

H B

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A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

TO: CSHB 389() (7-LS1561ND, 1/30/92)

Page 2, following line 17:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"* **Sec. 3. APPLICABILITY.** For one year after the effective date of this Act, AS 46.06.105, enacted by sec. 1 of this Act, does not apply to the sale of a lead acid battery if the sale occurs in a municipality or unincorporated community that has a population less than 1,000, that is not on the state road or marine highway system, and that does not have regular jet service."



February 5, 1992

The Honorable Cliff Davidson
House Resources Committee
Alaska State Capital Bldg.
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Sir:

NC Machinery Co. wants to go on the record as opposing HB389 (Battery disposal bill). NC machinery Co. has heavy equipment sales and service facilities in Alaska at Fairbanks, Anchorage, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Juneau, and Ketchikan.

This bill would put us into the battery recycling business by legislation, not by choice. This is a business enterprise that we do not wish to be in at this time for many reasons.

Recycling used batteries is a highly specialized business that would take a trained staff and proper facilities. The used batteries can be extremely heavy (up to 149 lbs.) and some could be leaking acid when they are brought into our facility.

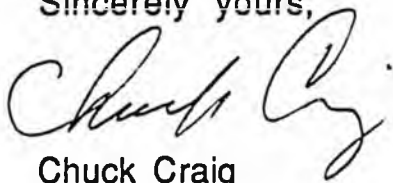
We would be made to accept brands of used batteries that we did not sell and that we have no control over quality of manufacture or condition when returned. Some batteries are made light and cheap and do not hold up under severe Alaska conditions. While we would not sell these, we would be made to take them back for recycling.

Companies like ours would have to make a major investment in training and facilities to properly handle used batteries. These costs would drive up the price of batteries, possibly forcing the customer to go to another source that may not take back used batteries. The end result would still be improper disposal of used batteries. Another result of the bill, once the economics are looked at, would be companies deciding to get out of the battery business altogether again forcing customers to go elsewhere to obtain batteries but not having proper disposal of their used batteries.

There are companies that have made the decision to be in the battery disposal business, why not let them do it instead of forcing retailers to enter into a totally unrelated, highly regulated business?

Battery disposal is a major concern . We would support any process that encourages responsible disposal, but we feel that HB389 does not address the problem. Accordingly, we respectfully submit our opposition to this bill.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chuck Craig".

Chuck Craig

Product Support Manager
Southeast Alaska Area

WSJ
1/30/92

CORPORATE FOCUS

Arco Proceeds With Ambitious Exploration Program Despite Lower Earnings, Company Keeps a Long-Term Perspective

By FREDERICK ROSE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES—On a clear winter's day, Atlantic Richfield Co.'s chairman and chief executive officer, Lodwick Cook, can see miles from his 51st floor office, to the mountains that rise east of Los Angeles.

A more important long-range view is far cloudier, this one economic. Yet major oil companies must plan far ahead on expenditures of billions of dollars for petroleum exploration and refinery modernization, commitments stretching well beyond the current economic horizon.

So even as earnings decline, Arco has embarked on an ambitious overseas oil exploration campaign and plans major refinery changes.

"We're trying not to yo-yo the company just because we're in a downturn," Mr. Cook tells a visitor after an early-morning exercise session. "We don't want to cut just to make the next few months look better."

Though it has reduced its overall U.S. work force by about 7.5% because of problems in domestic natural gas markets, Arco has maintained its oil exploration and development budget this year at about \$1.32 billion. Moreover, it plans ambitious changes to its refineries to meet newly mandated standards for clean gasoline.

With earnings and cash flow off of late, the company has less financial maneuvering room than in past years, Mr. Cook concedes. "We have to manage ourselves through this recession, avoiding ways that damage the future," he adds.

The profit squeeze on oil companies has become even more apparent in recent days. On Monday, Arco reported a 53% plunge in fourth-quarter profit, to \$268 million, or \$1.67 a share. Revenue for the latest quarter fell 16% to \$4.83 billion. Other West Coast rivals were even more pressured. Chevron Corp.'s profit tumbled 94% from a year earlier. And Unocal Corp. had a \$16 million loss. Elsewhere, Exxon Corp. and Mobil Corp. recorded lower profit.

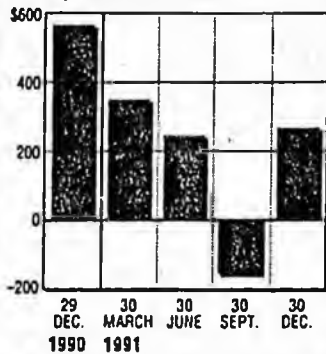
There has been "a dramatic change in the operating environment," Mr. Cook noted in reporting lower profit. Oil prices and particularly natural gas prices remain at low levels. Refining and marketing profits have narrowed substantially. And, though directors boosted Arco's dividend by 10% a year ago, they passed up the chance to do so again recently.

Now, Mr. Cook, who is 63 years old,

Arco by the Numbers

The Profit Picture

Quarterly net income, in millions



The Fundamentals

	1991	1990
SALES (\$ millions)	\$18,157	\$18,808
NET INCOME (\$ millions)	\$700	\$2,011
EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$4.39	\$12.15

MAJOR PRODUCT LINES:

Gasoline and other refined petroleum products, natural gas, chemicals and coal

MAJOR COMPETITORS:

Chevron Corp. and Unocal Corp. for gasoline marketing, other major oil companies around the world for crude oil and natural gas

says he will stay two years past the company's mandatory retirement age of 65, holding the office through June 1995. "There are a lot of good challenges out there that need continually," he says, "I think the board took that into account when deciding on this plan." Not incidentally, Mr. Cook hopes to be around for better times. "It gives us more time to get back on that northeast curve, which we like," he adds.

All of this is a sharp change from the recent past, when Arco posted record profit and its stock soared above competing oil companies. Through the 1980s, the company grabbed big chunks of the West's high-profit gasoline markets and became the region's largest vendor. Its marketing strength was balanced by the company's already formidable crude oil advantage from its stake in the giant oil field at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska.

Long-term questions lingered about Arco's Western focus and its reliance on Alaska's now-mature oil fields. But it was the recession and the company's lower profits that focused critics' attention on the company's long-term problems.

Even in tough economic times, Arco needs to pursue plans it made a while ago to improve both refining and marketing operations and to assure crude supplies for the last part of this decade and beyond.

Arco must spend \$800 million on its Los Angeles-area refinery alone, modernizing it to make the cleaner gasoline that will be required by California regulations in 1996. Arco has committed hundreds of millions

of dollars to sustaining oil production at Prudhoe Bay. But perhaps most important to the company's continued success, billions of dollars more will be poured into exploring for oil to replace now-dwindling Alaskan production.

These projects call for total corporate outlays of between \$2.5 billion and \$3 billion a year at least for the next several years, Mr. Cook says. That is somewhat higher than the \$2.4 billion total it plans to spend this year corporate-wide, including not only exploration and development but also refining and marketing.

"We're doing all the things we're supposed to be doing—thinking and planning long term," says Mr. Cook. But taking the long view can be painful in the short run, and thus the irony of Arco's plight.

Arco has taken a beating from investors, who have sent the once-favored oil stock sliding about 9.6% in the past three months, a drop nearly three times steeper than its peers, on average. Arco shares were quoted at \$108.125, down \$2.375 in late New York Stock Exchange trading yesterday.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corp. both recently considered downgrading the company's debt. Though Moody's left its single-A-1 rating on Arco's \$5.6 billion in long-term debt, Standard & Poor's downgraded the corporate paper a notch, to single-A-1, its second-highest grade.

"Atlantic Richfield will walk a tight financial line over the next few years," Salomon Brothers analyst Bernard J. Picchl

predicted recently, adding that, after the company's big projects, "excess cash will not be very great."

Arco has carried a more heavily leveraged balance sheet than most other oil companies for some years. Debt at Sept. 30 made up about 47% of its overall capital, nearly twice the industry average of about 24%. "There's no question that we're more leveraged than some of our competitors," says Arco's chairman. "We feel comfortable there; this isn't a time to grow."

Leverage, says Mr. Cook, is part of Arco's tradition. "We like to feel under pressure," he adds. Indeed, in the 1970's, as it financed a sizable chunk of development of the Prudhoe Bay oil field and the 800-mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, Arco's balance sheet was burdened with loans. But, when operations started and cash poured in, debt dropped to 25% or so of overall capital. Then, in 1985, Arco nearly doubled its debt in a single stroke by borrowing billions of dollars to buy back about a quarter of its shares.

Analysts often have taken Arco to task even in the best of times. "Not long ago, everyone was worried that we would make a huge acquisition; now the complaint is that we have too much debt," Mr. Cook grouses. "It seems that analysts always need something to worry about."

Other major oil companies suffer a similar "Catch 22," notes William H. Brown III, analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co. Big companies, he says, have big needs. While a single oil discovery may mean a huge jump in reserves for a small company, major companies' oil reserves are so big that a single roll of the dice won't do. Instead, it takes many successes to make meaningful additions. "There just has to be a minimum maintenance level of exploration spending," says Mr. Brown. So major oil companies haven't yet slashed capital outlays.

At the same time, there isn't much opportunity for day-to-day cost-cutting. As oil prices tumbled in the 1980s, producers slashed overhead and employment, cutting costs long before the recession hit. "These companies are reaching their terminal cost reductions—unless they sell assets or severely reduce operations," Mr. Brown says.

That could be in the cards for Arco. Although Mr. Cook thinks his company's course is set and is reluctant to "jerk the company around," he adds quickly: "If we find ourselves at the end of this year, and things haven't evolved as we anticipated, then we'll adjust."



Coastal Resource Service Area

P.O. Box 849, Dillingham, Alaska 99576

(907) 842-2666-842-2667

January 30, 1992

Representative Fran Ulmer
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Subj: HB 389 - Recycling of Automobile Batteries

Thank you for introducing HB 389, relating to the recycling of automobile batteries, and for providing us a copy of the bill.

The Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (BBCRSA) Board is a locally elected body responsible for developing and implementing a coastal management plan for the portion of Bristol Bay that is within the Unorganized Borough. We are familiar with many of the solid waste management problems rural communities face and public health risks posed by hazardous waste.

The State needs to continue to encourage recycling efforts and provide the necessary incentives for promoting waste reduction and recycling programs. While we support the intent of HB 389, we also are very concerned about the financial hardship it will place on small retailers in rural communities, where recycling opportunities are limited or non-existent due to logistical problems and high transportation costs.

We believe the bill should be amended to require mandatory recycling of automobile batteries provided (1) there are established collection centers within communities, or subregional disposal points accessible to communities without collection centers, and (2) the financial burden to small retailers is limited to the cost of transporting batteries to an established collection point, and possibly a small nominal fee to help cover handling and shipment costs.

Sincerely,

Alice J. Ruby
Alice J. Ruby, Chairperson
Bristol Bay CRSA

*information education
outdoors w/o intent*

cc: Representative George Jacko
Representative Cliff Davidson
Senator Fred Zharoff



Alaska Health Project

Information and advocacy on occupational and environmental health.
1818 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 103, Anchorage, Alaska 99517
(907) 276-2864 In State 830-478-2864 Fax 907-279-3089 Modem 907-279-3125

January 30, 1992

Representative Cliff Davidson
Chair, Resources Committee
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Davidson:

Please include this letter as testimony for the hearing tomorrow in your committee on HB 389.

The Alaska Health Project is a private nonprofit organization that has been working in Alaska since 1980 to provide information on occupational and environmental health. We operate a Hazardous Materials Counseling Service hotline.

In my travels around Alaska as a hazardous materials consultant, I have often seen lead-acid batteries abandoned in streams, tidewaters, behind maintenance shops and homes. In Alaska, there exists an alternative to this improper disposal of lead-acid batteries. There are companies in Anchorage and Fairbanks who will accept automobile batteries for shipment to recycling smelters.

It is very appropriate that the Legislature enact HB 389 in order to encourage more residents and businesses to utilize the services of the battery recyclers and to discourage the improper abandonment of lead-acid batteries.

Lead affects the physical and mental health of young children, even in low dose exposures. In each auto battery, there are eighteen pounds of toxic lead.

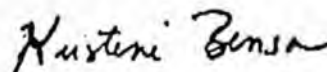
The sulfuric acid in the batteries is both a concentrated and strong acid that can burn the skin, eyes, or upper respiratory tract. Each battery contains one gallon of acid. If the battery is left outside, either dumped in the ground, or disposed in a landfill, it will eventually freeze and crack. Lead-contaminated acid that leaks out pollutes both the immediate area and because lead can more easily migrate through acidic soils, it also pollutes the groundwater.

Representative Cliff Davidson
Page 2

Several locations in Alaska are seriously contaminated from lead batteries, including the Alaska Husky Battery, Standard Steel, Arctic Salvage, Alaska Battery Enterprises, and Alaska Pulp Corporation. Tens of millions of dollars, much of it public money, has been spent cleaning up these sites. This bill would save money and protect future generations from lead-caused developmental disabilities.

We urge you to recommend passage of HB 389 in order to decrease the number of lead-acid batteries that are not recycled and therefore, become a threat to the environment and public health of Alaska. This bill will be a first step to begin to see used batteries as a resource and not a waste.

Sincerely,



Kristine Benson
Deputy Director



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

6 February, 1992

Commissioner John Sandor
Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1795

Dear Commissioner Sandor:

The House Resources Committee has considered House Bill 389 "An Act relating to recycling of lead acid batteries." During our deliberations, an issue arose that the committee feels is beyond the scope of this legislation, but requires the prompt attention by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

House Bill 389 would require retailers to charge a deposit on the purchase price of a lead acid battery, refundable upon receipt of a used battery. Retailers would then send the batteries to recyclers so that the lead may be recycled for use in new batteries.

House Bill 389 is designed to encourage the recycling of lead acid batteries in the future. However, the Committee notes that there is no provision for dealing with safe disposal of lead acid batteries currently causing health problems and threatening the well-being of Alaskans. This condition is especially acute in rural communities where proper disposal facilities and the ability to transport hazardous waste are significantly limited. In addition, little or no "information programs" or efforts are available to alert rural residents of the health hazards of the lead acid battery problem wherever they are improperly disposed of in the environment.

The effective date for rural communities as proposed in CSHB289(RES) will be one year after enactment of this legislation. During that one year period of time, in an effort to address the problem outlined above, the Committee request the Department

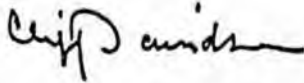
Page 2

consider expanding the existing Household Hazardous Waste Program to specifically address removing used lead acid batteries from communities with limited access to the major transportation hubs in Alaska.

The Committee also asks the Department to work with the Alaska Municipal League's Municipal Pollution Prevention Roundtable and representatives of rural communities, particularly from the unorganized borough, to assist them in planning for lead-acid battery recycling. The Household Hazardous Waste Program, in conjunction with HB 389, presents your Department with a unique opportunity to focus your efforts on the health menace posed by lead acid batteries and to clean up this problem before it is unmanageable.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,



Representative Cliff Davidson
Chairman, House Resources Committee

cc: DEC budget subcommittee
Alaska Municipal League

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

January 14, 1992

TO: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chair
House Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: HB 389 - Recycling of lead acid batteries.

I am requesting a hearing for HB 389 at your earliest convenience. HB 389 is designed to help remove a highly toxic chemical (lead) from the environment. Every year thousands of lead acid batteries are disposed of improperly in Alaska, posing a significant health risk. HB 389 seeks to alleviate this problem by offering incentives to both the consumer and the distributor to recycle lead acid batteries. In short HB 389 would:

- * require retailers to accept a used battery in exchange for a new one.
- * allow for the assessment of a \$5.00 "core charge" redeemable once a used battery is returned for exchange.
- * allow the retailer to keep the "core charge" if a used battery is not returned within six months.
- * require that notices be posted at the place of business informing consumers of the requirements, including the fees and the right to a refund.
- * provide for penalties under the state's Unfair Trade articles for noncompliance with the law.

Many people are already aware of the terrible effects that can be brought about by tiny amounts of lead, especially in children (neurological damage, abnormal development, IQ deficits, etc.). Lead is an especially pernicious poison because it cannot be destroyed. Any amount released represents an increase in the environment, often concentrating in the food chain.

District 4B - Juneau

PO Box 1 • Juneau, Alaska 99801-3100 • (907) 465-4947



Recycled Paper

January 14, 1992

HB 398

Page Two

While lead paint represents the most dangerous source of poisoning, lead-acid batteries are also a significant concern. According to the EPA, lead acid batteries contain 80% of all the lead produced in this country. The lead, when combined with the acid contained in the batteries creates a soluble mixture that is rapidly dispersed into the environment once the battery casing deteriorates or is damaged. In Alaska, dozens of sites have been identified as contaminated by lead acid batteries. New laws prohibit the dumping of lead acid batteries in landfills. However, many batteries continue to be disposed of improperly. Removing this prime source of lead will represent a significant safeguard against the contamination of our environment.

Many Alaskans are already familiar with the "core charge" concept as it is required by several retailers for automobile batteries and many automobile parts. In fact, some retail outfits (such as Sears) are already producing a profit by taking advantage of the market for recycled batteries.

The provision in HB 389 allowing retailers to keep the fees after 6 months will also provide added compensation for their new responsibilities under this proposed bill.

Your prompt consideration of this legislation is greatly appreciated.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer

DATE: December 20, 1991

FILE NO: BATRYULMR.LTE

THRU: Janice Adair, Special
Assistant, Office of
the Commissioner

TELEPHONE NO: 465-5275

SUBJECT: Comments on draft legislation
related to battery recycling

FROM: David Wigglesworth, Chief 
Pollution Prevention Office

In response to your letter concerning proposed legislation entitled, "An Act Relating to the recycling of Automobile Batteries", the Department offers the following preliminary comments:

General Comments:

The department supports the intent and purpose of this draft legislation. Improperly "disposed" batteries are found throughout Alaska presenting a potential threat to public health and the environment. The proper management of batteries will likely be enhanced by establishing a system such as that proposed in this legislation.

Concerns:

The department has five concerns about the draft legislation at this point in time:

1. All retailers should accept batteries regardless of original purchase.

To encourage greater recycling of batteries, the bill should require that retailers of lead acid batteries accept used batteries for recycling when a new one is purchased--regardless of whether the used battery was originally purchased from the retailer. Line 6 in the draft bill appears to limit a person's ability to recycle batteries to only "the retailer" from whom the battery was originally purchased. All retailers could assess a core charge of \$5.00 at the time of purchase which could be reimbursed to the purchaser if a used battery is supplied at the time of purchase, or within some specified time period.

2. How will the bill address situations where a person simply wants to recycle a battery without purchasing a new one?

We want to encourage battery recycling. At the same time, we need to consider the retailer's concerns about the costs for handling batteries for recycling. Some battery suppliers in the state will accept a used battery (without a new purchase) for a fee. The fees appear to range between \$4.00 and \$16.00 depending on the handling and paperwork costs, recycling markets, and labor costs. Consideration should be given to including language that encourages, but does not obligate a retailer to accept a battery for recycling outside of a new purchase.

3. The bill must address rural concerns.

The proposed bill will present some problems for rural Alaskans who have to buy their batteries outside of their community. There will be additional expense to these purchasers if they have to ship their used batteries back to their supplier/retailer in an urban center to avoid the \$5.00 fee. Other questions related to rural concerns include: Will rural residents have to send their old batteries in first, prior to receiving a new battery? Will the purchaser, or the retailer, have to pay shipping costs for the old battery? Will airline companies (particularly small airlines servicing bush communities) take used batteries on their aircraft? Will this bill force small rural retailers to stop selling batteries because of concerns about these costs and the added effort to handle used batteries.

The department suggests that you consider: 1) setting up a meeting with rural representatives to address these potential concerns prior to formal committee hearings on the bill, or 2) include a rural exemption in this bill with the requirement that the department and rural communities develop a scenario for battery recycling that addresses rural conditions and report back to the Legislature on a specified date. If an exemption is considered, it should cover rural residents only. Large companies operating in rural parts of the state should not be excluded from the requirements of this bill.

4. The bill should address existing stockpile of abandoned batteries.

The stockpiling of old batteries continues to be a problem, particularly in rural Alaska. Perhaps the bill could include incentives to encourage a "one time" battery recycling effort to address this problem--with emphasis on those areas of the state lacking battery recycling outlets, or where transportation costs are high.

5. The definition of retailer should be expanded to include distributors and manufacturers who may supply batteries.

Retailers are not the only source for battery purchases. The bill should be expanded to include distributors, manufacturers and other "sellers" or suppliers of batteries.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft legislation. Please contact David Wigglesworth at the number listed above if you need any additional information or comments.

Public Health Law Bulletin

March 4, 1991

Volume 1, No. 22

Officials cite efforts to reduce lead exposure risk

Lead poisoning was the subject of a hearing in the Senate Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development on February 21, in which high-ranking officials of four federal agencies testified to their joint and separate efforts to reduce the public health risks of lead exposure.

The Environmental Protection Agency is spearheading the federal effort. William Reilly, Administrator of the EPA, listed the three major sources of lead exposure as lead-based paint, urban soil and dust, and drinking water. Although paint is the most significant source of lead poisoning in children, he testified that "lead-contaminated soil might contribute as much as thirty percent of

exposures leading to elevated blood levels in children."

Among the "action elements" of EPA's strategy for reducing lead exposure are developing and disseminating to local governments inexpensive but effective technology for lead testing and abatement, public education, lead pollution prevention, and the coordination of research and enforcement among federal agencies.

Because lead is indestructible, EPA is also investigating recycling to reduce the introduction of lead into all media. "Recycling lead acid storage batteries is important because of the sheer volume of lead involved—80% of domestic lead is used in batteries," Reilly testified. Greater enforcement of national ambient air quality standards ("NAAQS") in areas near lead smelters, refineries and remelters would also reduce lead exposure. Reilly estimated that "the number of affected children with blood lead levels greater than 10 ug/dl would be reduced about 50% if the current NAAQS were attained in all areas of the country."

Dr. James O. Mason, head of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services, testified, "Lead is the number one environmental poison for children." It can cause neurobehavioral problems, learning disabilities and deficits in IQ. Very severe lead exposure can cause coma, convulsions and death.

Mason stated in his written testimony that in 1984, at least 3 to 4 million children in the United States — 17% of all children — had blood lead levels above 15 ug/dl. However, when this estimate is updated in 1992 it is expected to show a dramatic decrease in blood lead levels due to the phaseout of leaded gasoline and the reduction of lead in food. "While we know that blood lead levels above 25 ug/dl are the most dangerous," he testified, "the more that is learned about lead's effects on children and fetuses, the lower the

See **LEAD EXPOSURE**, page 4

In The States 2

Abortion continues to be the focus of legislative attention: an abortion rights bill is enacted in Maryland, and a bill to restrict abortions is narrowly defeated in South Dakota

In The Courts 3

Two recent decisions by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court addressed the right of individuals to refuse blood transfusions for themselves or for their minor children

In Washington 4

A report by Congress' Office of Technology Assessment says basic information and consensus on some key issues are missing from the efforts to formulate a national medical waste policy . . . Around Capitol Hill . . . Washington Calendar

Bulletin Board 8

In Brief

In Washington . . .

Report: Information, national consensus is lacking from efforts to devise a medical waste policy

More is now known about medical waste management practices than was known prior to passage of the Medical Waste Tracking Act in 1988, according to a recent report by Congress' Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), but basic information and consensus on some key issues continue to be missing from the efforts to formulate a national medical waste policy.

Defining medical waste: The OTA report, which examined medical waste policy developments over the past two years, concluded that "critical aspects of medical waste issues need to be addressed further." Among the critical issues identified by OTA is development of a definition of regulated medical wastes, based on the potential health risks these wastes present – that is, the ability of medical waste to present a risk of infectious disease transmission beyond that ordinarily associated with municipal solid waste.

Waste reduction, recycling: The report calls for investigation of potential waste reduction and recycling opportunities, including a study of product redesign to produce reusable and recyclable medical products where appropriate, and to avoid the use of materials such as lead or cadmium.

Occupational exposure: The need for development by governmental agencies of appropriate workplace practices for occupational groups, such as health care workers, in frequent contact with medical wastes was noted by the report, along with the need for implementation of such policies to minimize the occupational risks associated with medical wastes.

Information on waste generation, treatment technologies: The report also cited a need for more precise information on the generation of medical waste, particularly by nonhospital sources. In addition the report noted that information on treatment technologies – particularly on alternatives to waste incineration – needs to be more readily available to those who regulate medical waste at the state and local level, to the generators of medical waste, and to the general public.

The report also suggests that management options for small generators of medical waste – including households – need to be more readily available. Completion of air emission standards for medical waste incinerators by the EPA is necessary, the report stated, and procedures for establishing the safety and efficacy of new treatment technologies are also needed.

Federal policy issues: Of the specific issues involved that could benefit from congressional examination, the OTA report noted, "a fundamental one of critical importance . . . is the extent to which medical wastes are to be regulated on the basis of potential threat to public health and their aesthetic characteristics." Reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1991 will provide an opportunity for Congress to revisit medical waste issues, the report added.

LEAD EXPOSURE, from page 11

blood lead level at which adverse effects can be documented. A current reassessment may place the new threshold for concern at 10-15 ug/dL"

HHS's 20-year strategic plan to reduce lead exposure concentrates first on better and more intensive screening and medical treatment for children with blood levels above 25 ug/dl and abatement of lead-based paint in housing.

John C. Weicher, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, testified that of 57 million American homes painted with lead-based paint, approximately 9.9 million house children under seven years old, and 3.8 million have "priority hazards" – peeling lead-based paint or excessive dust lead or both. Weicher told the Subcommittee that testing and abating all homes with young children or priority hazards would cost between \$1.9 and \$2.4 billion annually.

The federal effort also aims at adults. Gerard Scannell, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, testified that workers in at least 120 occupations are exposed to lead, which can cause impotence or sterility in men, infertility in women, kidney disease, and peripheral and central nervous system damage ranging from mild behavioral symptoms to fatal brain damage. OSHA standards permit employee blood levels no higher than 50 micrograms per 100 grams of blood. Scannell testified, "During the past three years, we have cited employers for more than 1500 violations of the lead standard."



**Battery
Council
International**

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Weinberg, Bergeson & Neuman
1300 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 600 East
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 962-8585 / FAX (202) 962-8599

February 6, 1991

The Honorable Representative Cliff Davidson
Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Lead Battery Recycling Legislation

Dear Representative Davidson:

The Battery Council International ("BCI") writes to encourage you to introduce our model lead battery recycling legislation.^{1/} (See enclosed) As you likely are aware, there is significant public pressure to ensure that recyclable materials are not discarded in trash, but rather are returned for recycling. Lead batteries are among these materials. Two years ago, BCI developed its model recycling bill both in response to environmental concerns, and the fact that as an industry, we want to improve the existing system so that a 100 percent recycling rate is achieved.

To date, due mostly to BCI's efforts, twenty-eight states have enacted prohibitions on the disposal of lead batteries in the municipal solid waste stream. (See also the enclosed list of states with enacted legislation) Twenty-four of these states have gone further than this by also mandating specific take back requirements similar, and in many cases identical, to those contained in BCI's model legislation.

Nationally, lead batteries are recycled at an 80 to 90 percent recycling rate. The industry's ability to achieve this rate is predicated on the fact that there is a sophisticated reverse distribution system, which ensures that the batteries are returned to the recycling chain. Yet, BCI knows that some

^{1/} BCI is a nonprofit trade association whose members are engaged in the production of lead storage batteries for automotive, marine, industrial, stationary, specialty and commercial uses. BCI's members also include entities engaged in the reclamation and recycling of lead batteries once they are spent. BCI represents more than 99 percent of the nation's domestic lead battery manufacturing capacity and more than 92 percent of its lead battery recycling capacity. Our members include all the large, multi-plant domestic manufacturers as well as the majority of the nation's smaller firms.

The Honorable Representative Cliff Davidson
February 6, 1991
Page 2

batteries do escape recycling. To close the remaining gap, BCI recommends enacting requirements similar to those contained in our model legislation. Specifically BCI's model would:

- Prohibit used lead batteries from being discarded in the solid waste stream;
- Require all persons who sell lead batteries to take them back; and
- Require that persons who sell lead batteries to educate their customers by posting point-of-sale signs indicating that it is illegal to discard lead batteries in the trash, that lead batteries are recyclable, and that state law requires retailers, and everyone else in the recycling chain, to take back lead batteries for recycling.

BCI believes that requirements such as these will close any remaining gap in the recycling chain efficiently and cost effectively. In this regard, and for the reasons outlined above, we strongly encourage you to review the model and consider introducing it in your state.

BCI is very interested in working with the State of Alaska on this issue. If you have questions on the information provided above or enclosed, or if you want BCI's participation in the legislative process, please contact Jodi Bakst, in our Washington, D.C. office, at (202) 962-8573.

Sincerely,

Tom Douglas Joseph

Tom Douglas, President
BCI

Enclosures

CHANNEL CORPORATIONS

CHANNEL SANITATION CORP
CHANNEL EQUIPMENT RENTAL I
CHANNEL LANDFILL.

1) file w/
this bill
file
2) BD followup #106

November 20, 1991

Representative Fran Ulmer
Alaska State Legislature
PO Box V
Juneau, AK 99811-3100

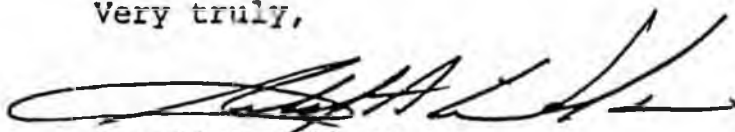
Dear Representative Ulmer;

We would like to congratulate you on addressing a very important issue with your proposed house bill concerning battery regulation. Our only suggestion might be to increase the fee from \$5.00 to \$10.00 as that figure may be more inducement to allow your bill to do what it was intended. We might also suggest the bill not only be for automobile batteries but for any transportation battery such as, motorcycle, snowmobile, trucks, and any other heavy equipment.

You are aware that Channel currently charges \$.06 per pound or a minimum of \$2.50 for each battery disposed. One average automobile battery costs \$2.50. I would assume the retailer would add this disposal fee to the price of each new battery purchased so at the time of purchase if the buyer presented a used battery, there would be no additional charge. However, if the customer did not present an old battery at the time of purchase, the customer would pay an additional \$10.00 fee. Hopefully, this would deter people from not bringing in their old battery. One question, who keeps the \$10.00?

Again, thank you for your efforts in helping to solve our environmental problems.

Very truly,



Gerald A. Wilson
President

GAW/jak
cc:file

E&L AUTO
NOVEMBER 13, 1991

REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER
DISTRICT 4B JUNEAU
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100

SUBJECT: Enforcement of battery recycling bill
work order no. 71s-1561


To respond to your letter dated November 7, 1991 we are glad to see some type of bill go into law because we need a way to control how many batteries that end up all over the area. In the past there have been people that dump there batteries in the water and forrest and other places.

We at E&L Auto have a free drop off for batteries but people thank that we are out of the way so they just don't bring in there batteries to us. We even pick up batteries when we see them on are roadways.

We have talked to other people that sale batteries and they thank it is a good way to get people to turn in the batteries that they buy at there location.

They only store that require a core charge at least in Juneau is NAPA stores.

Thank You for sending a draft of the bill to us.

Staff from E&L Auto

Garry O. Strickler

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - HB 389 "relating to the recycling of automobile batteries."

Section 1. Adds a new section to AS 46.06 (AS 46.06.105).

Subsection (a) requires retailers of automobile batteries to accept for recycling a used battery in exchange for the purchase of a new one. If a battery is not exchanged at the time of purchase the retailer may charge a \$5.00 fee, refundable upon receipt of a used battery within 6 months of the original purchase. If the fee is not claimed within that time, the retailer may keep the fee.

Subsection (b) requires the retailer to recycle the batteries received under (a).

Subsection (c) requires retailers to post a notice containing a universal recycling symbol and detailing the purchaser's right to exchange a battery, the retailers's ability to charge a fee and the six month time limit for reclaiming the fee.

Subsection (d) requires retailers who advertize lead acid batteries to indicate in the advertisement that an extra charge will be added to the sale price if a used battery is not exchanged.

Subsection (e) defines "retailer."

Section 2. Amends AS 45.50.471(b) of the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection statute, Article 3 to include failure to comply with Section 1 of this bill.

Under the article, the Attorney General may investigate and seek an injunction against persons engaging in an unlawful act under 45.50.471(b). The courts may make additional orders or judgments to restore property or money lost as a result of the violation (AS 45.50.495 - 501).

The Attorney General is permitted to negotiate voluntary compliance agreements (AS 45.50.511).

Penalties for violations of an injunction or restraining order may not exceed \$25,000 per violation. Practices or actions deemed unlawful by the courts may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 per violation (AS 45.50.551).

Individuals may also bring civil suit for actual damages or \$200, whichever is greater. In cases of willful violations the courts may award up to three times the actual damages (AS 45.50.531).



PERMANENT FUND: Dividend applications go out to

LISA SLIWA

Guardian Angel
and fashion model

Lifestyles, Page D-1

CHANGING TIME

Come Easter Sunday
many of us will be late

Nation, Page A-6



Anchorage Daily

VOL. XLJII, NO. 92 68 PAGES

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1988

Lead contamination from battery shop found in area yards

By PATTI EPLER
Daily News reporter

Lead contamination from a Mountain View battery shop has moved out of the company's yard and into the surrounding neighborhood, a new federal report shows.

Moreover, PCBs in concentrations dozens of times higher than considered safe also have been documented in the yard at Alaska Husky Battery, surprising environmental officials who say something will eventually have to be done to clean up the property and surrounding area.

Public health advocates on Thursday said the levels of lead and PCBs were high enough to constitute a "health emergency." Two community

groups, which criticized the government for lack of action on a site known to be a problem for the last several years, want immediate steps taken to prevent contaminated dust from being blown off-site.

But state and federal environmental officials said they had no plans to take immediate action to prevent further spread of contaminants.

And state officials said the state simply lacks the money to clean up the site.

The battery store, at 4450 Mountain View Drive, has been of concern to environmental officials since at least 1980, according to the new report

See Back Page, CONTAMINATION

Records detail claims of kickbacks on Slope

By RICHARD MAUER
Daily News reporter

A chain of checks and invoices has been disclosed by the government that publicly detail for the first time its claim that money flowed from the North Slope Borough through two consulting firms and into the bank accounts of lobbyist Lewis Dischner and businessman Carl W. Mathisen.

The documents, filed in U.S. District Court, also give the most comprehensive look yet of the government's

Mathisen were paid substantial kickbacks by contractors.

The records show how, during the month of June 1984, a \$58,000 payment was passed from Coffman Engineers of Bellevue, Wash., through a Seattle architectural firm, McCool-McDonald, for disposition to Dischner and Mathisen.

Dischner and Mathisen are facing trial in September on 36 counts of racketeering, bribery and tax evasion stemming from the government's three-year investigation into corrup-

LAST LUNCH



Barbara Merculief and her daughter Thursday. The center, which was closed today. Story in Business, p. 1

lleged that Dischner 0.1 million in kick- ho sought their help icts from the admin- Eugene Brower. from 1981-84, has ants of tax evasion rosecutors. Dischner se advisers and paid used of bribing him op aides with cash,

vit of Assistant U.S. the newly disclosed tion of the govern- ence on Count 22 of

ccused Dischner and lls to secretly collect ount - paid to the igh. The contractors by billing it for the er and Mathisen, the

the Prudhoe Bay area.

Piermattel's letter, addressed to McCool-McDonald officer manager Donna White, said the payment was for "consulting services."

The next day, June 26, McCool-McDonald issued a \$56,922.59 check to Dischner and his Juneau-based lobbying firm, Trust Consultants. A McCool-McDonald employee deposited the check in Dischner's account at the Seattle branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank.

On June 27, White sent the deposit receipt and a letter to Dischner in Juneau, listing the same projects contained in the Coffman Engineers accounting.

Among the documents is a \$28,450 check that Dischner wrote to Mathisen on June 25 — roughly half the payment from Coffman Engineers. The photocopy that includes the June 25 check also has two other apparently unrelated payments from Dischner to Mathisen, including a hand-scrawled \$100,000 check that Dischner wrote was for "ADV PYMT — PME."

Pacific Management and Engineering was another North Slope contractor accused of

president, didn't return calls left at "their office in Bellevue. A spokesman for the firm, Bruce Pozzi, described the payment as "an architect's override," which he said was a standard industry fee paid from one design firm to another for directing business its way.

"In no way were monies paid, that we have knowledge of, for kickbacks," Pozzi said. He said he couldn't explain why Dischner would have asked McDonald to collect fees from Coffman Engineers.

A receptionist at McCool-McDonald said Donna White didn't work there anymore, and her home telephone in Bellevue was unlisted. She didn't respond to a telegram sent there today. McDonald was said to be out of town.

The firm's lawyer, Dan Dubitzky of Seattle, declined to comment specifically on the documents. He referred to an earlier statement in which the firm denied wrongdoing and said: "All our dealings with the North Slope Borough were completely open and above-board, as were all payments made to Trust Consultants."

McCool-McDonald has filed a sealed motion

the U.S. Attorney fair-trial rules; by the significant do- Gamache testified h- over 10,832 pages of pages of North Slope 1,000 pages of (docum- Public Offices Commi- cal disclosure agency.

The defense and the y- rrelling over the significant half-million pages of rec- cabinets and boxes in Attorney's office. While the defense can examine al, it has refused to provide Defense lawyers have gr- knowing what those docum- cannot adequately prepare f

Judge Fitzgerald has giv- 6 to complete their inspect- finished by then, he order- brought to his courtroom as to appear there, and to wo- they are done.

CONTAMINATION: Lead found in yards neighboring batter

Continued from Page A-1

prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In 1984, tests of the property revealed lead as high as 74,000 parts per million behind the shop building and unsafe levels in the groundwater and a shop well. In 1985, more tests turned up lower levels — no more than 2,700 parts per million — on the premises.

The EPA considers 1,000 ppm in soil to be unsafe in areas where children might play. The federal Centers for Disease Control says 500 to 1,000 ppm can cause elevated lead blood levels in children.

The new report cites lead levels up to about 68,000 ppm on the site and more than 1,000 ppm off the site. Eleven off-site samples were taken from the alley behind the business and nearby residential yards, the report said, with the highest levels showing up in the alley.

PCBs, which are considered unsafe in soil above 50 ppm, were documented at 2,300 ppm in the shop yard. Off-site samples were not tested for PCBs.

"I think the danger or the risk there is the long-term exposure," said Carl Lautenberger, an Anchorage EPA official. "It's not a playground area but there are houses nearby."

"It's not a situation where we've got volatile emissions or a classic emergency," he added. "But there is a concern for long-term exposure and there is going to have to be some corrective action taken."

Lautenberger and Larry Dietrick, director of environmental quality for the state Department of Environmental Conservation, said more sampling will be done in May, weather permitting. Results of that testing program will be used to determine how deep the contamination is, whether it has penetrated the groundwater and how best to go about cleaning up the area.



Anchorage Daily News/Fran Dumer

Lead has migrated from the site of Alaska Husky Battery to neighboring land.

Dietrick said DEC simply has no program in place that would allow the state to speed up the testing and cleanup process.

"Our part of the problem right now is this is another example of a situation where we don't have the resources for the investigation and no monies earmarked for cleanup," he said.

But, he added, "We can't continue to piecemeal these kinds of sites, particularly when you get one that's this serious."

Two local groups — the American Lung Association's local chapter and the Alaska Center for the Environment — want action now to prevent the spread of contaminants while fur-

ther testing is done. The groups have been urging DEC and EPA to do something about the battery shop since last summer, when reports of high lead levels came out.

"I think the report shows there is a risk to the residents of the area and that, because of that, immediate protective measures should be taken," said Kristine Benson, hazardous waste specialist for the Center for the Environment.

Benson suggested covering the contaminated areas with some sort of impermeable plastic covering and blocking off the alley to traffic and pedestrians, particularly neighborhood children who might play there.

"To allow the exposure to continue

is inexcusable at t- "The highest levels and now we're fo- the same situation.

Deborah Willian- ciation said her g- for the formation and municipal tas- ately begin work problem.

"I think this : health emergency yard," Williams s- to me that one of things to do would- ate steps that amount of lead an- alborne when bre-

Lead has been number of health high blood press- problems, learni- loral problems an-

"Acute" or sho- high levels caus- and other illnes- that, "If it's a rea- it's very possible lead poisoning."

Lautenberger s- expect to find PC- decided to run the- the pollutant bec- told the shop m- transformers at on-

PCBs were dete- ple taken in the yr- with soil and ca- lead, further sar- will be done, he s-

The shop, whic- ness for about 30 y- owners, used to r- and, in the proc- chemicals were s- The most recent- ing process was- current owners a- investigations bega- as a retail outlet f-

OIL INDUSTRY: Association runs ads to counter move against tax

Continued from Page A-1

hadn't been in Alaska. I guess we were just trying to make people realize how important the industry is to Alaska."

But Grussendorf said the ads seem to say quite clearly that if it were not for the oil and gas producers, libraries, schools and museums would not exist in Alaska.

and by Bradley Advertising Inc., are more direct in linking state tax loads to oil activity. One quotes a Doyon Drilling official as saying "There's a new sense of optimism" and increased drilling activity since the ELF "kicked in" last summer.

AOGA is the trade association of Alaska oil and gas producers and is funded by

ka Production Co. Hopkins declined to divulge the cost of the ad campaign.

The ELF, state revenue officials contend, will cost the Alaska treasury more than \$1 billion in taxes over the next five years. Gov. Steve Cowper and House Democrats argue that the ELF should be suspended or revised so that it does not apply to Prudhoe

million barrels of oil a day.

Oil industry officials, including the presidents of Standard Alaska Production Co. and ARCO Alaska, Inc., say Prudhoe is wearing out. They say it has reached its economic limit at current oil prices and tax rates, and needs the severance tax reduc-

North Slo- or halted forced to tax burde- Grusse- makers- lost to th- Up in a- earnings- ka Perm- Hopkin- The state's tax burden all-

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McCool-McDonald has filed a sealed motion

demonstrate to Judge James Fitzgerald that the U.S. Attorney's office had complied with fair-trial rules by providing the defense with the significant documentary evidence. In all, Gamache testified, the government has turned over 10,832 pages of records, including 5,546 pages of North Slope contracts and nearly 1,000 pages of documents from the Alaska Public Offices Commission, the state's political disclosure agency.

The defense and the government are quarreling over the significance of an additional half-million pages of records stored in 141 file cabinets and boxes in a room in the U.S. Attorney's office. While the government says the defense can examine and copy the material, it has refused to provide a detailed index.

Defense lawyers have argued that without knowing what those documents contain, they cannot adequately prepare for trial.

Judge Fitzgerald has given them until June 6 to complete their inspection. If they haven't finished by then, he ordered all the records brought to his courtroom and all the attorneys to appear there, and to work every day until they are done.

ators failed to allow
50,000 barrels of North
with Canada. Another
swap of BP America's oil

Dividend booklets mailed

State kicks off application period

By LARRY PERSILY
The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The application period for Alaska Permanent Fund dividends opens today, with the start of statewide delivery of 1988 dividend forms.

The Department of Revenue estimates about \$430 million will be distributed in this year's program, with more than \$800 going to every Alaskan.

An estimated \$773 of this year's dividend will come from the usual source of permanent fund earnings. An extra \$40 bonus is expected for each applicant if the legislature passes a measure to distribute money left over from previous years' dividends.

The measure is expected to win legislative approval.

Last year's dividend was \$708.

The application period runs from April 1 through June 30. The exact dividend will be announced Oct. 1, with the state's check-printing machine then to start sending out the dividends.

The revenue department expects to have most of the checks out by the end of December.

But before people can deposit their checks they must make correct applications on time, and the department is urging Alaskans to send in their forms as early as possible.

More than 270,000 application booklets were delivered to regional postal facilities at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau earlier this month, with delivery to start Friday, said Mike McGee, dividend operations chief at Revenue.

The booklets will be mailed to every postal customer in the state, with delivery expected to be completed by mid-April, McGee said.

Each booklet contains forms for three adults and four children.

Residents who do not receive an application in the mail by mid-April may pick up copies at legislative information offices, city halls and other local distribution points.

As in past years, the department will send receipts to all applicants, McGee said. People should have the receipts for proof that their applications were submitted on time, he said.

The receipts this year will be delivered by mail.

I found in yards neighboring battery shop



Anchorage Daily News/Fran Durner

on the site of Alaska Husky Battery to neighboring land.

It simply has no
would allow the
the testing and
problem right now
ample of a situa-
it have the res-
tigation and no
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We can't continue
kinds of sites,
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local chapter and
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now to prevent
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"I think the report shows there is a risk to the residents of the area and that, because of that, immediate protective measures should be taken," said Kristine Benson, hazardous waste specialist for the Center for the Environment.

Benson suggested covering the contaminated areas with some sort of impermeable plastic covering and blocking off the alley to traffic and pedestrians, particularly neighborhood children who might play there.

"To allow the exposure to continue

is inexcusable at this time," she said. "The highest levels were found in 1984 and now we're four years later with the same situation."

Deborah Williams of the Lung Association said her group will be asking for the formation of a state, federal and municipal task force to immediately begin working to resolve the problem.

"I think this represents a public health emergency in our own backyard," Williams said. "It seems clear to me that one of the most important things to do would be to take immediate steps that would reduce the amount of lead and PCBs that become airborne when breakup comes."

Lead has been shown to cause a number of health problems, including high blood pressure, neuro-muscular problems, learning disabilities, behavioral problems and anemia, she said.

"Acute" or short-term exposure to high levels causes nausea, diarrhea and other illness, she said, adding that, "If it's a real windy day I think it's very possible we could have acute lead poisoning."

Lautenberger said EPA did not expect to find PCBs in the soil but decided to run the on-site samples for the pollutant because officials were told the shop might have handled transformers at one time.

PCBs were detected in every sample taken in the yard. Because it binds with soil and can migrate just like lead, further sampling off-site now will be done, he said.

The shop, which has been in business for about 30 years under differing owners, used to manufacture batteries and, in the process, lead and other chemicals were spilled into the yard. The most recent battery manufacturing process was shut down by the current owners after government investigations began but still operates as a retail outlet for batteries.

runs ads to counter move against tax exemption

Alaska Production Co. Hopkins declined to divulge the cost of the ad campaign.

The ELF, state revenue officials contend, will cost the Alaska treasury more than \$1 billion in taxes over the next five years. Gov. Steve Cowper and House Democrats argue that the ELF should be provided so that

million barrels of oil a day.

Oil industry officials, including the presidents of Standard Alaska Production Co. and ARCO Alaska, Inc., say Prudhoe is wearing out. They say it has reached its economic limit at current oil prices and tax rates, and needs the severance tax reduction.

North Slope could be retarded or halted if the industry is forced to shoulder a heavier tax burden.

Grussendorf and other lawmakers worry that revenue lost to the ELF may be made up in a budget crunch with earnings reserves of the Alaska Permanent Fund.

Hopkins and other industry officials say state govern-

Battery shop exceeds safe lead levels

Dangerously high contamination found behind Mountain View business

By PATTI EPLER
Daily News reporter

Lead in levels dozens of times higher than considered safe has been found at a Mountain View battery shop, but state environmental officials say more testing is necessary before they'll know what cleanup action to pursue.

A state report on Alaska Husky Battery, 4450 Mountain View Drive, outlines a battery-manufacturing process that over the years apparently has caused lead contamination of soils at the shop itself, in an alley behind the business, in groundwater in the area and the shop's well.

The report also says sulfuric acid apparently has been washed into the municipal sewer system, to the point that the company's own sewer line was eaten away. Sulfuric acid also has contaminated the groundwater and the soil, the report said.

Lead as high as 74,000 parts per million was discovered in October 1984 behind the shop building. A November 1985 sampling found 2,700 parts per million lead in the same general area, according to the report.

A level of 1,000 parts per million in soil in areas where children could be exposed is considered by federal health agencies to be high enough to warrant cleanup, a spokesman for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said Wednesday. He said 2,000 parts per million is the recommended cleanup level for an industrial site.

Municipal law prohibits the discharge of untreated acid into the sewer because it can corrode pipes and, in large amounts, damage sewage treatment plants.

Although the state Department of Environmental Conservation has known about the high lead levels since 1984, officials say they want more tests of the soil, air, groundwater and wells in the neighborhood. They also want to see what action the business owner will take before they decide how to proceed.

Husky Battery owner James Welker, who has had the business since the 1960s, said Tuesday he does not agree that the soil is



Batteries are stacked behind Husky Battery in Mountain View.

seriously contaminated. And he questioned the testing done by DEC contractors.

Welker told DEC investigators the manufacturing facility was moved in 1985 to the Matanuska Valley, according to the report.

He said Tuesday soil where lead has been spilled is cleaned up "every so often."

The shop sits on the corner of a quiet residential street, on the east

end of North Mountain View. Hundreds of old batteries are stacked in the backyard of the shop. Although a fence runs behind the property, it is open on the east side allowing easy access to the yard.

Environmental officials are concerned that residents in the area, especially children who sometimes play in the alley, could be at risk. A recent EPA Superfund report said inhalation of lead-bearing

dust can cause damage to the central nervous system.

The site has drawn the attention of the Alaska Center for the Environment. Kristine Benson, a hazardous waste specialist with the center, said her organization thinks state officials should do something about the site now, even if it's just covering the exposed soil to keep it from blowing around the neighborhood.

"I think they don't even know the extent of the problem yet," said Benson. "But they found over 7 percent lead in the surface soils."

"I see no reason why some corrective action can't be taken, such as covering the site, putting a fence around it or knocking on doors to see who has wells that are being used," she said.

Bill Lamoreaux, DEC regional supervisor in Anchorage, said environmental officials agree that some sort of cleanup is needed.

"We're trying to figure out what is the right level of cleanup," he said. "Sometimes you see a real high number but until there is a more thorough investigation to see if it's isolated or covers a wide area, it's hard to draw conclusions."

The state was hoping to obtain EPA money to continue investigating the site. But Irene Alexakos of EPA in Juneau said the site did not meet Superfund criteria; so it's unlikely additional federal money will be available.

That could change, however, if air sampling the state wants to do this summer shows lead-bearing dust in the air, state officials said.

Welker, the owner of Husky Battery, said he is not convinced that lead contamination exists or that it is a serious problem.

"Still," he said, "We're going to take care of some of the problem, but at our convenience." He declined to say exactly what action his company would take.

The battery shop has operated on the same site since 1952, he said.

The DEC report said Welker told investigators the battery-manufacturing facility was moved to a site in the Matanuska Valley prior to November 1985.

No decline expected by oil firms

Daily News staff and wire reports

Alliantic/Richfield Co. said Tuesday that Prudhoe Bay oil production will remain at 1.3 million barrels a day through 1989 rather than beginning to decline in 1988 as previously



Agency says cartel broke oil output ceiling for April

The Associated Press

PARIS — OPEC oil production rose sharply last month and topped the cartel's self-imposed ceiling for the first time since January, the International Energy Agency said Wednesday night.

Five of the 13 member countries were reported to be exceeding their

The agency said OPEC output was 16.6 million barrels daily in April, up from an average 15.7 million barrels daily in the January-March quarter. January production had been above the official ceiling, at an estimated 16.5 million barrels a day, mainly because of technical problems in pulling back output after the December

Super Bowl:

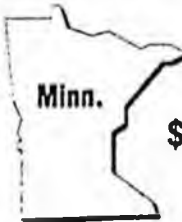
Game

Watch the Super Bowl television program. Ticket prices for a number of cities compete to become the anticipated host state.

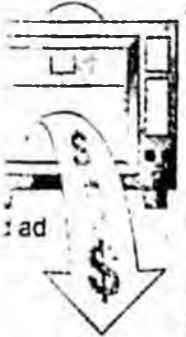
NFL for season 1992



Host state



Minnesota hopes for revenues of: **\$100 million**



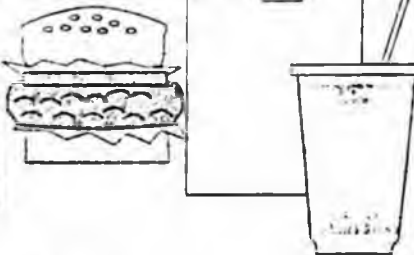
Tickets

\$150 each for about 64,000 tickets

Total: **\$9.6 million**



Junk food sales

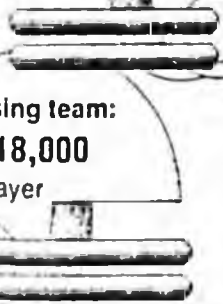


- 12,000 gal. of beer
- 8,000 gal. of soda
- 40,000 hot dogs, sausages
- 350 gal. frozen yogurt, ice cream
- 9,500 bags of peanuts
- 10,000 boxes of popcorn
- 11,000 soft pretzels
- 5,000 slices of pepperoni and cheese pizza

Player bonuses

Winning team: **\$36,000** per player

Losing team: **\$18,000** per player



SOURCE: National Football League, Advertising Age, Minneapolis Task Force, Volume Services Corp.; Research by PAT CARR

Cleanup bills irk polluters

Alaskan Battery costs could grow

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS — A meeting with federal officials did little to pacify local business owners being tapped to pay a \$3.2 million bill for environmental cleanup at the Alaskan Battery site.

The Environmental Protection Agency met Tuesday with about 30 of the 36 firms and agencies identified as contributors to lead contamination at the battery recycling site.

The Fairbanks meeting focused on a settlement offer for 25 parties considered minor contributors.

EPA says the polluters each contributed less than 1 percent of the 43,594 batteries the agency said were dumped at the site.

Terms call for minor contributors to pay \$69.25 for each battery dropped off, with parties paying between \$277 and \$21,266.

The settlement would cover \$146,296 of the cleanup bill, leaving more than \$3 million to be paid by the 11 parties named as major contributors.

EPA said total cleanup costs would be \$3.2 million.

But the offer lets EPA seek additional payments from minor polluters if the cleanup exceeds estimates by more than \$1.56 million.

The provision angered those it was meant to entice.

"This ain't a settlement," said Darrell Russell of Russell's Texaco, a minor contributor being assessed almost \$10,000 under the agreement.

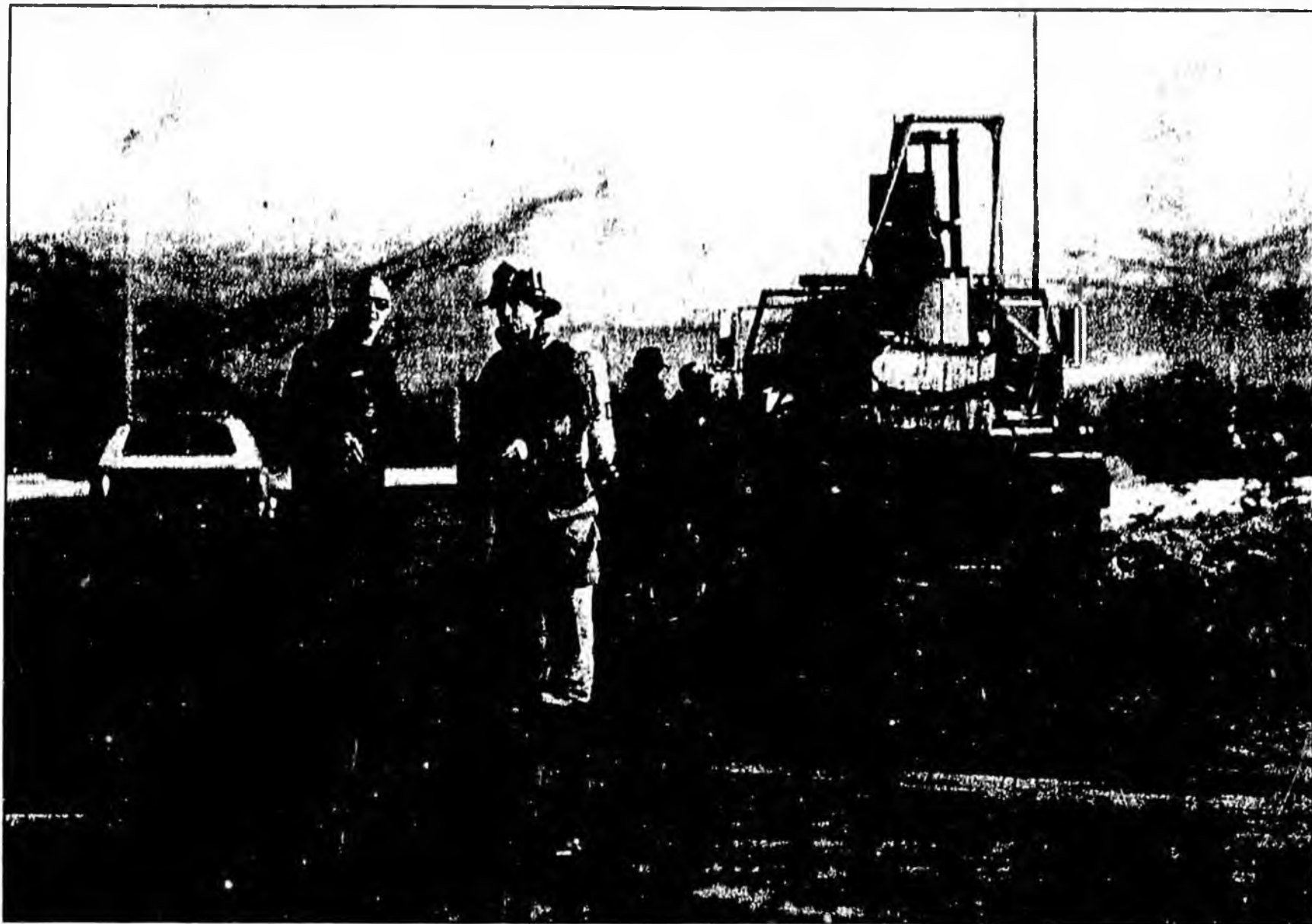
"I don't have a lot of confidence in your quote-unquote figures," Russell said.

A-DN 1-23-92

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

• Industry: Aerospace, defense, heating and ventilating, elevators, automotive supplies.
• Announced: Jan 21 1992.

Decision may doom plan to divvy pollock



Battery acid spills over roadway

Anchorage Police Officer G.L. Barfuss and fire department Capt. Darrell Wilkening check out a battery acid spill at Jewel Lake and International Airport roads Thursday afternoon. A chain holding a large battery used to run a forklift broke and the battery fell into the roadway breaking two cells. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation was at the scene and ordered the company hauling the forklift, Fred's Towing and Recovery Service, to hire a contractor to clean up the spill.

JIM LAVRAKAS / Anchorage Daily News

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By PETER BLUM
Daily News reporter

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 389

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
 Title: Recycling of automobile batteries BRU: Environmental Quality
 Component: Solid & Hazardous Waste Management

Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer
 Requestor: (H) Resources

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	4	2	7
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Janice Adair Phone: 465-5050
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: January 26, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: *Jan A. Seider*
 Agency: Environmental Conservation Date: 1/27/92

1507 Second St.
Douglas, Alaska 99824
January 24, 1991

Representative Fran Ulmer
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ulmer:

As Chair of the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Waste Management for the City and Borough of Juneau, I would like to lend my support to House Bill No. 389, which you introduced to the House of Representatives. Obviously the Super Fund site in Fairbanks which is resulting in quite a bit of expense and inconvenience to clean up points to the need for incentives to recycle. This bill will help create such incentives.

Perhaps opposition to this bill will come from rural sites, not wanting to add cost that they cannot recover to batteries; But it can be pointed out that by applying the law statewide, it is creating cash flow for backhaulers. Every village receives a barge or truck or plane bringing in freight; this program will help those transporters return hauling something of value.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, and we fully encourage you in this pursuit.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Steele

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

BARROW GAS FIELDS
P.O. Box 1120
Barrow, Alaska 99723
Phone: (907) 852-0395
Fax: (907) 852-8971

ANCHORAGE LIAISON OFFICE
3201 C Street, Suite 802
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: (907) 561-8820
Fax: (907) 562-1940



JERRY WILT, Director

January 23, 1992

Caleb Stewart
Office of Representative Fran Ulmer
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Don Thornburgh, Compliance Officer
North Slope Borough
3201 C St, Suite 802
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

RE: HB 389 BATTERY RECYCLING BILL

Dear Mr. Stewart,

We are pleased to support your proposed House Bill NO. 389. The recycling of used lead acid automobile batteries is another step towards the elimination of the unsafe disposal of regulated hazardous wastes.

The manner in which the North Slope Boroughs Service Area Ten Operation in Prudhoe Bay disposes of its used batteries is to turn them in to Prudhoe Bay Commercial Store, where for a fee of \$10.00 used batteries are accepted for recycling.

Thank You for the opportunity to support your Bill, if you need additional data or other information, please call.

Sincerely,

Don Thornburgh

cc: Jerry Wilt, Director
Department of Industrial Development

ALEUTIANS WEST

COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA

January 28, 1992

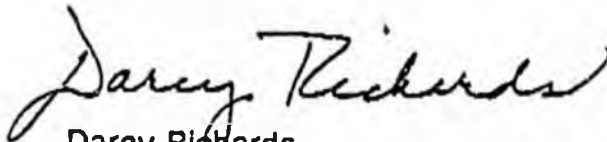
The Honorable George Jacko
 House of Representatives
 Juneau, AK 99881

Dear Representative Jacko:

The Aleutians West CRSA strongly urges you to support HB 389 relating to recycling of used automobile batteries. All too often viewed as useless items, these lead acid batteries are left to litter the Alaska landscape, posing an environmental hazard if improperly handled or disposed of.

We feel that this bill appropriate fosters cooperation between the retailer and consumer in recycling of automobile batteries. Recycling is good business!

Sincerely,



Darcy Richards
 Program Director

DR:emn

cc: Fran Ulmer
 Bettye Davis

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 2

To	F. Ulmer	From	Darcy Richards
Co.		Co.	AWCRSA
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #	465-2108	Fax #	

NAPA Auto Parts
Capitol Motor Supply, Inc.
47 Egan Drive
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Resources, Labor & Commerce Committee
Re: House Bill 389

To whom it may concern:

We would like to express our support for this measure.

We have been voluntarily recycling our batteries for about eighteen months.

Because batteries are manufactured in many sizes to suit various applications, their prices vary according to their lead content. We now charge from \$7.50 up to \$29.00 in addition to the regular battery price, hereafter to be known as the core deposit. This core deposit reflects the amount of recyclable lead in the battery, and is subject to change as the metals market fluctuates. If the wording in the bill was changed to, "The retailer may charge the purchaser an additional fee, minimum \$5.00", we would not have to make any changes in the software which we use to control our inventory. This would also allow us to charge accordingly for larger batteries which contain more lead. The consumer would receive a refund identical in amount as previously invoiced, upon return of their core.

We don't impose a time limit for the consumer. However, we verbally request they return the core within thirty days.

Thank you for taking the time to read this. We hope it will assist you.

Rick Wallace
Capitol Motors



Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Adak Station CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	4,633		11	2,316	11
Akhlok city *	Kodiak Island Borough	77	141	253	105	101
Aklachak city * (Dissolved 1990)	Bethel Census Area	481		83	438	67
Aklak city *	Bethel Census Area	285	89	132	198	132
Akutan city *	Aleutians East Borough	589	45	66	169	147
Alakanuk city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	544	49	72	522	51
Alcan CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	27		316	-	
Aleknagik city *	Dillingham Census Area	185	114	171	154	156
Alexander *	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	40		296	-	
Allakakel city (Alatina 'Allakakel')	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	170	121	183	163	152
Ambler city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	311	86	124	192	137
Amchitka CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	25		321	-	
Anaktuvuk Pass city *	North Slope Borough	259	94	143	203	129
Anchor Point CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	866		42	226	120
Anchorage city (Incl. Eklutna *)	Anchorage Borough	226,338	1	1	174,431	1
Anderson city	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	628	41	60	517	52
Angoon city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	638	40	59	465	61
Aniak city *	Bethel Census Area	540	50	73	341	84
Annette CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	43		292	139	16*
Anvik city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	82	140	248	114	181
Arctic Village CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96		235	111	184
Atka city *	Aleutians West Census Area	73	143	256	93	201
Almauliuk city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	258	95	144	219	121
Atkasook city (Alkasook *)	North Slope Borough	216	107	161	107	187
Barrow city *	North Slope Borough	3,469	14	18	2,267	16
Beaver CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	103		230	66	229
Belkofski *	Aleutians East Borough	0			10	278
Bethel city *	Bethel Census Area	4,574	2	10	3,576	10
Bettles city (Evansville * pt.)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	36	150	303	49	246
Big Delta CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	400		98	285	102
Big Lake CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1,477		32	440	69
Bill Moore's *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	
Birch Creek CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	42		295	32	266
Brevig Mission city *	Nome Census Area	198	112	166	138	166
Buckland city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	318	81	120	177	143
Burke CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,099		28	988	31
Cantwell CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	147		201	89	207
Canyon Village *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0			-	
Central CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	52		285	36	260
Chalkyitsik CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	90		242	100	195
Chase CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	38		300	-	
Chelomak city *	Bethel Census Area	320	80	118	230	118
Chenega CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	94		240	-	
Chevak city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	598	43	64	466	60
Chickaloon CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	145		202	-	
Chignik city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	188	113	168	178	142
Chignik Lagoon CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	53		283	48	250
Chignik Lake CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	133		209	138	165
Chiniak CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	69		261	-	
Chistochina CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	60		274	55	238
Chitina CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	49		287	42	256
Chuathbaluk city *	Bethel Census Area	97	138	234	105	190
Chulloonawick *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Communities under 1,000 people / 1990 Census figures

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Circle CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	73		257	81	214
Circle Hot Springs Station CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	29		313	-	
Clam Gulch CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	79		251	50	241
Clark's Point city *	Dillingham Census Area	60	147	273	79	216
Coffman Cove CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	186		170	193	135
Cohoo CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	508		79	-	
Cold Bay city	Aleutians East Borough	148	128	198	192	136
College CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	11,249		4	4,043	0
Copper Landing CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	243		151	116	180
Copper Center CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	449		92	213	124
Copperville CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	163		187	-	
Cordova city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,110	21	27	1,070	24
Council *	Nome Census Area	8		324	19	275
Covenant Life CDP	Haines Borough	47		280	-	
Craig city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,260	24	87	527	50
Crooked Creek CDP *	Belhel Census Area	106		225	108	186
Crown Point CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	62		270	-	
Cuba Cove CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	156		193	-	
Deadhorse CDP	North Slope Borough	26		317	64	230
Deering city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	157	126	192	150	158
Delta Junction city	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	652	37	56	945	32
Dillingham city *	Dillingham Census Area	2,017	22	31	1,560	24
Diomedé city (Inalik *)	Nome Census Area	178	116	177	139	162
Dora Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	57		277	-	
Dot Lake CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	70		259	67	227
Dry Creek CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106		227	-	
Eagle city	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	168	123	184	110	185
Eagle Village CDP (Eagle *)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	35		304	54	240
Edna Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	86		245	6	283
Eek city *	Belhel Census Area	254	96	146	228	119
Egegik CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	122		215	75	220
Eielson AFB CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	5,251		0	6,292	6
Ekuk *	Dillingham Census Area	3		328	7	281
Ekwok city *	Dillingham Census Area	77	142	254	77	218
Ellin Cove CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	57		276	28	270
Elim city *	Nome Census Area	264	93	142	211	126
Emmonak city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	642	38	57	567	45
English Bay CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	158		191	124	175
Ester CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	147		200	149	159
Evansville CDP (Evansville * pt.)	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33		307	45	255
Eyak CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	172		180	47	254
Fairbanks city	Fairbanks North Star Borough	39,843	2	2	22,646	2
False Pass CDP * (Incorp. 10/90)	Aleutians East Borough	68	145	263	70	224
Ferry CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	56		278	-	
Fort Greely CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,299		36	1,636	29
Fort Yukon city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	580	46	67	619	41
Fox CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	275		138	123	176
Fox River CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	382		105	-	
Freshwater Bay CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	68		265	-	
Fritz Creek CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,426		34	484	71
Gakona CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25		319	87	210
Galsna city	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	833	28	45	765	35
Gambell city *	Nome Census Area	625	54	77	445	66

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Game Creek CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	61		272	-	
Georgetown *	Bethel Census Area	0			6	282
Glennallen CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	451		90	511	53
Golovin city *	Nome Census Area	127	132	212	87	211
Goodnews Bay city *	Bethel Census Area	241	89	152	168	149
Grayling city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	208	109	163	209	127
Grouse Creek Group *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	580		68	-	
Gulkana CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	103		229	104	192
Gustavus CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	258		145	98	197
Haines city (includes Chilkoot *)	Haines Borough	1,222	25	36	993	80
Halbut Cove CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	78		252	47	253
Hamilton *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	
Happy Valley CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	309		125	-	
Harding Lake CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	27		315	38	259
Healy CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	487		82	334	87
Healy Lake CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	47		289	33	264
Hobart Bay CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	187		169	-	
Hollis CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	111		220	-	
Holy Cross city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	277	91	137	241	112
Homer city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,660	11	15	2,209	17
Hoonah city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	795	29	46	680	37
Hooper Bay city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	845	27	43	627	38
Hope CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	161		189	103	194
Houston city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	697	34	51	370	77
Hughes city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	54	149	280	73	221
Huslia city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	207	111	164	188	138
Hydaburg city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	384	70	103	298	99
Hyder CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	99		232	77	217
Igiugig CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	33		308	33	262
Iliamna CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	94		239	94	200
Ivanof Bay CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	35		306	40	257
Jakobof Bay CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	28		314	36	261
Juneau city	Juneau Borough	26,761	2	3	10,528	3
Kachemak city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	365	73	109	301	96
Kake city *	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	700	33	50	555	46
Kaktovik city *	North Slope Borough	224	103	156	165	150
Kalifornsky CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	285		134	92	202
Kaltag city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	240	100	153	247	109
Karluk CDP *	Kodiak Island Borough	71		258	96	198
Kasaan city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	54	148	281	25	271
Kasigluk city * (inactive)	Bethel Census Area	425	63	94	342	83
Kasilof CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	383		104	201	131
Kenai city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	6,027	7	8	1,324	8
Kenny Lake CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	267		141	-	
Ketchikan city	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8,263	6	6	7,108	6
Kiana city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	385	69	101	345	82
King Cove city *	Aleutians East Borough	451	61	91	460	63
King Salmon CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	696		52	545	48
Kipnuk CDP *	Bethel Census Area	470		84	371	76
Kivalina city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	317	83	121	241	113
Klawock city *	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	722	31	48	318	95
Klukwan CDP (Chilkat *)	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	129		211	135	168
Knik CDP *	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	272		140	10	279

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Kobuk city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	69	144	260	62	231
Kodiak city	Kodiak Island Borough	6,885	6	7	4,756	7
Kodiak Station CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	2,665		20	1,370	26
Kokhanok CDP (Kokahonak *)	Lake and Peninsula Borough	152		196	83	213
Koliganok CDP *	Dillingham Census Area	181		173	117	179
Kongiganak CDP *	Bethel Census Area	294		130	239	116
Kotlik city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	461	59	86	293	101
Kotzebue city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	2,751	18	22	2,054	20
Koyuk city *	Nome Census Area	231	101	154	188	139
Koyukuk city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	126	133	213	98	196
Kupreanof city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	23	151	322	47	252
Kwethluk city *	Bethel Census Area	558	48	71	454	64
Kwigillingok CDP *	Bethel Census Area	278		136	354	80
Labouchere Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	149		197	-	-
Lake Minchumina CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	32		310	22	273
Larsen Bay city	Kodiak Island Borough	147	129	199	168	148
Lazy Mountain CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	838		44	-	-
Levelock CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	105		228	79	215
Lignite CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	99		233	-	-
Lime Village CDP *	Bethel Census Area	42		293	48	249
Long Island CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	198		167	-	-
Lower Kalsikag city *	Bethel Census Area	281	88	131	246	110
Lutak CDP	Haines Borough	45		291	-	-
Manley Hot Springs CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	96		236	61	233
Manokotak city *	Dillingham Census Area	385	68	102	294	100
Marshall city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	273	92	139	262	107
Mary's Igloo *	Nome Census Area	0			-	-
McCarthy CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	25		320	23	272
McGrath city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	528	53	76	355	79
McKinley Park CDP	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	171		181	60	234
Meadow Lake CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,374		26		
Medfra *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	0			15	276
Mekoryuk city *	Bethel Census Area	177	119	178	163	154
Mendallina CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	37		302	31	267
Mentasta Lake CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	96		237	59	235
Metalville CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	1,497		35	1,056	29
Meyers Chuck CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	37		301	50	242
Minto CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	218		163	153	157
Moose Creek CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	610		63	510	54
Moose Pass CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	81		249	76	219
Mosquito Lake CDP	Haines Borough	80		250	-	-
Mountain Village city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	674	36	54	583	44
Naknek CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	575		69	318	94
Napaimute *	Bethel Census Area	3		329	4	284
Napakiak city *	Bethel Census Area	318	82	119	262	106
Napaskiak city *	Bethel Census Area	328	79	117	244	111
Naukati Bay CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	93		241	-	-
Nelson Lagoon CDP *	Aleutians East Borough	83		247	59	236
Nenana city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	393	66	99	470	58
New Stuyahok city *	Dillingham Census Area	391	67	100	331	90
Newhalen city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	160	125	190	87	209
Newtok city (pt.) * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	207	110	165	131	171
Nighthute city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	153	127	195	119	177

CDP - Census Designated Place * - Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Nikolski CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,743		32	1,100	28
Nikolai city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	109	137	222	91	204
Nikolaevsk CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	371		107	-	
Nikolski CDP *	Aleutians West Census Area	35		305	50	243
Ninilchik CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	456		88	341	85
Noatak CDP *	Northwest Arctic Borough	333		116	273	103
Nome city	Nome Census Area	2,500	12	16	2,544	14
Nondaton city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	178	117	175	173	145
Noorvik city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	531	52	75	492	55
North Pole city	Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,466	23	33	724	36
Northway CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	123		214	73	222
Northway Junction CDP	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	88		243	-	
Northway Village CDP (Northway *)	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	113		219	112	182
Nuiqsut city *	North Slope Borough	354	76	113	208	128
Nulato city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	359	74	110	350	81
Nunapitchuk city *	Bethel Census Area	378	71	106	299	97
Ohogamiut *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			-	
Old Harbor city *	Kodiak Island Borough	284	90	135	340	86
Oscarville CDP *	Bethel Census Area	57		275	56	237
Ouzinkie city	Kodiak Island Borough	209	108	162	173	144
Paimute *	Wade Hampton Census Area	0			1	286
Palmor city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2,866	17	21	2,141	19
Paxson CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	30		311	30	268
Pedro Bay CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	42		294	33	263
Pelican city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	222	105	159	180	141
Perryville CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	108		223	111	183
Petersburg city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2,207	15	10	2,821	13
Pilot Point CDP *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	53		282	66	228
Pilot Station city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	463	58	85	325	92
Pitkas Point CDP *	Wade Hampton Census Area	135		207	88	208
Platinum city *	Bethel Census Area	64	146	267	55	239
Pleasant Valley CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	401		96	-	
Point Baker CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	39		297	90	206
Point Hope city *	North Slope Borough	639	39	58	464	62
Point Lay CDP *	North Slope Borough	139		204	68	226
Polk Inlet CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	135		208	-	
Port Alexander city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	119	134	217	86	212
Port Alice CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	30		312	-	
Port Alsworth CDP	Lake and Peninsula Borough	55		279	22	274
Port Clarence CDP	Nome Census Area	26		318	29	269
Port Graham CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	166		185	161	153
Port Heiden city *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	119	135	216	92	203
Port Lions city *	Kodiak Island Borough	222	106	158	215	123
Port Protection CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	62		271	-	
Portage Creek *	Dillingham Census Area	5		327	48	251
Primrose CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	63		269	-	
Prudhoe Bay CDP	North Slope Borough	47		288	50	244
Quinhagak city *	Bethel Census Area	501	56	80	412	68
Rampart CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	68		264	50	245
Red Devil CDP *	Bethel Census Area	53		284	39	258
Ridgeway CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,018		38		
Rowan Bay CDP	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	133		210	-	
Ruby city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	170	122	182	197	134

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Note: If community is a City or CDP as well as an ANVSA, City or CDP populations are used for ranking.

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Russian Mission city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	246	97	149	169	146
Salamatof CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	999		39	334	88
Salcha CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	354		112	318	93
Sand Point city *	Aleutians East Borough	878	26	41	625	39
Savoonga city *	Nome Census Area	519	55	78	491	56
Saxman city *	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	369	72	108	273	104
Scammon Bay city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	343	78	115	250	108
Selawik city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	596	44	65	535	49
Seldovia city *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	316	84	122	479	57
Seneca city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	2,600	10	24	1,848	22
Shapeluk city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	139	130	203	131	172
Shaktolik city *	Nome Census Area	178	118	176	164	151
Sheldon Point city *	Wade Hampton Census Area	109	136	221	103	193
Shemya Station CDP	Aleutians West Census Area	664		55	600	42
Shishmarek city *	Nome Census Area	456	60	87	394	72
Shungnak city *	Northwest Arctic Borough	223	104	157	202	130
Sitka city	Sitka Borough	8,688	4	5	7,803	4
Skagway city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	692	35	53	814	34
Skwentna CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	85		246	-	-
Siana CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	63		268	49	247
Sleetmute CDP *	Bethel Census Area	106		226	107	188
Soldotna city	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,482	13	17	2,320	15
Solomon *	Nome Census Area	6		326	4	285
South Naknek CDP *	Bristol Bay Borough	136		206	145	160
Stebbins city *	Nome Census Area	400	65	97	331	91
Stirling CDP	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,802		14	919	33
Stevens Village CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	102		231	96	199
Stony River CDP *	Bethel Census Area	51		286	62	232
St. George city *	Aleutians West Census Area	138	131	205	158	155
St. John's Harbor CDP	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	69		262	-	-
St. Mary's city (Andreafsky *)						
St. Mary's *)	Wade Hampton Census Area	441	62	93	382	74
St. Michael city *	Nome Census Area	295	87	129	239	115
St. Paul city *	Aleutians West Census Area	763	30	47	551	47
Sutton CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	308		126	182	140
Takolna CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	38		299	48	248
Talkeetna CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	250		147	264	105
Tanacross CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	106		224	117	178
Tanana city *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	345	77	114	388	73
Tatitlek CDP *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	119		218	68	225
Tazlina *	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	247		148	-	-
Telida *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	11		323	33	265
Teller city *	Nome Census Area	230	102	155	212	125
Tenakee Springs City *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	94	139	238	138	164
Tetlin CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	87		244	107	189
Thome Bay city	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	569	47	70	377	75
Togiak city *	Dillingham Census Area	613	42	62	470	59
Tok CDP *	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	935		40	589	43
Toksook Bay city *	Bethel Census Area	420	64	95	333	89
Tonsina CDP	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	38		298	135	167
Trapper Creek CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	296		128	-	-
Tuluksak city *	Bethel Census Area	358	75	111	236	117
Tuntutuliak CDP *	Bethel Census Area	300		127	216	-

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Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

Table 4.5
**ALPHABETICAL LISTING AND RANK ORDER
 FOR ALASKA PLACES, 1990, 1980**

Place	Census Area	April 1, 1990 Census Population	City Rank 1990	Place Rank 1990	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Place Rank 1980
Tununak city * (Inactive)	Bethel Census Area	316	85	123	298	98
Twin Hills CDP *	Dillingham Census Area	66		266	70	223
Two Rivers CDP	Fairbanks North Star Borough	453		89	359	78
Tyonek CDP *	Kenai Peninsula Borough	154		184	239	114
Ugashik *	Lake and Peninsula Borough	7		325	13	277
Ukivok *	Nome Census Area	0				
Unalakleet city *	Nome Census Area	714	32	49	623	40
Unalaska city *	Alutians West Census Area	3,080	16	20	1,322	27
Upper Kalskag city (Kalskag *)	Bethel Census Area	172	120	179	129	173
Valdez city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	4,068	9	12	3,070	12
Venetie CDP *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	182		172	132	170
Walnwright city *	North Slope Borough	492	57	81	405	70
Wales city *	Nome Census Area	161	124	188	133	169
Wacilla city	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	4,029	10	13	1,559	25
Whale Pass CDP	Prince Of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	75		255	90	205
White Mountain city *	Nome Census Area	180	115	174	125	174
Whitestone Logging Camp CDP	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	164		186		
Whittier city	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	243	98	150	198	133
Willow CDP	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	285		133	139	163
Wiseman *	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	33		309	8	280
Women's Bay CDP	Kodiak Island Borough	620		61		
Wrangell city	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2,478	20	25	2,184	18
Yakutat city *	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	534	51	74	449	65

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