

Article X, Local Government



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- **2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS** δ
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•A local boundary commission or board shall be established by law in the executive branch of the state government. The commission or board may consider any proposed local government boundary change. It may present proposed changes to the legislature during the first ten days of any regular session. The change shall become effective forty-five days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house. The commission or board, subject to law, may establish procedures whereby boundaries may be adjusted by local action.



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$\boldsymbol{\delta}$ 12. BOUNDARIES

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- AS 29.06.040(c) In addition to the regulations governing annexation by local action adopted under AS 44.33.812, the Local Boundary Commission shall establish procedures for annexation and detachment of territory by municipalities by local action. The procedures established under this subsection must include a provision that
 - (1) a proposed annexation must be approved by a majority of votes on the question cast by voters residing in the annexing municipality;
 - (2) a proposed annexation or detachment must be approved by a majority of votes on the question cast by voters residing in the area proposed to be annexed or detached;
 - (3) municipally owned property adjoining the municipality may be annexed by ordinance without voter approval; and
 - (4) an area adjoining the municipality may be annexed by ordinance without an election if all property owners and voters in the area petition the governing body.
- (d) A boundary change effected under (a) and (b) of this section prevails over a boundary change initiated by local action, without regard to priority in time.



- State statute provisions:
- Incorporation
- Change of Name
- Annexation and Detachment*
- Merger and Consolidation
- Unification
- Dissolution



§ 13. AGREEMENTS; TRANSFER OF POWERS

 Agreements, including those for cooperative or joint administration of any functions or powers, may be made by any local government with any other local government, with the State, or with the United States, unless otherwise provided by law or charter. A city may transfer to the borough in which it is located any of its powers or functions unless prohibited by law or charter, and may in like manner revoke the transfer.



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§ 13. AGREEMENTS; TRANSFER OF POWERS

•§ 1 The purpose of this article is to provide for *maximum* local self-government with a *minimum* of local government units, and to *prevent duplication* of tax levying jurisdictions.

