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DATE: April 13, 2000

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From: SUSAN URIG

Transportation Section, Attorney General's Office

Anchorage

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: JIM SHARP

LOCATION: DOT-ROW

FAX NO.: 248-9456

CASE: MOA v. EQUILON ENTERPRISES

COMMENTS: Please read this recent Superior Court decision and call me.

Dennis Wheeler, an Anchorage Assistant Municipal Attorney, has

requested state input.

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P. 001

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MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

Date:

April 12, 2000

To:

Jim Kantor

Company:

Fax# 279-5832

From:

Dennis Wheeler

No. of Pages: 16 Including Cover Sheet

In Re: MOA v. Equilon & v. Black Augus

Comments:

If you do not receive all pages call: Kathie

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Troms "Susan Urig" ≪Susan_Urig@law.state.ak.us> 12:07 Subjects Judge Hensley decision

To: <Jim_sharp@dot.state.ak.us>, <kasandra_rice@dot.state.ak.us>,

<John_Athens@law.state.ak.us>

CC: <Jim Cantor@law.state.ak.us>

I faxed all of you J. Hensley's recent decision in a Municipality of Anchorage condemnation. I have spoken with Jim Sharp and Dennis Wheeler, the Assistant Muni Attorney working on this with outside counsel Ron Baird.

Dennis is not asking anything of the state at this point except to consider possibly joining in the appeal sometime in the future. Dennis was unclear at this point whether the Muni would pursue a petition for review to the supreme court now or wait until receiving final judgment in the condemnation case. He will keep me posted.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEY/CLIENT COMMUNICATION Susan L. Urig (907) 269-5167; fax 279-5832 Susan Urig@law.state.ak.us

1 of 1 4/13/2000 12:52 PM

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
 1
                           THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
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    MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE,
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                       Plaintiff,
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        VS.
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    EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC, a
    Delaware limited liability company,
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    NORMAN PRESTON, SHIRLEY PRESTON,
    LISA K. SUZUKI, and CHUGACH
    ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC., and a portion of Lot Seven "A" (7-A),
 7
    Block Twenty-six "D" (26-D),
 R
    according to the Planning and
 9
    Zoning Commission Resolution
    No. 146 filed as Plat 66-61,
    filed as Plat 66+61, filed in the
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    Anchorage Recording District,
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    Third Judicial District,
    State of Alaska.
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                       Defendants.
    MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE,
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                       Plaintiff,
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        vs.
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    DONG JOON LIM f/k/h DONG J. YIM,
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    individually and d/b/a Black ANGUS
    INN; LIM; LAND TITLE COMPANY OF
    ALASKA, INC., NORTHRIM BANK,
JACK K. WON, Lot Twelve (12),
17
    Block Twenty-eight "D" (28-D) of
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    THIRD ADDITION to the TOWNSITE of
19
    ANCHORAGE, according to the Plat
    C-76, filed in the Anchorage
    Recording District, State of Alaska)
20
    and Lot Seven "A" (7-A) Block
21
    Twenty-Eight "C" (28-C) of
    THIRD ADDITION to the TOWNSITE of
22
    ANCHORAGE, according to Plat 93-106)
    filed in the Anchorage Recording
    District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska,
23
24
                       Defendants.
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    Case No. 3AN-99-11817 and
    Case No. 3AN-99-12542 Civil Consolidate
                            Box 222135, Amenorage, Alaska 99522
245-4467 / 245-4468 Fax
e-mail: atrage1.met
                                                E E D O B T I M C
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS . 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAN A. HENSLEY Superior Court Judge 12 Anchorage, Alaska 13 March 15, 2000 8:30 o'clock a.m. 14 APPEARANCES: 15 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: MR. RONALD L. BAIRD 16 Attorney at Law Box 100440 17 Anchorage, Alaska 18 MR. DENNIS A. WHEELER Assistant Municipal Attorney 19 632 West Sixth Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 20 FOR THE DEFENDANT: MR. RICHARD A. WEINIG Attorney at Law 800 East Dimond Boulevard 21 22 Anchorage, Alaska 23 24 25

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PROCEEDINGS

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THE COURT: Thank you for your quality briefing and the arguments yesterday. They helped me understand this case a great deal. Because I want to give you a prompt ruling, I'm going to give you an oral ruling because I didn't have time to write it. Because I'm going to read it to you, please bear with me.

This is the condemnation action. The municipality filed a declaration of taking to expand the existing road right-of-way at 15th Street -- on 15th Street near Ingra. Expansion of the right-of-way will require destruction of a portion of the Black Angus Hotel, and that's in the case involving landowner, Mr. Lim, Don Joon Lim, case number 12542, and will require removal of the gas pumping island at the service station on the corner of 15th and Ingra. That's in case number 11817 involving landowner Equilon. The cases were consolidated for the purpose of hearing and deciding the issue of whether the declaration of taking is valid.

Alaska statute 09.55.275 provides that when condemnation results in a, quote, boundary change, and quote, the condemning authority must obtain preliminary replat approval prior to filing the action. And the parties dispute whether this condemnation results in a boundary change. No

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preliminary replat approval was obtained. The city argues that that's not required, and the landowners disagree.

boundary change means. The city argues that boundary change for purposes of the statute occurs only when the city condemns by fee simple a portion of a surveyed lot, thus changing the lot lines. The city asserts correctly that a right-of-way taking is an easement, not a fee taking. And any dispute about that is put to rest by AS 09.55.250, Which limits fee simple takings by condemnation to a short list, and road right-of-ways aren't included on that short list.

The landowners argue that resolution of the issue doesn't turn on the nature of the estate taken. Landowner makes two arguments. One, that rights-of-ways have boundaries also, and indeed, there are numerous ordinances and statutes which refer to boundaries of rights-of-way.

The landowners also makes a functional argument that we should define boundary based on a landowner's functional ability to use the land. And the term boundary has indeed been used in some context to describe a landowner's ability to functionally use his land, and the Gates versus Tennekee (ph) Springs case is a good example of that use of the term.

And in this case, of course, if the definition of boundary is functional, I ~ in other words, taking a significant interest that the property owner cannot use, then

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clearly the boundary change here -- clearly the taking here would result in a functional boundary change.

In my mind, boundary can mean any of these things, depending on the different people and different contexts. So I need to look for help in defining what boundary change mean—in the context of this statute. And I looked for help. The statute doesn't define boundary change. The Alaska Supreme Court hasn't defined the — hasn't applied the statute or interpreted the word boundary change in context of the statute. As far as I can tell, there are no similar statutes on the books in any other state in the union. So we don't have any decisions from any other state courts defining or implementing this kind of statute, and there's no legislative history that I could locate or apparently that the lawyers who worked very hard in the case could locate either.

When the statute was passed, as a sessional, I did have a companion section, section 1, relating to state public works compliance with local planning and zoning laws. And that statute is helpful to understand the purpose of the statute, as I will explain in a moment.

The first thing that any judge is supposed to do in interpreting a statute is look at the text. And the text for the statute says that a replat is required, that a replat which is required in the event of a boundary change, quote, must show clearly the location of the proposed public streets,

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property, end quote. And the text to me strongly suggests that the purpose of the replat requirement is so that the platting board can consider the change in encumbrance on the property, and that the new plat can show the new, quote, taking of private property, end quote, which would include rights-of-ways.

The next step in interpreting the statute is to look at the purpose of the statute to see if it's consistent with what at least appears to be the intent of the text.

One purpose of platting -- I think when we look at purpose, we have to look at the purposes of platting in the first place. And one, the original purpose, the development of the concept of platting was to define lot line boundaries to prevent ownership disputes. The platting system replaced the old system of describing land by reference to natural markers; trees, boulders, rocks, metes and bounds, courses. And if that is the sole purpose of platting, then there may be -- then the intent of the statute to require replatting may indeed be -- would indeed be that replatting was required only when there were changes in the lot line.

Interesting to me, the city's brief explaining the historical purpose of platting is almost a verbatim recitation of section 873 of Thompson -- of the treatise by Thompson on the law of real property which discussed the historical --

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discusses the historical purposes of platting. But that same section of Thompson on real property tells us that over the years platting has evolved to serve other purposes as well, purposes other than simply making lot boundaries clear so that property can be transferred easily. Those other purposes include, one, notice to public and purchasers, not only of the lot lines, but of the location of encumbrances and indeed the city's own platting ordinances require platting of rights-of-way,

The second modern purpose of platting, as Mr. Baird acknowledged in his oral argument, is basically a land use planning function. Platting authorities don't approve plats unless they are consistent with land use planning, laws and regulations. The platting authority serves as a screening body to make sure that new developments of land comply with local land use planning laws.

If we consider those purposes of platting, then it might be said that one of the purposes of requiring replat under the statute in dispute here is to ensure that land acquisition by condemnation is consistent with local land use planning laws.

That analysis is consistent with what I won't call the legislative history of the statute, but I'll call the legislative context of the statute. The statute in dispute here, section 2 of chapter 96 of the 1975 session laws.

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section 1 of that statute, which clearly relates to section 2 explains the purpose of the session law quite clearly. And section I says the purpose is to ensure that land acquisitions by condemning agencies, quote, comply with all local planning and zoning ordinances and local regulations in the same manner and to the same extent as other landowners.

Now, Mr. Baird on behalf of the city, argued that it was -- would be a radical notion that the state or other condemning agencies would be forced to get plats approved before they could condemn -- make acquisitions. But in my mind, that's exactly what the totality of the 1975 session law intended. And in my mind it's not a radical notion to force acquiring agencies to exercise condemnation authority in a manner consistent with local zoning -- land use planning laws.

So for that reason I find that the interpretation of boundary change most consistent with the text of the statute and most consistent with the purpose of platting in general is that a boundary change is any change of a boundary lot line, easement, right-of-way, or other acquisition, in order to provide that a platting board can review and make preliminary approval of an acquisition as being consistent with local land use planning laws.

The next question, since no preliminary replat was done, is what is the appropriate remedy in this case. Should this rule be applied retrospectively or prospectively? Under

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Plumley (ph) versus Hale (ph), prospective application which the city is asking for in this case is the exception to the rule. And the following elements apply to determine Whether I should apply that exception.

First of all, is the holding today one of first impression? Does it overrule private law? Clearly, the answer to that is yes. As far as I can tell, the only court to decide this issue was Alaska Superior Court, Judge Katz (ph). No other state has ever interpreted a similar statute. The Alaska Supreme Court hasn't interpreted the statute. So clearly, the ruling today overrules what little prior law there was.

Second, was the city justified in relying on that prior holding? That decision was not appealed. That decision is not an unreasonable interpretation. Even though I disagree with the conclusions reached by the judge 15 years ago, the issues apparently were presented to the judge than the issues presented today.

And as I said a moment ago, there isn't any other law on the books as far as I can tell that would have suggested to the city that that holding was inappropriate. So I find that the city was justified in relying on Judge Katz' (ph) holding.

Would the city suffer undue hardship from a retroactive application? This is a significant road improvement project. It's an expensive road improvement

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project. The timing according to the pleadings is very important. Completion now rather than later is very important to the city in terms of funding. Equally importantly in this case, no objection had been filed to the landowners to the public necessity of taking the property. No claim by the landowners here that violation of the statute caused them any particular harm or showing that the end result had replatting been done prior to declaration of taking rather than after would be any different. So I find undue hardship if I were to apply this ruling today retroactively.

And finally, can I accomplish the purpose of the statute which would require replatting by making a prospective application; and yes, I can. I find that if I order the city to make an application for preliminary replat in a short period of time, that I can accomplish the purpose of the statute without causing undue harm to any of the parties. I'm really hesitant to apply any ruling that I make, including interpretation of a statute prospectively only, especially in the cases of public agencies, because it may send a message that an agency can violate law with impunity.

But the remedy asked for by the landowners here is far more drastic than the nature of the violation of the law, especially considering that there's no reason that the city should have anticipated the change in the law. So for those reasons I'm going to apply the ruling today prospectively only

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and not to the parties in this case.

As to the landowner's request for injunction, regardless of the statutory basis for injunction, injunction is still a discretionary remedy, and for the same reasons that I'm going to apply the statute, the ruling today prospectively, I'm not going to grant an injunction.

Finally, the undisputed evidence in the record establishes that the city is entitled to immediate possession, so I'm going to grant the city that relief as well. I think there is an order, a very brief order in the file.

MR. BAIRD: There should be one in both files, Your Honor,

MR. WEINIG: Your Honor, before you sign the order, could I ask one question of clarification?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. WEINIG: Did Your Honor find that the municipality's actions violated AMC 21.15.123, the right-of-way plat acquisition ordinance?

THE COURT: No, I didn't address that.

MR. WEINIG: Is it Your Honor's intention to address that, because I believe it is essential to the determination of the appropriate remedy.

THE COURT: I'll address that for you. I believe that statute only applies to subdivisions. That ordinance only applies to subdivisions; subdivisions as designed as dividing

a piece of property into two. Now, I suspect that ordinance
was drafted based on the city's understanding that replatting
was only required when there was a subdivision. But
regardless, that's what the ordinance says, and I don't
believe it applies here.

MR. WEINIG: Further clarific -- and I'm not arguing: '
it's clarification for purposes of the record. That
isn't.....

THE COURT: Even if I find a violation, I'm not going to grant an injunction for the same reasons, that even if there were a violation, I wouldn't grant an injunction for the same reason as stated.

MR. WEINIG: Again, I'm not trying to argue with you, I'm clarifying for purposes of the record, that is it Your Honor's ruling that AMC 21.15.123, the right-of-way acquisition plat ordinance applies only to takings in fee simple?

THE COURT: I don't believe I have to address that to get where I got today, so I'm not going to.

MR. WEINIG: Last question for purposes of clarification of the record; does Your Honor deem AMC 123 -- AMC 21.15.123, the right-of-way plat acquisition ordinance to be relevant to Your Honor's determination?

THE COURT: To the extent that I'm going to address that ordinance, I think I said all I'm going to say.....

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MR. WEINIG: Thank you.

....for today. THE COURT:

MR. BAIRD: Also, by the way of clarification, the court said that it would be establishing a deadline for the municipality. I don't think you set one.

THE COURT: I didn't. Thirty days.....

MR. BAIRD: (Indiscernible - simultaneous speech).

THE COURT:to apply for preliminary replat approval, which is what the statute -- to apply for preliminary replat approval.

MR. BAIRD: To apply, okay. I didn't know if you were intending to have approval in 30 days.

THE COURT: Of application. We'll go off record.

14 THE CLERK: Off record.

(Off record)

THE COURT:signed the order submitted in the Equilon case. It's amazing that the orders were probably submitted in both cases, and the order in the Equilon case was filed right on the top of the file. And I don't know where the order in the other case is, but I've noted on the order in the Equilon case that it applies to Case Number 99-12542 as well, and you can obtain a copy of the order if you like. Actually, I'd like to give you a copy of the order before you leave so I don't have to mail it to you. And if you want a transcript for whatever immediate purposes you need it for,

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we'll help you get that. MR. WEINIG: Thanks. THE COURT: Any other questions? MR. BAIRD: No, Your Honor. MR. WEINIG: No. Thanks for your help. THE CLERK: Please rise. The court is in recess. (Off record) END OF REQUESTED PORTION SI

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CERTIFICATE

SUPERIOR COURT

jss.

STATE OF ALASKA

I, Shirley Cohen, Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska, and Reporter for Accurate Transcript Reporting, do hereby certify:

THAT the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcript of the Court's Decision in Case Number Case No. 3AN-99-11817 and Case No. 3AN-99-12542 Civil Consolidated; Municipality of Anchorage versus Equilon Enterprises, et al; and Municipality of Anchorage versus Dong Joon Lim, et al, transcribed by me from a copy of the electronic sound recording to the best of my knowledge and ability.

THAT there may be indiscernible(s) throughout the transcript due to the poor quality of the recording.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 16th day of March 2000.

SHIRLEY L. COHEN

Notary Public in and for Alaska My Commission Expires: 01/17/01

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