



# ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

**2023 Resolutions**

**For Member Action:**

**Upon Approval by Resolutions Committee**

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-01**

1     **A resolution calling for legislation to protect public interest by lessening the burden of**  
2             **commercial public records requests on Alaska’s local governments.**

3     WHEREAS, the *Alaska Public Records Act* aims to promote government transparency by laying  
4     out requirements for public records requests for state agencies and local governments; and

5     WHEREAS, commercial firms, which send blanket requests for public records nationally, have  
6     proliferated with the development of the internet since passage of the Act; and

7     WHEREAS, the *Alaska Public Records Act* currently requires local governments to provide up  
8     to 5 hours of staff time monthly for all requestors before fees can be assessed for a request – a  
9     requirement that national, commercial data firms take advantage of at the public’s expense; and

10    WHEREAS, these requests use up valuable staff time in local governments across the state  
11    whom have few employees, impeding the provision of key government services; and

12    WHEREAS, many states make provisions for the difference between individual, media, and  
13    commercial requests, and in- and out-of-state requests, with a fee and time structure responsive  
14    thereof; and

15    WHEREAS, the many local governments that have not already established their own processes  
16    for accepting requests, such as a request form, are potentially in violation of the Act if they do  
17    not respond to the flood of generic, spam-like email public records requests being distributed by  
18    these commercial firms and entities outside the state; and

19    WHEREAS, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) established Fee Guidelines for  
20    the *Freedom of Information Act* establishes a distinct Commercial Use Requestor fee category  
21    for these requests, which establishes fees for public records requests by those who seek records  
22    for “a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester”; and

23    WHEREAS, the OMB Fee Guidelines could be used as a framework for local governments and  
24    state agencies to be adequately compensated for work provided to commercial data firms, if the  
25    *Alaska Public Records Act* were amended to allow this.

26    NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Municipal League supports  
27    amendments to the *Alaska Public Records Act* that protect public interest by lessening the  
28    burden of commercial or blanket public records requests on Alaska’s local governments; and

29    BE IT FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Municipal League encourages the State  
30    to consider other actions that might help local governments manage invasive public records  
31    requests that take advantage of current public records laws without providing public benefit.

32    PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
33    OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-02**

1 **A resolution in support of reducing the number of required city council officials from seven**  
2 **to five in communities under 1,000, via referendum or other mechanisms.**

3 WHEREAS, Title 29 requires that second class cities have city councils of seven members; and

4 WHEREAS, the intent of the statute is to ensure appropriate representation within a community  
5 and avoid conflicts of interest in decision-making; and

6 WHEREAS, the number of seats on a governing body is variable, otherwise, with home rule or  
7 first class cities able to have as few as five, and some assemblies as large as 12; these are fairly  
8 responsive to population; and

9 WHEREAS, in many counties across the nation, decision-making is accomplished with just three  
10 county commissioners while maintaining transparent and accountable governance; and

11 WHEREAS, seven council members may make sense in larger communities but becomes  
12 problematic in smaller; and

13 WHEREAS, in a community of 1,000 with 500 adults of voting age, the council is .01% and in a  
14 community of 40 with voting-age adults at 20, the council is 35% of the community; and

15 WHEREAS, community leadership in small communities is limited not just by population but by  
16 the multiple leadership roles that may co-exist, including as tribal council members, Village  
17 Corporation board members, utility managers, and others, including at the City; and

18 WHEREAS, having a one-size fits all approach of seven council members may mean that some  
19 communities are never able to fill all seven seats, and are less likely to meet quorum; and

20 WHEREAS, local governments may be more effectively governed with a council that is more  
21 responsive to the size of the community and the availability of council members; and

22 WHEREAS, a smaller council in small communities can be more flexible in meeting, more  
23 responsive to community needs, maintain accountability and transparency, and be in a stronger  
24 position to complete financial and governance requirements of the State.

25 NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports the  
26 amendment of Title 29 to allow for council seats that are responsive to community size and need,  
27 and which may range from three to seven; and

28 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a formula may be established in law or provided for as an  
29 option based on referendum by residents.

30 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xnd DAY  
31 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-03**

**A resolution urging the Governor and Legislature to exercise oversight of the Local Boundary Commission, to meet the Constitutional obligation for maximum local self-government.**

WHEREAS, Article X of the Alaska Constitution obligates the State to provide for maximum local self-government, and Alaska’s economy depends on well-supported local self-governance, which is more effective at adaptively meeting community needs than state or federal intervention; and

WHEREAS, the status quo has left communities in the unorganized borough without the tools to consider or pursue incorporation, the State has left communities to cede local control for State management, thus depriving residents of maximum local self-governance and its benefits, and Alaska’s communities are required to depend on the State to establish or amend their boundaries and status, even as local governments are providing essential services in the face of changing conditions, fiscal uncertainty, and global instability; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Constitution creates the Local Boundary Commission as the mechanism by which municipal boundaries are confirmed, and which the Legislature and Governor set policy, composition, and procedure for; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Constitution’s framers intended the Commission to bring flexibility, adaptability, and rationality to local government boundaries by analyzing proposed changes fairly and objectively consistent with maximum local self-government and the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature and Commission set the precedent of using the legislative review method as the primary procedure for Commissioners; consideration of annexation, ensuring that the framers’ vision for the local boundary process, and by veering from precedent and disregarding their obligation to a fair and objective process, the Commission has created an environment that is hostile to greater local self-governance, deterring communities from seeking boundary changes and incorporation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Municipal League urges the Governor and Legislature to exercise oversight and review policy of the Local Boundary Commission, including confirmation by the Legislature of Commissioners; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League urges sitting and prospective Commissioners to the Local Boundary Commission to consider their procedures and decision-making to ensure the fairness and objectivity required of them; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that State policymakers revisit how they can support well-reasoned annexation, incorporation, and borough formation to meet the obligation for maximum local self-government, the Mandatory Borough Act, and the intent of the Constitution.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xnd DAY OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-04**

**A resolution supporting the sustainability of Community Assistance.**

WHEREAS, Community Assistance (known formerly as Community Revenue Sharing) represents a decades-long partnership between local governments and the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, that partnership is a recognition of the State’s retention of royalty and production rights on resource development, that local tax bases would not be able otherwise to ensure operations, and the need to deliver essential public services outside of State government; and

WHEREAS, Community Assistance has seen continued degradation over the years, including in 2015 a reduction of 50%, and if measured from FY20 to FY85 and adjusting for inflation, the value of Community Assistance should be 984% greater than it currently is; and

WHEREAS, Community Assistance represents as much as 80% of some local government budgets, and for 100 communities greater than 20%; and

WHEREAS, when Community Assistance was zeroed out in the early 2000s, 14 local governments ceased day-to-day operations; and

WHEREAS, the formula of the Community Assistance Fund determines the annual payment to communities, with a payout of a third of available funds; and

WHEREAS, the availability of funds designated in statute to recapitalize Community Assistance is based on the waterfall of earnings from the PCE Endowment; and

WHEREAS, when earnings are less than needed, it has been the policy choice of the current administration to fund less than what is needed for full recapitalization, which has resulted in payments to communities that are increasingly inadequate; and

WHEREAS, when this intergovernmental transfer or resource sharing does not occur it requires local governments to consider other revenue mechanisms, such as taxes, or diminishes their ability to provide services; and

WHEREAS, at the same time, inflation has negatively impacted the purchasing power of this annual transfer, thereby negating some of the benefits that local governments might otherwise expect; and

WHEREAS, it would require legislation to address the fact that the Community Assistance Fund does not retain its earnings and payments aren’t inflation adjusted; and

WHEREAS, the sustainability of the Fund and payments is in doubt without legislative changes; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League believes that community revenue sharing is a critical way in which the State can contribute to local governments’ ability to deliver on obligations of education, public safety, infrastructure, and economic development.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League requests of the Legislature statutory changes that ensure the capitalization of the Community Assistance Fund

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Resolution #2023-04**

36 and enable it to grow through earnings; and

37 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Legislature include in legislation the ability to increase  
38 payments to local governments that account for inflation and include additional transfers to  
39 compensate local governments for their provision on behalf of the state of basic obligations  
40 (police, jails, etc.), reimbursements (bond debt), or unfunded mandates (mandatory  
41 exemptions).

42 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xnd DAY  
43 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-05**

**A resolution opposing any changes to PERS/TRS that increase the unfunded liability and supporting additional State contributions that reduce the non-state employer share in order to increase the efficacy of recruitment and retention in Alaska.**

WHEREAS, the State-managed pension system PERS/TRS is a critical tool for recruitment and retention in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, not only does PERS payments represent a significant portion of a local government's or school district's personnel budget but it places constraints on local governments and other employers that lessen their ability to successfully recruit and retain staff; and

WHEREAS, the State does not currently pay for termination studies or costs, and reductions in its workforce shift costs to the additional state contribution (future costs) and onto the balance sheets of all employers; and

WHEREAS, the current unfunded liability is more than \$5 billion, and the pension plan itself is less than 70% funded, with its sustainability in doubt, even as gains have been made in more recent years; and

WHEREAS, while currently there exists only a defined contribution pension option, there are increasingly calls for a defined benefit option presented as a solution to hiring and retention by school districts and public safety professionals; and

WHEREAS, there is merit to an argument that defined benefit is a preferred employee retirement plan; and

WHEREAS, it is also true that this is not the only option, and that for employers required to fund the net pension liability of the plan when assumptions fail, it is a risk-filled proposition; and

WHEREAS, the majority of what employers contribute to PERS/TRS (of the 22%) is for past cost, essentially trying to pay down the unfunded liability that was created in past years; and

WHEREAS, if the 22% were reduced, either based on higher levels of fundedness or by the State taking on an increased share as costs are reduced, then employers would have greater flexibility to fund beyond Tier IV requirements and/or to contribute to a deferred compensation plan; and

WHEREAS, the current law reduces the additional state contribution, as the fundedness of the plan improves, without adjusting the non-state employer cap (unless the total cost falls below that cap); and

WHEREAS, a system of tying the two caps to one another and adjusting accordingly would ensure the State is always contributing an appropriate level while non-state employers have the opportunity to see benefits that could accrue to employees; and

WHEREAS, a change to current law could include a sliding scale for the non-state employer share such that it represents the actual cost and then an amount distant from the total cost that is otherwise contributed to by the State through its additional contribution; and

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36 WHEREAS, this can be thought of in terms of a floor for non-State employers of the actual cost,  
37 for which their contribution could not be adjusted below, but the floor for the State to not be  
38 limited by the non-State employer cap of 22%, but a new floor established that maintains an  
39 additional contribution by the State even as the total cost requires less thereof, determined as a  
40 flat amount not less than \$100 million or as a pro-rata share such as 50% of the past service cost;  
41 and

42 WHEREAS, under this formation, employers would have greater flexibility, and better be in a  
43 position to consider new plans; and

44 WHEREAS, to the extent that new plans are proposed by the State then they should be optional  
45 at the employer level, segregated in their liability, and come with an additional state contribution  
46 to past costs that meaningfully reduces the overall net pension liability of all employers.

47 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports all tools  
48 possible for recruitment and retention and expresses concern about the introduction of a  
49 defined benefit plan to PERS/TRS, without the State addressing current net pension liability;  
50 and

51 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature should amend statute to accommodate a  
52 reduction to the non-state employer cap, such that it reduces in relation to the total cost while  
53 the additional state contribution is maintained at levels that advance the reduction of the  
54 unfunded liability.

55 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
56 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-06**

**A resolution expressing concern about consideration of a State spending cap.**

WHEREAS, AML has advocated for a sustainable fiscal policy for more than a decade, and most recently this has referenced “Eight Stars of Gold,” an eight-point fiscal plan that recognizes the trade-offs necessary to achieve such a goal; and

WHEREAS, while this includes new revenues, efficient delivery of government services, partnerships with local governments and nonprofits, effective use of Permanent Fund earnings, and addressing our infrastructure needs and Constitutional obligations, it recognizes that a spending cap may be part of the negotiated solutions; and

WHEREAS, local governments are apprehensive about a cap on State spending that may result in limiting the provision of State services, inhibiting partnerships at the local level, and which could decrease State investments into capital needs; and

WHEREAS, local governments are also very experienced with tax, revenue, or spending caps at the local level, which are direct expressions of local resident will that come with potential reductions in services and unmet need, and active engagement; and

WHEREAS, AML’s fiscal policy working group identified the best spending cap as a broad-based tax, inasmuch as it results in a stable funding stream that can be anticipated and projected out into future years without the instability experienced with a resource tax; and

WHEREAS, research has proven that citizens are much more actively engaged in State decision-making when they are also taxpayers, and cognizant of budget implications; and

WHEREAS, a challenging aspect of implementation of a spending cap is that determining a baseline is difficult, and for as much as State spending in one year may look high, averaged over time it becomes standard, or if low spending over time feels like a new standard, it may not reflect the deficiency relative to need; and

WHEREAS, even basing a cap on economic activity may fail to recognize and account for a baseline of need at the beginning or how to adjust in times of economic challenge; and

WHEREAS, establishing a spending cap now will need to take into account infrastructure deficits, economic goals, and policy goals; and

WHEREAS, at the local level, a fund balance policy is an effective tool, such that when there are funds in excess of the budget they are intentionally set aside for a variety of purposes, but also there are bounds for a minimum and maximum; and

WHEREAS, it should be understood that a spending cap should come as part of a comprehensive policy, may result in prescriptive spending that does not meet the needs of Alaskans, and in other states has had unintended consequences; and

WHEREAS, a spending cap is not an effective answer to insufficient revenues, nor does it necessarily pave the way for the establishment of sustainable revenue sources.

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Resolution #2023-06**

36 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League would consider  
37 with caution a State spending cap, expect to be active in any negotiated solution, and in that  
38 consideration would prioritize the ability of the State to meet its Constitutional obligations,  
39 address years of insufficient spending on capital and operating needs, and resolve at the same  
40 time other systemic issues of the State, including its unfunded pension liability, inconsistent  
41 approach to public safety and education, and infrastructure deficit; and

42 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a broad-based tax and fund balance policy may achieve  
43 the same goals, and AML is willing to work with the Legislature to share best practices  
44 experienced at the local level that can apply at the State.

45 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
46 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-07**

1       **A resolution to support full funding of State-directed presumptions of liability, including**  
2       **the consideration of a Trust to support local government employers impacted thereby.**

3       WHEREAS, according to AS 23.30.121 compensation is required for disability as a result of the  
4       diseases described in section (b) of this statute; and

5       WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League members are the largest employers of these  
6       firefighters in Alaska, who are disproportionately affected by these diseases due to the nature of  
7       their employment; and

8       WHEREAS, the majority of their worker's compensation insurance is provided by pooled public  
9       insurance entities, for whom even few claims on limited assets may result in destabilization; and

10       WHEREAS, the presumption of compensability by the State is an unfunded obligation for local  
11       governments to bear, and it has been found that a state's presumption of compensability in other  
12       states has risked the insurance coverage of those workers; and

13       WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League is strongly supportive of mechanisms that improve  
14       and redress the health of all employees, and while health insurance and programs are the correct  
15       way to address health inequities and disease, may be supportive of State presumption of  
16       compensability to the extent it is funded by the State; and

17       WHEREAS, the State's presumption of compensability is a clear prioritization by the State of  
18       the health of its workforce, a prioritization that should result in appropriate levels of resourcing  
19       to match the commitment; and

20       WHEREAS, the State should provide a reliable funding stream from which to compensate  
21       Alaska's public safety professionals and volunteers, and there are models elsewhere for the state  
22       to establish a Trust that would fulfill this obligation; and

23       WHEREAS, the State – in placing a priority on the health and well-being of firefighters – may  
24       express that priority by making contributions to a Trust that reflect the potential costs of the  
25       presumptions that have been enacted, and

26       WHEREAS, the State would place funding in a designated fund, or account, for workers  
27       compensation claims submitted under AS 23.30.121(b), from which the State would reimburse  
28       the individual, employer, or insurance carrier.

29       NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League request that the  
30       State entrust funds to manage the potential risk associated with these presumptions, and join  
31       municipal employers in supporting the health and safety of our public safety professionals.

32       PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
33       OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-08**

1     **A resolution supporting the establishment of public safety matching funds by the State.**

2     WHEREAS, it is the State’s constitutional obligation to provide for public health and public  
3     wellness, which should be understood to include the provision of public safety through sufficient  
4     law enforcement, fire and emergency response, and corrections; and

5     WHEREAS, as political subdivisions of the State, local governments take on the majority of  
6     these responsibilities, with the vast majority of police occurring locally, including 40 local  
7     governments with police departments, and many other communities have police powers that  
8     translate into the hiring of Village Police Officers; and

9     WHEREAS, it is also true that many local governments have been unable to identify the  
10    resources necessary to establish local law enforcement; and

11    WHEREAS, in communities without local law enforcement, it is the responsibility of the State  
12    Troopers to deliver public safety, and the Department of Public Safety bears the costs of delivery  
13    of law enforcement in some of the most populated and the most remote areas of the state; and

14    WHEREAS, there is an inconsistent application of public safety in Alaska, which may not  
15    produce the desirable outcomes expected by residents or envisioned in the Constitution, and that  
16    inconsistency – where in most areas the State pays the entirety of the costs and lack of capacity  
17    may not ensure adequate law enforcement, while in others local governments pick up the entirety  
18    of the costs, save the State money in doing so, and are responsive to local public safety needs – is  
19    not fair to the State, nor local governments; and

20    WHEREAS, one way in which to address this while maintaining local control over the decision  
21    whether to take on police powers, or not, is for the State to establish a basic minimum resource  
22    obligation that it will provide to cities and boroughs in Alaska; and

23    WHEREAS, essentially, the Legislature may determine in statute a mechanism by which to  
24    establish the potential for a transfer of funds to a local government that takes on police powers  
25    and establishes adequate policing within its jurisdiction; and

26    WHEREAS, this incentive should be consistent with variables that include total population and  
27    standards for officer per capita, and these can be thought of in terms of matching funds, or as part  
28    of a community dividend, and may be scalable by need and over time.

29    NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League encourages the  
30    Legislature to develop a mechanism to incentivize and reimburse local governments for the  
31    implementation of police powers and provision of public safety on behalf of the State.

32    PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
33    OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-09**

**1       A resolution in support of accelerating the transfer of State lands to local governments,  
2       completing the municipal lands program, and waiving additional survey costs.**

3       WHEREAS, local governments are responsible for more land management than the State of  
4       Alaska, with the bulk of these lands found within borough boundaries, and

5       WHEREAS, boroughs have the statutory responsibility for planning and platting of not just their  
6       lands but State lands as well, and local planning commissions are also responsible for working  
7       with federal land managers; and

8       WHEREAS, borough planning and platting authority is a power devolved from the State, and is  
9       a responsibility, then, that the State no longer performs, thus saving the State costs involved; and

10       WHEREAS, increasing local control of lands within municipal boundaries has a significant  
11       impact on their ability to promote economic development and may contribute to cost savings for  
12       the State; and

13       WHEREAS, the Municipal Land Entitlement Program provides Alaskans local governance by  
14       determining municipal land entitlements and transferring lands to municipalities under the  
15       Municipal Entitlement Act; the program is housed in the Department of Natural Resources and is  
16       governed by AS 29.65.010-29.65.130; and

17       WHEREAS, about 1.35 million acres of State land will eventually be transferred to municipal  
18       ownership through this program; of the land transferred to date, municipalities have sold about  
19       140,000 acres to private owners – that means that local governments have been able to move  
20       about 22% of their lands into private hands; and

21       WHEREAS, survey costs are high, requirements are onerous, and agency work slow; it is  
22       difficult to move from land approved by the State to land available for sale and streamlining this  
23       process, reducing barriers and costs, and increasing timeliness would facilitate development; and

24       WHEREAS, there remain 136,000 acres of land waiting for entitlement, which is land that local  
25       governments are depending on to develop, and which would increase their land available to meet  
26       a variety of needs; and

27       WHEREAS, there is an insufficient amount of vacant, unappropriated, unreserved (VUU) lands  
28       available for new borough formation; and

29       WHEREAS, the Alaska Lands Act requires some portion of this land to be available for borough  
30       formation, and the State may not have allocated enough of this for the remaining unorganized  
31       boroughs; and

32       WHEREAS, the State may need to consider a set aside, now, to benefit those areas of the State  
33       that may have an interest in borough formation but no available VUU lands; if the State has  
34       insufficient land available for these purposes, it may need to compensate unorganized boroughs  
35       accordingly; and

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36 WHEREAS, Local governments are the most direct beneficiaries of private development, have  
37 the most at stake and therefore the most interest in a process that works well; and

38 WHEREAS, political subdivisions of the State determine appropriate levels of service and  
39 infrastructure maintenance responsibilities for residential and commercial properties, ensuring a  
40 uniform level of platting that corresponds to planning, zoning, and the needs of the local  
41 governments and property owners, accomplished in cooperation with developers; and

42 WHEREAS, there exist numerous options for strengthening State-local cooperation on lands  
43 development, including:

- 44 • Lease-share agreements for large tracts
- 45 • State seat on planning/platting commissions and/or Joint Lands Commission
- 46 • Streamlined planning/platting processes between local governments
- 47 • Cost-share for access improvements
- 48 • Long-term planning processes
- 49 • Remote access requirements – waiver on standards within State Statute and Code
- 50 • Include boroughs as part of Agency review
- 51 • Municipal Entitlement Lands transfers
- 52 • State to complete surveying process
- 53 • Sale/lease of state lands for disposal to private owners

54 NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports the State  
55 establishing ways in which lands may be transferred more expeditiously to local governments  
56 and in support of future organization; and

57 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a joint, high-level collaborative effort between local  
58 governments and the State may facilitate this process, and will require active engagement by the  
59 Legislature.

60 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xnd DAY  
61 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League**

**Resolution #2023-10**

1 **A resolution supporting State provision of non-federal match for local government**  
2 **infrastructure projects, and to address gaps in federal infrastructure funding.**

3 WHEREAS, recent federal infrastructure investments provide Alaska’s State, local, and Tribal  
4 governments with a once in a generation opportunity to make formative change and address  
5 incredible need; and

6 WHEREAS, discretionary grants for local and Tribal governments are a significant part of the  
7 new laws, however, many smaller governments lack the capacity or resources to compete and  
8 execute federal funding; and

9 WHEREAS, the infrastructure needs of communities in Alaska extend beyond the scope of  
10 federal programs in areas such as housing, public safety facilities, school facilities, and  
11 recreation and quality of life infrastructure; and

12 WHEREAS, the State is in a position to identify and coordinate those community needs.

13 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League encourages the State  
14 to leverage federal infrastructure investment by providing access to funds that could be used for  
15 non-federal match by local governments; and

16 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports the identification of  
17 methods to make funding available for community facilities which might not otherwise be  
18 available through federal infrastructure investment.

19 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
20 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-11**

1    **A resolution supporting the ability for school districts to more efficiently deliver education**  
2            **to changing school populations by consolidating facilities without penalty.**

3    WHEREAS the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development projects that Alaska’s  
4    population of children aged 0 to 19 will decrease by six percent by 2050; and

5    WHEREAS, local governments are responsible for the majority of school districts in Alaska and  
6    contribute 35 percent of education funding; and

7    WHEREAS, this contribution represents the largest expenditure of those local governments with  
8    school districts; and

9    WHEREAS, school districts vary by size and population trend, with some growing and others  
10   declining, which requires a State approach that funds maintenance and construction on the one  
11   hand, and incentivizes change otherwise; and

12   WHEREAS, the State appropriates funds for school construction and major maintenance as  
13   available, and school construction and major maintenance funding has diminished over the years,  
14   and generally not fully funded the entirety of the need; and

15   WHEREAS, the State has on average only funded 8% of school construction and major  
16   maintenance; and

17   WHEREAS, school bond debt reimbursement has increasingly been unfunded, and that cost  
18   shifted to local governments, and there is currently a moratorium; and

19   WHEREAS, when a school district faces declining enrollment and increased costs of  
20   maintenance, it may be in a community’s best interest to consolidate its school facilities; and

21   WHEREAS, there do not exist incentives for encouraging school districts to reimagine or  
22   redevelop schools in response to population change other than growth; and

23   WHEREAS, the school size multiplier in the current funding formula (AS 14.17.410(b)(1)(A)  
24   and AS 14.17.450) penalizes a school district for consolidating facilities; and

25   WHEREAS, local governments and school districts are committed to efficient and effective  
26   delivery of public education but thereby constrained by State statute.

27   NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports  
28   amendments to the funding formula to reduce penalties for consolidation of school facilities  
29   within a district and to increase incentives thereof.

30   PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
31   OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:



**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-13**

1     **A resolution supporting the reduction of the interest rate on bulk fuel loans to not more**  
2     **than 2% and increasing the cap on funding as or when fuel prices increase.**

3     WHEREAS, the State provides an important service in providing capital to local governments  
4     that have a limited tax base, and this is especially true when considering purchases such as that  
5     of bulk fuel, which communities depend on to ensure their residents have sufficient supply over  
6     the course of the year; and

7     WHEREAS, these purchases happen annually, as part of a single barge delivery, with price set  
8     upon delivery and fixed at that resale rate over the course of the year; and

9     WHEREAS, very few local governments have access to the capital needed to pay for the entirety  
10    of the delivery at once and recouping the expense occurs over a long period of time; and

11    WHEREAS, fuel prices are significantly higher in much of rural Alaska than elsewhere in the  
12    state or nation, and especially this year, with the high rate of inflation and supply chain issues, as  
13    well as high oil prices, the cost to communities may well be beyond reach; and

14    WHEREAS, the State's bulk fuel revolving loan fund is limited to \$750,000, which in a high  
15    price environment may be insufficient; and

16    WHEREAS, as prices increase and there is greater need for the service, and the total borrowed  
17    increases, the State's administrative fee as a percentage of loan should be considered an  
18    unnecessary burden; and

19    WHEREAS, the State is in a position to provide for its administration of this service out of  
20    general funds, and should not pass costs to local governments; and

21    WHEREAS, State costs transferred to local governments result in less capacity at the local level  
22    to deliver essential services, and/or the need for greater revenues through taxes or fees, which  
23    means higher costs for residents that are already paying some of the highest fuel prices in the  
24    nation; and

25    WHEREAS, the State can consider removing and reducing fees associated with the service as of  
26    significant public benefit at a time when Alaskans are struggling to keep up with the uncertainty  
27    of the global and local market.

28    NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League encourages the  
29    State to remove or significantly reduce any fees associated with the bulk fuel revolving loan  
30    fund, and increase the total amount available to borrow, including to additionally capitalize it  
31    as needed.

32    PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
33    OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-14**

1 **A resolution in support of reform of the State’s best practices program (RUBA) to directly**  
2 **support communities and remove barriers to investments in water/sewer infrastructure.**

3 WHEREAS, AML and members have consistently supported sustainable utility systems that  
4 benefit from and reflect efficient and effective governance, administration, and operations; and

5 WHEREAS, members have identified numerous challenges related to the State Rural Utility  
6 Business Advisor (RUBA) program, even as the Legislature has considered ways in which to  
7 improve the program; and

8 WHEREAS, the State’s best practice scoring is administered by DEC and DCRA, with DCRA  
9 administering the RUBA program; and

10 WHEREAS, scoring is one way to assess the administrative, financial, and governance capacity  
11 of a local government and water utility, and is used to determine whether the State should make  
12 additional investments into water and sewer infrastructure in that community; and

13 WHEREAS, higher scores reflect communities that have capacity to do well, and which receive  
14 funds then to further improve existing systems, it is often those communities with lower scores  
15 who are more likely unserved or underserved, and where funds would make the biggest  
16 difference to improve water and wastewater systems in Alaska; and

17 WHEREAS, AML members identified the following challenges:

- 18 • scoring is often inconsistent with lack of clarity about how a score was determined, and  
19 metrics that seem to vary depending on who is producing a score; and
- 20 • scores are reduced for accrual accounting, even though this is the correct and accurate way to  
21 produce financials and reflects government finance best practices (GAAP); and
- 22 • financial accounting software that is different than QuickBooks often results in lower scores  
23 because of the proficiency or unfamiliarity of the reviewer; and
- 24 • turnover at the local level is common, even as many regions experience turnover at the State  
25 level with who is responsible for scoring - this cycle means that experienced managers at the  
26 local level are helping State staff learn more about the circumstance of working with small  
27 and rural communities, and that State staff are working to train up local staff to make them  
28 more familiar with best practices requirements; and
- 29 • water operator certification seems to be based on a national program, which doesn’t appear to  
30 be responsive to rural or small community realities; some of the higher-level engineering,  
31 math, or science requirements may preclude strong candidates for maintenance and  
32 operations, even as other solutions like circuit riders or shared resources may have the same  
33 result; and
- 34 • requiring two operators to get extra points in the final score means that communities have to  
35 consider reducing to half-time a highly skilled operator, which is a perverse incentive for  
36 small communities; and
- 37 • some communities have only wastewater utilities, for whom the water operator requirements  
38 shouldn’t apply, and it is unclear how the system responds to differences like this; and

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-14**

- 39 • to the extent that communities are micro-managed in this process, the program actually  
40 reduces community capacity without improving sustainability; improvements could look like  
41 monthly vs. quarterly/annual reporting, including multiple options of documentation about  
42 the utility in a city council’s meeting minutes, when these are already covered under  
43 financials, etc.; and
- 44 • there are some instances of requirements for certain paperwork to be turned in one way, and  
45 then a community told to do it differently, and ultimately questioned about what they were  
46 submitting – certified mail, faxing, and so on, only to be told that they had to prove it; and
- 47 • there appeared to be new requirements, and requirements that have evolved, which seem  
48 confusing and unnecessarily burdensome, and implementation of new or different standards  
49 should be done in consultation with communities, working both to improve efficiency of  
50 program administration and result in improvements to local system management; and
- 51 • the requirement for a Preventive Maintenance Plan is a positive addition, generally, but it  
52 was implemented in ways that were very confusing; every additional requirement that lends  
53 itself to stronger utility management is reducing the capacity of communities to be successful  
54 at all the other items that are required if it doesn’t come with additional resources by the  
55 State; and
- 56 • participants were pleased with the quality of the trainings offered by the State, however,  
57 timing and frequency were an issue; and
- 58 • new construction and overhauled water and sewer systems result in high costs for residents,  
59 and local governments that receive limited (reduced by half in 2015) State support in the  
60 form of Community Assistance or other funding, and who have limited tax base, are not in a  
61 position to help bring those costs down; and
- 62 • Workers Compensation insurance and Payroll Liability Compliance are issues that come up  
63 often, and in particular there are limited ways the community can demonstrate or track  
64 payments; often this is a timing issue, and it is a regular occurrence that scores are lower  
65 even though a community has submitted payment but there isn’t a mechanism for them to  
66 reflect that to State staff; and

67 WHEREAS, AML offers the following potential solutions to address these issues:

- 68 • Participating communities may benefit from other training options than that offered by the  
69 State, and the State should work to add a list of other trainings where attendance would add  
70 to the overall scoring available to the community. There are lots of ways to get to stronger  
71 management, and restricting this to one program (instead of taking advantage of all the  
72 options out there) may result in duplication or reduced capacity overall. Recognizing all  
73 training would incentivize more training.
- 74 • Partners can have a role in billing assistance or financial management, and the State should  
75 consider the partners that local governments are working with and reflect that in the scores.  
76 We know that both ANTHC and AML are in a position to do this, and that could be included  
77 in the consideration of the community’s capacity.
- 78 • Finalize the rural water service operator certification that DEC has been working on for  
79 years, and implement some ability to have some middle ground that recognizes the reality of

## Alaska Municipal League

### Resolution #2023-14

- 80 rural communities. This can be envisioned similar to having a Trooper in a community, and  
81 the development of the VPSO program. Communities that have access to higher level skills,  
82 even if they aren't employed, have the same effect for the sustainability of systems.
- 83 • Change from cash to accrual accounting – this is a straightforward change that would meet  
84 communities where they're at and is consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting  
85 Principles.
  - 86 • Consider reform, such that communities in good standing can remain that way with fewer  
87 requirements for reporting and compliance. At the same time, focus on the communities that  
88 need managerial and financial management assistance most, and work with them directly to  
89 improve scores. A dashboard system may be just as effective as current scoring, with  
90 different reporting and compliance requirements for green (strong), yellow (improving), and  
91 red (at-risk).
  - 92 • This could include counting the current required reporting as sufficient – those that are  
93 already required for other State programs, like Community Assistance
  - 94 • Consider working with ANTHC or others on a standardized preventive maintenance plan  
95 template and online database for record keeping.
  - 96 • With new infrastructure funding, allow for more than one planning and construction grant at  
97 a time so that communities can make the most of it.
  - 98 • Work with the Legislature to establish funding to support maintenance and operations, and to  
99 bring down the costs of rural utility systems. This would lessen the burden on communities  
100 and strengthen the affordability index that would qualify communities for water and sewer  
101 investments.
  - 102 • For high-cost communities, consider a subsidy that lowers residential user fees, even as the  
103 State works with communities to improve system management and reduce costs.

104 NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that AML recognizes the shared intent of State  
105 administrators and local governments, and believes that by working together on these issues,  
106 alongside and with State agency officials and the Legislature, we can strengthen Alaska's local  
107 governments and community water and sewer systems; and

108 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that AML encourages regulatory and statutory changes that  
109 strengthens the capacity of local governments to improve systems of governance and financial  
110 management for water and sewer operations.

111 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
112 OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:



**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-16**

**A resolution of the Alaska Municipal League, supporting the authority of local governments to regulate trapping activities where reasonably necessary for public safety and to protect life and property.**

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez, while recognizing the importance of trapping as a cultural, recreational, and economic activity in Alaska, desires to encourage responsible trapping and protect persons, domestic animals, and pets from trapping activities that are likely to cause harm; and

WHEREAS, local governments possess the authority and responsibility to provide for the safety of the public and protect life and property within their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, local governments may enact ordinances pursuant to their general police powers where reasonably necessary to protect persons and property; and

WHEREAS, local governments possess broad constitutional and statutory authority to regulate land use within their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's ("ADFG") published trapping regulations acknowledge that trapping activities permitted under State law may be prohibited by local ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Legislature, in AS 29.35.145(b)(2), has recognized the authority of local governments to adopt ordinances that impact the taking of game by firearm "where there is a reasonable likelihood that people, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized;" and

WHEREAS, trapping activities are likely to jeopardize persons, domestic animals, and pets when conducted within or adjacent to areas frequented by people or used heavily for recreation; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Game's ("Board") discretionary authority to regulate trapping is limited to adopting regulations for purposes of conservation and development of game resources and does not extend to adopting regulations for purposes of public safety; and

WHEREAS, the Board's limited scope of authority has resulted in regulations that permit trapping within numerous areas where it poses a threat of harm to people, domestic animals, and pets including areas within or adjacent to trailheads, campgrounds, residential areas, parks, playgrounds, and schools; and

WHEREAS, the ADFG published trapping regulations suggest that that trappers "act responsibly ... by trapping in ways to minimize conflict between trapping and other users," avoid "high recreational use areas," and avoid "situations where you might catch a domestic dog or cat, such as near homes or trails frequently used by hikers, skijorers, dog mushers, or other people;" and

WHEREAS, local governments are best situated to identify areas within their jurisdictions where trapping activities are likely to pose a threat to persons or property; and

WHEREAS, at least twelve local governments in Alaska have enacted ordinances regarding trapping within their jurisdictions in order to protect the safety and welfare of the public, domestic animals, and pets; and

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-16**

35 WHEREAS; such local ordinances are limited in scope and have no appreciable impact on the ability of  
36 trappers to engage in trapping activities within the State;

37 WHEREAS, local government ordinances regulating trapping are necessary to protect persons and  
38 property in areas where trapping activities clearly pose a threat of harm, but are nonetheless open to  
39 trapping under State law.

40 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE, that:

41 Section 1: The Alaska Municipal League recognizes and supports the constitutional and statutory authority  
42 of local governments to enact ordinances regulating trapping activities within their jurisdictions where  
43 reasonably necessary for public safety and to protect persons and property.

44 Section 2: The Alaska Municipal League to seeks State recognition of local government authority to enact  
45 ordinances regulating trapping activities within their jurisdictions where reasonably necessary for public  
46 safety and to protect persons and property.

47 Section 3: The Alaska Municipal League encourages the Alaska Legislature to expressly recognize the  
48 extant local government authority described in Section 1 by statute.

49 PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY OF  
50 DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: CITY OF VALDEZ CITY COUNCIL on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-17**

**1           A resolution of support for Alaska joining the multistate nurse licensure compact.**

2   WHEREAS, Alaska faces a debilitating healthcare workforce shortage that threatens our  
3   healthcare system, economy, and access to care;

4   WHEREAS, Alaska will have the highest nurse vacancies in the United States by 2030 with over  
5   5,000 openings and a 22% shortfall;<sup>i</sup>

6   WHEREAS, Alaska already cannot keep up with demand, which requires filling 6,300 job  
7   openings each year, including over 1,400 nurse openings;<sup>ii</sup>

8   WHEREAS, the average age of a nurse and nurse practitioner in the U.S. is 57 and Alaska is not  
9   graduating enough nursing students to fill this growing need now or in the future;<sup>iii</sup>

10   WHEREAS, Alaska’s slow licensing process is a deterrent for nurses wanting to practice here  
11   with recruits regularly turning down jobs over waiting months for a license;

12   WHEREAS, there is an immediate, commonsense solution that the State of Alaska can take to  
13   address these workforce challenges: join the multistate nurse licensure compact (NLC);

14   WHEREAS, the NLC is used by 39 states and jurisdictions across the country, allowing qualified  
15   nurses to practice across state lines with a single license;

16   WHEREAS, joining the NLC means aligning with a vast majority of the country in following  
17   uniform practice standards that will modernize Alaska’s licensing of nurses, taking the process  
18   from months to a matter of days;

19   WHEREAS, safe and efficient licensing will directly benefit the health of Alaska’s rural and  
20   underserved communities, and support Alaska’s military community by allowing military spouse  
21   nurses to work seamlessly upon arrival to Alaska;

22   WHEREAS, joining a multistate compact is not an affront to Alaska’s sovereignty as Alaska has  
23   been a member of at least 32 multistate compacts across several industries, and  
24   Alaska’s Board of Nursing will maintain full control of licensure, discipline, scope of practice,  
25   and authority to suspend unqualified nurses in Alaska;

26   WHEREAS, enacting the NLC requires the Alaska Legislature to adopt the compact into law,  
27   and any future changes will be subject to the scrutiny and approval of Alaska’s elected officials;

28   WHEREAS, the NLC is administered by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, which  
29   is a not-for-profit organization consisting of the nursing regulatory bodies from all 50 states,  
30   including Alaska;

31   WHEREAS, Hawaii, which faces similar healthcare delivery challenges as Alaska, is strongly  
32   considering joining the NLC, as demonstrated by support from the Hawaii Nurses Association—  
33   a prominent labor union;<sup>iv</sup>

**Alaska Municipal League**  
**Resolution #2023-17**

34 WHEREAS, Alaska nurses overwhelmingly support the NLC with 92% of respondents favoring  
35 the NLC in a formal survey conducted in 2019 by the Alaska Board of Nursing;

36 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The Alaska Municipal League supports Alaska  
37 joining the NLC and urges the Alaska Legislature to pass legislation in the 2023-24 legislative  
38 session permitting Alaska to enact the NLC.

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<sup>i</sup> <https://www.registerednursing.org/articles/largest-nursing-shortages/>

<sup>ii</sup> [https://www.alaskahha.org/files/ugd/ab2522\\_5245b525f9fe41eab2fdac05fe04c588.pdf](https://www.alaskahha.org/files/ugd/ab2522_5245b525f9fe41eab2fdac05fe04c588.pdf)

<sup>iii</sup> [Healthcare workforce lost 333,942 providers in 2021 \(beckershospitalreview.com\)](https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/healthcare-workforce-lost-333942-providers-in-2021/)

<sup>iv</sup> <https://www.hawaiipublicradio.org/2022-09-20/nurses-union-in-favor-of-multi-state-licensing-agreement-if-safeguards-in-place>

SUBMITTED BY: ALASKA HOSPITAL & HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATION on October  
27<sup>th</sup>, 2022

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:

BUSINESS MEETING ACTION:

**Alaska Municipal League  
Resolution #2023-18**

1                   **A resolution supporting increased statewide broadband connectivity**

2   WHEREAS, high-speed internet, commonly referred to as “broadband” is the critical  
3   infrastructure of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and a modern-day necessity for businesses, individuals, schools,  
4   and government; and

5   WHEREAS, broadband access and infrastructure provide a critical link facilitating the delivery  
6   of essential health, life, safety, education, business, entertainment, and other community needs  
7   throughout Alaska; and

8   WHEREAS, “digital equity,” which is defined as “a condition in which all individuals and  
9   communities have the information technology capacity needed for full participation in our  
10   society, democracy, and economy,” is necessary for civic and cultural participation, employment,  
11   lifelong learning, and access to essential services; and

12   WHEREAS, the Federal Communication Commission defines “broadband” as a minimum speed  
13   of 25 Mbps for download and 3 Mbps for upload; and

14   WHEREAS, the overwhelming majority of service locations in Alaska communities do not  
15   receive these speeds and are therefore classified as “unserved” or “underserved” in terms of  
16   digital equity; and

17   WHEREAS, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, passed in November 2021, provides for  
18   significant infrastructure support and funding, including for broadband development.

19   NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, AML advocates for increased support and  
20   infrastructure funding for reliable broadband connectivity throughout Alaska for health, safety,  
21   education, business, and community development needs.

22   BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, AML supports federal agencies, the State of Alaska’s Office of  
23   Broadband, telecommunication companies, community organizations, and Tribal governments to  
24   work with municipal and borough governments toward the goal of increasing statewide digital  
25   equity and ensuring affordability, access, speed, and public benefit.

26   PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE ON THE Xth DAY  
27   OF DECEMBER 2022.

SUBMITTED BY: DENALI BOROUGH ON OCTOBER 25, 2022  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE ACTION:  
BUSINESS MEETING ACTION: