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# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)  
Date Referred: February 13, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Resources  
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4-10-91

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 138

HOUSE BILL NO. 138

APPROP: CLEAN WATER FUND/WASTE MGT LOANS

"An Act making special appropriations to the Department of Environmental Conservation for solid and hazardous waste management programs and for a grant to the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center and to the Department of Administration for equipment and computer software; and providing for an effective date."

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

be replaced with CSHB 138 (STA)  the same title  a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNING DO PASS:**

**SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

	Check appropriate column:	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>Tom Meyer</u>				
	<u>David ...</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Jim ...</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Mike Miller</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<u>Gene Kubera</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Gene Kubera  
Chairman's Signature

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
MARK BOYER

VICE CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE



House of Representatives

FAIRBANKS

1098 LAKEVIEW TERRACE  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
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JUNEAU

P.O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3466

## MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 4, 1991

TO: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Mark B

RE: Scheduling of HB 138 *Boyer*

I would like to request that you schedule HB 138, making an appropriation to the Clean Water Fund for solid waste management loans, recycling and pollution prevention programs, at your earliest convenience.

Attached is a copy of the bill and preliminary back-up materials. I've worked with the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Administration on the language for this legislation.

HB 138 asks for a special appropriation to provide funding for solid waste, recycling and pollution prevention programs in Alaska. Last year I had a bill that passed the Legislature, which expanded the Alaska Clean Water Fund to include solid waste facilities. The idea behind the bill was for communities to borrow funds to develop solid waste facilities and to finance recycling and other solid waste management equipment. However, the newly expanded fund was not capitalized and no loans have been made.

Numerous communities have requested funding under this new law. According to DEC, 72 project proposals totaling \$96 million have been submitted for FY92. But since the Department has no money, there is no way for these communities to receive funding.

In an attempt to secure funding this year I introduced HB 138. The bill would appropriate \$6.5 million to fund the following projects:

FAIRBANKS 20B

1. \$5.5 million for loans for solid waste management facilities under the Clean Water Fund;
2. \$300,000 for community solid waste planning grants;
3. \$50,000 for a hazardous waste reduction grant to DEC;
4. \$150,000 for a solid waste characterization and recycling study;
5. \$50,000 to the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center; and
6. \$240,000 for hardware and software to the Department of Administration's data centers

Communities from Ketchikan to Dutch Harbor are running out of room at their landfills. There must be additional funding to aid communities in cleaning up their garbage problems and I believe HB 138 is a start in the right direction.

If you need additional information, please contact Alexis Miller of my staff at 465-3467. Thanks for your consideration of this request.

## NOTE

TO: COMM. SANDOR

FROM: GARY HAYDEN *GH*

DATE: FEB. 28, 1991

SUBJECT: HEALTH CRITERIA  
FY 92 Capital Budget

In my E-mail message yesterday I got busy putting together numbers and forgot to answer on of your basic questions in your 2-27-91 E-mail. You ask for the number and amount of projects that addressed a public health issue.

The criteria system that FC&O used to prioritize projects has a category of problem addressed by the project. The categorized are "PUBLIC HEALTH" and "ENVIRONMENTAL". Under public health there were three subcategories for which different points were given. The following is a summary of the number and amounts of projects that were scored in each area:

1. A documented existing human disease event exists (documented by a recognized public health organization and confirmed by ADEC) Construction of this facility will correct the existing problem. *Please note that VSW used the reports from the Dept of Health & Social Services to meet this category. The problem is that a lot of disease events do not get reported.*

Number of projects = 12      Dollar amount = \$13,922,550

2. Current conditions are sufficiently severe that a disease event should have taken place but it has not yet happened.

Number of projects = 57      Dollar amount = \$ 30,520,221

3. Conditions do not yet exist for a disease event to take place. However, development in the project area suggests that such events will most likely occur in the near future if this project is not constructed.

Number of projects = 17      Dollar amount = \$10,182,209

**ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
LISTED ALPHABETICALLY  
FY 92**

*DRAFT*

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
01	Ketchikan	Tongass/Water Street Water Main Replacement	\$1,250,000
01	Ketchikan	Bear Valley Reservoir Construction	\$950,000
01	Ketchikan	Jefferson/Madison Street Water Main Replacement	\$200,000
01	Ketchikan	Tower Road Water Main Replacement	\$500,000
01	Ketchikan	Water & Filtration Treatment Plant	\$35,000
01	Ketchikan	Sewage Treatment Plant Upgrade	\$2,800,000
02	Haines	Sewer Plant Rehabilitation	\$2,150,000
02	Klawock	Boundary Rd & E. Subdivision Sewer Line	\$400,000
03	Pelican	Continuation of Sewer System-Whiskey Flats	\$500,000
03	Sitka	Sitka I & I Reduction	\$2,000,000
03	Sitka	Water Project Facility Plan	\$25,000
03	Sitka	Solid Waste Disposal	\$1,500,000
04	Juneau	Back Loop Sewerage - Phase I	\$7,700,000
04	Juneau	Mountainside Estates Reservoir and Pump Station	\$1,250,000
04	Juneau	Landfill Closure/Relocation Study	\$125,000
04	Juneau	North Franklin Sewer/Storm Drain Separation	\$550,000
04	Juneau	Highlands Sewer/Storm Drain Separation	\$586,000
04	Juneau	Back Loop Road Sewerage-Design	\$600,000
04	Juneau	Mendenhall/Juneau-Douglas Sewage Treatment	\$1,800,000
04	Juneau	Glacier Highway Sewerage: Ross Way - Channel	\$1,900,000
05	Homer	Port of Homer 30 Acre Sewer & Water Utility	\$225,000
05	Kenai Borough	Soldotna Landfill Improvements	\$2,816,000
06	Kenai Borough	Seward Landfill Improvements	\$853,650
06	Seward	Dairy Hill Sewer System	\$510,800
06	Seward	Sewage Plant Rehabilitation	\$81,500
06	Valdez	Robe River Sewer	\$8,500,000

*Approx \$96 mil in requests for 72 projects*

ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
~~LISTED ALPHABETICALLY~~  
 FY 92

DRAFT

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
06	Valdez	West Mineral Creek Trunk Extension	\$600,000
07	Anchorage	C-5-7 Trunk Rehabilitation and Replacement	\$1,850,000
07	Anchorage	North Star Subdivision Rehabilitation and	\$700,000
07	Anchorage	Chester Valley Sewer Rehabilitation and	\$252,000
07	Anchorage	Government Hill Rehabilitation and Replacement	\$36,000
07	Anchorage	Government Hill School Rehabilitation and	\$60,000
07	Anchorage	Kirchner Subdivision Rehabilitation and	\$70,000
07	Anchorage	East 42nd and Laurel Rehabilitation and	\$50,000
07	Anchorage	West 42nd and Beechcraft Rehabilitation and	\$190,000
07	Anchorage	Various Water Projects	\$1,062,500
07	Anchorage	C-5 Campbell Creek Trunk Reline Phase II	\$775,543
07	Anchorage	Eagle River Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$3,000,000
07	Anchorage	Pt. Woronzof Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$2,300,000
16	Wasilla	Wasilla Sewer Treatment Facility	\$3,000,000
18	North Pole	Baker/North Star Subdivision	\$2,290,000
20	Fairbanks	Anaerobic Digester/Sludge Landfill	\$16,305,000
20	Fairbanks	Fire Wells Improvements	\$125,000
20	Fairbanks	Ft. Wainwright Interceptor Reh.	\$750,000
20	Fairbanks	Lime Stabilization	\$225,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	East Side Water Replacement - Phase III	\$500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Water System Heat Tempering/Waste Heat	\$325,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Clay/Wendell St. Downtown 4-inch Pipe	\$500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	E.M. Jones Sewer and Water Extension	\$4,500,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Van Horn & South Cushman Sewer Crossings	\$900,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	International/Industrial Avenue Sewer Extension	\$625,000
20	Fairbanks (City)	Industrial Park Water & Sewer	\$850,000

ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND LOAN REQUESTS  
LISTED ALPHABETICALLY  
FY 92

*DRAFT*

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Loan Request</u>
22	North Slope Borough	Point Hope Public Facilities Sewer Line	\$205,000
22	North Slope Borough	Wainwright Sewage Holding Tank	\$1,500,000
22	North Slope Borough	Anaktuvuk Pass Sewer	\$1,535,000
22	North Slope Borough	Wainwright Sewer Feasibility	\$100,000
22	North Slope Borough	Point Hope Sewer Project	\$100,000
22	North Slope Borough	Barrow Water/Sewer	\$1,000,000
22	North Slope Borough	Nuiqsut Water Treatment Plant and Storage Tank	\$1,000,000
22	North Slope Borough	Pt. Lay Water/Wastewater	\$1,000,000
23	Nome	Wastewater Treatment Facility	\$1,100,000
26	Akutan	Sewer Secondary Treatment Plant and Outfall Line	\$742,680
26	Bristol Bay Borough	King Salmon Sewer	\$3,404,468
26	King Cove	Harbor Water Extension Phase I	\$122,750
26	Sand Point	Landfill Construction	\$300,000
26	Sand Point	Nagai Avenue Sewer	\$300,000
26	Unalaska	Unalaska Sewage Treatment Plant	\$500,000
26	Unalaska	Nirvana Sewer Extension	\$300,000
26	Unalaska	Unalaska Valley Sewer Extension	\$600,000
27	Kodiak	Sewage Treatment Plant Modification	\$530,000
27	Kodiak	Upper Reservoir Security Fence	\$110,000
27	Kodiak	Water Filtration Plant A&E	\$337,500

12/14/11

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
DIV. FACILITY CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION  
COMMUNITY REQUESTS FOR VILLAGE SAFE WATER GRANT FUNDING**

<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Grant Request</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Akanuk	Honey Bucket Haul	\$305,000	\$305,000
Koyuk	Piped Water and Sewer Systems	\$1,200,000	\$1,505,000
Stebbins	Honey Bucket Access Road	\$38,000	\$1,543,000
X Deering	Water Sewer Phase I	\$1,998,427	\$3,541,427
Tuluksak	Water, Sewer & Solid Waste Study	\$50,000	\$3,591,427
Nikolai	Water and Sewer Improvement Project	\$500,000	\$4,091,427
Tyonak	Water & Sewer Phase III	\$742,000	\$4,833,427
Huslia	Sanitation Improvements	\$500,000	\$5,333,427
Kotlik	Honey Bucket Cleanup	\$50,000	\$5,383,427
Statewide	Village clinic water/sewer upgrade	\$500,000	\$5,883,427
White Mountain	Water and Sewer	\$617,000	\$6,500,427
Thorne Bay	Sewer Project	\$1,100,000	\$7,600,427
Ketchikan Gateway Bor.	Mt. Point Water & Sewer Project	\$2,524,000	\$10,124,427
Anderson	Septage Disposal Facility	\$300,000	\$10,424,427
Glennallen	Sewer System	\$1,200,000	\$11,624,427
Anchor Point	Watering Point Facility	\$68,000	\$11,692,427
Klukwan	Lagoon	\$389,000	\$12,081,427
Takotna	Rehab of Sanitation Facilities	\$225,000	\$12,306,427
Noorvik	Water & Sewer Upgrade	\$400,000	\$12,706,427
Selawik	Storage/Washeteria	\$800,000	\$13,506,427
Mekoryuk	Flush Tank and Haul Demonstration Project	\$180,000	\$13,686,427
Unalakleet	Solid Waste	\$1,414,000	\$15,100,427
Nelchina/Mendeltna Corporation	Waste Transfer Station & Well	\$42,600	\$15,143,027
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Talkeetna East Side Sewer and Water Construction	\$3,100,000	\$18,243,027
Chefornak	Water & Sewer System	\$2,147,499	\$20,390,526
Kokhonak	Water & Sewer Improvements	\$100,000	\$20,490,526
New Stuyahok	Water Sewer & Solid Waste	\$477,000	\$20,967,526
Togiak	Togiak Water & Sewer Const.	\$257,000	\$21,224,526
Gambell	Water & Sewer Phase III	\$2,800,000	\$24,024,526
Bathel	Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	\$623,000	\$24,647,526
Lower Kalskag	Solid Waste Improvements	\$175,000	\$24,822,526
Golovin	Water and Sewer Progressive Improvements Plan Ph. 2.	\$427,280	\$25,249,806
Nulato	Water & Sewer System Phase III	\$2,382,000	\$27,631,806
Emmonak	Sewer and Water Expansion	\$1,000,000	\$28,631,806
Kotzebue	Sewer Main Rehab	\$1,370,000	\$30,001,806
Kiana	Sewage Treatment Renovation	\$968,000	\$30,969,806
Ruby	Sanitary Landfill	\$60,000	\$31,029,806
Elim	Sewer Ocean Outfall Line Rehab	\$431,000	\$31,460,806
Hooper Bay	Water & Sewer Upgrade	\$990,000	\$32,450,806
Shageluk	Washeteria/Water Treatment Plant Renovation	\$300,000	\$32,750,806
Katig	Water and Sewer Extension	\$217,380	\$32,968,186
Manokotuk	Water System Improvements	\$300,000	\$33,268,186
Port Lions	Water & Sewer	\$250,000	\$33,518,186
Coffman Cove	Water and Sewer Construction	\$800,000	\$34,318,186

<u>Community</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Grant Request</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Savoonga	Solid Waste	\$750,000	\$35,068,186
Chignik	Sewer Upgrade/Drainfield Replacement	\$200,000	\$35,268,186
Various Statewide Communities	Engineering Feasibility Studies	\$100,000	\$35,368,186
Kotzebue	Sewage Lagoon Upgrade	\$480,000	\$35,848,186
Chistochina	Chistochina Safewater	\$25,000	\$35,873,186
Port Graham	Engr Design/Study	\$75,000	\$35,948,186
St. Michael	Water tanker/fire truck/ appurtenances	\$300,000	\$36,248,186
Kivalina	Water Tank Upgrade	\$900,000	\$37,148,186
South Naknek	Septic Tank Project	\$581,000	\$37,729,186
Clarks Point	Extension of Water and Sewer	\$280,000	\$38,009,186
Healy Lake Village	Water/Sewer Project	\$92,000	\$38,101,186
Tanacross	Water & Sewer Expansion & Repair	\$200,000	\$38,301,186
Atka	Engr Evaluation Water/Sewer	\$100,000	\$38,401,186
Grayling	Gallery Pump Project	\$100,000	\$38,501,186
Birch Creek	Solid Waste Removal & Relocation	\$10,000	\$38,511,186
Minto	Solid Waste Site	\$150,000	\$38,661,186
Larsen Bay	Water Improvements	\$530,000	\$39,191,186
Noatak	Solid Waste Site	\$300,000	\$39,491,186
Kotzebue	Sanitary Landfill Study	\$150,000	\$39,641,186
Chenega Bay	Solid Waste Disposal	\$383,891	\$40,025,077
Chevak	Laundry & Sewer Disposal Lines	\$37,000	\$40,062,077
Shungnak	Solid Waste Improvements	\$120,000	\$40,182,077
Point Baker	Engineering Feasibility Study	\$25,000	\$40,207,077
Eek	Feasibility Study-Water Well Drilling	\$22,500	\$40,229,577
St. Michael	Phase II Washeteria	\$474,200	\$40,703,777
Kasaan	Water Supply Improvements- Phase I	\$306,000	\$41,009,777
Toksook Bay	Water Supply Improvements Project	\$550,000	\$41,559,777
Stevens Village	Washeteria Upgrade	\$400,000	\$41,959,777
Brevig Mission	Water and Sewer Design	\$150,000	\$42,109,777
Ouzinkie	Safewater Relocation	\$200,000	\$42,309,777
Gulkana	Water & Sewer		\$42,309,777
Birch Creek	Tank Rehabilitation	\$150,000	\$42,459,777
Kobuk	Water, Sewer & Solid Waste	\$1,500,000	\$43,959,777
Scammon Bay	Village Safe Water	\$150,000	\$44,109,777
Motlakala	Water Tank & Feeder Lines Replacement	\$584,200	\$44,693,977
Teller	Safe Water/Sewer/Solid Waste	\$200,000	\$44,893,977
Eagle Village	Washeteria, Lagoon & Water Project	\$1,600,000	\$46,493,977
Ambler	Water and Sewer Lines	\$150,000	\$46,643,977
Venetic	Washeteria Rehab	\$1,470,000	\$48,113,977
False Pass	Water Supply for New Community Dev. Proj.	\$280,250	\$48,394,227
Eek	Washeteria Upgrade	\$8,122	\$48,402,349

## ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND FEDERAL PROGRAM

*This program offers low interest loans to communities for up to 100 percent of the costs of planning, designing, and constructing wastewater treatment and collection projects. It is capitalized by annual federal grants which require a twenty percent State matching appropriation.*

Since 1972, communities with larger, more complex wastewater projects have come to depend upon the federal government for grants to partially finance their needs. In 1987, Congress decided to phase out the grant program and to phase in loan programs to take its place. This action marked the beginning of a new era in financing wastewater treatment facilities. During the next four fiscal years, the Alaska Clean Water Fund Federal Program has the opportunity to capture an estimated \$48 million in federal funds. Every dollar appropriated in State monies will allow the program to secure \$20 from the Federal Government.

### Loan Terms:

- Interest rates are set at 66% of the Municipal Bond Bank Index. This has equated to an average interest rate of 4.5%.
- 20 year amortization period.
- Loan payments are made on a reimbursement basis, upon submittal of invoiced expenditures.
- Repayments do not begin until one year after the wastewater system has initiated operation.

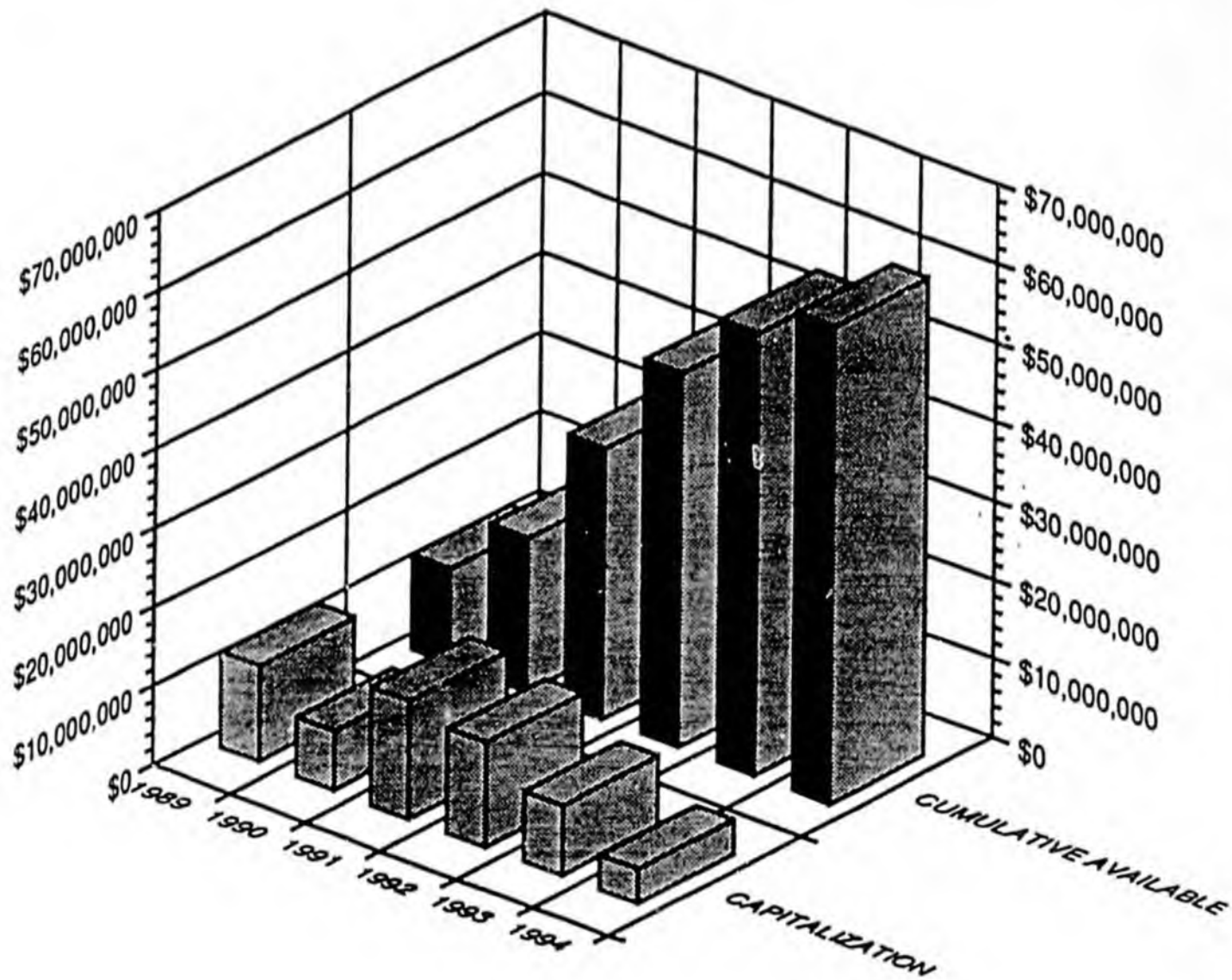
### Status:

To date the program has received \$15.7 million in federal dollars, within the next three months we expect to capture an additional \$12.5 million for a total of \$27.7 million in federal capitalization. Additionally, the legislature has appropriated \$6.4 million to the program. To date, \$12,959,380 in loans have been issued.

*Leg. approved  
\$6.4 mil to  
this program*

*almost \$13 mil in loans  
have been received under  
this federal  
program*

# ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND



## STATE POLLUTION CONTROL LOAN PROGRAM

*Whereas the Alaska Clean Water Fund Federal Loan Program is limited to offering financial assistance for larger scale wastewater projects, the State Pollution Control Loan program is much broader in scope. Loans may be made to cover 100% of the costs of water, sewer, and solid waste projects.*

When the Legislature created the Alaska Clean Water Fund, it provided for a separate, state program within the fund. This was done in response to the needs of communities for a vehicle to provide financial assistance which was less cumbersome in requirements than the Federal Loan program and which could offer loans for solid waste, water, and smaller wastewater projects not eligible for funding under the federal loan program.

This program offers a sound, financially prudent solution to solid waste, water and wastewater budgeting. Low interest loans offered to communities in lieu of direct grants, or to augment 50% matching grants (also offered by the division) can be used to stretch limited capital budget funding. Capitalizing the State Pollution Control Fund not only profits communities today, it is a State-wide investment for the projects of the future.

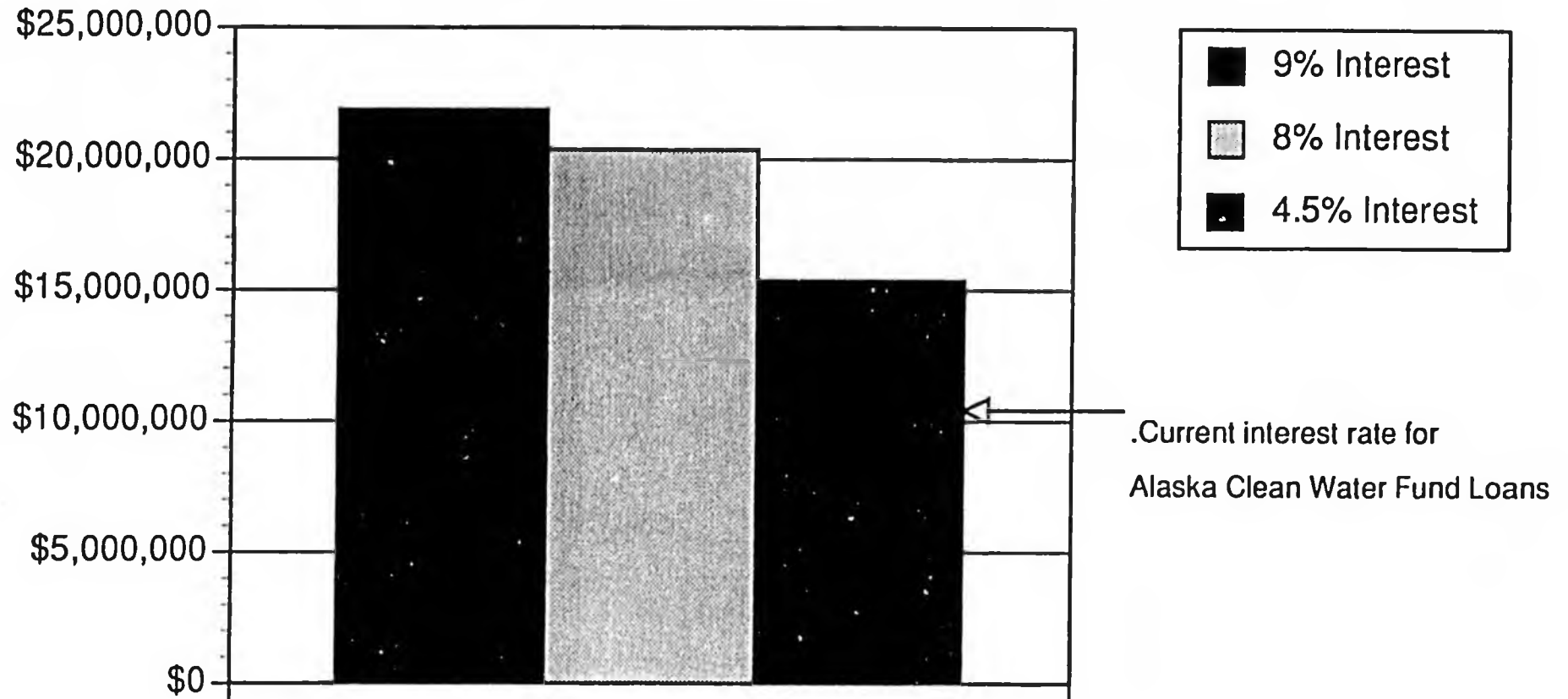
The needs of communities for financial assistance from this program is dramatic. Unstable State revenues (and therefore a decrease in the availability of grants for capital projects) dictates a need for an alternative funding source. The ACWF offers a mechanism for filling this financing void.

Alternatives to State Pollution Control loans include market loans (at a much higher interest rate), revenue bonds, or general obligation bonds. These methods of financing are expensive and add an additional cost to the community. Further, many communities are bonded to their capacity.

### Loan Terms:

- Interest rates are set at 66% of the Municipal Bond Bank Index. This has equated to an average interest rate of 4.5%.
- 20 year amortization period.
- Loan payments are made based upon a prenegotiated payment schedule.
- Repayments do not begin until one year after the wastewater system has initiated operation.

## COMPARISON OF TOTAL COST TO RETIRE A \$10 MILLION LOAN AT VARIOUS INTEREST RATES



\* assumes a 20 year amortization period

**PRIORITY LIST PROCEDURES  
ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND  
FEDERAL LOAN PROGRAM**

The Alaska Clean Water Fund program offers low interest loans to communities for the planning, design, and construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. During the next three years, the program will receive federal grant monies to capitalize the Fund. The following procedures outline the processes the program uses to determine which projects will receive limited loan monies.

**CRITERIA SYSTEM:** During each funding cycle, a loan priority list is developed to determine the relative ranking of projects based on: (a) project type, (b) readiness to proceed, (c) the current use of receiving water, (d) the ratio of loan amount to population benefitted, (e) the effect of the project on water quality, and (f) the community's ability to repay a loan. The criteria system for ranking Alaska Clean Water Fund projects is detailed on the following page.

**BYPASS OF PROJECTS:** Eighty-three percent of the Alaska Clean Water Fund is capitalized by the federal government. If the State does not enter into loan agreements equal to each year's grant within a specified time, we lose the grant. Therefore, if it appears a community will not be ready to enter into a loan agreement within the time frame necessary to ensure the fund does not lose federal capitalization monies, their project will be bypassed. The next project on the list which is ready to proceed in a timely manner will be offered a loan.

If available funds are insufficient to meet a community's project financing needs, and the lack of funding will keep the project from proceeding in a timely manner, the project will be bypassed. The next project on the list which will be ready to proceed using the limited available funds will be offered a loan.

**TIE SCORES:** If two projects are equal in scoring, the following sequence will be used to differentiate between them:

1. If one project requires an earlier construction date as a result of a compliance agreement or other legal order from EPA or ADEC, that project will be placed ahead of the other.
2. The project with an earlier anticipated date for submitting a completed application will be placed ahead of the other.
3. If one project is already under construction and has already undergone the required environmental review, that project will be placed ahead of the other.
4. If both projects are from the same community, the community may decide which project should be placed ahead of the other.
5. The individual scores from each criteria category will be compared, beginning with category 1 and continuing until a difference is found. The project with the highest score in the individual category will be placed first.

The criteria system and priority list are subject to public review and comment. Public review is announced through individual mailings to communities and public notices in the newspapers of appropriate cities.

March 9, 1990

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST POLLUTION PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER**  
1218 Third Avenue Suite 1207  
Seattle, Washington 98101

**CHARTER**

**Background**

Controlling pollution is rapidly becoming one of the most complex and important challenges business and government face. Increasingly complex laws and regulations, escalating costs and liabilities, and more public scrutiny are coalescing to increase interest in evaluating the overall effectiveness of traditional environmental management and pollution control strategies.

Until recently, efforts to control pollution in the Pacific Northwest, as well as across the country, have focused on managing pollution after it has already been generated. Efforts have relied primarily on strategies that are "reactive" in nature (i.e. setting and enforcing pollution emissions standards) and that involve management of pollution which has already been created, but not yet released into the environment. These strategies often entail engineering-oriented pollution control devices which provide "end-of-pipe" solutions with a single medium (air, land, or water) approach. Experience with "end-of-pipe" controls, however, shows that a single medium focus sometimes can inadvertently shift pollution from one medium (air, land, or water) to another. Thus, continuing to focus solely on coping with pollution already generated may impose avoidable costs and impacts on society, and may be unable to reduce current as well as future environmental risks to an environmentally and socially acceptable level.

With the realization that a reactive approach to pollution control is not by itself a satisfactory way to manage pollution, it is becoming clear that further environmental improvement must also be achieved by reducing or eliminating environmental pollution at the source. Pollution prevention - the prevention or reduction of the creation of pollution - shifts the focus of pollution control from control after the fact to prevention before pollutants or exposure are created. By doing so, pollution prevention can produce a number of tangible benefits. A preventative approach to environmental pollution can:

- (1) reduce the pollution generated, thus lowering the potential for negative environmental impacts (especially by eliminating the transfer of pollution from one medium to another);
- (2) save money through more efficient use of resources and through reduced treatment and disposal costs;

- FRUIT OR 07.18.1990 1/130 2.10
- (3) reduce the polluter/generator's pollution-related financial liabilities and regulatory burden;
  - (4) create safer work-place conditions by reducing the amount of toxics and/or wastes to which workers are exposed;
  - (5) reduce the need for pollution control facilities such as solid waste and hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; and
  - (6) prevent or reduce exposure from products with hazardous constituents during use or after disposal.

Industries, civic activists, and governments across the country are beginning to make progress toward reducing the amount of pollution we, as a society, generate but more must be done. The results of these efforts to date are largely anecdotal and do not yet give a clear picture of how widespread pollution prevention efforts are, nor how much environmental benefit can be expected through pollution prevention. To help industry, and all environmental managers, move from the traditional focus on pollution control and the single medium approach that dominates it to a more preventative, multi-media approach, the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center was formed.

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center, a non-profit public-private partnership built with the support of industry, environmental, civic, and labor organizations; the media; academia; and federal, state, and local governmental agencies, is dedicated to the goal of furthering pollution prevention in the Pacific Northwest. The Center recognizes that:

- pollution prevention efforts must encompass all types of pollution, no matter how they are emitted into the environment, and efforts should investigate all methods of preventing pollution and preventing exposure to humans and the environment, including substituting non-toxic for toxic substances in manufacturing processes;
- pollution prevention efforts must involve and have the support of the industrial sector, the environmental community, the public sector, academia, and the media in order to help build the broad base of support necessary to institutionalize pollution prevention;
- pollution prevention efforts which focus on those pollutants that cause the greatest risk to human health and the environment are likely to provide the most benefit; and
- it is important to measure and document pollution prevention successes, and to publicize and disseminate information on the effectiveness of these efforts.

FROM UP

## Objectives of the Center

Bringing together the skills, knowledge, and resources of government, industry, educational institutions, and environmental, civic, and labor organizations, and working in close cooperation with the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the Province of British Columbia, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other interested governmental entities, the Center will:

1. Identify where important pollution prevention research gaps exist.
  - a. In order to minimize duplication of research efforts, the Center will stay abreast of what pollution prevention research has been performed to date by research institutions, industry, and government in the Pacific Northwest, as well as throughout the nation and the world.
  - b. In cooperation with industry, environmental, civic, and labor organizations, academia, and government, the Center will identify where important pollution prevention research is lacking.
2. Set priorities based on the identification of research needs.
  - a. The Center will develop criteria for prioritizing the research. Criteria can include: 1) the risk the pollution or toxic use poses to public health and the environment; 2) the applicability of the research to the needs of the Pacific Northwest; 3) the estimated cost of the research; 4) the potential economic benefits of the research; and 5) the potential costs of the pollution to society as a whole.
  - b. The Center will determine which research to support and in what priority order it should be supported.
3. Support, sponsor, and/or conduct pollution prevention research.
  - a. The Center will help focus public and private resources on furthering pollution prevention research efforts in those areas where important information is lacking. The Center will sponsor and support a comprehensive range of research projects, potentially encompassing all media (air, land, and water) and all pollution sources. The specific projects supported by the Center, however, will concentrate on source-specific pollution problems and will focus on providing specific pollution prevention-related solutions in the Pacific Northwest. For the most part, the research will be practical, hand-on research which will attempt to provide concrete methods to solve specific problems.
  - b. If sufficient funds are available to the Center, the Center will provide resources to the research institutions/organizations best able to perform the necessary research.

- c. If appropriate and if funds are available, the Center itself may perform some portion of the designated research.
4. Disseminate the results of pollution prevention research performed at the direction of the Center (or which furthers the purpose of the Center).
  - a. The Center may publicize the results of research performed at the direction of the Center in trade journals and industry publications, government publications, environmental news letters, conferences, training sessions and symposia, etc., in order to broaden the knowledge of and applicability of the research to specific pollution problems in the Pacific Northwest.
5. Foster ways to evaluate the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts resulting from the Center's research.
  - a. The Center will work with appropriate government agencies in the Northwest to explore the proper means of measuring the effectiveness of pollution prevention strategies developed and implemented as a result of the Center's efforts.
  - b. The Center will track the progress of its pollution prevention techniques and strategies, and publicize information on successful pollution prevention efforts in journals, newspapers, periodicals, and at conferences and symposia, giving visibility to the Pacific Northwest's efforts to prevent pollution.

The Center will coordinate its efforts with other groups researching pollution prevention, so that resources will be effectively targeted and the institutional base in the Pacific Northwest devoted to pollution prevention will continue to grow and mature.

### Funding

Funding for the Center will be broadly-based and will derive from those individuals and organizations who believe that pollution prevention is part of the solution to the Pacific Northwest's pollution and toxics exposure problems. Sources of funding can include the following: industry; trade associations; labor organizations; environmental and civic organizations; non-profit foundations; and local, state, and federal governments.


Contributions made to the Center will fall into one of three categories: (1) an account which funds day-to-day operations of the Center; (2) a general account which funds research to be chosen by the Center in accord with its priorities; and (3) an account to fund specific research projects at the request of the donor.

### Conclusion

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center recognizes that preventing the generation of pollution is an emerging force to help address the Pacific Northwest's pollution problems. The Center is based upon the belief that cooperative partners with a common interest in pollution prevention can effectively identify the primary pollution prevention research gaps in the Pacific Northwest, help to set the priorities for pollution prevention research efforts and support research in these areas, implement a suitable means to measure and track the effectiveness of these pollution prevention research efforts, and disseminate information on the effectiveness of those efforts in the Pacific Northwest. In this way, the Center is designed to help all interested parties move from the traditional focus of managing pollution to one of preventing it.

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Pollution Prevention Research Center Working Group Members, Subcommittee Members, and Supporters**  
(see attached distribution list)

FROM:  Bill Ross

DATE: August 15, 1990

RE: **Center Announcement and Update**

Many thanks to all of you who attended EPA Administrator William Reilly's announcement of the opening of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center. His visit was successful and I believe the Center was launched in a spirit of positive cooperation.

Attached for your information are a copy of a thank you letter that we sent to Administrator Reilly on behalf of all who attended and three newspaper articles about the Center announcement. National Public Radio and a few local television stations also covered the event.

Efforts to get the Center established and up and running are continuing to move forward. The Center is now legally incorporated, and we expect to get the bylaws signed within the next week. In addition, the paperwork is complete for applications for non-profit 501(c)(3) status and for an employer ID number. The interim members of the board (Frank Deaver, Kirk Thomson, and Bill Hutchison) will also be signing these this week, at which point we will submit them. Once they are submitted and we receive an employee ID number, we will set up a bank account for the Center and will begin collecting some of the funds that were contributed.

Ross & Associates participated in a board meeting with the interim board of directors on August 2nd, at which these activities were discussed. In addition, the board discussed three other major topics.

- First, the board members decided to retain Ross & Associates to continue its efforts in the establishment of the Center until the Executive Director is hired. Ross & Associates will continue to work on getting the Center legally established and will also assist in the search for the executive director and the board of directors.
- Second, the board members discussed the executive directors search. They requested that we draft a list of qualifications for the executive director and a strategy for

soliciting applicants. The interim board also considered its level of involvement in this effort and resolved that it should be involved in the initial search but that the formal board should make the final appointment to this position. Copies of the list of qualifications and media strategy will be provided to you when they become available. If you have any thoughts on this, please get in touch.

Finally, the interim board discussed the board of directors search. The interim board will be using the following rule of thumb in soliciting permanent members of the board: approximately fifteen members on the board, one-third from industry, one-third from the public interest/environmentalist area, and one-third of academic or non-partisan affiliation. The distribution among the states would be five from Washington, four from Oregon, two from Idaho, two from Alaska, one from British Columbia, and the chair, who would be selected specifically for the job. Again, we are interested in your thoughts on this distribution and on any potential board nominations you may have.

We are hoping to get a board of directors established and an executive director hired within the next two to three months.

Again, thanks to those who were able to attend the Reilly announcement. Please feel free to call us with any questions or comments.

attachment

ROSS  
& ASSOCIATES

Seattle Tower  
Suite 1207  
1218 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
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(u) (206) 322-9013

August 2, 1990

Mr. William Reilly  
Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

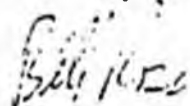
On behalf of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center and its many supporters, I want to express our collective gratitude to you for taking the time and effort to come to Seattle and announce the establishment of the Center.

Your visit was in itself a great contribution to the Center and a real boost to all of those who have supported the establishment of the Center over the past year. Your personal interest and involvement continue to demonstrate EPA's commitment to the concept of pollution prevention, and to the efforts of this public/private partnership in particular.

All of us involved with the Center are very excited about its future. We feel strongly that this cooperative effort among industry, academia, the environmental community, and state, provincial, and federal governments will be a tremendous asset in aiding pollution prevention efforts in the Northwest. We will keep you apprised of our progress in the coming months.

Again, many thanks for your personal time and commitment.

Cordially,



Bill Ross  
Principal

cc: ✓ Tom Dunne, Acting Regional Administration, EPA Region 10  
✓ Frank Deaver, Center Chairman, Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center

Jim Stratton  
Esther Wunnicke

FLORIDA

## SUMMARY OF THE 1988 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT (SWMA)

The SWMA is a broad law which revised nearly all aspects of Florida's solid waste management program. The SWMA was the result of nearly two years of work by the Florida Legislature, state agencies, local government and private sector interests. The following are key elements of the law:

1. County government has primary responsibility for solid waste management in Florida. Solid waste services must provide full cost accounting, the so-called "truth in garbage" provision. Escrow accounts, or other proof of financial responsibility, must be established for landfill closure. Counties are required to initiate recycling programs.
2. Over a dozen state agencies are given responsibilities under the act. The Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) is the lead agency for developing the state program, adopting regulations and standards, permitting facilities, and managing a series of grant programs.
3. The SWMA required all counties to initiate (or have in the planning process) a recycling program by July 1, 1989, and to separate and offer for recycling a majority of aluminum, glass, newspaper, and plastic bottles. They must achieve a 50% plus recycling rate of these four categories of items by the end of 1994. In addition, counties must achieve an overall 30% volume reduction goal of MSW through recycling by 1994. No more than half of the goal may be attained through recycling construction and demolition debris, yard trash, tires, and white goods.
4. An exemption from the state tax is provided for purchasing equipment "integral to recycling." State government may allow up to a 10% preference in price for products purchased containing recycled materials. State agencies must establish recycling programs. DER and the Department of Commerce must prepare an annual survey and directory of the recycling industry. The Department of Commerce must also conduct market research and work with firms to locate plants in Florida which recycle or use recycled materials.
5. Six grant and two award programs were established by the SWMA. Thirty million dollars was appropriated for the fiscal year 1988-89, \$19 million of which was for recycling-related public information and education grants to counties.
6. New management programs for biohazardous waste, waste tires and used motor oil were established. The SWMA prohibits the disposal of used motor oil, lead acid batteries, white goods, yard trash or whole tires in newly permitted landfills.
7. The SWMA requires that all operators of solid waste facilities be trained.
8. A Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management was formed within the State University System (housed at the University of Florida) to coordinate applied research.
9. Detachable pop-tops and packaging made from fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) was banned by the SWMA. The law also set certain degradability requirements for packaging, including styrofoam and plastic-coated paper. (Note: the concept of degradability is controversial and educators are encouraged to research the issue. See the Resource section.)
10. The recycling of yard trash and other mechanically-treated solid waste into compost which can be used for agricultural and other acceptable purposes is encouraged by the SWMA. DER has promulgated standards for the production and use of compost made from solid waste. All state agencies and local governments are required to procure these compost products when they can be substituted for, and cost no more than, regular soil amendments.

11. The Clean Florida Commission was established and a non-profit corporation, Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., was partially funded. These two groups are to work together on litter control and awareness projects. In addition, Florida's Litter Law was strengthened.

12. If a greater than 50% recycling rate is not achieved for all containers made from plastic, aluminum, and glass by 1992, a one cent per container advanced disposal fee (ADF) will be imposed. The ADF will increase to two cents per container if the 50% plus rate is not achieved by 1995.

13. The major sources of funding for the SWMA were from the Stripper Well Settlement/Oil Overcharge Settlement Agreement (first year only; \$18.5 million) and several new fees including one of \$.50/tire purchased during 1989 increasing to \$1.00/tire in 1990 and a \$.10/ton fee on newsprint with credits allowed for recycling.

*Readers should understand that the above synopsis is condensed from a nearly 100 page law. The statutes should be consulted for exact details.*

## Part 2 ASSIGNED ROLES OF STATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ROLE
1. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER)	Responsible for rulemaking and implementation of the solid waste legislation.
2. Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS)	Responsible for implementing safe practices related to the segregation, handling, labeling, storage, treatment, and disposal of biohazardous waste.
3. Clean Florida Commission (CFC)	Must coordinate with Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. in reducing litter throughout the state through education and broad-based citizen and governmental involvement.
4. Florida Department of Commerce (FDC)	Responsible for assisting and encouraging the recycling industry in the state.
5. Florida Department of Education (DOE)	Responsible for developing, distributing, and encouraging the use of guidelines for collection of recyclables and reduction of solid waste in the state system of education. Also responsible for the development, dissemination, and implementation of a statewide solid waste and recycling awareness curriculum for grades preK-12.
6. Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE)	Responsible for examining the feasibility of establishing and operating statewide collection and processing facilities for used oil, waste tires, and plastics.
7. Florida Public Service Commission (PSC)	Authorized to provide mechanisms to increase the amount of money paid by electric utilities for electricity generated by waste-to-energy incineration facilities owned by local governments.
8. Florida Department of Transportation (DOT)	Mandated to expand its use of recyclable materials, such as recycled oil products, ground rubber tires, glass and glass aggregates, recycled steel, and recycled mixed plastic, in highway construction programs.
9. Florida Department of Revenue (DOR)	Responsible for accounting and collection of revenue and funds for the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund.
10. Florida Department of General Services (DGS)	Required to revise procurement procedures and specifications to eliminate discrimination against products containing recycled materials and oversee recycling programs in all state agencies.
11. Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services (DACS)	Responsible for investigating potential markets and developing marketing plans for composted materials.
12. Florida Board of Regents (BOR)	Responsible for establishment of a research center for technology development and transfer and information dissemination (Florida Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Research Management)
13. Florida Institute of Food Agriculture Sciences (IFAS)	Assigned to develop a yard trash composting demonstration and project and an anaerobic bioconversion demonstration project.
14. Florida High Technology Council	Assigned to develop research programs to resolve problems associated with the recycling and reuse of materials such as plastics, rubber, metal, and glass.

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT



MAJOR PROVISIONS	
<b>A. RECYCLING</b>	<p>1. Counties have primary responsibility for solid waste management in Florida. Each county and each state agency must initiate a recycling program by July 1, 1989. County recycling programs must separate construction and demolition debris (CDD) and must separate a majority of newspaper, aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles from the waste and offer them for recycling.</p> <p>2. A goal of 30% reduction in volume of solid waste through recycling is required for each county by 1994. One half of this goal may be met with yard trash, CDD, white goods (large appliances such as refrigerators and stoves) and tires.</p> <p>3. Grants are available to cities and counties for recycling education, development and operation of recycling projects, and/or development of markets for recycled materials.</p> <p>4. By the end of 1994, more than 50% of newspaper, aluminum cans, glass, and plastic bottles in the state's waste stream must be offered for recycling.</p>
<b>B. HAZARDOUS WASTE</b>	<p>5. After January 1, 1989, lead-acid batteries are prohibited in landfills and at waste-to-energy incineration facilities. Retailers must accept batteries as trade-ins.</p> <p>6. After October 1, 1988, used oil is prohibited in landfills.</p>
<b>C. RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION</b>	<p>7. A Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management is established in the state university system (located at the University of Florida) to coordinate applied research.</p> <p>8. Specific demonstration projects are funded for seafood waste disposal, yard trash composting, and anaerobic digestion of solid waste.</p>



<b>MAJOR PROVISIONS</b>	
<b>D. PACKAGING</b>	<p>9. Detachable beverage container pull-tabs are banned after January 1, 1989.</p> <p>10. Packaging material containing fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons is banned after October 1, 1990.</p> <p>11. After July 1, 1989, six-pack rings for beverages must be degradable within 120 days.</p> <p>12. After January 1, 1990, plastic bags at retail outlets must be degradable within 120 days.</p> <p>13. After July 1, 1990, all plastic containers must include labels designating the type of plastic used.</p> <p>14. Degradable polystyrene or plastic-coated paper food packages are required within 1 year of availability.</p>
<b>E. LITTER</b>	<p>15. A Clean Florida Commission comprised of heads of selected state agencies and a non-profit corporation called Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. are established. These two groups are to work together on litter control and awareness projects.</p> <p>16. A provision is made for major strengthening of the Florida Litter Law, including penalty points on driver licenses and confiscation of vehicles used in illegal dumping.</p>
<b>F. ADVANCED DISPOSAL FEES (ADF)</b>	<p>17. A 50 cent advance disposal fee is set for each new tire sold in 1989 and a \$1 per tire fee is set for subsequent years.</p> <p>18. Until 51% of the newsprint sold in the state is being recycled, a minimum 10 cent per ton is set for newsprint. Newspaper publishers must accept newsprint for recycling.</p> <p>19. By 1992, if a 50% or more recycling rate of all containers made from glass, plastic, aluminum, plastic coated paper, or other metals is not achieved, a one cent per container fee per container type will be imposed. If the 50% plus rate is not achieved by 1995, the fee will increase to two cents per container. ADFs for containers will be refundable at recycling centers.</p>

# FOCUS ON FLORIDA

Part 1 Refer to the SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT summary sheet.

For each major provision, indicate WHO is responsible and/or affected by the provision, HOW they are responsible and/or affected, and the desired RESULT of the provision.

MAJOR PROVISION	WHO	HOW	RESULT
Recycling			
Hazardous Waste			
Research and Demonstration			
Packaging			
Litter			
Advanced Disposal Fees (ADF)			

Part 2 ASSIGNED ROLES OF STATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	ROLE
1. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER)	Responsible for rulemaking and implementation of the solid waste legislation.
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**FACT SHEET ON THE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST POLLUTION PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER**  
July 24, 1990

### The Center

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center (the Center) is a non-profit public-private partnership dedicated to the goal of furthering pollution prevention in the Pacific Northwest. The Center is being built on the support of industry, environmental and civic organizations, federal and state governments, and academia.

### Background

In 1987, the Pacific Northwest Hazardous Waste Advisory Council was formed by EPA Region X and the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and the Province of British Columbia to examine the hazardous waste management issues facing the Pacific Northwest. One of the Council's primary areas of focus was to review efforts to develop waste reduction techniques. It was out of this effort that the idea for a Pollution Prevention Research Center was born.

### The Center's Mission

The Center will focus on the prevention, not control, of pollution from all media. Specifically, the center will:

1. Identify where pollution prevention research gaps exist.
2. Set priorities for research.
3. Support, sponsor, and/or conduct research.
4. Communicate research results.
5. Foster ways to evaluate the effectiveness of the research.
6. Disseminate and educate the public on the progress the Pacific Northwest is making in pollution prevention.

### Structure and Funding

The Center will be governed by a board of directors composed of one or more representatives from industry, academia, the environmental community, and public interest groups, with a total of between nine and thirteen individuals. The board will hire a full-time executive director and there will be a small full-time support staff of between two and five.

Funding will be comprised of contributions from government, industry, and non-profit and private organizations/foundations.

- 1990.....\$150,000 (start-up funds)
- 1991.....\$750,000
- 1992.....\$750,000+

### Current Status

The Center is currently involved in fund-raising activities. To date, the Center has raised over \$100,000 in cash and in-kind contributions for 1990; and over \$900,000 for 1991 and 1992 (including contributions from industry and state and federal governments). In addition, a number of firms representing a diversity of industries have pledge requests under active consideration.

The Center will be incorporated in the state of Washington this month, and it is anticipated that

it will officially become a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization within the next three months. The search for an executive director will commence in early August and the board of directors will be established over the next two months. The Center expects to begin performing pollution prevention research in January 1991.

# EPA announces pollution prevention research center

By Luis Cabrera  
Associated Press Writer

SEATTLE — A new non-profit research center will use the expertise of government, private industry and environmental groups to reduce the pollution entering the environment, the Environmental Protection Agency chief said Tuesday.

The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center "can prove to be a cockpit of new ideas, of research, of imaginative projects that can inspire all the rest of the country," EPA administrator William Reilly told a news conference.

"Traditionally, efforts to protect our environment have centered on controlling pollution," Reilly said. "Now we must take new steps to prevent pollution from being generated in the first place."

The center, which will try to prevent pollution throughout the Northwest and Alaska, will identify pollution research needs, sponsor the research and distribute results, he said.

"American business spends billions of dollars annually to comply with pollution control laws," he said. "Industry is learning that some of these costs can be avoided if wastes are not created in the first instance."

Supporters of the research center include representatives of Northwest industry, environmental and civic organizations, academia and governments at the federal, state and local levels. Supporters have pledged cash and in-kind contributions totaling \$125,000 for start-up funds and more than \$1 million for operating expenses in 1991 and 1992, Reilly said.

Companies promising financial support to the center include Boeing,

Weyerhaeuser, Conoco, British Petroleum and Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory.

Art Ponti, Boeing vice president for safety, health and the environment, said pollution prevention will be the key to solving hazardous waste and other environmental problems.

He said the center "brings the parties together, striking an essential balance for the region and its constituents, and forging valuable new alliances."

He also predicted Boeing, which produces more hazardous waste in Washington than any other entity, would be able to cut its waste output in half by 1995.

Reilly said alliances such as the one with Boeing and other big industrial concerns would not mean slackened enforcement against violators.

"We are in the position every day of working collaboratively on some problems while we protect the distinct integrity of our enforcement effort," he said.

"All of us increasingly are capable of recognizing when our interests coincide and when they diverge. And when they diverge we will be aggressive, vigorous enforcers of the law," Reilly said.

Joel Ario of Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group said his group hasn't always been satisfied with EPA regulation efforts but commended the agency on the new center.

"We must focus on reducing the use of toxic chemicals at the front end of the process," he said. "The only way to prevent ozone depletion is to prevent the production of chlorofluorocarbons."

# Regional center seeks ways to prevent pollution

By Sandi Doughton  
The News Tribune

The best way to cope with pollution is not to produce it in the first place, the nation's top environmental official said Tuesday, announcing the creation of a regional research center to study pollution prevention.

With money from government and industry, the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center will explore ways to eliminate toxic chemicals from industry, and reduce air, water and solid waste pollution at the source, said William Reilly, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"Traditionally, efforts to protect our environment have centered on controlling pollution," Reilly said in a Seattle news conference, flanked by industrial leaders and environmentalists.

"American business spends billions of dollars annually to comply with pollution control laws . . . but when you prevent pollution, you don't have to pay to clean it up."

The traditional approach of setting limits on the amounts of pollutants that industries can pump into the nation's air and waterways has helped correct many environmental abuses of the past, but even more effective measures will be needed to continue making headway, he said.

Excessive use of toxic chemicals is the root of much of the nation's pollution problems, and prevention is the only real solution, said Joel Ario, executive director of the Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, which supports the center.

"We must concentrate on reducing the use of toxic pollutants at the front end of

the industrial process," he said.

For example, automobile manufacturers continue to use chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, as refrigerants in air conditioners — though CFCs have been linked to destruction of the planet's protective ozone layer.

Programs to drain CFCs and recycle them are not enough, Ario said. "The only way to eliminate ozone depletion is to eliminate the use of CFCs."

That's the type of problem the center will tackle, searching for alternative chemicals that can do the job without the nasty side effects, Ario said.

The center, which will be incorporated in Washington, is set to open in January. Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho and the Canadian province of British Columbia will all contribute to the center, said Alaska Democratic state Rep. Kay Brown, who also entertained the media at the news conference with a rap song extolling pollution prevention.

Several regional corporations have pledged financial support, including Boeing, Arco, Intel, Rabanco, Weyerhaeuser and Hewlett-Packard. The EPA has promised \$400,000 for the first two years, with the balance of the center's \$1.3 million annual budget coming from the private sector.

Boeing, the state's top generator of hazardous waste, is already spending millions of dollars to find less-toxic processes, with the goal of halving the company's waste output by 1995, said Art Ponti, vice president for safety, health and environmental affairs.

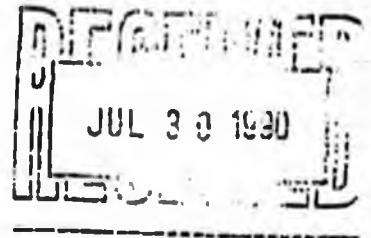
The EPA is beginning to incorporate pollution prevention into a variety of programs, focusing mainly on incentives to tempt industry, rather than regulations to threaten them, Reilly said.

Proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act include an acid rain program that would allow industries to trade or sell air pollution credits if they reduce certain emissions by 50 percent.

The measure could save about \$1 billion in pollution controls, and slow the greenhouse effect that some researchers believe threatens to raise the planet's temperature, Reilly said.

Incentives are better than regulatory sticks, because they can be more cost-effective for businesses, he added.

"We don't think you can get the same bang for the buck, the same kick, the same pollution prevention by operating under traditional end-of-the-pipe programs."



# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
MARK BOYER  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE



House of Representatives

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JUNEAU  
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## PRESS RELEASE

DATE: February 13, 1991

CONTACT: Alexis Miller  
465-3467

### WRRAP REVISITED: BOYER BILL PUTS MONEY INTO SOLID WASTE, RECYCLING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAMS

On Wednesday, Rep. Mark Boyer (D-Fairbanks) introduced legislation (HB 138) requesting a special appropriation to provide funding for solid waste, recycling and pollution prevention programs in Alaska.

Exactly a year ago, a package of four bills, commonly referred to as the Waste Reduction, Recycling and Planning Act or WRRAP Act, was introduced in the House. This year Rep. Boyer and his colleagues, Rep. Kay Brown (D-Anchorage), Rep. Fran Ulmer (D-Juneau), and Rep. David Finkelstein (D-Anchorage), have again introduced legislation to target the growing problem of garbage in the State.

Last session, Rep. Boyer's bill passed the legislature and expanded the Alaska Clean Water Fund to include solid waste facilities. The idea behind the bill was for communities to borrow funds to develop solid waste facilities and to finance recycling equipment. However, the newly expanded fund was not capitalized and no loans were made.

Numerous communities have requested funding under this new law. According to the Department of Environmental Conservation, 72 project proposals totaling \$96 million have been submitted for FY92. But since the Department has no money, there is no way for these communities to receive funding. Fairbanks has requested \$16 million alone for an anaerobic digester for their landfill.

Expanding on last year's theme, Rep. Boyer and his WRRAP colleagues, have decided to appropriate money for projects like this and others. HB 138 would appropriate \$6.5 million to fund the following programs or projects:

FAIRBANKS 20B

WRRAP Revisited  
Page Two

1. \$5.5 million for loans for solid waste management facilities under the Clean Water Fund;
2. \$300,000 for community solid waste planning grants;
3. \$50,000 for a hazardous waste reduction grant to DEC;
4. \$150,000 for a solid waste characterization and recycling study;
5. \$50,000 to the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center; and
6. \$240,000 for hardware and software to the Department of Administration's data centers

"That figure doesn't even come close to the amount needed, but it is a start in the right direction," Rep. Boyer said, "and it sends a message to communities that the State is willing to alleviate the growing garbage problem facing many communities."

"Most communities are running out of room at their landfills. In Fairbanks, an average of 180 tons of garbage a day accumulates. Residents have been dumping their garbage on that landfill for more than 30 years. Currently it stands over 40 feet above the surrounding land and covers 50 acres. It is a problem that needs to be addressed now. Money needs to be appropriated this session and communities must start cleaning up their garbage problems," Rep. Boyer said.

"I said it last year and I'll say it again, communities from Ketchikan to Unalaska are finding a need for expansion of their solid waste facilities," Rep. Boyer said, "and putting our money where our mouths are would give these communities the tools necessary to combat their growing waste disposal needs."

HB 138 heads first to the House State Affairs Committee. A hearing should be scheduled within the next two weeks, along with the other bills in this year's WRRAP package. HB 139 by Rep. Brown would establish an awards program for exemplary pollution prevention achievements by individuals, businesses, schools and government agencies.

HB 140 by Rep. Finkelstein would allow a utility collecting and disposing waste to recover capital and operating costs through its rates to users.

DRAFT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 13, 1991  
Contact: Kathy Donadio  
465-4998

RECYCLING LAWMAKERS TEAM UP FOR RETURN OF THE WRRAP ACT

Saying the job of maximizing Alaska's recycling effort is far from complete, legislators from Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks have introduced bills designed to build on last year's successful waste reduction package, better known as the WRRAP Act.

"WRRAP" stands for the Waste Reduction, Recycling and Planning Act. Three bills this year aim at increasing awareness of recycling in our schools, providing waste reduction grants to cities and towns and encouraging recycling efforts among regulated utilities. The Package was put together by Representatives Fran Ulmer of Juneau, Kay Brown and David Finkelstein of Anchorage, and Mark Boyer of Fairbanks.

\*House Bill 138 appropriates about 6.5 million for several recycling initiatives including grants and loans to municipalities to develop solid waste facilities, \$150,000 for a statewide study of Alaska's recycling possibilities and \$420,000 for new printing machinery that will greatly reduce paper use and save the state money. The Bill is sponsored by Fairbanks Representative Mark Boyer.

\*House Bill 139 would award schools up to 5 thousand dollars for creating innovative recycling programs. HB 139 is sponsored by Anchorage Representative Kay Brown.

\*House Bill 140 would encourage recycling by allowing utilities regulated under the Alaska Public Utilities Commission to include the costs of recycling and solid waste recovery in their rate requests. HB 140 is sponsored by Anchorage Representative David Finkelstein.

2/19/91

## Recycling and Waste Reduction

### Proposed Legislation — 1991

As a follow-up to "W.R.R.A.P." (Waste Reduction, Recycling and Pollution Prevention) package of legislation enacted last session, Representatives Kay Brown, Mark Boyer, David Finkelstein, and Fran Ulmer have put together a package of legislation for the 1991 session to help further Alaska's waste reduction and recycling efforts.

- House Bill 138 — sponsored by Rep. Mark Boyer of Fairbanks, would appropriate \$6.5 million for a variety of recycling and waste reduction purposes, including solid waste/recycling planning grants for local governments and hazardous waste reduction demonstration matching grants for small businesses.
- House Bill 139 — sponsored by Rep. Kay Brown of Anchorage, would establish recognition awards for pollution prevention and recycling, including provision for an award to public schools of up to \$5,000 for the development of innovative recycling programs.
- House Bill 140 — sponsored by Rep. David Finkelstein of Anchorage, would allow utilities regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (APUC) to include recycling costs in their rates.

The 1990's have become the decade of global awareness concerning resource scarcity and waste management. It is essential that Alaskans support legislative efforts to deal with these important issues. Communities throughout Alaska are looking for leadership on the issue of recycling. Funding is needed to encourage local efforts to control waste management. Education will be the key to insuring future generations are "recycle wise."

Please take the time to phone or write your local legislator (a listing of state legislators is provided on the other side). A free Public Opinion Message can be sent by contacting the Legislative Information Office (LIO) in your area.

To send a letter...  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

To send a Public Opinion Message...  
Anchorage LIO: 561-7007  
Fairbanks LIO: 452-4448  
Juneau LIO: 465-4648

For information: Rep. Kay Brown (Cathy Donadio) at 465-4998.

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# States to Spend Some \$250 Million on Recycling in FY '91

By Kathleen Meade

More than \$250 million could be spent on recycling in fiscal year 1991 by the 50 states and the District of Columbia, according to an informal survey by *Recycling Times*.

Most of the states surveyed provided figures for the fiscal year beginning sometime in 1990 and ending this year. For fiscal year 1992, nearly \$100 million has already been budgeted, but most states either provided estimates, were waiting for legislation to be passed, or had no idea how much they would spend on recycling in fiscal year 1992.

Florida, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota are the biggest spenders in recycling. Those four states account for more than \$100 million in recycling spending for fiscal year 1991.

All four states, incidentally, count on taxes or landfill surcharges to raise funds for recycling. Florida, for example, charges a tax on new tires and newspaper; the state has \$34.5 million to spend on recycling in 1990-91.

Florida's recycling funds also come from the state's solid waste management fund, dedicated revenue, and other assorted fees. The money is given in the form of grants to municipalities for recycling education, plan preparation/implementation, market studies,

temporary operating subsidies, building, and equipment.

Wisconsin, meanwhile, raises most of its funds from a gross receipts tax on all businesses in the state that gross more than \$1 million per year. The state has more than \$30 million to spend in fiscal year 1991 on grants to municipalities for recycling plans, education, marketing, equipment, and operating costs. Both municipalities and the private sector can also receive funds for demonstration projects of innovative recycling technology.

Wisconsin also recorded an unusually high recycling rate of 41% this year—but that figure includes scrapped automobiles and other sources of scrap metal.

Pennsylvania is spending \$25.7 million in 1990-91, most of which raised by a \$2 per-ton landfill charge. Like Wisconsin, Pennsylvania will fund recycling plans, education, market studies, building, equipment and research and development. State's money is available in grant loans.

Minnesota's budget for recycling combines a landfill surcharge, tax and taxes on sales and municipal waste collection. As a result, the state has \$24.9 million to spend on grants and loans for county funding, education, markets, and equip-

menting a 23% recycling rate, the state counts metal scrap, construction/demolition waste, white goods, Christmas trees, and anything else recycled in the state.

Other states have recycling budgets in the high millions, but those amounts are spread out over several years. Michigan, for example, has about \$90 million to spend over most of the decade. The money was raised by a bond issue in the state. Connecticut also has nearly \$40 million to spend on recycling between 1986 and 1994, most of that money will be spent in the next couple of years, officials said.

Smaller states, meanwhile, have

much less to spend on recycling. Without definite recycling plans or goals, many of them only have money to spend on recycling because they received oil overcharge funds from the U.S. Department of Energy or have petroleum violation escrow funds. Some of those states, however, have legislation pending that would establish recycling programs and funds.

Some states could only estimate the amount of money they are spending on recycling this fiscal year, others had definite figures. For fiscal year 1992, most of the figures published by *Recycling Times* are estimates.

# State Budgets for Recycling: A Recycling Times Survey

State	Municipal Solid Waste Generated (millions of tons per year)	Recycling Reduction Goal	Current % Recycled	Fiscal Year 1990-91 Funds (\$000)	Fiscal Year 1991-92 Funds (\$000)	Source
Alabama	4.4	35% by 1995	5%	268	174	Federal: grant energy conservation fund
Alaska	N.A.	None	N.A.	0	3.8	solid waste management fund
Arizona	N.A.	None	N.A.	0	624	landfill surcharge
Arkansas	N.A.	Pending	N.A.	N.A.	1,300	landfill surcharge
California	90.0	50% by 2000	10.3%	15,000	N.A.	landfill surcharge
Colorado	N.A.	None	N.A.	1,000	N.A.	DOE oil overcharge fund
Connecticut	2.7	30% by 1991	N.A.	15,000	15,000	bonds and grants
Delaware	0.8	None	N.A.	434	616	landfill surcharge
D.C.	0.8	45% by 1996	0%	12,000	N.A.	landfill surcharge
Florida	19.2	30% by 1994	19.2%	34,500	N.A.	tax on tires, newspaper solid waste management fund
Georgia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Hawaii	0.1	Pending	N.A.	215	N.A.	DOE oil overcharge fund
Idaho	N.A.	Pending	N.A.	11	N.A.	Federal: grants/State: matches
Illinois	14.1	25% by 1995	5%	19,200	15,400	solid waste management fund
Indiana	3.4	30% by 1996	9%	240	640	solid waste management fund
Iowa	2.9	25% by 1994	N.A.	1,400	1,000	landfill surcharge/grants
Kansas	2.2	None	N.A.	70	N.A.	
Kentucky	4.0	Pending	5%	4,000	4,000	solid waste management fund
Louisiana	2.9	25% by 1992	0%	3,500	3,500	solid waste management fund petroleum violation excise fund
Maine	1.3	20% by 1992	16.5%	7,000	N.A.	solid waste management fund landfill surcharge advanced disposal fees
Maryland	2.2	20% by 1994	10%	400	600	grants and dedicated revenue
Massachusetts	6.2	25% by 1992	10%	6,000	4,000	bonds
Michigan	12.0	20% by 1995 by 2000	N.A.	17,900	N.A.	solid waste management fund bonds and grants
Minnesota	4.3	10% by 1995 25% by 1998	20%	24,900	N.A.	landfill surcharge bonus taxes on tires and MSW collection tax on hot waste disposal
Mississippi	1.8	20% by 1995	N.A.	0	500	solid waste management fund
Missouri	6.6	20% by 1995	10%	1,000	N.A.	fee on vehicle registration
Montana	N.A.	Pending	N.A.	50	50	advanced disposal fees
Nebraska	N.A.	None	N.A.	10	N.A.	solid waste impact fee
Nevada	1.0	Pending	N.A.	0	0	Federal: energy conservation grant
New Hampshire	1.0	30% by 1991	15%	550	None	DOE oil overcharge fund
New Jersey	14.0	40% by 1995	21%	11,000	6,000	landfill surcharge
New Mexico	N.A.	25% by 1995	N.A.	2,500	None	DOE oil overcharge fund
New York	22.0	50% by 1997	15%	13,720	N.A.	state general fund bonds and grants
North Carolina	6.0	35% by 1995	N.A.	50	100	use fee
North Dakota	0.5	None	N.A.	None	None	Pending
Ohio	2.1	25% by 1994	13%	3,500	N.A.	corporate franchise fee on other streams produced
Oklahoma	2.8	Pending	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	DOE oil overcharge fund
Pennsylvania	9.2	25%	15%	25,500	23,200	landfill surcharge DOE overcharge fund
Rhode Island	0.5	10%	10%	5,000	10,000	landfill tip fee bonds for MRF
South Carolina	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,000	N.A.	petroleum violation excise fund
South Dakota	1.0	20% by 1995	10%	500	1,000	landfill surcharge DOE oil overcharge fund weed tax fee
Tennessee	4.4	Pending	N.A.	Pending	N.A.	
Texas	18.0	20% by 1994	13%	3,000	3,000	landfill surcharge
Utah	N.A.	None	N.A.	None	N.A.	
Vermont	0.4	40% by 2000	15%	1,000	N.A.	solid waste management fund landfill surcharge
Virginia	N.A.	10% by 1995	N.A.	1,000	1,000	use fee on tires and auto parts distribution
Washington	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
West Virginia	1.4	10% by 1994	N.A.	0	None	DOE oil overcharge fund
Wisconsin	1.0	20% by 1995	10%	10,000	Pending	grants through Federal Programs as local purposes program
Wyoming	0.1	None	10%	0	Pending	U.S. EPA grant
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>101,116</b>	<b>100,000</b>	

Source: Recycling Times Survey, 1990-1991. Data for 1991-1992 is projected. N.A. = Not Available. \* = Data not available for this year.

# BOTTLE BILL DRAWS FIRE FROM JUST ABOUT EVERYONE

By Margaret Bauman  
Alaska Journal of Commerce

Waste reduction, recycling and pollution prevention legislation from the 1990 session has emerged as three new House measures, but a Senate

measure, a bottle bill, has recycling buffs concerned.

"We are very pro-recycling," said Roger Briley, general manager for Alaska of Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. "But we are finding ourselves opposing legislation we think is very detri-

mental.

"We oppose Senate Bill 66, because in our opinion it is not the right way to recycling in Alaska, but we do support recycling," Briley said. "We are one of the founding members of ALPAR (Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling)."

SB66, sponsored by Senators Jim Duncan, D-Juneau, and Jay Kerttula, D-Palmer, would impose a minimum deposit of five cents on all individual beverage containers, including glass, coated paper, metal or plastic. To get

the refund, the consumer would have to return the empty container to a business selling the product.

The legislation states a distributor may not refuse to accept from a dealer or redemption center any empty beverage containers of the design, shape, color, composition, size and brand sold by the distributor, or refuse to pay the dealer or redemption center the refund value of the beverage container. The legislation also directs that the distributor pay rural dealers and redemption centers four cents per container and urban dealers two cents per container.

The only exception would be containers that do not state on them a refund value established by this measure or containers that are dirty or contain materials other than the normal contents of the container.

Duncan, who introduced the measure Jan. 21, is aware of the strong opposition to it.

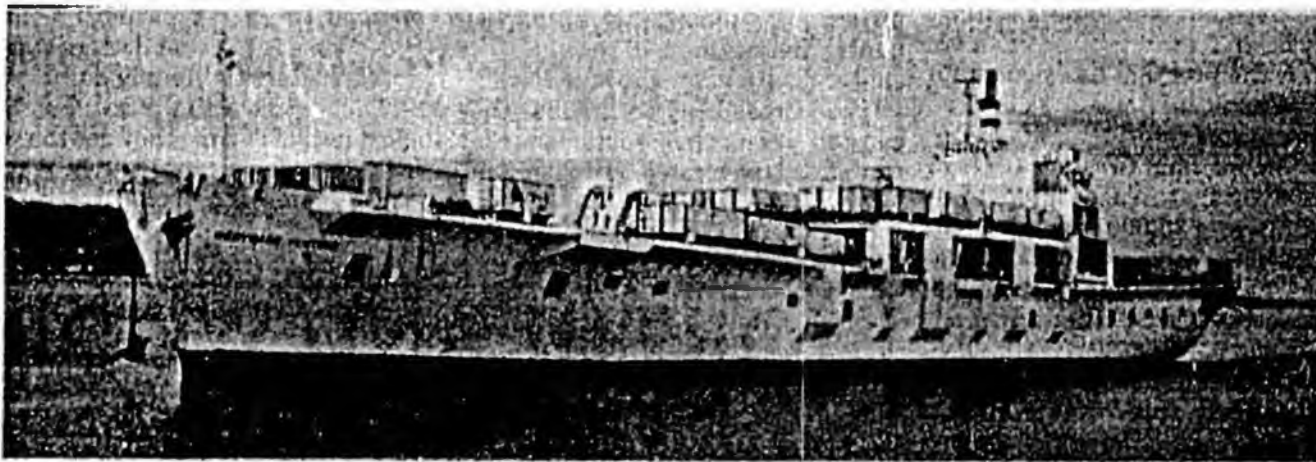
"We are working to rewrite the bill," he said. "I'm not asking for a hearing until we have a lot more information."

"At this point we have talked to Pepsi, the environmental groups. We are trying to collect a lot of information. We don't want to discourage anything that is going on now. We want to be sure we understand what is the best way to go," he said. "We want to work with all these groups on a proposal that will make sense and do the job."

Other recycling legislation on tap includes House Bill 138, House Bill 139 and House Bill 140.

The first, sponsored by Rep. Mark Boyer, D-Fairbanks, would appropriate \$6.5 million for a variety of recycling and waste reduction purposes, including solid waste/recycling planning grants for local governments

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**TOTEM OCEAN**

## Bottle

*Continued from Page 22*

and hazardous waste reduction demonstration matching grants for small businesses.

The second, sponsored by Rep. Kay Brown, D-Anchorage, would establish recognition awards for pollution prevention and recycling, including provision for award to public schools of up to \$5,000 for development of innovative recycling programs. The last, sponsored by Rep. David Finkelstein, D-Anchorage, would allow utilities regulated by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission to include recycling costs in their rates.

"Chances are very good for HB 139," Brown said. "That bill almost passed last year. It made it through both houses, then got caught in the rush to adjournment. I presume there will still be support for it."

Alexis Miller, an aide to Rep. Mark Boyer, D-Fairbanks, represents Boyer on a task force on recycling established by Gov. Walter J. Hickel. She is optimistic about passage of HB 138, for which some funds are already available. The legislation earmarks \$50,000 for the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Center, she said. "The idea is to get in front of the eight ball, to work on it before it (pollution) occurs," she said. Another \$150,000 in that measure is earmarked for a solid waste recycling study for the southeast conference, she said.

Brown felt HB 138 "has a difficult road ahead because of our overall financial situation and declining revenues ... and the desire of many people to see a reduction in the budget.

"(But) I hope we can squeeze this into the overall spending plan."

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ALASKA



# Bottle

Continued from Page 23  
said.

Opponents of the present wording of Senate Bill 66 argue there are no winners under forced container deposit plans.

"In fact, the system has not only been proven costly and inefficient, but also incapable of addressing the complex waste management issues our society faces today," says the National Soft Drink Association, in a

publication arguing against forced deposit laws. "In fact, the system has not only been proven costly and inefficient, but also incapable of addressing the complex waste management issues our society faces today," the association said.

"Little wonder that no state has adopted a forced deposit law since 1983, and that voters and legislators in 41 states have rejected some 2,000 container deposit proposals since the Oregon experiment of 1972."

Mandatory deposit legislation is an

"ineffective, outdated and terribly simplistic way to approach a complex issue: litter and solid waste reduction," the association said.

According to the association consumers lose when the beverage prices go up to pay for the program and consumers are inconvenienced when forced to comply with bottle bill requirements.

The association also argues that the environment loses because voluntary recycling efforts are crippled by bottle bills that divert valuable scrap away from independent recycling centers to retailers and wholesalers.

"When container bills were first put in, they were very good at what they did," said Tom Turner, owner of the Anchorage Recycling Center. But Turner said Senate Bill 66, as it stands, "is another Band Aid bill. It doesn't guarantee anything is going to be recycled. Just because they have container legislation does not mean it

is going to be recycled.

"There is some possibility we might get some of the stuff," he said.

But Turner predicts major supermarkets would set up their own network and ship the containers south themselves. Since Turner garners much of his profit from aluminum cans, this concerns him.

Turner sees the Senate legislation as "a quick, knee jerk reaction. If they made people pay the true cost of disposal, it wouldn't be a problem" he said.

"The true cost of a landfill is \$100 a ton in this state. The city of Anchorage has a great garbage system, but they got the land for free. It doesn't cost you to put anything in the landfill in the Mat-Su Valley. What incentive is there to recycle. Almost every garbage system doesn't pay its true cost. If people have to pay the true cost, they would be more willing to recycle."



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## BUSINESS NOTES

### Lab opens Anchorage branch

Analytica Incorporated, a Colorado-based environmental testing laboratory, has opened a branch office in Anchorage. The company provides analytical data in the fields of organic and inorganic chemistry, including hazardous waste characterization, groundwater studies, water and wastewater treatability studies, oil analysis, air testing and engineering projects. Analytica also offers technical seminars, assistance in the de-

ditional cost to their clients.

### Wasilla to gain second ZIP code

Effective July 1, 1991, Wasilla will have two ZIP codes. The new code will be 99654 and will apply to all city and highway contract delivery routes. The current 99687 ZIP code will apply to all post office boxes at the Wasilla Post Office and all contract postal units in the Wasilla area. "The addition of 99645 to Wasilla illustrates the Postal Service's belief that Wasilla will continue to grow and be a vital economic part of Alaska," said Robert J. Opinsky, general manager/postmaster of the Anchorage field division.

### UAF receives NASA grant

The National Aeronautics and



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: April 8, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**  
 HB 225 - Relating to Retirement Credit for Unused Sick Leave  
 HB 167 - Relating to Absentee Voting  
 \*HB 138 - Relating to Approp: Clean Water Fund/Waste Mgt Loans

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
JEFF MACH	DEC	P.O. BOX 0 JUNEAU			2671	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	HB 138
Elizabeth Ziegler	Elections				4611	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	HB 167
Bob Mitchell / Karen Morgan	DOA				4803	<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	HB 133
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	

2



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: April 10, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

HB 138 - Relating to Approp: Clean Water  
Fund/waste Mgt Loans

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
JEFF MACH	DEC	P.O. BOX 0 JUNEAU			2671	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	AVAILABLE FOR QUESTIONS
B. Baskony	DOA	P.O. Box CL			4400	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	if questions HB 11
KEITH GERKEN	DOT+PT	Box 2			3900	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 237
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: April 10, 1991

PLACE: Capitol, Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**

HB 11 - Relating to Longevity Bonus, Nursing Home Residents  
 \*HB 237 - Relating to State Leasing of New Buildings

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
PAUL VOELCKERS	APDC / AIA	800 GLACIER AVE, 99801		364-3265	586-1371	(Y) N	HB 237
Bob LINK	Dept of Admin	Box C MS0210		789-7697	465-2250	(Y) N	HB 237
Sharon Macklin	APDC,	315 5th #8 Juneau 99801		586-9518	SAME	Y N	HB 237
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

DATE:

PLACE:

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
C. S. CHRISTENSEN	ALASKA COURT SYSTEM	303 K ST ANCHORAGE AL 99501			264-8228	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 257
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	

2