real estate ownership, as long as you don't willingly, or unwillingly, let them take them from you.

The bundle of rights affords the owner the right of possession, the right of control, the right of exclusion, the right of enjoyment and the right of disposition. We take it for granted that we have this with our property ownership because of the Fifth Amendment, but like all of the freedoms we enjoy in these United States, we must work to protect them.

.[One must be diligent in protecting private property rights for all of us.

If you willingly allow a governing body to make a change that adversely affects you, then you cannot claim an uncompensated taking. If a body such as a Local Planning Commission makes changes to which you don't agree that have a negative impact on your, your use of your property and ultimately the value of your property, then you may be the victim of a Fifth Amendment breach.] Other factors can come into play so it is best to do your best to avoid such actions gaining any traction.

Don't let others push their agenda to your detriment. Your real property is yours, yours to do what you want with, not what you are told to do with it. That's why you bought it and that's why others still aspire to experience the American dream of home ownership without it being given to them.

KEE Construction, LLC



DATE: January 19, 2022

TO: KPB Assembly Members

SUBJECT: KPB 2021-41 Version 1
Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions and Procedures

RE: Assembly Mtg January 18th Testimony

I was asked by multiple Assembly Members to discuss or provide my testimony regarding KPB2021-41 V1. Below are the talking points that I prepared prior to the Assembly meeting. Not all this information was included in my testimony due to time constraints and/or the climate of the chambers.

21.29.030.A.9 (Application Requirements)

Requiring that the site plan be prepared by a licensed surveyor is outside the Surveyors' area of work. Surveyors don't offer site development plan services. The portion of the application that should require a licensed and registered surveyor should be limited to the boundary survey, encumbrances, location and elevation of test holes, adjacent well locations, and location of water bodies. Essentially, a property as-built and boundary survey.

If KPB wants to require a professional to prepare the CLUP site development plan, then the ordinance should specify that a licensed Civil Engineer prepare the remainder of the required items.

The ordinance should require that site elevations (including those of test holes and groundwater) tie to a published datum or benchmark. Otherwise, each site may reference an assumed elevation and not a real-world elevation.

21.29.030.A.9(m) says 'field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel as sequentially visible intervals'. This conflicts with 21.29.050.A.1 which says 'stakes shall be in place prior to the issuance of the permit'. It is my recommendation that staking the parcel should be part of the field verification process otherwise prior to application.

21.29.050.A (Permit Conditions)

21.29.050.A.2. Buffer Zones. I caution the Assembly on continuing to increase buffer width requirements without granting the Applicant a means to extract the material that is under or within the buffer zone. Gravel is a commodity that is utilized by all and will continue to be so. By providing the mechanisms for a material site to responsibly extract as much gravel as possible from said site, there becomes less need for additional material sites.

21.29.050.A.6 Waterbodies. The US Army Corps of Engineers no longer has jurisdiction on wetlands that are not connected to Waters of the US. Waterbody setbacks should not apply to these isolated wetlands. These isolated wetlands are often ideal locations of peat mining and often have marketable sand or gravel beneath the peat.

Page 1 of 2



21.29.050.A.21 Groundwater Elevation. Recommend adding that the groundwater monitoring tube be installed when excavation is within 10' or such of the groundwater elevation. Many of the area material sites exceed 20' of usable material and installing a monitoring tube to this depth is a major undertaking. As an example, installing a 25' deep monitoring tube would require an excavation of approximately 2,500 SF hole to gain that depth utilizing traditional excavation equipment.

21.29.050.A.13. Other Permits. Alaska Department of Natural Resources (Division of Land and Water) should be added to this list.

21.29.060 Reclamation Plan. ADNR updated their requirements for Material Sales Reclamation Plans in June 2021. This should be reviewed in context to KPB's reclamation requirements. ADNR has set per-acre bond amount at \$750/acre. ADNR allows for an operator to post bond with another government agency as allowed by a cooperative management agreement between that agency and ADNR Division of Land and Water. Does the Borough have a cooperative management agreement with ADNR? Otherwise, there is the potential for material site operators to have to 'double-bond' for reclamation.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gina DeBardelaben".

Gina DeBardelaben, P.E.
Vice President
McLane Consulting, Inc.

Introduced by:	Martin
Substitute Introduced:	03/14/06
O2006-01 (Long, Martin, Superman)	See Original Ord for Prior History
Hearing:	03/14/06
Action:	Substitute Introduced and Set for Public Hearings on 04/04/06 and 04/18/06
	Additional Hearing on 05/16/06
Action:	Postponed until 04/18/06
Action:	Time did not Allow for Action
Date:	05/02/06
Action:	Postponed until 05/16/06
Action:	Additional Hearing on 08/01/06
Date:	05/16/06
Action:	Postponed until 08/01/06
Action:	Enacted as Amended
Vote:	8 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent, 1 Abstention

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2006-01 (MARTIN) SUBSTITUTE**

**AN ORDINANCE REPEALING KPB CHAPTER 21.26 AND ENACTING KPB
CHAPTER 21.29, MATERIAL SITE PERMITS**

WHEREAS, Goal 6.5, Objective 1 of the 2005 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan is to ensure that land use regulations adopted by the borough are necessary to control uses that affect public health and safety and address adverse impacts on the rights of adjacent property owners; and

WHEREAS, Goal 6.5, Objective 1, Implementation Action A, is to continue to periodically review and update existing regulations to reflect changing conditions and policies in the borough; and

WHEREAS, Goal 6.6 of the 2005 comprehensive plan is to reduce land use conflicts outside of the cities; and

WHEREAS, Goal 6.6, Objective 1, Implementation Action D, is to improve the land use regulations currently in existence including those related to material sites to minimize the impacts of erosion and flooding of neighboring properties and to minimize conflicts with surrounding land uses; and

WHEREAS, Goal 7.1, Objectives 1 and 2, of the 2005 comprehensive plan are to work with other agencies to protect public health and environment, to avoid duplications of other agencies' regulations, and to provide input to federal and state agencies on local conditions and opinions; and

WHEREAS, Goal 1 of the Mining and Minerals Processing section of the 1990 Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program is to provide opportunities to explore, extract and process minerals, sand and gravel resources, while protecting environmental quality and other resource users; and

WHEREAS, a review of the material site ordinance was undertaken in 1998 after a citizen task force comprised of citizens and industry made recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the mayor sponsored Ordinance 98-33 after considering the task force recommendations and supplementing the same; and

WHEREAS, assembly members sponsored a substitute Ordinance 98-33 which was ultimately adopted in 1999; and

WHEREAS, the planning department has been administering Ordinance 98-33, codified as KPB 21.26 as amended, for six years; and

WHEREAS, KPB 21.25.040 requires a permit for the commencement of certain land uses within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, the planning department has recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance could be better clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and

WHEREAS, the planning department receives comments expressing concerns about dust, noise, and aesthetics which are minimally addressed by the current code; and

WHEREAS, there are parcels registered as nonconforming prior existing uses which have not been operated as material sites for a number of years; and

WHEREAS, certain additional conditions placed on material site permits would facilitate a reduction in the negative secondary impacts of material sites, e.g. dust, noise, and unsightliness; and

WHEREAS, an assembly subcommittee was formed in 2005 to review the material site code; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting of July 17, 2006, the Planning Commission recommended enactment of the amended ordinance by unanimous consent.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. KPB 21.26 Material Site Permits is hereby repealed and KPB 21.29, Material Site Permits, is adopted as follows:

CHAPTER 21.29. MATERIAL SITE PERMITS

21.29.010. Material extraction exempt from obtaining a permit.

- A. Material extraction which disturbs an area of less than one acre that is not in a mapped flood plain or subject to 21.29.010(B), does not enter the water table, and does not cross property boundaries, does not require a permit. There will be no excavation within 20 feet of a right-of-way or within 10 feet of a lot line.
- B. Material extraction taking place on dewatered bars within the confines of the Snow River and the streams within the Seward-Bear Creek Flood Service Area does not require a permit, however, operators subject to this exemption shall provide the planning department with the information required by KPB 21.29.030(A)(1), (2), (6), (7) and a current flood plain development permit prior to beginning operations.
- C. A prior existing use under KPB 21.29.120 does not require a permit.

21.29.020. Material extraction and activities requiring a permit.

- A. Counter permit. A counter permit is required for material extraction which disturbs no more than 2.5 cumulative acres and does not enter the water table. Counter permits are approved by the planning director, and are not subject to the notice requirements or planning commission approval of KPB 21.25.060. A counter permit is valid for a period of 12 months, with a possible 12-month extension.
- B. Conditional land use permit. A conditional land use permit (CLUP) is required for material extraction which disturbs more than 2.5 cumulative acres, or material extraction of any size that enters the water table. A CLUP is required for materials processing. A CLUP is valid for a period of five years. The provisions of KPB Chapter 21.25 are applicable to material site CLUPS and the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29 are read in harmony. If there is a conflict between the provisions of KPB 21.25 and 21.29, the provisions of KPB 21.29 are controlling.

21.29.030. Application procedure.

- A. In order to obtain a counter permit or CLUP, an applicant shall first complete and submit to the borough planning department a permit application, along with the appropriate fee as established by resolution of the planning commission and approved by the borough assembly. The planning director may determine that certain contiguous parcels are eligible for a single permit. The application shall include the following items:

1. Legal description of the parcel, KPB tax parcel ID number, and identification of whether the permit is for the entire parcel, or a specific location within a parcel;
2. Expected life span of the material site;
3. A buffer plan consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2);
4. Reclamation plan consistent with KPB 21.29.060;
5. The depth of excavation;
6. Type of material to be extracted and type of equipment to be used;
7. Any voluntary permit conditions the applicant proposes. Failure to include a proposed voluntary permit condition in the application does not preclude the applicant from proposing or agreeing to voluntary permit conditions at a later time;
8. A site plan and field verification prepared by a professional surveyor licensed and registered in the State of Alaska, including the following information:
 - a. location of excavation, and, if the site is to be developed in phases, the life span and expected reclamation date for each phase;
 - b. proposed buffers consistent with KPB 21.29.050(A)(2), or alternate buffer plan;
 - c. identification of all encumbrances, including, but not limited to easements;
 - d. points of ingress and egress. Driveway permits must be acquired from either the state or borough as appropriate prior to the issuance of the material site permit.
 - e. anticipated haul routes;
 - f. location and depth of test holes, and depth of groundwater, if encountered;
 - g. location of wells of adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed parcel boundary;

- h. location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by “Wetland Mapping and Classification of the Kenai Lowland, Alaska” maps created by the Kenai Watershed Forum;
 - i. surface water protection measures for adjacent properties, including the use of diversion channels, interception ditches, on-site collection ditches, sediment ponds and traps, and silt fence; provide designs for substantial structures; indicate which structures will remain as permanent features at the conclusion of operations, if any;
 - j. location of any processing areas on parcel, if applicable;
 - k. north arrow;
 - l. the scale to which the site plan is drawn;
 - m. preparer's name, date and seal;
 - n. field verification shall include staking the boundary of the parcel at sequentially visible intervals. The planning director may grant an exemption in writing to the staking requirements if the parcel boundaries are obvious.
- B. In order to aid the planning commission or planning director’s decision-making process, the planning director shall provide vicinity, aerial, land use, and ownership maps for each application and may include additional information.

21.29.040. Standards for sand, gravel or material sites.

- A. These material site regulations are intended to protect against aquifer disturbance, road damage, physical damage to adjacent properties, dust, noise, and visual impacts. Only the conditions set forth in KPB 21.29.050 may be imposed to meet these standards:
- 1. protects against the lowering of water sources serving other properties;
 - 2. protects against physical damage to other properties;
 - 3. minimizes off-site movement of dust;
 - 4. minimizes noise disturbance to other properties;

5. minimizes visual impacts; and
6. provides for alternate post-mining land uses.

21.29.050. Permit conditions.

- A. The following mandatory conditions apply to counter permits and CLUPs issued for sand, gravel or material sites:
 1. **Parcel Boundaries.** All boundaries of the subject parcel shall be staked at sequentially visible intervals where parcel boundaries are within 300 feet of the excavation perimeter. Field verification and staking will require the services of a professional land surveyor. Stakes shall be in place at time of application.
 2. **Buffer Zone.** A buffer zone shall be maintained around the excavation perimeter or parcel boundaries. Where an easement exists, a buffer shall not overlap the easement, unless otherwise conditioned by the planning director or planning commission.
 - a. The buffer zone shall provide and retain a basic buffer of:
 - i. 50 feet of undisturbed natural vegetation, or
 - ii. A minimum six-foot earthen berm with at least a 2:1 slope, or
 - iii. A minimum six-foot fence.
 - b. A 2:1 slope shall be maintained between the buffer zone and excavation floor on all inactive site walls. Material from the area designated for the 2:1 slope may be removed if suitable, stabilizing material is replaced within 30 days from the time of removal.
 - c. The planning commission or planning director shall designate one or a combination of the above as it deems appropriate. The vegetation and fence shall be of sufficient height and density to provide visual and noise screening of the proposed use as deemed appropriate by the planning commission or planning director.
 - d. Buffers shall not cause surface water diversion which negatively impacts adjacent properties or water bodies. Specific findings are required to alter the buffer requirements of KPB 21.29.050(A)(2)(a) in order to minimize negative impacts from surface water diversion. For purposes of this section, surface

water diversion is defined as erosion, flooding, dehydration or draining, or channeling. Not all surface water diversion results in a negative impact.

- e. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive buffer requirements where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or not necessary. Buffer requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent property at the time of approval of the permit. There is no requirement to buffer the material site from uses which commence after the approval of the permit.
3. Processing. In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent property at the time.
4. Water Source Separation.
- a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
 - b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation from the seasonal high water table be maintained.
 - c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a two-foot vertical separation from the seasonal high water table be maintained.
 - d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

5. Excavation in the Water Table. Excavation in the water table greater than 300 horizontal feet of a water source may be permitted with the approval of the planning commission based on the following:
 - a. certification by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist that the excavation plan will not negatively impact the quantity of an aquifer serving existing water sources.
 - b. the installation of a minimum of three water monitoring tubes or well casings as recommended by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist adequate to determine flow direction, flow rate, and water elevation.
 - c. groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
 - d. operations shall not breach an aquifer-confining layer.
6. Waterbodies.
 - a. An undisturbed buffer shall be left and no earth material extraction activities shall take place within 100 linear feet from a lake, river, stream, or other water body, including riparian wetlands and mapped floodplains as defined in KPB 21.06. This regulation shall not apply to man-made waterbodies being constructed during the course of the materials extraction activities. In order to prevent discharge, diversion, or capture of surface water, an additional setback from lakes, rivers, anadromous streams, and riparian wetlands may be required.
 - b. Counter permits and CLUPS may contain additional conditions addressing surface water diversion.
7. Fuel Storage. Fuel storage for containers larger than 50 gallons shall be contained in impermeable berms and basins capable of retaining 110 percent of storage capacity to minimize the potential for uncontained spills or leaks. Fuel storage containers 50 gallons or smaller shall not be placed directly on the ground, but shall be stored on a stable impermeable surface.

water diversion is defined as erosion, flooding, dehydration or draining, or channeling. Not all surface water diversion results in a negative impact.

- e. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive buffer requirements where the topography of the property or the placement of natural barriers makes screening not feasible or not necessary. Buffer requirements shall be made in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent property at the time of approval of the permit. There is no requirement to buffer the material site from uses which commence after the approval of the permit.
- 3. Processing. In the case of a CLUP, any equipment which conditions or processes material must be operated at least 300 feet from the parcel boundaries. At its discretion, the planning commission may waive the 300-foot processing distance requirement, or allow a lesser distance in consideration of and in accordance with existing uses of adjacent property at the time.
 - 4. Water Source Separation.
 - a. All permits shall be issued with a condition which prohibits any material extraction within 100 horizontal feet of any water source existing prior to original permit issuance.
 - b. All counter permits shall be issued with a condition which requires that a four-foot vertical separation from the seasonal high water table be maintained.
 - c. All CLUPS shall be issued with a condition which requires that a two-foot vertical separation from the seasonal high water table be maintained.
 - d. There shall be no dewatering either by pumping, ditching or some other form of draining unless an exemption is granted by the planning commission. The exemption for dewatering may be granted if the operator provides a statement under seal and supporting data from a duly licensed and qualified impartial civil engineer, that the dewatering will not lower any of the surrounding property's water systems and the contractor posts a bond for liability for potential accrued damages.

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 - c. groundwater elevation, flow direction, and flow rate for the subject parcel, measured in three-month intervals by a qualified independent civil engineer or professional hydrogeologist, for at least one year prior to application. Monitoring tubes or wells must be kept in place, and measurements taken, for the duration of any excavation in the water table.
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8. Roads. Operations shall be conducted in a manner so as not to damage borough roads as required by KPB 14.40.175 and will be subject to the remedies set forth in KPB 14.40 for violation of this condition.
9. Subdivision. Any further subdivision or return to acreage of a parcel subject to a conditional land use or counter permit requires the permittee to amend their permit. The planning director may issue a written exemption from the amendment requirement if it is determined that the subdivision is consistent with the use of the parcel as a material site and all original permit conditions can be met.
10. Dust control. Dust suppression is required on haul roads within the boundaries of the material site by application of water or calcium chloride.
11. Hours of Operation. Rock crushing equipment shall not be operated between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
12. Reclamation.
 - a. Reclamation shall be consistent with the reclamation plan approved by the planning commission or planning director as appropriate in accord with KPB 21.29.060.
 - b. As a condition of issuing the permit, the applicant shall submit a reclamation plan and post a bond to cover the anticipated reclamation costs in an amount to be determined by the planning director. This bonding requirement shall not apply to sand, gravel or material sites for which an exemption from state bond requirements for small operations is applicable pursuant to AS 27.19.050.
13. Other permits. Permittee is responsible for complying with all other federal, state and local laws applicable to the material site operation, and abiding by related permits. These laws and permits include, but are not limited to, the borough's flood plain, coastal zone, and habitat protection regulations, those state laws applicable to material sites individually, reclamation, storm water pollution and other applicable Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, clean water act and any other U.S. Army Corp of Engineer permits, any EPA air quality regulations, EPA and ADEC water quality regulations, EPA hazardous material regulations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulations (including but not limited to noise and safety standards), and Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm regulations regarding using and storing explosives. Any violation of these regulations or permits

reported to or observed by borough personnel will be forwarded to the appropriate agency for enforcement.

14. Voluntary permit conditions. Conditions may be included in the permit upon agreement of the permittee and approval of the planning commission for CLUPs or the planning director for counter permits. Such conditions must be consistent with the standards set forth in KPB 21.29.040(A). Planning commission approval of such conditions shall be contingent upon a finding that the conditions will be in the best interest of the borough and the surrounding property owners. Voluntary permit conditions apply to the subject parcel and operation, regardless of a change in ownership. A change in voluntary permit conditions may be proposed at permit renewal or amendment.
15. Signage. For permitted parcels on which the permittee does not intend to begin operations for at least 12 months after being granted a conditional land use permit, the permittee shall post notice of intent on parcel corners or access, whichever is more visible. Sign dimensions shall be no more than 15" by 15" and must contain the following information: the phrase "Permitted Material Site" along with the permittee's business name and a contact phone number.

21.29.060. Reclamation plan.

- A. All material site permit applications require a reclamation plan.
- B. The applicant shall revegetate with a non-invasive plant species and reclaim all disturbed land upon exhausting the material on-site, or within a pre-determined time period for long-term activities, so as to leave the land in a stable condition. Reclamation must occur for all exhausted areas of the site exceeding five acres before a five-year renewal permit is issued, unless otherwise required by the planning commission. If the material site is one acre or less in size and has been granted a CLUP due to excavation in the water table, reclamation must be performed as specified by the planning commission or planning director in the conditional use or counter permit.
- C. The following measures must be considered in preparing and implementing the reclamation plan, although not all will be applicable to every reclamation plan.
 1. Topsoil that is not promptly redistributed to an area being reclaimed will be separated and stockpiled for future use. This material will be protected from erosion and contamination by acidic or toxic materials and preserved in a condition suitable for later use.

2. The area will be backfilled, graded and recontoured using strippings, overburden, and topsoil to a condition that allows for the reestablishment of renewable resources on the site within a reasonable period of time. It will be stabilized to a condition that will allow sufficient moisture for revegetation.
 3. Sufficient quantities of stockpiled or imported topsoil will be spread over the reclaimed area to a depth of four inches to promote natural plant growth that can reasonably be expected to revegetate the area within five years. The applicant may use the existing natural organic blanket representative of the project area if the soil is found to have an organic content of 5% or more and meets the specification of Class B topsoil requirements as set by Alaska Test Method (ATM) T-6. The material shall be reasonably free from roots, clods, sticks, and branches greater than 3 inches in diameter. Areas having slopes greater than 2:1 require special consideration and design for stabilization by a licensed engineer.
 4. Exploration trenches or pits will be backfilled. Brush piles and unwanted vegetation shall be removed from the site, buried or burned. Topsoil and other organics will be spread on the backfilled surface to inhibit erosion and promote natural revegetation.
 5. Peat and topsoil mine operations shall ensure a minimum of two inches of suitable growing medium is left or replaced on the site upon completion of the reclamation activity (unless otherwise authorized).
 6. Ponding may be used as a reclamation method as approved by the planning commission.
- D. The plan shall describe the total acreage to be reclaimed each year, a list of equipment (type and quantity) to be used in reclamation, and a time schedule of reclamation measures.

21.29.070. Permit extension and revocation.

- A. Conditional land use permittees must submit a request in writing for permit extension every five years after the permit is issued. Requests for permit extension must be made at least 30 days prior to permit expiration. Counter permittees must submit any request for a 12-month extension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the original 12-month permit period.
- B. A permit extension certificate for a CLUP may be granted by the planning director after 5 years, and after one year for a counter permit where no modification to operations or conditions are proposed.

- C. Permit extension may be denied if: (1) reclamation required by this chapter and the original permit has not been performed; (2) the permittee is otherwise in noncompliance with the original permit conditions; or (3) the permittee has had a permit violation in the last two years and has not fulfilled compliance requests.
- D. A modification application shall be processed pursuant to KPB 21.29.030-050 with public notice given as provided by KPB 21.25.060 when operators request modification of their permit conditions based on changes in operations set forth in the modification application.
- E. There shall be no fee for permit extensions approved by the planning director. The fee for a permit modification processed under KPB 21.29.070(D) will be the same as an original permit application.
- F. Failure to submit a request for extension will result in the expiration of the permit. The borough may issue a permit termination document upon expiration pursuant to KPB 21.29.080. Once a permit has expired, a new permit application approval process is required in order to operate the material site.
- G. Permits may be revoked pursuant to KPB 21.25.080.

21.29.080. Permit termination.

When a permit expires, is revoked, or a permittee requests termination of their permit, a review of permit conditions and site inspections will be conducted by the planning department to ensure code compliance and verify site reclamation prior to termination. When the planning director determines that a site qualifies for termination, a termination document shall be issued to the permittee.

21.29.090. Permit modifications.

If a permittee revises or intends to revise operations (at a time other than permit extension) so that they are no longer consistent with the original application, a permit modification is required. The planning director shall determine whether the revision to operations requires a modification. Permit modification shall be processed in the same manner as original permits.

21.29.100. Recordation.

All permits, permit extensions, modified permits, prior existing uses, and terminations shall be recorded. Failure to record a material site document does not affect the validity of the documents.

21.29.110. Violations.

- A. Violations of this chapter shall be governed by KPB 21.24.
- B. In addition to the remedies provided in KPB 21.24, the planning director may require bonding in a form and amount adequate to protect the borough's interests for an owner or operator who has been cited for three violations of KPB 21.24, 21.25, and 21.29 within a three-year period. The violations need not be committed at the same material site. Failure to provide requested bonding may result in permit revocation proceedings.

21.29.120. Prior existing uses.

- A. Material sites are not held to the standards and conditions of a CLUP if a prior existing use (PEU) determination was granted for the parcel in accordance with KPB 21.29.120(B). To qualify as a PEU, a parcel's use as a material site must have commenced or have been operated after May 21, 1986, and prior to May 21, 1996, provided that the subject use continues in the same location. In no event shall a prior existing use be expanded beyond the smaller of the lot, block, or tract lines as they existed on May 21, 1996. If a parcel is further subdivided after May 21, 1996, the pre-existing use may not be expanded to any lot, tract, or parcel where extraction had not occurred before or on February 16, 1999. If a parcel is subdivided where extraction has already occurred, the prior existing use is considered abandoned, and a CLUP must be obtained for each parcel intended for further material site operations. The parcel owner may overcome this presumption of abandonment by showing that the subdivision is not inconsistent with material site operation. If a parcel subject to a prior existing use is conveyed, the prior existing use survives the conveyance.
- B. Owners of sites must have applied to be registered as a prior existing use prior to January 1, 2001.
- C. Any prior existing use that has not operated as a material site between May 21, 1996, and May 21, 2011, is considered abandoned and must thereafter comply with the permit requirements of this chapter. The planning director shall determine whether a prior existing use has been abandoned. After giving notice to the parcel owner that a PEU is considered abandoned, a parcel owner may protest the termination of the PEU by filing written notice with the planning director on a form provided by the planning department. When a protest by a parcel owner is filed, notice and an opportunity to make written comments regarding prior existing use status shall be issued to owners of property within a one-half mile radius of the parcel boundaries of the site. The owner of the parcel subject to the prior existing use may submit written information, and the planning director may gather and consider any information relevant to whether a material site has operated. The planning director may conduct a hearing if he or she

believes it would assist the decision-making process. The planning director shall issue a written determination which shall be distributed to all persons making written comments. The planning director's decision regarding termination of the prior existing use status may be appealed to the planning commission within 15 days of the date of the notice of decision.

SECTION 2. That KPB 21.24.030(C) is hereby amended as follows:

- C. Fine Schedule. The following fines are the scheduled fines for violations. The scheduled fine for an offense may not be judicially reduced.

<i>Code Chapter Section Citation</i>	<i>Chapter / Section Title</i>	<i>Scheduled Fine</i>
KPB 21.06.040	Failure to obtain a development permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.09.060	Violation of nonconforming use/structure provisions	\$50.00
KPB 21.09.070	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.09.080	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.09.090(A)	Violation of home occupation standards	\$100.00
KPB 21.09.090(B)	Sign size violation	\$50.00
KPB 21.09.090(C)	Prohibited home occupations	\$100.00
KPB 21.14.030	Failure to obtain a mobile home park permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.18.050(A)	Failure to obtain fuel storage/logging permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.18.060	Prohibited activity in habitat protection area	\$100.00
KPB 21.18.072	Failure to obtain commercial activity permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.18.080	Failure to obtain a conditional use permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.18.090(D)	Failure to obtain expansion/enlargement conditional use permit	\$100.00
KPB 21.24.050	Violation of or removal of an enforcement order	\$100.00
KPB 21.25.040	Failure to obtain land use permit	[\$75.00] <u>\$300.00</u>
<u>KPB 21.29.050</u>	<u>Violation of conditions</u>	<u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.42.060	Violation of nonconforming use/structure provisions	[\$75.00] <u>\$300.00</u>
KPB 21.42.090	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.42.100	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.42.110(D)	Failure to obtain a home occupation permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.44.110	Violation of nonconforming use standards	\$75.00
KPB 21.44.130	Failure to obtain a home occupation permit	\$75.00
KPB 21.44.160(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.160(C)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.44.170(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.170(C)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.44.180(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.180(C)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.44.190(A)(B)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.190(C)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00

KPB 21.44.200(A)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.200(B)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00
KPB 21.44.210(B)(C)	Prohibited use	\$100.00
KPB 21.44.210(D)	Violation of development standards	\$50.00

SECTION 3. That KPB 21.24.070 is hereby amended as follows:

21.24.070. Civil fine.

The Borough code compliance officer may assess a [\$100.00] \$300.00 civil fine for each violation of this chapter. Notice of a fine shall be served personally or by certified mail on the property owner, lessee, operator, or occupant of the parcel upon which the violation occurs. The fine may be appealed to the Planning Commission pursuant to the terms of KPB 21.20. Each day a violation occurs is a separate violation. Citations for fines may be included in an enforcement order. Appeals from the planning commission's determination shall not be taken to the board of adjustment, but shall proceed to the superior court pursuant to the Alaska Rules of Appellate Procedure, Part 6.

SECTION 4. KPB 21.25.030, Definitions, is amended to add the following definitions in alphabetical order:

Abandon means to cease or discontinue a use without intent to resume, but excluding short-term interruptions to use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure. An "intent to resume" can be shown through continuous operation of a portion of the facility, maintenance of utilities, or outside proof of continuance, e.g., bills of lading or delivery records. Abandonment also means the cessation of use, regardless of voluntariness, for a specified period of time.

Commercial means any [USE] provision of services, sale of goods, or use operated for production of income whether or not income is derived, including sales, barter, rental, or trade of goods and services[, AND INCLUDING ALL ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY SUBSIDIARY].

Conditioning or processing material means a value-added process including batch plants, asphalt plants, screening, washing, and crushing by use of machinery.

Groundwater means, in the broadest sense, all subsurface water, more commonly that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone.

[ON-SITE USE MEANS MATERIAL USED ENTIRELY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARCEL IT WAS EXTRACTED FROM, OR WHEN

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARCEL REQUIRES DISPOSAL OF THE MATERIAL OFF-SITE THROUGH BARTERING.]

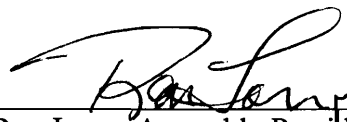
Surface Water means water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, and creeks.

Topsoil means material suitable for vegetative growth.

Waterbody means any lake, pond, stream, riparian wetland, or groundwater into which stormwater runoff is directed.

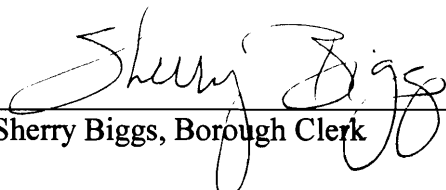
SECTION 5. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 2006.

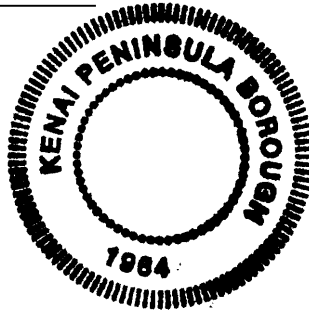


Ron Long, Assembly President

ATTEST:



Sherry Biggs, Borough Clerk



Yes: Chay, Fischer, Germano, Gilman, Martin, Sprague, Superman, Long
No: None
Absent: None
Abstained: Merkes

Introduced by:	Mayor
Substitute Introduced:	01/16/18
Resolution 2018-004 (Mayor)	See Original for Prior History
Action:	Adopted
Vote:	8 Yes, 0 No, 1 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2018-004
(MAYOR) SUBSTITUTE**

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A MATERIAL SITE WORK GROUP

WHEREAS, KPB 21.25.040(A)(2) requires a permit for the commencement of commercial sand, gravel or material sites within the rural district of the Kenai Peninsula Borough; and

WHEREAS, KPB 21.29 provides for a permit process to extract material from the ground; and

WHEREAS, with the exception of one minor change relating to floodplain permits, the material site code was last updated in 2006; and

WHEREAS, the assembly, administration, planning department and the planning commission have recognized that certain provisions of the material site ordinance can be clarified for the operators, public, and staff; and;

WHEREAS, the public has expressed many concerns about dust, noise, water, and negative secondary impacts of material sites; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the assembly and administration to involve the public and industry in a collaborative discussion designed to incorporate possible changes to the material site code;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That a work group is established for the purpose of examining the current material site permit process and potentially recommending amendments to the material site code provisions.

SECTION 2. That the work group shall consist of at least two assembly members; two planning commissioners; two members of the public; and, two material site industry members. The group shall elect from among its members a chair and a vice-chair who may serve in the absence of the chair. The two members of the assembly shall be appointed by the assembly. The remaining members shall be appointed by the mayor.

SECTION 3. That each meeting time and place shall be advertised, open to the public and subject to the Open Meetings Act.


SECTION 4. The material site work group shall have no authority to act on behalf of the assembly or the administration or communicate on the borough's behalf other than to make recommendations to the planning commission, administration and assembly.

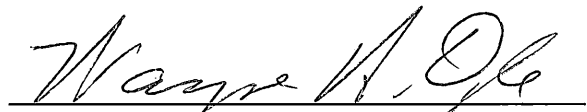
SECTION 5. The work group shall provide a final report to the planning commission, administration and assembly by June 5, 2018, and then discontinue unless extended by the assembly.

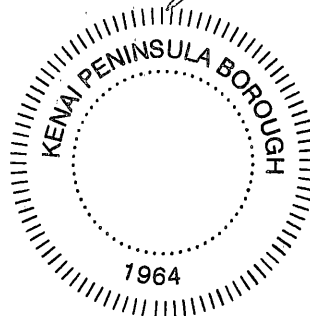
SECTION 6. That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2018.

ATTEST:


John Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk


Wayne H. Ogle, Assembly President



Yes: Bagley, Blakeley, Carpenter, Dunne, Fischer, Hibbert, Smalley, Ogle
No: None
Absent: Cooper

Introduced by: Ogle
Date: 05/15/18
Action: Adopted as Amended
Vote: 9 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2018-025**

**A RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF THE
MATERIAL SITE WORKING GROUP'S FINAL REPORT**

WHEREAS, a material site working group ("MSWG") was formed by Resolution 2018-004 on January 16, 2018; and

WHEREAS, a final report is due to the administration, planning commission and assembly by June 5, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the MSWG needs additional time to consider proposed revisions to the material site code, explore additional revisions, and hear and consider public testimony regarding the same; and

WHEREAS, the summer months are the most active for material site operators who may not have time to be involved in the public process during that time frame; and

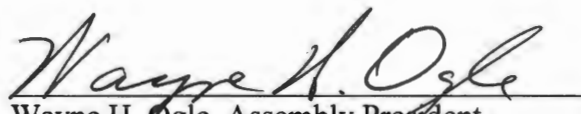
WHEREAS, the planning commission considered this resolution at its May 14, 2018 meeting and recommended approval by majority consent;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. The deadline for the final report of the MSWG is extended to April 30, 2019. Meetings of the MSWG are suspended from June 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018.

SECTION 2. That this resolution takes effect immediately upon its adoption.

**ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS
15TH DAY OF MAY, 2018.**


Wayne H. Ogle, Assembly President

ATTEST:


Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk



Yes: Bagley, Blakeley, Carpenter, Cooper, Dunne, Fischer, Hibbert, Smalley, Ogle
No: None
Absent: None

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Bill Elam, Assembly Member *BE*

DATE: January 18, 2022

SUBJECT: Elam Amendment #1 to Ordinance 2021-41, Amending KPB 21.29, KPB 21.25, and KPB 21.50.055 Regarding Material Site Permits, Applications, Conditions, and Procedures (Johnson, Mayor)

[Please note the bold underlined language is new and the strikeout bold language in brackets is to be deleted.]

➤ Amend Section 3, KPB 21.29.030(A)(9)(h), as follows:

21.29.030. Application procedure.

...

- h. Location of any water body on the parcel, including the location of any riparian wetland as determined by **best available data** [~~**"WETLAND MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE KENAI LOWLAND, ALASKA" MAPS CREATED BY THE KENAI WATERSHED FORUM**~~];

Your consideration of this amendment is appreciated.

Introduced by: Chesley
Date: 02/01/22
Hearing: 03/01/22
Action:
Vote:

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
ORDINANCE 2022-02**

**AN ORDINANCE ENACTING KPB 2.40.110 AND KPB 2.40.120 AUTHORIZING THE
PLANNING COMMISSION TO ADOPT BYLAWS AND DEFINING QUORUM**

WHEREAS, current code does not authorize the planning commission to adopt bylaws; and

WHEREAS, the code authorizes other bodies to adopt bylaws and regulations governing the conduct of their affairs so long as their bylaws are procedural in nature and do not conflict with the rules, ordinances, statutes and regulations governing them; and

WHEREAS, current code does not define a quorum for the planning commission; and

WHEREAS, in the absence of a definition of quorum under borough code, and due to recent changes to membership, the planning commission has necessarily been taking action based on quorum being a majority of the members of the commission who have been appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the assembly; and

WHEREAS, the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Commission at its regularly scheduled meeting of _____, 2022 recommended _____;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI
PENINSULA BOROUGH:**

SECTION 1. That KPB 2.40.110 is hereby added as follows:

2.40.110. Bylaws.

The planning commission may adopt bylaws governing the conduct of its affairs so long as these bylaws are procedural in nature and do not conflict with the rules, ordinances, statutes and regulations governing the planning commission. The commission may establish various committees and appoint members to them.

SECTION 2. That KPB 2.40.120 is hereby amended as follows:

2.40.120. Quorum.

A majority of the members of the commission who have been appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the assembly shall constitute a quorum. All commission actions shall be by vote of a majority of the members of the commission who are present and voting. No hearing may be held or decision made in the absence of a

quorum, except that a member disqualified by law from voting on a question may be considered present for purposes of constituting a quorum.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is effective immediately upon enactment.

ENACTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS * DAY OF * 2022.

Brent Johnson, Assembly President

ATTEST:

Johni Blankenship, MMC, Borough Clerk

Yes:

No:

Absent:

Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Johnson, Assembly President
Members, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

FROM: Lane Chesley, Assembly Member *U*

DATE: January 18, 2022

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2022-02, Enacting KPB 2.40.110 and 2.40.120 Authorizing the Planning Commission to Adopt Bylaws and Defining Quorum (Chesley)

This ordinance amends KPB 2.40 by adding 2.40.110 to authorize the planning commission to adopt bylaws, and further amends KPB 2.40 by adding 2.40.120 to define "quorum" for the purposes of the planning commission's transaction of business.

Your consideration of this ordinance is appreciated.