ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672 432
8167 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

HCR

18

(7)

Date Referred: March 26, 1993 FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4-3-93

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered: HCR 18

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18 DECLARE FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND WEEK

Relating to Federal Public Land Week.

RECOMMENDATIONS: [ ] the same title
be replaced with _____ [ ] a new title

[ ] have attached amendments(s)
[X] 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) _____

[X] zero fiscal note LAA 4/2/93 [ ] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
Al Vezey	X	Dan Inman		X	
Gary L. Stevens	✓	Hailey Ollberg		✓	
Ted Tow	X				

Al Vezey
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HCR 18

Revision Date:
Title: Relating to Federal Public Land Week.

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Council

Sponsor: Representative Joe Green
Requestor: Representative Joe Green

Component: Session Expenses

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Parnela A. Stoops, Director — Phone: 465-3850
Division: Administrative Services — Date: 4/2/93

Approved By: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency — Date: 4/2/93

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov. , & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Joe Green

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 18- PUBLIC LANDS WEEK

Alaska - along with other western states - benefits a great deal from federal public lands. In recognition of the role public lands play in our lives, the Western States Public Lands Coalition is coordinating an effort in Alaska, and in 14 other western states, to designate the week of May 9, 1993 as Public Lands Week in each western state.

This resolution is a simple affirmation of the importance of :

1. Managing public lands for multiple use.

2. Working toward a balance between environmental responsibility and economic benefit.

3. Fostering an awareness among Alaskans as to the role these lands play in our lives.

4. Educating decision-makers, especially at the federal level, on the importance of these lands to the many lifestyles led by Alaskans.

Designating May 9-15 as Public Lands Week is a positive statement that the Alaska Legislature endorses this regional effort.

THE ALLIANCE

4220 'B' Street, Suite 200 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5911
Phone (907) 563-2226 • Fax (907) 561-8870

In Support Of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 by Senator Mike Miller *and* House Concurrent Resolution No. 18 by Representative Joe Green

Whereas the citizens of Alaska recognize the many contributions that federally-owned public land, whose magnificence and vastness comprise more than two-thirds of the state, have made to the heritage and well-being of all citizens; and

Federal public lands in Alaska total over 214 millions of acres and include some of the world's most spectacular scenic wonders. Millions of acres are devoted to national parks, preserves, refuges, forests and monuments. Enjoyment and use of these magnificent lands form the history and current economic base of Alaska's people.

Whereas this public land, which is open to all United States citizens, is an immensely valuable asset not only to the nation but to Alaska as well, contributing a vast spectrum of wealth to our society that benefits all citizens; and

Federally-owned public lands in Alaska produce substantial quantities of natural resources for the well being of our nation's economy. In 1990 public lands produced in Alaska about 944,600 thousands of board feet of timber as well as substantial quantities of industrial minerals (*sand, gravel and building stone*) and other minerals (*gold, silver, zinc, lead, mercury, antimony, platinum, tin, tungsten, jade, soapstone, coal and peat*).

Whereas the citizens of Alaska recognize the abundance of economic, recreational, and social advantages they enjoy because of the very presence of this land; and

Most Alaska residents have adapted their business, family and recreational activities to take advantage, directly or indirectly, of federally-owned public lands. Multiple use of public lands for the betterment of all is not a new trend in Alaska; it is our heritage and our hope for the future.

Whereas the citizens of Alaska also recognize the many contributions the use of public land has made not only to the state's rural communities, whose livelihoods often depend upon that use, but to all of Alaska's citizens as well, and

No segment of Alaska's population disproportionately uses public lands; urban as well as rural communities benefit from and depend on daily use of our federally-owned public lands.

Whereas the Alaska State Legislature recognizes particularly the contribution that public land has made to Alaska's fishing, mining, timber, oil and gas, and recreation industries, contributing substantially to state's economy by creating jobs for the working people of the state; and

Alaska's private sector economy is dominated by these industries; all of whom depend on access and use of federally-owned public lands for much of their activities.

Whereas the citizens of Alaska acknowledge the need of the United States to sustain the many uses of federally-owned land while requiring a balance between those activities and the conservation of this invaluable resource;

It is most important that the federal bureaucrats who have jurisdiction over these most important federally-owned public lands in Alaska recognize that our past, our present and our future depend on multiple use of these lands. Denial of access or use of Alaska's public lands by our citizens will result in major and negative changes in the lifestyle of most Alaska citizens.

***BE IT RESOLVED** by the Alaska State Legislature that to commemorate the many benefits the state's citizens derive from the use and enjoyment of the federally-owned public land of the state, it here by declares the week of May 9 - 15, 1993, to be Federal Public Land Week in Alaska.*

This weak will be used by several state and national nonprofit organizations to focus attention of federal officials and the public on the important role that use of public lands in the Western states plays in the lives of the citizens of Western states; especially Alaska, by providing economic and recreational opportunities.

The members of the Alaska Support Industry Alliance request your support of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 and House Concurrent Resolution No. 18 naming May 9 - 15 Federal Public Land Week in Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Webb
General Manager

HCR

25

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

2-9-94
Rules

(7)
Date Referred: January 31, 1994 FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2-8-94

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered: HCR 25

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25 STATE INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Relating to a state materials exchange.

RECOMMENDATIONS: [X] the same title
be replaced with CS HCR 25 (L+C) [ ] a new title

[ ] have attached amendments(s)
[X] 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) _____

~~[X] zero fiscal note Dec 2-9-94~~ Per Londa 2/8/94 [X] zero fiscal note(s) Dec 1-31-94

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
Vezey	X				
Kott	✓				
Sanders	✓				
Ulmer	X				
Olberg	✓				
B. Davis	✓				
G. Davis	✓				
	(7)				

CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO.

No. 1
Bill Version: CSHCR 25(L&C)
(H) Publish Date: 1/31/94

Rev. Date:
Title: House Concurrent Resolution No. 25

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Quality
Component: Environmental Quality Director's Office
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 639

Sponsor: Representative Kott
Requestor: Representative Kott

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FUND SOURCE						
Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: $0.0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange, requests that Governor Hickel proclaim March 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month. The adoption of this resolution has no effect on the general fund.

Bob Poe, Director RGP
Information and Administrative Services
Phone: 465-5010
Date: 1/14/94

Approved by Commissioner: Robert Poe For IAS
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: 1/18/94

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR No. 25

Rev. Date:
Title: House Concurrent Resolution No. 25

Sponsor: Representative Kott
Requestor: Representative Kott

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Quality
Component: Environmental Quality Director's Office
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 639

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FUND SOURCE						
1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: $0.0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange, requests that Governor Hickel proclaim March 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month. The adoption of this resolution has no effect on the general fund.

Bob Poe, Director RGP
Information and Administrative Services

Phone: 465-5010
Date: 1/14/94

Approved by Commissioner: Robert Kott For JAS
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 1/18/94

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(7)

Date Referred: January 10, 1994 FURTHER REFERRALS: State Affairs

Date of Committee Action: 1/27/94

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered: HCR 25

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25 STATE INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Relating to a state materials exchange.

RECOMMENDATIONS: [X] the same title
be replaced with CS HCR 25(L+C) [ ] 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 DEC [ ] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
Bill Henderson	✓				
Brian D. Porter	✓				
Scott	✓				
[illegible]	✓				
B.K. Williams	✓				
[illegible]	✓				

Bill Henderson
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

8-LS1250\E
Bannister
1/27/94

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25(L&C)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOTT, Green, Menard, Nordlund, B.Davis

A RESOLUTION

Relating to a state materials exchange.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS an industrial materials exchange provides for the reuse and recycling of industrial materials; and

WHEREAS the implementation of an industrial materials exchange in the state would result in significant environmental and economic benefits to the state, including resource and energy conservation, protection of the environment, and reduce demands on traditional methods of disposal; and

WHEREAS it is estimated that United States and Canadian industry annually save $27,000,000 and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil by using materials exchanges; and

WHEREAS an Alaska materials exchange would encourage and enable Alaska industry to be more efficient in its use of natural resources; and

WHEREAS an Alaska materials exchange would directly benefit the communities in the state by extending the life of local landfills; and

WHEREAS an Alaska materials exchange would benefit all residents of the state by reducing the cost of doing business in the state and by decreasing the effect of industry on the

environment; and

WHEREAS BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc., and ARCO Alaska, Inc., have voluntarily committed their valuable resources to establish an Alaska materials exchange; and

WHEREAS a fully operational Alaska materials exchange could operate in the private sector with little or no cost to state government; and

WHEREAS an Alaska materials exchange would demonstrate the value of cooperation among different industries in the state and between industry and government; and

WHEREAS the Pollution Prevention Office in the Department of Environmental Conservation has been established to foster the type of nonregulatory pollution prevention partnerships represented by an Alaska materials exchange;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports the establishment of an Alaska materials exchange and encourages businesses in the state to participate in the exchange; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Governor to direct the commissioner of environmental conservation to continue working with industry to establish an Alaska materials exchange; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Governor to proclaim April 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month in order to encourage participation in an Alaska materials exchange.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. HCR No. 25

1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Rev. Date:

Title: House Concurrent Resolution No. 25

Sponsor: Representative Kott

Requestor: Representative Kott

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation

BRU: Environmental Quality

Component: Environmental Quality Director's Office

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 639

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FUND SOURCE						
1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: $0.0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange, requests that Governor Hickel proclaim March 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month. The adoption of this resolution has no effect on the general fund.

Bob Poe, Director RGP

Information and Administrative Services

Phone : 465-5010

Date : 1/14/94

Approved by Commissioner: Robert Poe for JAS

Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 1/18/94

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DURING SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE (907) 465-3777

Representative Pete Kott

JAN 27 1994

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 27, 1994

TO: Rep. Al Vezey
Chairman, State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. Pete Kott

RE: Request for hearing
CSHCR 25(L&C), RELATING TO AN INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Please schedule HCR 25 for a hearing before the State Affairs committee as soon as possible.

HCR 25 asserts the importance of fully utilizing resources by encouraging industry to participate in a materials exchange within the state, and by asking the Governor to proclaim a materials exchange month.

A materials exchange is an information network allowing companies to serve notice of the availability of surplus goods. Arrangements can then be made between companies to transfer surpluses that would otherwise be placed in landfills. BP and ARCO have provided seed money for the project and it is being coordinated through the Department of Environmental Conservation's Pollution Prevention office.

The following items are attached:

- Sponsor statement
- Sectional analysis
- Background information
- Letters of support

An updated fiscal note has been requested and will be provided as soon as it is available.

If you have any questions about this resolution, please call me or my Legislative Assistant, Jack Phelps, at 465-3777.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHCR No. 25

Rev. Date:
Title: Relating to a state materials exchange.

Sponsor: Representative Kott
Requestor: Representative Kott

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Quality
Component: Environmental Quality
Director's Office
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 639

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS,CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FUND SOURCE						
1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: $0.0

POSITIONS:						
FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange, requests that Governor Hickel proclaim April 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month. The adoption of this resolution has no effect on the general fund.

Bob Poe, Director
Information and Administrative Services
Phone: 465-5010
Date: 1/31/94

Approved by Commissioner: for JAS
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation
Date: 1/31/94

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STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE (907) 465-3777

Representative Pete Kott

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 25 – STATE MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Every citizen in Alaska has a stake in pollution control. Not only will pollution prevention efforts help preserve the beauty of our great state, some measures can also help Alaskans maintain a healthy economy. One such effort is the new Alaska Materials Exchange.

The Alaska Materials Exchange is a joint effort being developed in a public/private sector partnership. The Support Industry Alliance, BP Exploration, ARCO and DEC's Pollution Prevention Office are some of the participants. The exchange holds great promise for reducing the flow of industrial waste into Alaska landfills.

Across Canada and the Lower 48, there are perhaps two dozen materials exchanges already in operation. They are saving industry approximately $27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually. This represents a significant improvement over conventional disposal approaches, and everyone in America benefits–not only from the cost savings but also from reduced pollution.

HCR 25 is an effective way to foster responsible management of available resources in Alaska with minimal cost to the state government.

CSHCR 25(L&C)
SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

"Relating to a state materials exchange."

This resolution states the legislature's support for the Alaska materials exchange.

Further, the resolution calls upon Governor Hickel to direct the commissioner of environmental conservation to continue working on the Alaska materials exchange.

Finally, the resolution calls upon Governor Hickel to proclaim April 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month.

Pollution Prevention Bulletin

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

The DEC's Pollution Prevention Bulletin is a newsletter dedicated to providing practical waste reduction and recycling information to interested Alaskans and their organizations. The Bulletin is a project of DEC's Pollution Prevention Office, and it is produced in coordination with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce's Green Star Program, Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling, Anchorage Recycling Center, Alaska Center for the Environment, Alaska Health Project, and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Affordable Housing & Energy Efficiency Programs. Comments or inquiries about the newsletter should be directed to Marianne See, DEC Pollution Prevention Office, 3601 C Street, Suite 1334, Anchorage, AK 99503.

Vol. 3 No. 3 June 1993

PLANS ARE UNDERWAY TO DEVELOP AN ALASKA INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

A materials exchange offers businesses an opportunity to save money and prevent pollution!

Here's how it works - A materials exchange is an information clearinghouse that publicizes the availability of surplus or other unwanted materials from one industry that can be valuable raw materials for another business. Types of materials include surplus equipment, furniture, excess chemicals, pallets, and construction materials. Materials are listed in a well circulated catalog and may also be included on an electronic bulletin board.

Benefits of materials exchange - In linking available materials with potential users, several benefits occur. The business offering the material saves money on transportation and disposal costs, and the company accepting the material saves money by purchasing (or receiving for free) a used rather than a new product. Both companies support pollution prevention, as this exchange reduces the need for using virgin raw materials, and allows the material to be re-used rather than thrown away.

Materials exchanges in the U.S. and Canada - Currently, there are approximately 20 materials exchanges operating in North America. It is estimated that industry saves $27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually by using materials exchanges.

Alaskan businesses are ready - There is a ground swell of interest in developing a Alaska materials exchange, among a wide range of businesses. In May, Bob Smee, developer of the National Materials Exchange Network, came to Alaska to give a demonstration of a computerized data base he has developed that links all of the materials exchanges nationwide. He also shared ideas about how to develop a state-wide materials exchange. Representatives from over 40 different Alaskan businesses and organizations attended these sessions.

Next steps - As a result of these meetings, planning is underway for developing an Alaska Materials Exchange. Phase I will begin this summer. This will be a pilot program, targeting the oil and gas industry. Phase II will target other industries such as mining, fishing, forest products, and construction, and will also emphasize small businesses and communities. These efforts will form the foundation for Phase III, which will be the development of a state-wide Alaska Materials Exchange that is accessible to all businesses and communities. Phase II will get underway next winter, and Phase III will be in place by mid to late 1994, pending funding for these efforts.

For further information on development of an Alaska Materials Exchange and details about the pilot program, contact Sally Edwards of the ADEC Pollution Prevention Office at 563-6529.

MATERIALS EXCHANGE MILESTONES: JANUARY - JUNE 1994 DRAFT 1/10/94

January 94:

Set up office
Review background information on Material Exchange programs
Desk-top publishing course for catalog

February 94:

Compile listings - call contacts, check re: current or not
Create simple catalog
Research data base options
Develop mailing list

March 94:

Circulate catalog
Follow-up contacts - Slope, town
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange (AME) Committee
meet with Buy Alaska - Mary Rucker - 274-7232
prepare for Alaska Materials Exchange Month
Begin needs assessment with industries

April 94:

Alaska Materials Exchange Month
Work on actively making matches
Work on funding issues
Begin tracking/documentation
Continue needs assessment
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

May 94:

Active matching
Tracking
Marketing
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

June 94:

Do catalog #2
Funding
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

PACIFIC MATERIALS EXCHANGE

a public benefit nonprofit corporation promoting industrial recycling

operating the National Materials Exchange Network

The concept of materials exchange is that the waste by-product, off-spec, overstock, obsolete, damaged, or otherwise unwanted materials from one industry can be usable resources to another industry. A materials exchange is an information clearinghouse that publicizes these used and virgin materials to potential users for reuse and recycling. Listed are resources available and wanted, including both solid and hazardous materials.

Significant environmental and economic benefits can be realized by participating in an industrial materials exchange. The reuse and recycling of materials conserves resources and energy, protects the environment, decreases requirements for traditional disposal, and reduces disposal costs for industry. Currently, it is estimated that industry saves $27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually, by using materials exchange. The exchanges list nearly 4000 materials representing roughly 11 million tons annually, and claim that 15% to 30% of the materials are exchanged for reuse and recycling. The USEPA estimates that industry generates annually 7.6 billion tons of solid waste alone. If materials exchange was successful at recycling just 10% of this astronomical number, the quantity recycled would itself be rather astronomical.

Successful exchanges occur between companies within the same metropolitan area, as well as between companies separated by thousands of miles. There are also significant regional differences in materials and markets. Further, the greater the number of materials identified, the more diverse they are, and the more people reviewing them; the greater the probability that recycling will occur. Therefore, recycling opportunities are significantly increased with a large network.

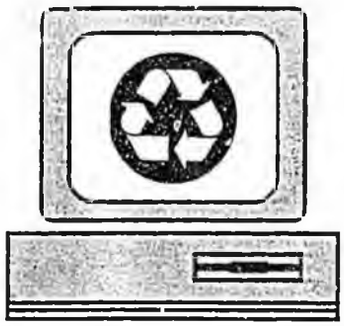
For these reasons, an on-line computer network has been developed comprised of 28 exchanges from across North America. It is a multi-user bulletin board, with electronic mail and a database of materials available and wanted organized into 17 categories. Instant access is available with a computer and modem, at any time, via an 800 phone number.

The information produced by the network regarding the types, volumes, and location of waste materials nationwide will encourage technological innovation and entrepreneurial interest to develop uses and markets. It will encourage new business by helping identify unused applications for waste materials, stimulate innovation in technology through publicizing opportunities, and profit industry by reducing raw material costs while providing an inexpensive disposal alternative. The network will provide market outlets for industrial and municipal solid and hazardous waste, or unwanted materials that would otherwise be landfilled or incinerated.

The network will assist industry in compliance with waste management regulations and the fostering of waste minimization. The recycling of materials also can reduce exposure to liability. The economic benefits to industry will further demonstrate that recycling is good business, while benefiting consumers by keeping product costs down. These benefits and exchange success stories will be publicized via the network, adding further incentives to participate. The network will provide corporate leaders with an opportunity to network and communicate beyond their particular industry regarding issues of waste management and environmental protection.

1522 N. Washington St., Suite 202 • Spokane, WA 99201-2454
(509) 325-0551 • Fax (509) 325-2086 • Modem (800) 858-6625 • Modem in Canada (509) 325-1724

List and Locate On-line



Industrial Waste Exchange just got easier and faster. Now, list or locate feedstock materials, electronically, across town or across the country.

Introducing the **National Materials Exchange Network.** A partnership of industrial waste exchanges to increase your recycling opportunities and reduce your disposal costs. The National Materials Exchange Network is a *"Win"* for business, the environment, and the nation.

Instant access is as close as your computer and modem. What's more, it's easy, free, and available 24 hours a day.

- Free with participation in your local exchange.
- Simple to navigate.
- Up to 2400 baud modem linked to virtually any computer.

The National Materials Exchange Network includes: waste by-product, off-spec, overstock, obsolete, and damaged materials; used and virgin; solid and hazardous.

For computer modem access, dial: **1-800-858-6625**
For more information or assistance, call: **509-325-0507**

The **National Materials Exchange Network** is an important pollution prevention strategy at your fingertips today. Be part of the solution.

North American Waste Exchanges

Alberta Waste Materials Exchange
Jim Renick
303A Provincial Building
4920 - 51st
Red Deer, AB T4N 6K8
Phone: 403-340-7980
Fax: 403-340-7982

Arizona Waste Exchange
Barrie Herr
4725 E. Sunrise Drive
Suite 215
Tucson, AZ 85718
Phone: 602-299-7716
Fax: 602-299-7716

B.A.R.T.E.R.
Jamie Anderson
MPIRG
2512 Delaware St. SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 612-627-6811

British Columbia Waste Exchange
Jill Gillett
102-1525 W. 8th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1T5
Phone: 604-731-7222
Fax: 604-734-7223

California Waste Exchange
Claudia Moore
Alternative Technology Division
PO Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806
Phone: 916-322-4742
Fax: 916-327-4494

CALMAX
Joyce Mason
c/o Local Government Commission
909 - 12th Street, Ste. 205
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916-255-2369
Fax: 916-255-2221

Canadian Waste Materials Exchange
Dr. Robert Laughlin
2395 Speakman Drive
Mississauga, ON L5K 183
Phone: 416-822-4111 (Ext. 265)
Fax: 416-823-1446

IMEX
Bill Lawrence
172 20th Ave.
Seattle, WA 98122
Phone: 206-296-4899
Fax: 206-296-0188

Industrial Material Exchange Service
Diane Shockey
PO Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Phone: 217-782-0450
Fax: 217-782-9142

By-Product and Waste Search Service
Iowa Waste Reduction Center
Susan Salterberg
75 BRC
University of Northern Iowa
Cedor Falls, IA 50614-0185
Phone: 319-273-2079
Fax: 319-273-2893

Manitoba Waste Exchange
Beth Candlish
1329 Niakwa Road
Winnipeg, MB R2J 3T4
Phone: 204-257-3891
Fax: 204-945-1784

Montana Industrial Waste Exchange
PO Box 1730
Helena, MT 59624
Phone: 406-442-2405
Fax: 406-442-2409

Northeast Industrial Waste Exchange
Lewis Cutler
90 Presidential Plaza, Suite 122
Syracuse, NY 13202
Phone: 315-422-6572
Fax: 315-422-9051

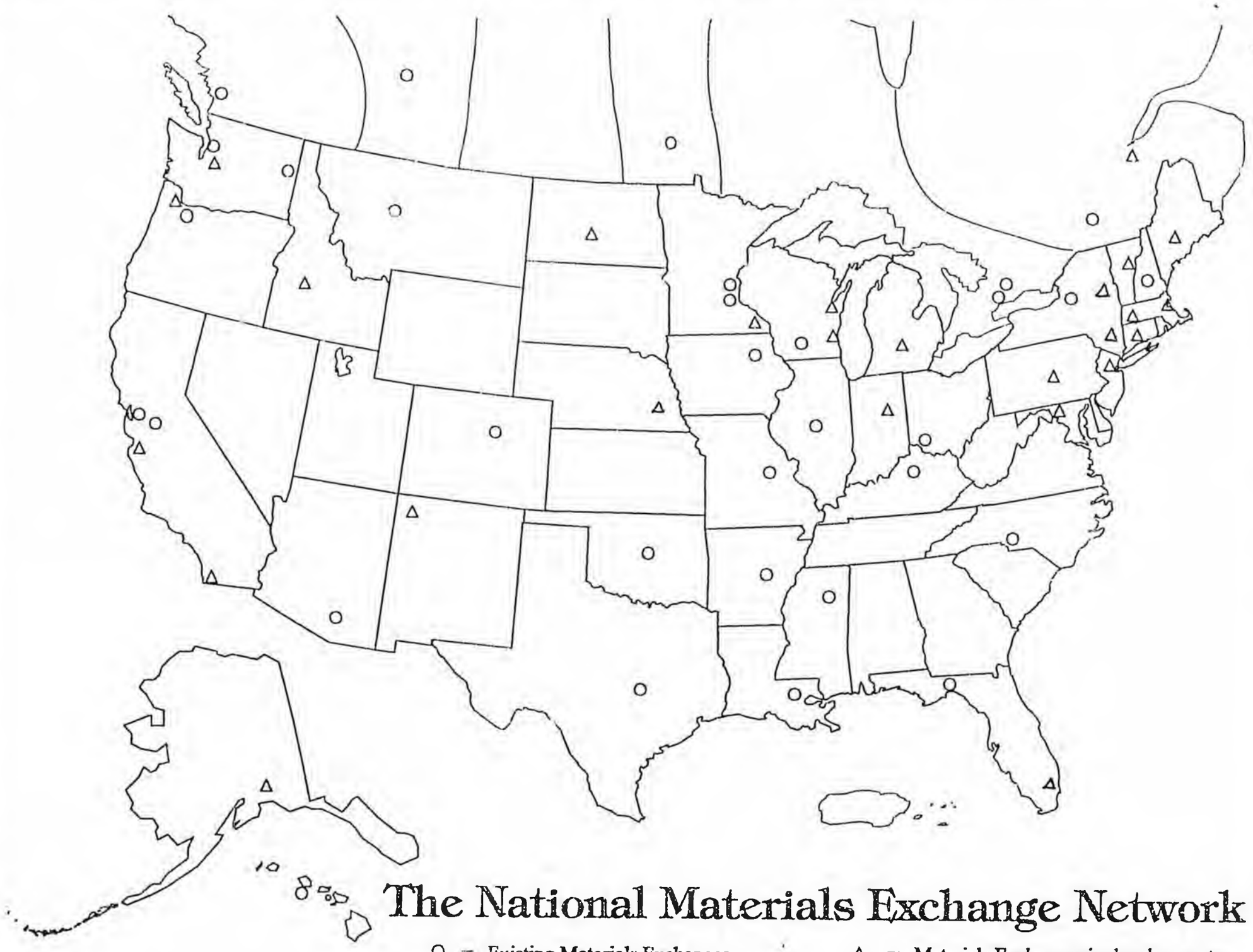
Ontario Waste Exchange
Mary Jane Henley
2395 Speakman Drive
Mississauga, ON L5K 183
Phone: 416-822-4111 (Ext. 512)
Fax: 416-823-1446

Pacific Materials Exchange
Bob Smee
1522 North Washington Street
Suite 202
Spokane, WA 99201-2454
Phone: 509-325-0551
Fax: 509-325-2086

RENEW
Hope Castillo
PO Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
Phone: 512-463-7773
Fax: 512-475-4599

Southeast Waste Exchange
Maxie May
Urban Institute UNCC
Charlotte, NC 28223
Phone: 704-547-2307
Fax: 704-547-3178

Southern Waste Exchange
Eugene B. Jones
PO Box 960
Tallahassee, FL 32302
Phone: 800-441-7949
Fax: 904-574-6704



The National Materials Exchange Network

○ = Existing Materials Exchanges

△ = Materials Exchanges in development

Waste Exchanges:
Features Comparison Table

EXCHANGE: (Yr. Founded)	Annual Budget	Funding Source(s)	Catalog Cost: $ / Year	Listing Fee	Catalog Advertising	Catalog Distribution	Computer - Bulletin Board	Activity/Transfer Tracking	Chamber Affiliation	National Mat. Exch. Affiliation	Area of Service	Type of Entity
Arizona Waste Exchange:[1] (1993)	$150,000	Fees, Industry	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Yes	Endorse	Yes	State	Nonprofit
B.A.R.T.E.R.: (1991)	Unknown	State	$0:1	No	No	30,000	No	Yes	No	Yes	Region	Nonprofit
CALMAX: (Unk)	Unknown	State	$0:4	No	No	19,000	No	No	Unknown	Yes	Region	State
Calif. Waste Exchange: (Unk)	Unknown	State	$0:2	No	No	5,000	No	No	Unknown	Yes	Region	State
Hawaii Material Exchange: (1992)	$17,000	Regional EPA, County	$0:1	No	No	NA	No	No	Unknown	Yes	State	State
IMEX: (1989)	$150,000	County	$0:6	No	No	7,000	No	Yes	Endorse	Yes	Region	County, Agency
Ind. Material Exch. Service: (1981)	$107,000	State, Trade	$0:6	No	No	13,000	No	Yes	Endorse	Yes	Region	Nonprofit
Iowa Waste Reduction Ctr.: (1990)	$25,000	State	$0:4	No	No	2,500	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Region	Nonprofit/ University
Louisiana/Gulf: (1992)	$110,000	State, Industry	$15:6	No	No	16,000	No	No	Endorse	Yes	Region	Nonprofit/ University
Montana Ind. Waste: (1982)	Unknown	State	$0:4	No	No	700	No	No	Sponsor	Yes	Region	Nonprofit
Northeast Ind. Waste Exch. (1981)	$170,000	State, Fees	$30:4	$75/ $150	$110-$500	21,000	$30	Yes	Endorse	Yes	Region	Nonprofit
Pacific Materials Exchange: (1989)	$125,000[2]	City, Fees, Industry	$48:6	No	No	1,000	Yes	Yes	Endorse	Yes	Region	Nonprofit
RENEW: (1989)	$120,000	Federal, State, Fees	$0:6	No	$25 - $100	3,000	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Region	State
Southeast Waste Exchange: (1978)	$150,000	State	$25:6	$50	$25 - $150	5,000	$25	Yes	Unknown	No	Region	Nonprofit/ University
SWIX: (1981)	$130,000	State, Trade, Industry	$2:6	No	$125-$500	12,000	Yes	No	Sponsor	No	Region	Nonprofit/ University
Wastelink: (unk.)	Unknown	NA	$23:4	No	No	1500	Yes	Yes	—	—	Region	For Profit

(1) Commenced operations 1/1/93, no catalogs to date, $100 Membership Fee

(2) Figure does not include EPA grant to develop National Materials Exchange Network

NA - Not Applicable

Information compiled by John Wright 3/93

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
410 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, SUITE 105
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1795

Phone: (907) 465-5050
Fax: (907) 465-5070

January 12, 1994

The Honorable Bill Hudson, Chair
House Labor and Commerce Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Rm. 108, State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Hudson:

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is pleased to provide its support for House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange. The Department feels that organizing "Alaska Materials Exchange Month" is an excellent approach to increasing the visibility of this program and participation by the business community.

The Department has been working in partnership with ARCO-Alaska, BP-Alaska, the Alaska Support Industry Alliance, and the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce to develop and implement the Alaska Materials Exchange (AME). This pollution prevention partnership will help business reduce the cost of doing business and help prevent the disposal of useable materials. AME is an excellent example of government and industry working together to create nonregulatory programs to reduce waste and share in the cost of implementing such programs.

An Alaska Materials Exchange Coordinator has recently been hired at the Anchorage Chamber to work with our Department and other program organizers. In order to allow the program coordinator the time to maximize the benefit derived through adoption of this resolution, the Department respectfully requests that the committee consider requesting the Governor to proclaim "April," instead" of "March," as Alaska Materials Exchange Month.

Once again, we appreciate the Legislature's interest in promoting this valuable program. Should you have any further questions concerning the Alaska

Materials Exchange program, please contact me, or David Wigglesworth, chief of the ADEC Pollution Prevention Office (907-563-6529).

Sincerely,

John A. Sandor
Commissioner

DW/bkt (g:\eq\clerical\ppo\hcr25)

cc: Representative Joe Green, Vice-Chairman, HL&CC
Representative Al Vezey, Chairman, House State Affairs Committee
Representative Pete Kott, Vice-Chairman, House State Affairs Committee
Mead Treadwell, Deputy Commissioner, ADEC
Bob Poe, Director, IAS/ADEC
Mike Menge, Director, EQ/ADEC
David Wigglesworth, Chief, Pollution Prevention Office/EQ/ADEC
Raga Elim, Legislative Liaison, Governor's Office

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

217 Second Street, Suite 200 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Tel (907) 586-1325, Fax (907) 463-5480

January 25, 1994

TO: Representative Bill Hudson, Chair
and Members, Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **HCR 25 - Industrial Materials Exchange**

The Alaska Municipal League supports passage of HCR 25 - Industrial Materials Exchange, which provides for the reuse and recycling of industrial materials. As you may be aware, the Alaska Municipal League is a co-sponsor of the Municipal Pollution Prevention Roundtable and supports creative ideas on reducing pollution.

We believe that the Alaska Materials Exchange Program will benefit Alaskan communities by offering the alternative to companies to exchange unneeded materials with others and thus keep these materials, some of which are hazardous, out of local landfills.

The Alaska Municipal League would like to encourage the Alaska State Legislature to pass HCR 25 and offer support to the Alaska Materials Exchange for the benefit of all Alaska's communities.

cc: Representative Pete Kott
& Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Pollution Prevention Office

THE ALLIANCE
4220 'B' Street, Suite 200 / Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5911
Phone (907) 563-2226 Fax (907) 561-8870

January 27, 1994

Rep. Pete Kott
State Capitol Building Room 409
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Ref: HCR 25

Dear Rep. Kott:

The Alaska Support Industry Alliance is please to submit this letter in support of HCR 25. The Resolution is in support of a state material exchange program. Through the Prudhoe Bay Environmental Alliance Committee of the Alliance we are providing a great deal of support for the program to include dissemination of information to our membership. We commend you for your leadership in introducing the Resolution and look forward to its favorable passage through the Legislature.

If we can be of any other assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Walt Furnace

Walt Furnace
General Manager

ARCO Alaska, Inc.
Post Office Box 100360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
Telephone 907 276 1215

27 January 1994

Representative Pete Kott
Juneau, AK

Re: Alaska Materials Exchange, HCR No. 25

Dear Representative Kott:

Thank you for introducing House Concurrent Resolution No. 25 relating to the establishment of a state materials exchange network. Your support of this undertaking exemplifies how government can work with Alaska businesses to their mutual benefit.

More than thirty states in the Lower 48 have materials exchanges that are utilized by the business community as well as non-profit organizations. Companies with manufacturing by-products, surplus materials, or off-spec goods make those materials available to other organizations via a periodic catalog and/or an on-line computer service. The generator of the goods saves money on disposal fees while the recipient receives usable product inexpensively (usually for the cost of transport). From an environmental perspective, reuse of materials is an important aspect of waste management and waste minimization.

ARCO Alaska, Inc. is one of the two companies referenced in HCR 25 that provided seed money for a materials exchange. Like you, we support this effort to redirect usable material from one entity to another. ARCO and BP have been working with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and the Pollution Prevention office at the Department of Environmental Conservation to bring this venture to fruition. We support HCR No. 25 and again thank you for introducing it.

Sincerely,

Ken L. Donajkowski
Director Environmental Sciences

cc: Bill Hudson
Chair, House Labor & Commerce

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages ▸
To REP. Kott	From TRISH BERG
Co. CAPITAL	Co. ARCO
Dept.	Phone # 265-6878
Fax # 465-2819	Fax # 265-6216

HCR

27

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 18, 1994 FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3-1-94

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered: HCR 27

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 27 SUPPORT NRA GUN SAFETY PROGRAM

Relating to support for the National Rifle Association's gun safety program for children.

RECOMMENDATIONS: [ ] the same title
be replaced with _____ [ ] 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 Education [ ] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
	X				
	X				
	X				
	X				
	✓				
	X				

_____
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR 27

Revision Date:
Title: Relating to support for the NRA's gun safety program for children
Sponsor: Rep. Bunde
Requestor: Rep. Bunde

Dept. Affected: Education
BRU: Education Program Support
Component: Basic Education and Instructional Improvement
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 171

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	- 0 -					
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	- 0 -					
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match	- 0 -					
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	- 0 -					

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: $

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution recommends that state and local education officials implement the NRA Eddie Eagle Gun Safety Program. There will be no additional fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Sheila Peterson
Division:
Phone: 465-2803
Date: Feb. 19, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Ted Mala
Date: 2/20/94
Agency: Department of Education

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(Rev 10/93 Signature 3)

REPRESENTATIVE CON BUNDE
CO-CHAIR HEALTH, EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

DURING SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
CAPITOL ROOM 112
OFFICE (907) 465-4843

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 27
Relating to support for the National Rifle Association's gun safety program for children.

The National Rifle Association's gun safety program for children, also called the Eddie Eagle program, is a simple addition to a school's curriculum. The program leaves children with a simple message: "If you see a gun, leave it alone, don't touch it, tell an adult."

Many fatal accidents can be avoided by instituting an educational program such as the Eddie Eagle program. According to the Center for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics 1990 information, 560 children ages 10-14 died from firearm injury, accounting for one out of every eight deaths . Further, facts from the National Safety Council confirm that for each firearm death, it is estimated there are at least five nonfatal injuries. Reports show the number of medically treated firearm injuries to children and adolescents is increasing nationwide every year.

Firearm accidents are preventable if we provide the tools. Children, at an early age, should be educated towards safety in their surroundings. The National Rifle Association gun safety program is a way of directing children out of harms path. I urge your support for this resolution. It is a tool that will help our children.

Number 231 • March 23, 1993

Advance Data

nchs

From Vital and Health Statistics of the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1–34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985–90

by Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A., Division of Analysis

Introduction

A previous report released by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) documented the level of firearm mortality among children, youth, and young adults 1–24 years of age from 1979 through 1985 (1). The purpose of this report is to revise the 1985–88 data using newly available intercensal population estimates and to update the report with data through 1990. Emphases are on race and sex differences in homicide and suicide associated with firearms among males 15–34 years of age. This report will be limited to data for the period 1985 through 1990 because it was during the second half of the decade that firearm mortality increased for the younger population (1).

Methods

Firearm death rates for 1985–89 are based upon intercensal rather than the postcensal population estimates used in the previous report. Both sets of estimates were provided by the Bureau of the Census. Intercensal population estimates are preferred to postcensal estimates because they are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial Census enumerations, and thus, form a continuous series over the decade (2). The relative difference between the two estimates, the error of closure, is equivalent to the relative difference in death rates based on the two estimates. The error of closure was larger for persons 18–24 years of age than for any other age group. However, the error of closure was not so large that death rates for either the black or the white populations ages 1–34 were significantly affected. Death rates for 1990 are based on postcensal estimates of the July 1, 1990, population.

In previous reports on firearm mortality (1,3), the definitions of firearm homicide excluded legal intervention by firearm. In this report, as in others (4,5), the definition has been amended to include those deaths. The inclusion of these deaths results in an increase in the overall firearm death rate and the firearm homicide rate with a concomitant decrease in the nonfirearm homicide rate—all by relatively small amounts (see appendix table I). For example, adding in deaths coded to legal intervention by a firearm to other firearm homicides among black and white males 20–24 years of age increased their respective firearm homicide rates by 1 percent and 3 percent.

Current status

In 1990, 19,722 persons 1–34 years of age died as a result of a firearm injury. This represented 17.6 percent of all deaths at those ages. Among young children 10–14 years of age, 560 died from a firearm injury, accounting for 1 out of every 8 deaths. Among teenagers 15–19 years and young adults 20–24 years, 1 of every 4 deaths were by firearm, and for adults 25–34 years, 1 of 6 deaths were by firearm (figure 1).

Within these age groups, variation by race and sex in the percentage of all deaths due to firearms is large. For example, 60 percent of deaths among black teenage males 15–19 years old resulted from a firearm injury compared with 23 percent of deaths among white teenage males. Among females 15–19 years old, 22 percent of deaths among black females

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

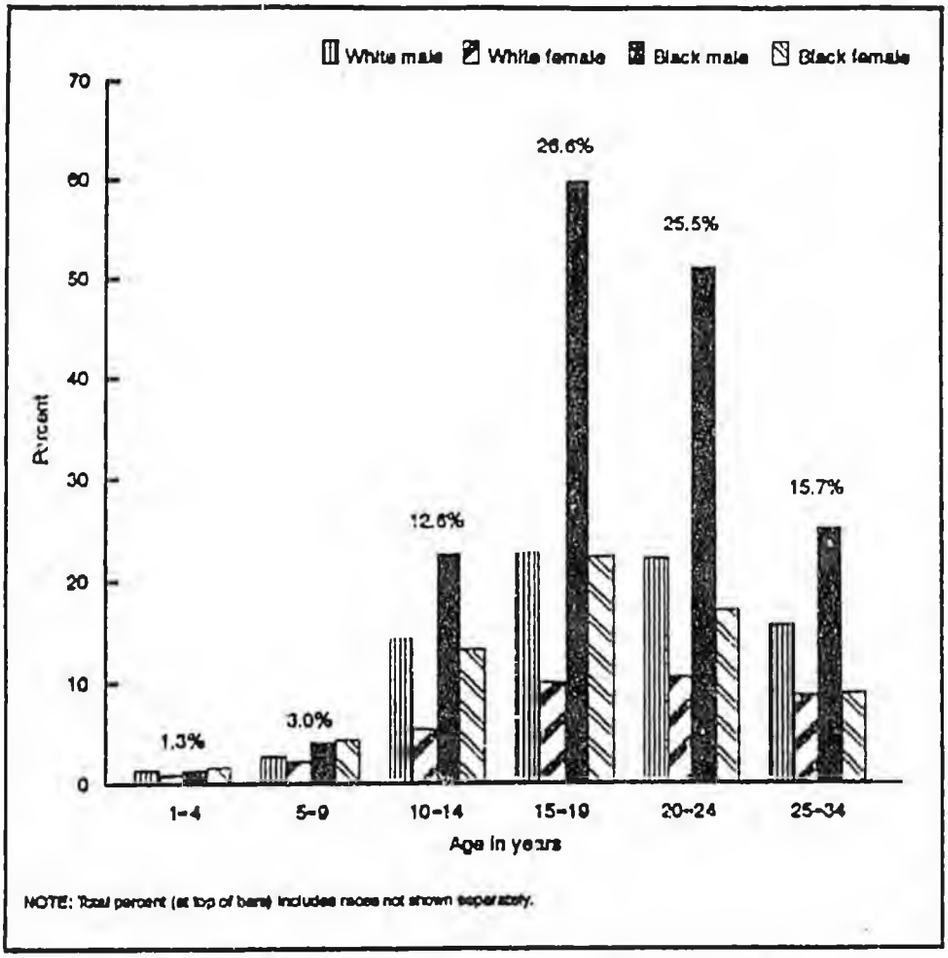

Figure 1. Percent of deaths due to firearms for persons 1–34 years of age, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1990

resulted from firearms compared with 10 percent of deaths among white females. By ages 25–34, the proportion of deaths due to firearms decreased for each race-sex group. Firearms were the cause of death for 25 percent of deaths among black males, 16 percent among white males, and 9 percent among black and white females in this age group (figure 1).

Another way to look at the differential impact of firearm mortality on the population is to focus on violent deaths (homicides and suicides) that result from firearms. The majority of homicides among teenagers and young adults 15–34 years of age resulted from the use of firearms. In 1990, 82 percent of homicides among teenagers 15–19 years of age were associated with firearms (91 and 77 percent among black and white males, respectively); at 20–24 years of age, 76 percent of homicides were from firearms (87 and 71 percent among black and white males, respectively); and at 25–34 years of age, 69 percent of homicides (75 and 72 percent among black and white males, respectively) were caused by firearms. Proportions of homicides due to firearms among females were lower than among males for both races and in each age group (table 1).

The age-specific proportions of suicides resulting from firearms were lower than the proportions of homicides, averaging 58–67 percent of suicides at 15–19 years of age through 25–34 years of age. Differences by race were smaller than for homicide, and proportions for females were also lower than for males (table 1).

Analysis of firearm death rates by age, race, and sex, as well as by manner of death facilitates the assessment of relative levels of risk associated with firearm fatalities across demographic categories as well as over time. Firearm death rates rise until the young adult years and then decline. In 1990, the firearm death rate per 100,000 increased from 0.6–0.7 per 100,000 population at ages 1–4 and 5–9 years, to 3.3 at ages 10–14, to 23.5 at ages 15–19, peaking at 28.1 at 20–24 years and declining to 21.8 at ages 25–34 years (figure 2). Firearm death rates for 1990 are shown in table 2 and numbers of firearm deaths are shown in table 3.

Firearm death rates vary by race and sex within age groups. For the younger children, those 1–9 years of age, rates for black children were higher than for white children. Because the firearm death rates at those ages are based on small numbers of deaths (fewer than 50 for each race-sex group), relative differences by sex are often not significant. At ages 10–14 years, firearm death rates are highest for black males; 10.2 per 100,000, which is more than twice the rates for white males and black females and 10 times the rate for white females. At ages 15–19 and 20–24 years, firearm death rates were also highest for black males, 119.9 and 157.6 per 100,000, respectively. The age-specific rates for these black males were 5 times the respective rates by age for white males and 10 to 11 times the age-specific rates for black females. At ages 25–34 years the firearm death rate for black males, 108.5 per 100,000, was 4 times the rate for white males and 7 times the rate for black females. The firearm death rates for white females 15–19 through 25–34 years were lower (about 5 per 100,000) than for any other race-sex group.

Race and sex differences in firearm mortality vary by manner of death as well. For young children ages 1–4 and 5–9 years firearm homicide rates among black children were higher than rates for white children, while there were no significant race differences in unintentional firearm mortality. For these young children, race and sex specific death rates for both firearm homicide and unintentional firearm mortality were generally less than 1 per 100,000.

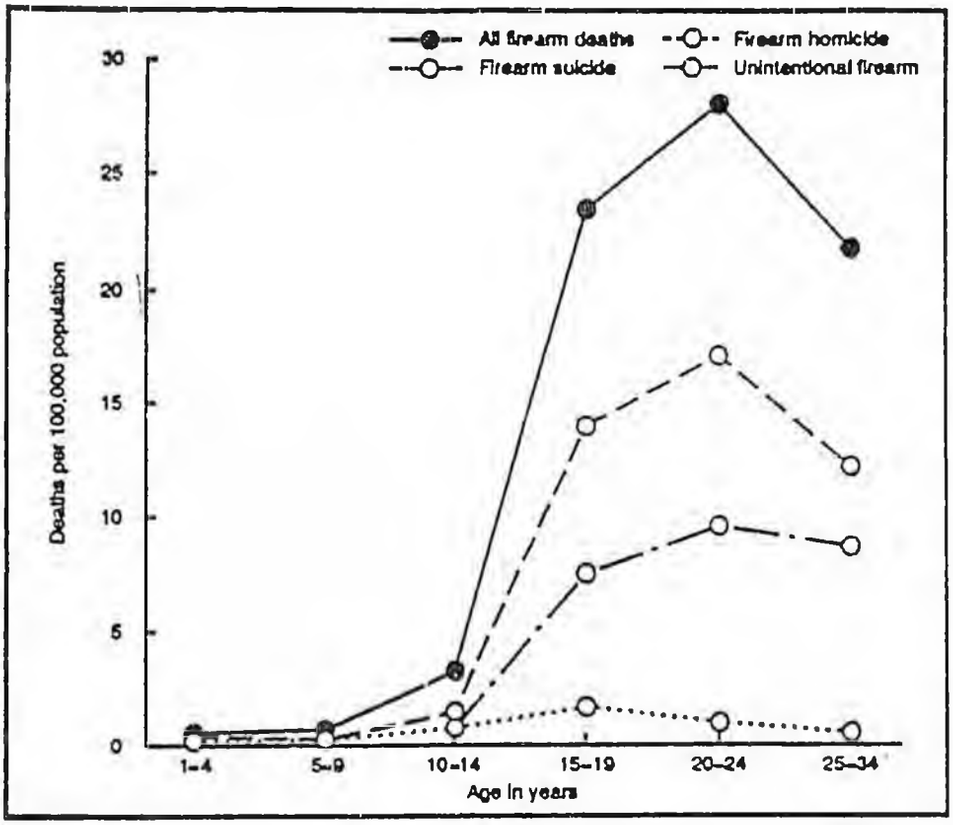

Figure 2. Firearm death rates by manner of death and age, for persons aged 1–34 years: United States, 1990

At ages 10–14 years, there were significant differences in the firearm homicide rates by race as well as by sex. The firearm homicide rate for black males 10–14 years of age was more than 5 times the rate for white males (6.9 compared with 1.3 deaths per 100,000) and the rate for black females was close to 8 times the rate for white females (3.1 compared with 0.4 per 100,000). Differences in firearm homicide by sex were smaller, with rates for white and black males 2 to 3 times those for females. While there were no differences by race in firearm suicide or unintentional firearm mortality at 10–14 years, those rates were higher for males than for females (table 4).

Firearm homicide for black males 15–19 years of age was 11 times the rate among white males, 105.3 compared with 9.7 per 100,000 population. The rate for black females was five times the rate for white females, 10.4 compared with 2.0 per 100,000. Thus, the firearm homicide rate for white males was about 5 times that for white females and the rate for black males about 10 times that for black females. Firearm homicide rates for both white and black males and females ages 20–24 years were about 1.2 to 1.3 times the respective rates at ages 15–19 years. Mortality race and sex ratios at 20–24 years were generally similar to those at ages 15–19 years (table 4).

Among males ages 25–34 years, race differences in firearm homicide rates were smaller than for persons 20–24 years of age. The rate for black males was 9 times the rate for white males (94.4 compared with 10.8 per 100,000). Firearm homicide rates for males were 5 to 7 times those for females (table 4).

Firearm suicide, unlike homicide, was higher for white males than for black males at ages 15–19 through 25–34 years, although race differences were considerably smaller than for firearm homicide. For example, the firearm suicide rate for white males 15–19 years was 1.5 times the rate for black males, 13.5 compared with 8.8 per 100,000 population. With increasing age, the race ratio decreased. Sex differences for both white and black persons in firearm suicide rates were much larger than race differences, with rates for white and black males 5 to 10 times the rates for females at ages 15–19 through 25–34 years (table 4).

Trends (tables 2 and 3)

Consistent with earlier patterns (1), there was virtually no change from 1985 to 1990 in the overall firearm death rate among young children 1–4 or 5–9 years of age. For children ages 10–14 years, however, the firearm death rate increased 18 percent from 1985 to 1990, reaching a rate of 3.3 deaths per 100,000. Among black males 10–14 years, the firearm death rate more than doubled from 1985 to 1990. Increases were largest for firearm homicide; the rate rose from 3.0 to 6.9 per 100,000. There was also an increase in the rate for black females in this age group; the firearm death rate in 1990 was more than twice what it was in 1986 and 1987 (3.7 compared with 1.4 to 1.7 per 100,000). Again, increases were largest for firearm homicide.

The total firearm death rate among teenagers 15–19 years of age increased 77 percent from 1985 through 1990, to 23.5 deaths per 100,000, its highest level to date. Firearm death rates increased for all four race-sex groups, with the largest increases noted for black males. The firearm death rate for black males 15–19 years of age more than doubled, rising from 46.5 per 100,000 in 1985 to 119.9 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). From 1985 through 1990, the black teenage male firearm homicide rate nearly tripled, rising to 105.3 per 100,000 (figure 4). At the same time, the firearm homicide rate for white males and black females doubled, rising to 9.7 and 10.4 per 100,000, respectively. While the firearm suicide rate among black teenage males was less than a tenth the magnitude of the firearm homicide rate, it increased 63 percent from 1985 to 1990 to 8.8 per 100,000. A far smaller increase (25 percent) was noted for the firearm suicide rate for white teenage males (figure 4). Among black females 15–19 years old, the firearm homicide rate doubled

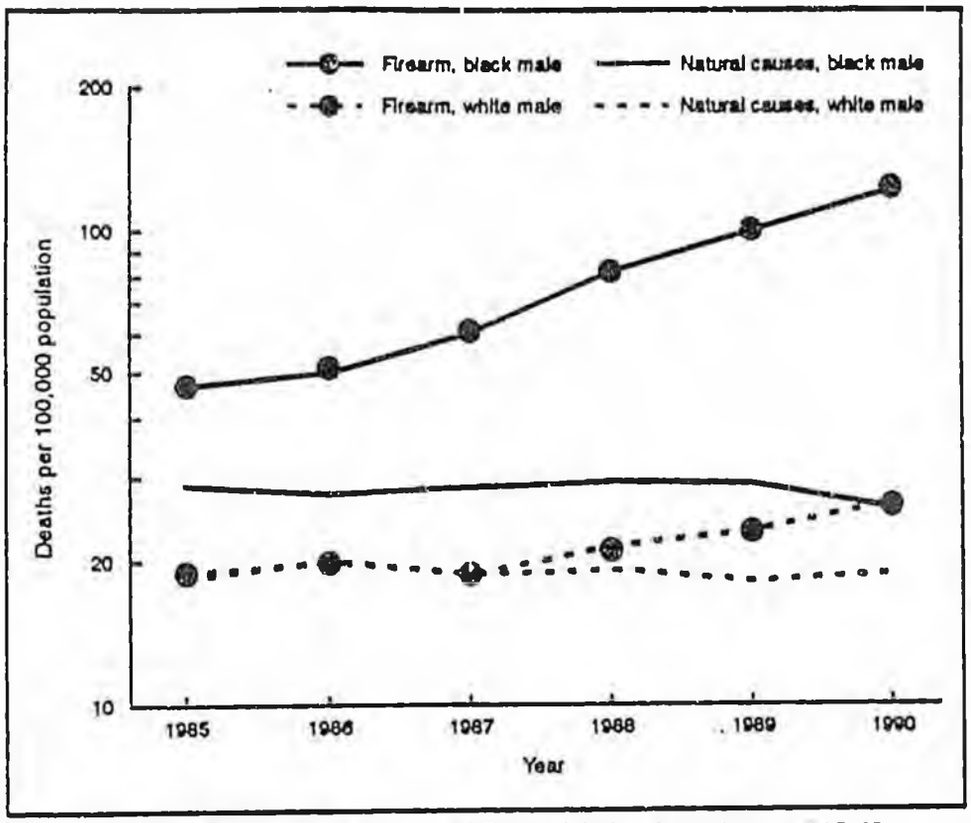

Figure 3. Deaths rates for natural causes and firearm injuries, for males aged 15–19 years: United States, 1985–90

from 1985 to 1990, reaching 10.4 per 100,000.

Among males 15–19 years of age, the nonfirearm homicide rate averaged 9 to 11 per 100,000 for black teenagers and 2 to 3 per 100,000 for white teenagers during the period 1985–90. It is interesting that although the nonfirearm homicide rate increased from 1989 to 1990 for both white and black males, the firearm homicide rates for white and black males were still 3 and 10 times the respective nonfirearm homicide rates. Nonfirearm suicide rates likewise showed little change during 1985–90 with rates averaging 6 per 100,000 for white male teenagers and 3 per 100,000 for black male teenagers (figure 4). Rates for females were also unchanged.

It was previously reported (1) that 1988 was the first year in which the firearm death rate for teenagers (15–19 years) exceeded the death rate associated with natural causes of death. That trend has continued; in 1990, among all teenagers 15–19 years, there were 39 percent more deaths from firearms than from natural causes of death. Driving that trend has been the rising rate for firearm mortality among white teenage males 15–19 years. For white teenage males 15–19 years, the natural cause death rate remained relatively unchanged at 18 to 19 per 100,000 and the firearm death rate increased from 21.4 per 100,000 in 1988 to 26.5 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). Thus, the ratio of firearm to natural causes mortality among white teenage males 15–19 years increased from 1.1:1 in 1988 to 1.3:1 in 1989 to 1.4:1 in 1990. Among black males, that trend has also continued. From 1988 to 1990, the natural cause death rate declined 12 percent while the firearm death rate increased 48 percent. Whereas in 1988, the firearm death rate among black teenage males was 2.8 times the natural cause death rate, by 1990 the firearm death rate was 4.7 times the rate for natural causes.

The firearm death rate among persons 20–24 years of age was 36 percent higher in 1990 than in 1985; virtually all of the increase was a result of increases in firearm homicide among black males (figure 5). The firearm homicide rate more than doubled in this group reaching 140.7 per 100,000, its highest level ever. (The previous high was in 1972.) Among white males ages 20–24 years, increases in firearm mortality were far more modest, with the firearm homicide rate in 1990 32 percent higher than what it was in 1985. Increases in firearm suicide were also minimal (figure 5). Among white females ages 20–24 years, the firearm death rate hovered around 5 per 100,000 for 1985 through 1990. For black females, the firearm death rate increased from 1985 to 1990 (although it was unchanged from 1989 to 1990) as a result of an increase in the firearm homicide rate.

The firearm homicide rate for white males 20–24 years remained about twice the nonfirearm homicide rate. Similar to the recent trend among those 15–19 years, the nonfirearm rate for those 20–24 years increased from 1989 to 1990. The nonfirearm homicide rate for black males was unchanged from 1985 to 1990 at about 22–23 per 100,000. The firearm suicide rate for white males remained close to twice the nonfirearm suicide rate (figure 5).

By ages 25–34 years, the upward trend in age-specific firearm mortality slowed considerably. The firearm death rate in 1990 was only 13 percent higher than in 1985, with the largest increase again noted in firearm homicide among black males (a 40 percent increase from 1985 to 1990). There was relatively little change in the nonfirearm homicide and nonfirearm suicide rates (figure 6).

Discussion

Sixty percent of all deaths among persons 1–34 years of age resulted from unintentional and intentional injuries in 1990, and about 30 percent of those external deaths were from firearms. To compile the standard cause-of-death rankings for persons 1 year of age and older, NCHS uses the "List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV Infection" (6). However, this ranking system is not particularly

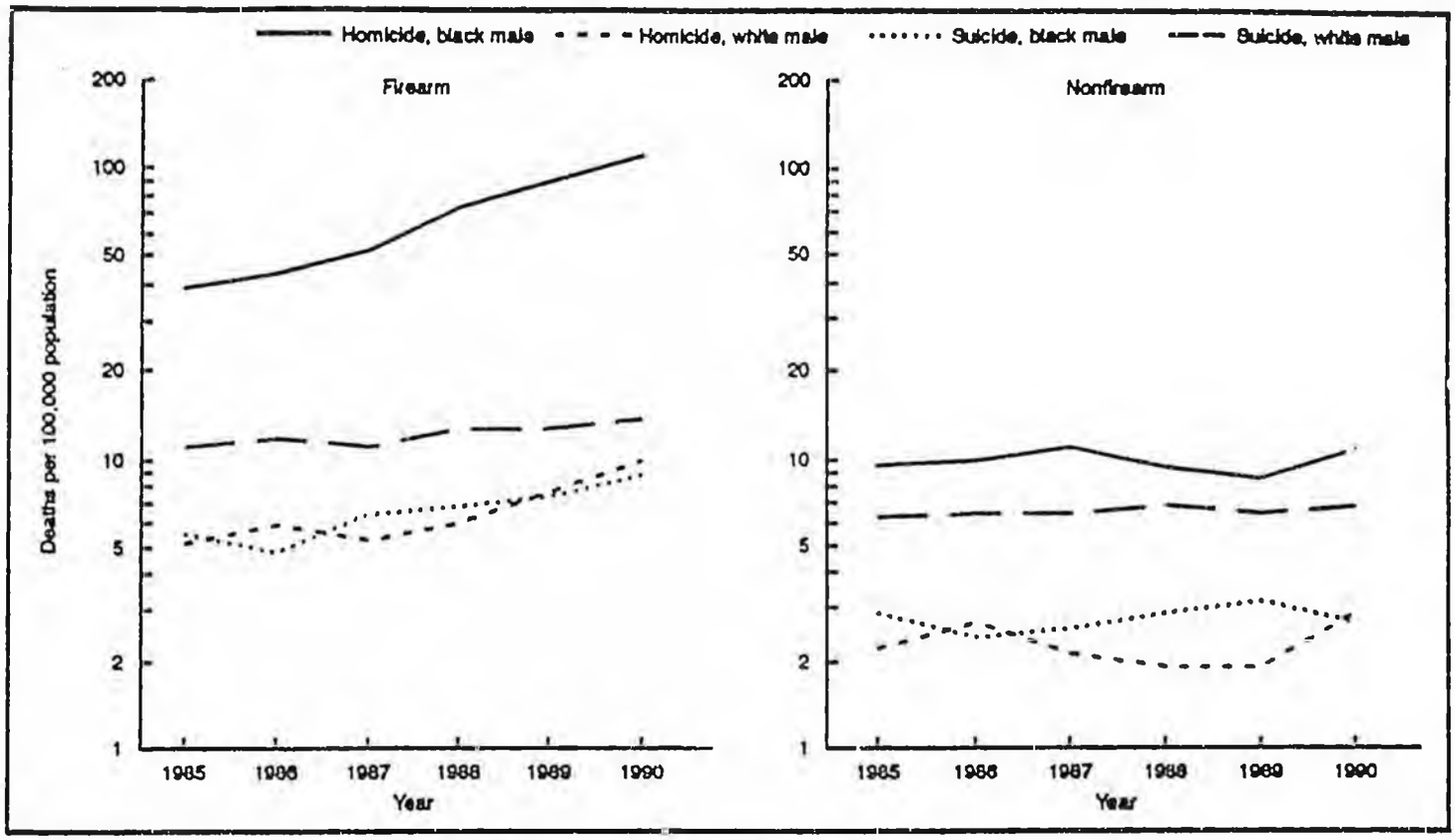

Figure 4. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 15–19 years: United States, 1985–90

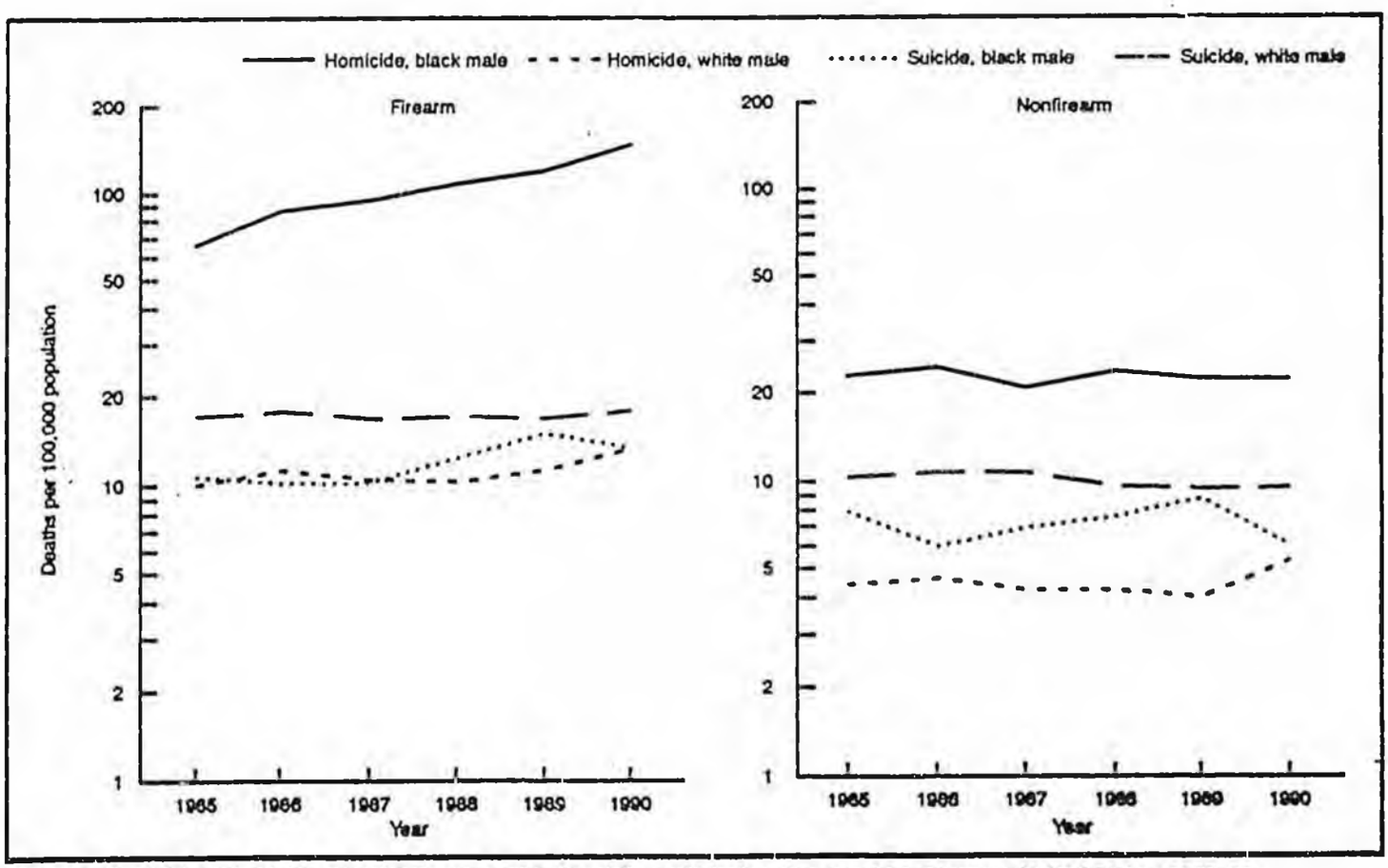

Figure 5. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 20–24 years: United States, 1985–90

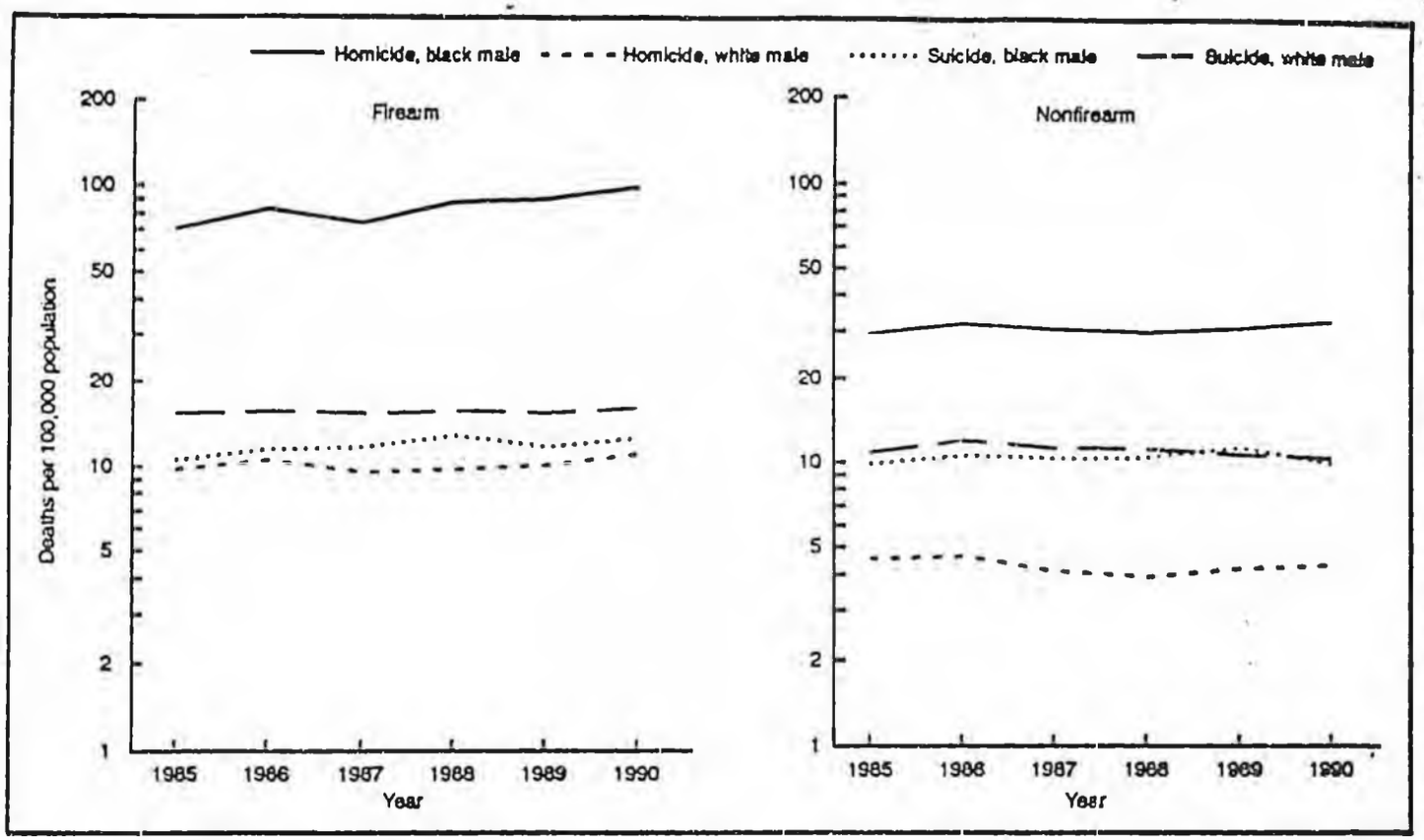

Figure 6. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 25–34 years: United States, 1985–90

appropriate for persons 1–34 years of age because it does not itemize specific causes of unintentional injuries, such as firearm injuries, motor vehicle injuries, fires and burns, and drowning. (They are counted in the "List of 72..." within the category "accidents and adverse effects".) Neither does the "List of 72" ranking specify intentional injury firearm deaths (which are counted in the categories homicide and suicide). In order to put firearms as a cause of death into perspective, causes of death for children, teenagers, and young adults have been reordered in an alternative ranking scheme that includes detailed causes of injury.

Based on this new ranking, firearms are the second leading cause of death (after motor vehicle injury fatalities) for children 10–14 years of age, teenagers 15–19 years of age, and young adults 20–24 years and 25–34 years of age. For persons 15–19 and 20–24 years of age, firearm homicide as an individual category of death was second only to motor vehicle deaths. For persons 25–34 years of age, there were 11 percent more deaths from firearms than from HIV infection (table 5).

Among black males, firearm injuries were the leading cause of death among children 10–14 through adults 25–34 years of age. For children 10–14 years, firearms were responsible for 30 percent more deaths than motor vehicle injuries. For black males 15–19 through 20–24 years, firearm homicide was the single leading cause of death, with more than 3 times the number of motor vehicle deaths. Firearm homicide was also the leading cause of death at ages 25–34 years, with 12 percent more deaths than from HIV infection. (Data available upon request.)

The firearm homicide rates among young persons 15–19 and 20–24 years continue to increase and the rates of increase have recently worsened for white males. For young black males 15–19 and 20–24 years of age, the average annual increases in firearm homicide of 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, observed from 1985 to 1988 remained unchanged through 1988 to 1990. For white males 15–19 years, the firearm homicide rate increased an average of 4 percent per year from 1985 through 1988 and remained unchanged for those 20–24 years, whereas the firearm homicide rate increased at average annual rates of 24 percent and 12 percent for white males 15–19 and 20–24 years, respectively, from 1988 through 1990. Not only is progress not being made in reducing the rate of increase in firearm homicide for these young black males, but attention must also be paid to increasing firearm homicide rates among young white males.

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Table 1. Percent of homicides and suicides resulting from firearms by age, race, and sex for persons 10–34 years of age: United States, 1990

Age	Total	White		Black	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent of all homicides due to firearms				
10–14 years	72.5	80.3	45.2	85.2	66.1
15–19 years	81.7	76.7	54.8	90.9	67.0
20–24 years	75.9	70.8	50.6	86.7	56.0
25–34 years	69.1	71.8	54.5	75.4	50.1
	Percent of all suicides due to firearms				
10–14 years	55.0	53.7	56.1	71.4	62.5
15–19 years	67.3	69.4	57.3	76.4	65.4
20–24 years	63.4	65.2	54.2	69.2	51.4
25–34 years	57.6	61.1	48.9	55.9	38.0

Note: Total includes races not shown separately.

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Firearm deaths per 100,000 population			
1–4 years of age						
Total	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
White male	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
White female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black male	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2
Black female	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
White male	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
White female	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5
Black female	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2
10–14 years of age						
Total	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
White male	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.2
White female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Black male	4.8	4.9	7.1	8.1	9.4	10.2
Black female	0.7	1.7	1.4	3.7	2.4	3.7
15–19 years of age						
Total	13.3	14.4	14.5	17.5	19.8	23.5
White male	18.4	20.1	18.7	21.4	23.1	28.5
White female	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6
Black male	46.5	49.7	59.8	80.9	98.2	119.9
Black female	6.1	7.9	9.1	8.5	9.7	12.2
20–24 years of age						
Total	20.6	22.9	22.6	23.5	25.1	28.1
White male	29.1	30.6	28.7	29.0	29.7	32.5
White female	5.2	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.9
Black male	76.1	94.7	103.4	117.8	133.2	157.6
Black female	10.2	12.0	13.9	13.8	15.4	14.4
25–34 years of age						
Total	19.3	20.4	19.4	20.4	20.4	21.8
White male	26.3	27.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.8
White female	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5
Black male	79.8	93.1	84.8	97.1	98.8	108.5
Black female	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.2	14.6
			Firearm homicides per 100,000 population			
1–4 years of age						
Total	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
White male	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black male	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Black female	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
White male	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
White female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Black male	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0
Black female	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10–14 years of age			Firearm homicides per 100,000 population			
Total	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
White male	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
White female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	3.0	3.4	5.3	4.7	6.8	6.9
Black female	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.1
15–19 years of age						
Total	5.8	6.8	7.0	9.0	11.1	14.0
White male	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.5	9.7
White female	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0
Black male	37.4	42.2	50.1	69.2	85.5	105.3
Black female	5.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	9.7	10.4
20–24 years of age						
Total	9.9	12.1	12.4	13.2	14.5	17.1
White male	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.1	11.1	12.9
White female	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Black male	63.1	82.5	90.4	102.5	113.7	140.7
Black female	8.8	10.6	12.1	11.8	13.1	12.4
25–34 years of age						
Total	9.8	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.2	12.2
White male	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.8
White female	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Black male	67.3	79.4	71.2	82.4	85.3	94.4
Black female	10.7	11.6	11.8	12.7	11.7	12.7
10–14 years of age			Firearm suicides per 100,000 population			
Total	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
White male	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2
White female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Black male	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Black female	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
15–19 years of age						
Total	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.8	7.5
White male	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.4	12.5	13.5
White female	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
Black male	5.4	4.7	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.8
Black female	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
20–24 years of age						
Total	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.6
White male	16.8	17.2	16.3	16.6	16.5	17.5
White female	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4
Black male	10.5	9.9	10.0	12.0	14.6	13.2
Black female	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3
25–34 years of age						
Total	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.7
White male	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.6
White female	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
Black male	10.2	11.3	11.5	12.4	11.5	12.2
Black female	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1–4 years of age			Unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 population			
Total	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
White male	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
White female	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Black male	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Black female	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
White male	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
White female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black male	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Black female	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
10–14 years of age						
Total	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
White male	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black male	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9
Black female	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
15–19 years of age						
Total	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
White male	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9
White female	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Black male	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.6	4.9
Black female	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
20–24 years of age						
Total	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
White male	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Black male	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.7
Black female	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
25–34 years of age						
Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
White male	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
White female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black male	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
Black female	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1–4 years of age			Nonfirearm homicides per 100,000 population			
Total	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
White male	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4
White female	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Black male	5.4	8.1	4.1	6.5	7.0	6.7
Black female	5.6	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.5	6.3
5–9 years of age						
Total	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
White male	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
White female	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black male	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1
Black female	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.6

Table 2. Death rates due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10–14 years of age			Nonfirearm homicides per 100,000 population			
Total	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
White male	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
White female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Black male	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2
Black female	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
15–19 years of age						
Total	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1
White male	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9
White female	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Black male	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	8.4	10.5
Black female	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	5.1
20–24 years of age						
Total	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4
White male	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	5.3
White female	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Black male	22.1	23.6	20.3	23.1	21.7	21.6
Black female	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.4	9.7	9.7
25–34 years of age						
Total	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
White male	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3
White female	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Black male	28.3	30.2	29.4	28.5	29.5	30.8
Black female	9.3	10.5	10.9	13.1	11.9	12.6
10–14 years of age			Nonfirearm suicides per 100,000 population			
Total	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
White male	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
White female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black male	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Black female	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
15–19 years of age						
Total	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.6
White male	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	5.9
White female	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7
Black male	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.7
Black female	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.7
20–24 years of age						
Total	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5
White male	10.1	10.5	10.4	9.4	9.2	9.3
White female	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
Black male	7.7	5.9	6.8	7.4	8.5	5.9
Black female	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
25–34 years of age						
Total	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4
White male	10.6	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.0
White female	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
Black male	9.6	10.3	10.0	10.2	11.0	9.6
Black female	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3

Notes: Some of these death rates are based on small numbers of deaths (less than 20). This is especially true for rates among children 1–4 and 5–9 years. See table 3 for numbers of deaths on which all rates are based. Total includes races not shown separately.

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1–4 years of age			All firearm deaths			
Total	96	82	77	91	105	87
White male	35	27	29	37	41	38
White female	26	21	19	20	25	19
Black male	24	20	17	20	19	14
Black female	9	10	8	10	13	13
5–9 years of age						
Total	120	110	126	124	138	121
White male	61	52	64	53	62	48
White female	28	20	38	25	30	28
Black male	11	16	22	27	22	21
Black female	16	17	8	12	12	16
10–14 years of age						
Total	470	453	485	524	557	560
White male	319	297	290	287	321	298
White female	70	64	72	72	66	69
Black male	63	63	90	104	123	136
Black female	9	21	18	46	30	48
15–19 years of age						
Total	2,498	2,713	2,720	3,242	3,597	4,173
White male	1,445	1,581	1,458	1,642	1,732	1,936
White female	263	279	243	273	292	319
Black male	643	690	833	1,126	1,351	1,640
Black female	84	108	125	116	131	163
20–24 years of age						
Total	4,380	4,748	4,561	4,616	4,838	5,369
White male	2,615	2,675	2,430	2,387	2,396	2,600
White female	458	479	426	353	352	377
Black male	1,055	1,307	1,404	1,569	1,746	2,045
Black female	151	175	199	194	212	195
25–34 years of age						
Total	8,050	8,654	8,326	8,801	8,818	9,412
White male	4,654	4,851	4,665	4,728	4,752	5,026
White female	1,002	971	989	980	925	976
Black male	1,909	2,284	2,126	2,476	2,548	2,815
Black female	347	392	395	420	381	423
1–4 years of age			Firearm homicides			
Total	53	51	41	50	67	56
White male	19	13	12	17	27	22
White female	13	14	12	12	15	13
Black male	12	15	9	12	11	9
Black female	7	6	7	7	9	10
5–9 years of age						
Total	58	52	55	71	77	63
White male	25	21	26	20	22	13
White female	15	10	12	20	25	20
Black male	6	8	10	16	14	14
Black female	12	10	5	10	9	12
10–14 years of age						
Total	141	152	174	183	229	258
White male	63	67	56	59	80	94
White female	26	29	28	25	27	28
Black male	40	43	67	80	89	92
Black female	8	12	14	32	23	41

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Firearm homicides			
15–19 years of age						
Total	1,087	1,274	1,312	1,657	2,011	2,484
White male	393	458	402	461	561	707
White female	88	109	87	97	123	136
Black male	517	586	697	963	1,176	1,441
Black female	69	91	100	98	117	140
20–24 years of age						
Total	2,107	2,510	2,497	2,595	2,786	3,274
White male	884	962	863	829	891	1,029
White female	189	207	189	182	166	173
Black male	874	1,138	1,227	1,365	1,491	1,828
Black female	129	154	173	166	160	168
25–34 years of age						
Total	4,081	4,591	4,302	4,725	4,835	5,280
White male	1,609	1,829	1,685	1,733	1,702	1,956
White female	433	406	433	426	402	419
Black male	1,608	1,940	1,786	2,101	2,201	2,450
Black female	291	321	332	365	337	368
			Firearm suicides			
10–14 years of age						
Total	139	141	151	125	138	142
White male	103	102	114	84	99	87
White female	29	23	27	23	22	32
Black male	6	10	6	9	11	15
Black female	0	3	1	5	3	5
15–19 years of age						
Total	1,117	1,151	1,129	1,261	1,241	1,332
White male	850	911	850	954	941	987
White female	150	138	141	163	147	160
Black male	74	65	89	95	100	120
Black female	9	14	18	13	10	17
20–24 years of age						
Total	1,964	1,946	1,793	1,754	1,775	1,833
White male	1,511	1,506	1,386	1,370	1,331	1,399
White female	234	244	206	154	171	181
Black male	146	136	136	160	192	171
Black female	20	14	16	21	25	18
25–34 years of age						
Total	3,509	3,627	3,629	3,706	3,632	3,773
White male	2,654	2,723	2,713	2,766	2,732	2,825
White female	511	514	507	497	481	517
Black male	245	276	288	315	296	317
Black female	40	46	49	44	38	41
			Unintentional firearm deaths			
1–4 years of age						
Total	41	31	36	41	38	31
White male	15	14	17	20	14	16
White female	13	7	7	8	10	6
Black male	11	5	8	8	8	5
Black female	2	4	1	3	4	3

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
5–9 years of age			Unintentional firearm deaths			
Total	58	57	66	51	59	58
White male	33	30	35	32	39	34
White female	13	10	16	4	5	7
Black male	4	8	11	11	7	7
Black female	4	7	2	2	3	4
10–14 years of age						
Total	177	143	144	185	172	146
White male	145	115	111	123	127	106
White female	12	12	12	22	14	7
Black male	16	8	15	28	23	26
Black female	1	5	3	8	4	2
15–19 years of age						
Total	241	238	220	266	294	305
White male	186	176	160	194	195	212
White female	17	25	11	11	20	14
Black male	45	30	41	48	63	67
Black female	5	3	5	5	4	6
20–24 years of age						
Total	238	205	213	200	222	195
White male	175	148	148	146	133	129
White female	21	17	16	8	14	15
Black male	37	27	37	32	55	35
Black female	2	4	5	5	3	6
25–34 years of age						
Total	339	299	291	264	274	279
White male	232	213	196	175	190	194
White female	39	28	36	29	28	27
Black male	44	42	38	41	43	37
Black female	12	7	10	8	3	10
1–4 years of age			Nonfirearm homicides			
Total	295	331	293	331	326	322
White male	92	102	95	114	88	87
White female	60	65	76	78	72	66
Black male	58	87	44	72	80	79
Black female	59	66	70	61	72	72
5–9 years of age						
Total	109	82	86	108	104	93
White male	24	17	21	38	23	24
White female	31	20	27	32	27	31
Black male	24	18	18	22	22	15
Black female	18	24	16	16	21	21
10–14 years of age						
Total	109	93	92	97	100	88
White male	38	17	15	27	21	23
White female	37	42	35	28	40	34
Black male	15	17	22	15	11	16
Black female	14	14	17	24	25	21
15–19 years of age						
Total	515	588	526	478	431	558
White male	174	212	161	145	143	216
White female	113	140	131	121	109	112
Black male	128	135	147	126	116	144
Black female	73	77	66	61	42	69

Table 3. Deaths due to firearms and nonfirearms by manner of death (homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury), by age, race, and sex for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1985–90—Con.

Age, race, and sex	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
20–24 years of age			Nonfirearm homicides			
Total	1,063	1,150	1,019	1,041	957	1,038
White male	399	402	360	349	326	424
White female	187	226	191	189	170	169
Black male	306	325	375	308	285	291
Black female	154	136	160	160	134	132
25–34 years of age						
Total	2,199	2,313	2,244	2,267	2,300	2,363
White male	789	835	744	713	761	768
White female	334	374	398	377	355	350
Black male	677	740	736	726	762	800
Black female	251	291	308	375	344	366
10–14 years of age			Nonfirearm suicides			
Total	136	109	99	112	98	116
White male	77	64	59	62	52	75
White female	35	23	18	26	23	25
Black male	11	10	15	8	12	6
Black female	5	2	3	7	6	3
15–19 years of age						
Total	732	745	773	798	768	647
White male	489	503	502	519	483	435
White female	154	164	186	183	172	119
Black male	40	34	36	41	44	37
Black female	12	15	19	18	21	9
20–24 years of age						
Total	1,308	1,278	1,229	1,116	1,006	1,057
White male	903	921	879	775	743	748
White female	218	201	178	193	154	153
Black male	107	81	93	98	111	76
Black female	16	21	18	19	22	17
25–34 years of age						
Total	2,867	3,084	3,026	3,004	2,933	2,777
White male	1,881	2,084	1,997	1,980	1,890	1,800
White female	613	598	633	601	594	541
Black male	230	253	251	259	283	250
Black female	41	60	64	67	72	67

NOTE: Total includes races not shown separately. All firearm deaths include those for which the intent was unknown.

Table 4. Firearm mortality race and sex ratios, by manner of death for persons 1–34 years of age: United States, 1990

Manner of death	Race ratio (black/white)		Sex ratio (male/female)	
	Male	Female	White	Black
All firearm deaths:				
1–4 years	*1.9	*3.4	*1.9	*1.1
5–9 years	2.4	*3.0	1.6	*1.3
10–14 years	2.4	3.6	4.1	2.6
15–19 years	4.5	2.6	5.7	9.9
20–24 years	4.9	2.9	6.6	10.9
25–34 years	3.9	2.6	5.1	7.5
Firearm homicide:				
1–4 years	*2.1	*3.9	*1.6	*0.9
5–9 years	*5.8	*3.2	*0.8	*1.1
10–14 years	5.2	7.5	3.2	2.2
15–19 years	10.9	5.3	4.9	10.1
20–24 years	10.9	5.5	5.7	11.3
25–34 years	8.7	5.4	4.6	7.5
Firearm suicide:				
10–14 years	*0.9	*0.8	2.6	*2.9
15–19 years	0.7	*0.5	5.8	*6.9
20–24 years	0.8	*0.6	7.4	*9.9
25–34 years	0.8	0.5	5.4	8.7
Unintentional firearm:				
1–4 years	*1.6	*2.5	*2.5	*1.6
5–9 years	*1.1	*3.0	*4.6	*1.7
10–14 years	1.3	*1.5	*14.6	*12.7
15–19 years	1.7	*2.2	*14.3	*10.9
20–24 years	1.7	*3.0	*8.2	*4.6
25–34 years	1.3	*2.3	7.1	*4.1

NOTE: Ratios are asterisked (*) if either the numerator or the denominator of the ratio is based on 20 or fewer deaths. See table 2 for rates and table 3 for numbers of deaths.

Table 5. Selected causes of death among persons 1–34 years of age, by age: United States, 1990

Cause of death	Age					
	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years
	Deaths per 100,000 population					
All external causes	20.0	10.8	14.7	71.6	84.0	71.4
Motor vehicle injuries	6.2	5.4	6.3	33.3	35.0	23.6
Drowning	3.8	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.0
Fires and burns	3.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Firearms	0.6	0.7	3.3	23.5	28.1	21.8
Homicide	0.4	0.3	1.5	14.0	17.1	12.2
Suicide	...	...	0.8	7.5	9.6	8.7
Unintentional	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.6
Nonfirearm homicide	2.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	5.4	5.5
Nonfirearm suicide	...	...	0.7	3.6	5.5	6.4
All natural causes	26.6	11.3	11.1	16.9	25.9	67.9
Congenital anomalies	6.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
Malignant neoplasms	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.3	5.5	12.6
HIV infection	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.6	19.7
	Deaths					
All external causes	2,975	1,951	2,528	12,707	16,067	30,790
Motor vehicle injuries	928	970	1,089	5,918	6,689	10,170
Drowning	564	248	260	478	430	867
Fires and burns	554	226	91	114	183	470
Firearms	87	121	560	4,173	5,369	9,412
Homicide	56	63	258	2,484	3,274	5,260
Suicide	...	...	142	1,332	1,833	3,773
Unintentional	31	56	146	305	195	279
Nonfirearm homicide	322	93	98	558	1,038	2,363
Nonfirearm suicide	...	...	118	647	1,057	2,777
All natural causes	3,956	2,044	1,913	3,004	4,955	29,301
Congenital anomalies	896	288	182	224	267	473
Malignant neoplasms	513	569	525	759	1,060	5,427
HIV infection	123	64	20	48	493	8,483

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original death certificates received from the State registration offices and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Data for the United States refer to events occurring within the United States.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (7). In this report, causes of death for 1985–90 were classified according to the Ninth Revision of the ICD (ICD-9).

Homicides are classified according to ICD-9 Nos. E960–E969 (Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons) and Nos. E970–E978 (Legal intervention). Homicides caused by firearm are classified under ICD-9, Nos. E965.0–E965.4 (Assault by firearms) and E970 (Legal intervention by firearm). Suicides are classified according to ICD-9 Nos. E950–E959 (Suicide and self-inflicted injury). Suicides caused by firearms are classified under ICD-9 Nos. E955.0–E955.4. Unintentional firearm deaths are classified under ICD-9, No. E922 (Unintentional injury caused by firearm missile). Injury deaths by firearms, undetermined whether unintentionally or purposely inflicted are classified under ICD-9, Nos. E985.0–E985.4.

Table I. Deaths due to legal intervention by a firearm among persons 15–34 years of age, by sex and race: United States, 1985 and 1990

Age	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Black	White	Black
			Deaths		
1985					
15–19 years	23	11	11	0	1
20–24 years	54	32	19	0	0
25–34 years	87	52	32	0	0
1990					
15–19 years	22	12	10	0	0
20–24 years	57	28	22	1	0
25–34 years	114	68	39	4	2

Note: Total includes races not shown separately.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) that

1. $N - 2\sqrt{N}$ and $N + 2\sqrt{N}$

   covers the "true" number of events.

2. $R - 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R + 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$

   covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1987*, Volume II, Mortality, Part A.

Rates of change

Annual rates of change are represented by the slope of a least squares regression line through the logarithm of the annual rates.

Symbols	
- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

Suggested citation

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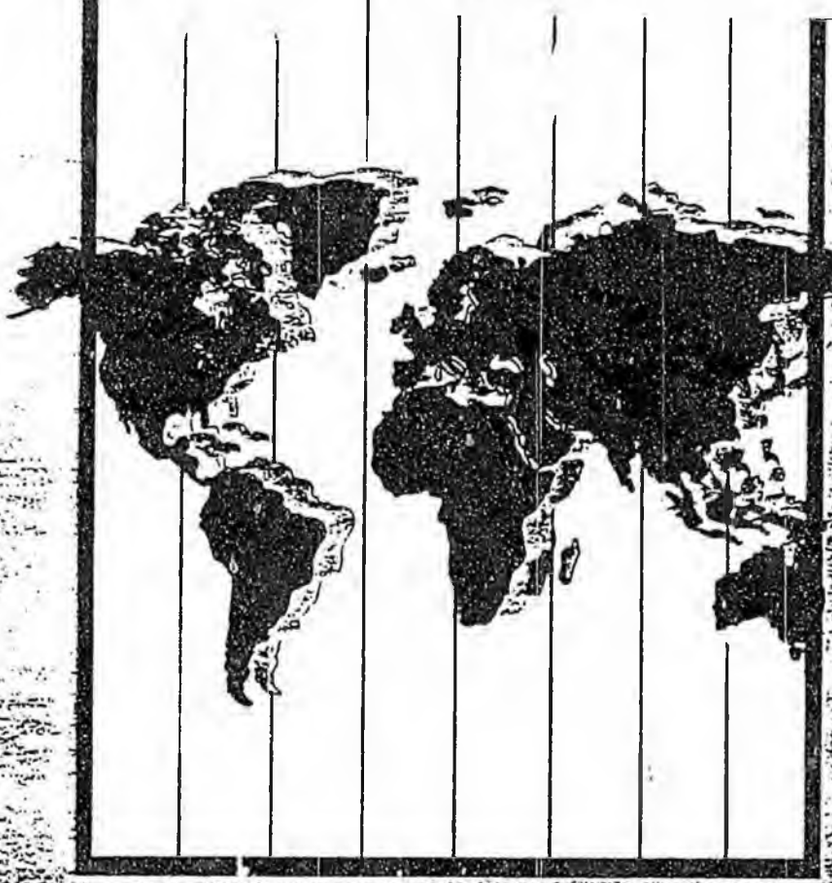

ACCIDENT FACTS

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Children and youths

Deaths. For children and youths aged 1 to 24 years, accidents are the leading cause of death, accounting for almost half of the 53,041 total deaths of these persons in 1989 (the latest detailed data available). Overall, motor-vehicle accidents were the leading cause of accidental death for this age group, followed by drowning and fires and burns.

While accidental deaths decrease fairly steadily for those aged 1 to 12, they increase markedly for teenagers—from under 500 for those age 13 to over 2,000 for those age 19. Motor-vehicle accidents account for most of this increase.

For infants under 1 year of age, accidents are the fourth leading cause of death, following certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, congenital anomalies, and sudden infant death syndrome (see page 6). Although accidents account for less than 3 per cent of deaths for those under age 1, the number of accidental deaths for this age is greater than that for any other age less than 16.

Total Deaths and Accidental Deaths, Ages 0-24, 1989

Age	Population (000)	All Deaths	Accidental Deaths	Motor-Vehicle	Drowning[1]	Fires, Burns	Firearms	Poison (solid, liquid)	Falls	Mechanical Suffocation	Other Accident
Under 1 year	3,958	39,655	996	216	94	108	4	30	22	248	284
1 to 24 years	86,754	53,041	23,602	16,212	2,009	1,384	785	541	357	275	2,039
1 year	3,685	2,940	892	291	233	146	3	22	29	42	126
2 years	3,650	1,792	740	263	167	169	12	4	21	14	90
3 years	3,646	1,426	607	226	106	165	9	4	7	10	80
4 years	3,669	1,168	535	225	83	128	14	5	7	13	60
5 years	3,639	957	451	226	59	76	7	4	4	6	59
6 years	3,625	878	424	237	60	61	9	1	6	5	45
7 years	3,628	849	415	242	37	54	11	0	3	12	46
8 years	3,457	821	372	193	37	49	3	1	3	11	49
9 years	3,647	835	402	215	60	48	24	0	6	9	40
10 years	3,539	747	326	163	36	53	23	0	5	11	35
11 years	3,377	782	353	191	46	37	27	1	5	10	35
12 years	3,350	881	407	223	49	37	43	2	5	11	37
13 years	3,230	983	412	227	56	17	44	5	7	10	46
14 years	3,301	1,245	528	339	55	25	35	5	9	9	51
15 years	3,259	1,741	790	523	90	18	49	18	9	12	71
16 years	3,356	2,585	1,309	1,012	81	26	51	18	9	9	95
17 years	3,620	3,229	1,649	1,339	79	23	63	21	16	8	100
18 years	3,880	4,024	2,062	1,682	103	25	57	30	28	14	123
19 years	4,018	4,111	2,089	1,686	103	34	64	37	34	12	119
20 years	3,897	3,967	1,811	1,418	86	22	63	32	41	8	121
21 years	3,754	4,049	1,788	1,398	103	35	47	60	20	11	114
22 years	3,731	4,059	1,725	1,317	88	31	35	67	32	6	149
23 years	3,795	4,324	1,738	1,278	96	51	37	37	26	10	153
24 years	4,081	4,678	1,777	1,288	76	44	40	37	25	12	195

Source: National Safety Council tabulation of National Center for Health Statistics mortality data.
[1] Includes both transport and nontransport drownings.

Head Injuries. According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an estimated 2.9 million head injuries were treated in hospital emergency rooms in the U.S. in 1988. Of those treated, approximately 77 per cent were children and youths under 25 years of age. About 40 per cent of all concussions, fractures and internal head injuries were suffered by children under 5, two thirds of which were related to falls in and around the home. A total of 1,355,000 head injuries in 1988 involved household structures and contents.[1]

In 1991, an estimated 492,000 bicycle-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms involved children and youths 0 to 24 years of age. Over 61,000 of these injuries were head injuries. Of these head injuries, 17.0 per cent were victims between 0 and 4 years of age, 70.1 per cent between 5 and 14, and 12.9 per cent between 15 and 24.[2]

[1] Consumer Product Safety Commission. (1990). *NEISS Data Highlights*. Washington, DC. Author.
[2] Consumer Product Safety Commission. (1991). *National Electronic Injury Surveillance System*. Washington, DC: Author.

Firearms

Firearm-related deaths from accidents, suicides, homicides, and undetermined causes totaled 36,866 in 1990 (see table below). Another 318 deaths occurred during legal intervention. Suicides accounted for 51 per cent of firearm deaths, 44 per cent were homicides, and 4 per cent were accidents. The all ages category shows that over 80 per cent of deaths were males. By age, totals for accidents and the death rate per 100,000 population (not shown below) are highest for the 15 to 24 year age group. For suicides, totals are highest for the 25 to 44 year age group, although the rate is highest for those 75 and over. For homicides, deaths are highest for those aged 25 to 44, but rates are highest for those aged 15 to 24.

Type and Sex	1990 Firearm Deaths by Age							
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65–74	75 & Over
Total Firearm Deaths[a]	36,866	103	681	9,463	15,340	5,255	2,596	2,428
Male	31,458	63	516	8,382	12,880	5,175	2,232	2,210
Female	5,408	40	165	1,081	2,460	1,080	364	218
Accidents	1,416	34	202	500	442	149	50	39
Male	1,255	24	180	457	385	131	42	36
Female	161	10	22	43	57	18	8	3
Suicide	18,885	0	144	3,165	6,818	4,356	2,245	2,157
Male	16,285	0	106	2,778	5,721	3,671	1,976	2,033
Female	2,600	0	38	387	1,097	685	269	124
Homicide	16,218	69	321	5,679	7,951	1,703	282	213
Male	13,629	39	218	5,046	6,872	1,334	197	123
Female	2,589	30	103	633	1,279	369	85	90
Undetermined[b]	347	0	14	119	129	47	19	19
Male	289	0	12	101	102	39	17	18
Female	58	0	2	18	27	8	2	1

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics data.
[a]Excludes firearm deaths by legal intervention. These deaths totaled 318 in 1990.
[b]Undetermined means the intentionality of the death (accident, suicide, homicide) cannot be determined.

Handguns. Handguns are involved in the majority of firearm deaths and injuries in the United States. According to the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, there are an estimated 24,000 handgun-related deaths in America every year. Handguns account for about one third of all firearms, but account for two thirds of all firearm-related deaths. In 1989, about 75 per cent of firearm homicides were by handguns, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Comparable police data are not available for suicides, but local studies suggest that about two thirds of firearm suicides are due to handguns.[a,b] For children 10–14 years of age, handguns account for 73 per cent of firearm homicide and 70 per cent of firearm suicide. Of all children ages 16 and under, half of those injured in a handgun accident were shot in their own home.[c]

Nonfatal injuries. Nonfatal firearm injuries are presumed to greatly outnumber fatal injuries. In 1985, 31,324 firearm deaths were recorded, and there were an estimated 236,000 nonfatal firearm injuries of which 65,000 resulted in hospitalization.[d] For each firearm death, it is estimated there are at least five nonfatal injuries.[e] Current data on nonfatal firearm injuries are not available, but some reports show that the number of medically treated firearm injuries to children and adolescents is increasing nationwide every year.

Race. The total firearm death rate per 100,000 population for blacks is over twice the rate for whites. Blacks account for 27 per cent of all firearm deaths, but only 12 per cent of the United States population. Rates for homicide by firearms are about eight times higher for blacks, but the firearm suicide rate is half that for whites.

[a]Stone, I.C., Jr. (1987). Observations and statistics relating to suicide weapons. *Journal of Forensic Sciences, 32,* 711–716.
[b]Wintemute, G.J. (1988). Handgun availability and firearm mortality. *Lancet II,* 1136–1137.
[c]Hirsn, J. (1990, Summer). Handguns at home. *Family Safety & Health,* 16–19.
[d]Rice, D.P., MacKenzie, E.J., *et al.* (1989). *Cost of Injury in the United States.* San Francisco: University of California.
[e]Wintemute, G.J. (1987). Firearms as a cause of death in the United States, 1920–1982. *American Academy of Pediatrics, 27,* 532–536.

(Continued from p 448.)

CDC Editorial Note: The findings in this report are consistent with results from other recent national surveys that measured tobacco-use behaviors and dietary patterns among youth.[5-7] The YRBS data can be used by public health and education agencies, as well as by voluntary organizations, to assist in targeting priorities and in program management. For example, CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) has provided the findings in this report to the American Cancer Society (ACS), which will use these data to monitor progress toward achieving primary goals for their comprehensive school health education initiative.[8] These goals are consistent with national health objectives for the year 2000 that address tobacco-use behaviors and dietary patterns associated with risk for cancer and other chronic diseases (objectives 2.5, 2.6, 3.5, and 3.9).[1]

The comprehensive school health education initiative is one of four core program initiatives (including patient resources, information, and guidance; tobacco control; and breast cancer detection) identified by ACS to reduce risk for and impact of cancer throughout the 1990s. The primary goals for the comprehensive school health education initiative are 1) reducing the proportion of ninth- and 12th-grade students who have tried cigarette smoking from 65% and 75% to 42% and 48%, respectively; 2) reducing the proportion of ninth- and 12th-grade students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the last 30 days from 8% and 16%, to 4% and 8%, respectively; 3) reducing the proportion of male high school students who use chewing tobacco or snuff from 19% to 12%; 4) increasing the proportion of high school students who daily consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables from 13% to 35%; and 5) increasing the proportion of high school students who daily eat no more than two servings of selected foods typically high in fat content from 65% to 80%.

To attain these primary goals, ACS has established the following three enabling goals: 1) to increase the proportion of states that require schools to implement comprehensive school health education; 2) increase the average proportion of the nation's school districts that require comprehensive school health education to be implemented across each grade range (i.e., kindergarten-6, 7-9, and 10-12); and 3) increase the average proportion of U.S. schools that implement comprehensive school health education across each grade range. These goals are consistent with the national health objectives for the year 2000 to increase the proportion of schools providing nutrition education (objective 2.19), tobacco-use prevention education (objective 3.10), and quality school health education (objective 8.4).[1]

Specific strategies ACS will implement to attain the primary and enabling goals include developing and promoting cancer prevention and control curricula for comprehensive school health education; promoting state and school district policies to require planned, sequential, comprehensive school health education that includes the cancer prevention and control curricula; increasing awareness of the need for comprehensive school health education and the status of school health education; and promoting the adoption of comprehensive school health education among schools nationwide.

The use of YRBS data by ACS illustrates how the YRBSS can be used to help plan and implement national, state, and local health promotion programs. Additional information about the YRBSS is available from the Division of Adolescent and School Health, NCCDPHP, CDC, Mailstop K-33, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30333.

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*Students who replied that they did not consume a particular type of food were assigned a frequency of 0, students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "once only" were assigned a frequency of 1, and students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food "twice or more" were assigned a frequency of 2.

Unintentional Firearm-Related Fatalities Among Children, Teenagers—United States, 1982-1988

MMWR. 1992;41:441-445 (2 tables omitted)

IN 1988, gunshot wounds were the eighth leading cause of unintentional injury deaths among persons in all age groups in the United States and the third leading cause of such deaths among children and teenagers aged 10-19 years.[1] From 1982 through 1988, 3607 children and teenagers aged 0-19 years died from unintentional firearm-related injuries, constituting 32% of all unintentional firearm-related deaths. Of those, 81% occurred among 10-19-year-olds. This article describes a case report of an unintentional firearm-related death of a teenager and summarizes an analysis of demographic and regional differences in unintentional firearm-related mortality among children and teenagers from 1982 through 1988.

Case Report

In a large metropolitan area in the southern United States, two brothers were playing in their home with two friends while the boys' parents were at work. Initially, they played in the boys' bedroom using the bunk beds and bedspreads to build "forts"; they also engaged in gun play using plastic toy guns. Later, they divided into two teams to play hide-and-seek. One of the boys, a 13-year-old, hid in his parents' bedroom where he found his father's 12-gauge shotgun stored under the bed. The shotgun was kept in the house for protection; the boy did not know it was loaded. When his friend, also aged 13 years, entered the room looking for him, the boy who was hiding inadvertently discharged the gun, killing his friend.

Analysis of National Mortality Data

Demographic and regional differences in firearm-related mortality were examined using mortality data compiled by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. Unintentional firearm-related deaths were identified by the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, code E922. Classification of counties as metropolitan and nonmetropolitan is based on metropolitan statistical areas designated by the U.S. Of-

fice of Management and Budget in 1982.

For males aged 10-19 years, the unintentional firearm-related death rate was 10 times that for females (2.0 per 100 000 versus 0.2 per 100 000 children). Males aged 15-19 years were at higher risk (2.4 per 100 000) than were males in any other age group. The risk for dying from an unintentional gunshot wound was similar for black and white children and teenagers aged 10-19 years.

Children and teenagers living in the South* were at greatest risk for dying from an unintentional gunshot wound; those living in the Northeast** were at lowest risk. Within regions, white males aged 15-19 years were at greatest risk in the South; in all other regions, death rates were highest for black male teenagers. Overall, children and teenagers living in nonmetropolitan regions were more than twice as likely to die from an unintentional gunshot wound as those living in metropolitan areas; however, the rate ratio in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas was 1.4 for black males aged 10-14 years and 1.1 for black males aged 15-19 years.

Reported by: Unintentional Injuries Section, Epidemiology Br, and Biometrics Br, Div of Injury Control, National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, CDC.

CDC Editorial Note: Despite recent declines in unintentional firearm-related mortality,[1-4] such injuries continue to disproportionately affect youth nationwide. Unintentional firearm-related injuries are also a major cause of morbidity. For example, a recent report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) estimated that, in 10 U.S. cities during 1989 and 1990, the ratio of nonfatal to fatal unintentional gunshot wounds was 105 to 1 for all age groups combined.[3] Although the findings of the GAO report cannot be generalized to the entire United States, they underscore the public health impact of unintentional firearm-related injuries.

The high rates of unintentional firearm-related mortality for children and teenagers living in southern and western regions of the country are consistent with the findings of previous reports.[1] Although most reports have demonstrated a higher death rate for those living in rural areas,[1] one study in Cleveland, Ohio, found rates were higher in urban areas than in the suburbs.[5]

The findings in this report indicate that, although death rates of unintentional firearm-related injuries were generally higher for children and teenagers living in nonmetropolitan areas, death rates for black males in metropolitan areas approached those in nonmetropolitan areas. Risk factors, such as access to firearms and per capita income, may have a differential impact on unintentional firearm-related mortality. For example, the availability of firearms has been directly associated with unintentional gunshot wounds,[5] and the relation between per capita income of the area of residence and unintentional firearm-related mortality varies inversely.[1]

Reduction of morbidity and mortality from unintentional firearm-related injuries among children and teenagers must emphasize limiting access to loaded weapons. Specific behavioral characteristics associated with adolescence, such as impulsivity, feelings of invincibility, and curiosity about firearms, place adolescents at particularly high risk for firearm-related injuries.[6]

One of the national health objectives for the year 2000 is to reduce by 20% the proportion of households with inappropriately stored weapons (objective 7.11).[7] This objective is consistent with the findings of several studies indicating that most unintentional firearm-related deaths involving children occur at a residence[1,5] and involve inappropriately stored weapons.[8]

Appropriate storage should include locked and separate storage of weapons and ammunition. In Florida and California, legislation has been enacted to make adults legally responsible for inappropriate storage.

Modifying firearms and ammunition to render them less lethal has also been advocated as a prevention strategy.[1,9] The addition of child-proof safety devices would prevent children aged <6 years from discharging a firearm, and the use of loading indicators could prevent an estimated 23% of all unintentional firearm-related deaths.[1] Regulation to control the amount of gunpowder and the shape and jacketing of ammunition may reduce the severity of nonfatal firearm-related injuries.[1,9]

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*South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central regions.

**New England and Middle Atlantic regions.

Public Health Focus: Mammography

MMWR. 1992;41:454-459 (2 tables, 1 figure omitted)

AMONG U.S. women, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of death from cancer. From 1980 through 1987, the incidence of breast cancer increased from 94.6 to 124.3 per 100 000 women (age-adjusted to the 1990 U.S. population).[1] In contrast, death rates remained stable; during 1988, 31.1 per 100 000 U.S. women died from the disease.[2] Although the prognosis for breast cancer is more favorable than for many other types of cancers, breast cancer continues to be an important source of years of potential life lost before age 65 (YPLL). White women account for 82% of all YPLL from breast cancer; however, the estimated rate of YPLL during 1988 was approximately 25% higher for black women than white women. For breast cancer, certain primary risk factors (e.g., family history, age at menarche, and age at menopause) cannot be altered and others (e.g., parity and age at first pregnancy) are not practical targets for intervention. Therefore, as a secondary method for prevention of breast cancer, mammography screening is the most commonly recommended intervention. During 1990, 58% of U.S. women aged ≥40 years reported having had a screening mammogram within the preceding 2 years. This report summarizes information regarding the efficacy, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of mammography screening.

Results from large randomized clini

No. 134. Death Rates From Accidents and Violence: 1970 to 1990

[Rates are per 100,000 population. Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Beginning 1980, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. For earlier years, classified according to the revisions in use at the time; see text, section 2. See Appendix III]

CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE	WHITE						BLACK					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
Total [1]	101.9	97.1	81.2	42.4	36.3	32.1	183.2	154.0	142.0	51.7	42.6	38.6
Motor vehicle accidents	39.1	35.9	26.7	14.8	12.8	11.6	44.3	31.1	28.1	13.4	8.3	9.4
All other accidents	38.2	30.4	23.6	16.3	14.4	12.4	63.3	46.0	32.7	22.5	18.6	13.4
Suicide	18.0	19.9	22.0	7.1	5.9	5.3	8.0	10.3	12.0	2.6	2.2	2.3
Homicide	6.8	10.9	9.0	2.1	3.2	2.8	67.6	66.6	69.2	10.3	13.5	13.5
15 to 24 years old	130.7	138.8	107.3	34.9	37.3	30.5	234.3	182.0	208.0	45.5	35.0	34.9
25 to 34 years old	96.6	118.4	97.4	23.8	29.0	26.0	384.4	256.9	218.1	76.0	49.4	48.1
35 to 44 years old	85.7	94.1	82.3	25.8	29.2	24.4	345.2	216.1	176.6	77.2	43.2	38.5
45 to 54 years old	87.5	90.6	73.5	30.4	31.6	25.3	303.3	207.3	138.5	65.5	40.2	30.7
55 to 64 years old	101.5	92.3	79.5	36.3	33.8	29.4	242.4	188.5	129.9	56.0	47.3	36.1
65 years old and over	216.9	163.9	150.7	122.4	87.2	80.1	220.0	215.8	175.5	107.9	102.9	81.6
65 to 74 years old	128.0	116.7	99.7	57.7	48.4	40.5	217.4	182.2	141.8	81.5	68.7	50.4
75 to 84 years old	229.0	209.2	195.7	148.0	101.5	89.4	236.0	261.4	206.1	140.1	137.5	95.8
85 years old and over	466.7	438.5	428.3	391.4	268.1	232.4	271.8	379.2	359.1	214.3	235.7	213.3

[1] Includes persons under 15 years old, not shown separately.

No. 135. Deaths and Death Rates From Accidents, by Type: 1970 to 1990

[See headnote, table 134; and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 183-185]

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	DEATHS (number)					RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION				
	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990
Accidents and adverse effects	114,638	105,718	93,457	95,028	91,983	56.4	46.7	38.3	38.5	37.0
Motor vehicle accidents	54,633	53,172	45,901	47,575	46,814	26.8	23.5	18.3	19.3	18.8
Traffic	53,493	51,930	44,822	46,586	45,827	26.3	22.9	18.8	18.9	18.4
Nontraffic	1,140	1,242	1,079	989	987	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Water-transport accidents	1,651	1,429	1,111	868	923	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Air and space transport accidents	1,612	1,494	1,428	1,123	941	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Railway accidents	852	632	551	606	683	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Accidental falls	16,926	13,294	12,001	12,151	12,313	8.3	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Fall from one level to another	4,798	3,743	3,365	3,062	3,194	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3
Fall on the same level	858	415	411	476	499	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fracture, cause unspecified, and other unspecified falls	11,300	9,136	8,225	8,613	8,620	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Accidental drowning	6,391	6,040	4,407	4,015	3,979	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
Accidents caused by—										
Fires and flames	6,718	5,822	4,938	4,716	4,175	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7
Firearms	2,406	1,955	1,649	1,489	1,416	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Electric current	1,140	1,005	802	702	670	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Accidental poisoning by—										
Drugs and medicines	2,505	2,492	3,812	5,035	4,508	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
Other solid and liquid substances	1,174	597	479	568	549	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gases and vapors	1,620	1,242	1,079	921	748	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Complications due to medical procedures	3,581	2437	2,674	2,992	2,669	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Inhalation and ingestion of objects	2,753	3,249	3,551	3,578	3,303	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3

No. 136. Suicides, by Sex and Method Used: 1970 to 1990

[Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Beginning 1979, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. For earlier years, classified according to the revision in use at the time; see text, section 2. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 979-986]

METHOD	MALE							FEMALE						
	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	16,629	20,505	23,145	24,272	24,078	24,102	24,724	6,851	6,364	6,308	6,524	6,329	6,130	6,182
Firearms [1]	9,704	12,937	14,809	15,539	15,656	15,680	16,285	2,068	2,459	2,554	2,597	2,513	2,498	2,600
Percent of total	58	63	64	64	65	65	66	30.2	38.6	40.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poisoning [2]	3,299	2,997	3,319	3,790	3,403	3,211	3,221	3,285	2,456	2,385	2,501	2,422	2,232	2,200
Hanging and strangulation [3]	2,422	2,997	3,532	3,478	3,588	3,708	3,683	831	694	732	757	787	776	756
Other [4]	1,204	1,574	1,485	1,465	1,431	1,503	1,530	667	755	637	639	607	624	620

[1] Includes explosives in 1970. [2] Includes solids, liquids, and gases. [3] Includes suffocation. [4] Beginning 1980, includes explosives.

Source of tables 134-136: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 137. Suicide Rates, by Sex, Race, and Age Group: 1970 to 1990

[See headnote, tables 129 and 134]

AGE	TOTAL [1]			MALE						FEMALE					
				White			Black			White			Black		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
All ages [2]	11.6	11.9	12.4	18.0	19.9	22.0	8.0	10.3	12.0	7.1	5.9	5.3	2.6	2.2	2.3
10 to 14 years old	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	(B)
15 to 19 years old	5.9	9.5	11.1	9.4	15.0	19.3	4.7	5.6	11.5	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.9
20 to 24 years old	12.2	16.1	15.1	19.3	27.8	26.8	18.7	20.0	19.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	4.9	3.1	2.6
25 to 34 years old	14.1	16.0	15.2	19.9	25.6	25.6	19.2	21.8	21.9	9.0	7.5	6.0	5.7	4.1	3.7
35 to 44 years old	16.9	15.4	15.3	23.3	23.5	25.3	12.6	15.6	16.9	13.0	9.1	7.4	3.7	4.6	4.0
45 to 54 years old	20.0	15.9	14.8	29.5	24.2	24.8	13.8	12.0	14.8	13.5	10.2	7.5	3.7	2.8	3.2
55 to 64 years old	21.4	15.9	16.0	35.0	25.8	27.5	10.6	11.7	10.8	12.3	9.1	8.0	2.0	2.3	2.6
65 to 74 years over	20.0	16.9	17.9	38.7	32.5	34.2	8.7	11.1	14.7	9.6	7.0	7.2	2.9	1.7	2.6
75 to 84 years over	21.2	19.1	24.9	45.5	45.5	60.2	8.9	10.5	14.4	7.2	5.7	6.7	1.7	1.4	(B)
85 years and over	19.0	19.2	22.2	45.8	52.8	70.3	8.7	18.9	(B)	5.8	5.8	5.4	2.8	-	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. [1] Includes other races not shown separately. [2] Includes other age groups not shown separately.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* and unpublished data.

No. 138. Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults, 1 to 34 Years Old: 1990

[Death rate per 100,000 population. Deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*]

ITEM	Under 5 years old	5 to 9 years old	10 to 14 years old	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
MALE						
Total: White	0.6	0.6	4.2	26.5	32.5	27.8
Black	1.2	1.5	10.2	119.9	157.6	108.5
Homicide: White	0.4	0.2	1.3	9.7	12.9	10.8
Black	0.8	1.0	6.9	105.3	140.7	94.4
Suicide: White	(X)	(X)	1.2	13.5	17.5	15.6
Black	(X)	(X)	1.1	8.8	13.2	12.2
Accidents: White	0.3	0.5	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.1
Black	0.4	0.5	4.9	1.9	2.7	1.4
FEMALE						
Total: White	0.3	0.4	1.0	4.6	4.9	5.5
Black	1.1	1.2	3.7	12.2	14.4	14.6
Homicide: White	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.4
Black	0.9	0.9	3.1	10.4	12.4	12.7
Suicide: White	(X)	(X)	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.9
Black	(X)	(X)	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Accidents: White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 231.

HCR

29

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 24, 1994 FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2-10-94

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered: HCR 29

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 29

COMMEND AIR FORCE: ENVIR IMPACT STATEMENT

Relating to the military operations areas environmental impact statement of the United States Air Force.

RECOMMENDATIONS: [ ] the same title
be replaced with _____ [ ] a new title

[ ] have attached amendments(s)

[X] 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) _____

[X] zero fiscal note (H) STA _____ [ ] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
	X				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				

_____
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
P.O. Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 488-0862

House District 34

Alaska State Legislature

While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743

House Of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT

January 27, 1994

HCR 29, Relating to the military operations areas environmental impact statement of the United States Air Force.

This resolution shows support for our military in Alaska and further demonstrates appreciation of their policy of involving and informing the public of military activities.

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
P.O. Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 488-0862

House District 34

Alaska State Legislature

House Of Representatives

While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3745

MEMO

January 26, 1994

TO: Rep Al Vezey

FROM: Rep. Jeannette James

Re: HCR 29

Please schedule HCR 29 for a hearing in the State Affairs Committee as soon as your schedule permits.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Environmental Impact Statement
on
Proposed Improvements to Military Operations Areas in Alaska

I want to personally invite you to participate in the scoping portion of our Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for the proposed improvements to Military Operations Areas (MOAs) in Alaska. This brochure is designed to acquaint you with the proposal and help you tell me what concerns or issues you want covered in this EIS.

The entire scoping process is designed to help you make your views known. I encourage you to take an active role in this process -- tell me your opinions and concerns. You are welcome to attend any of the 14 scoping meetings we will hold in communities near the proposed MOAs. Your comments are important and will be taken seriously. The issues you raise will be addressed and will become the heart of the EIS.

Included in this pamphlet are phone numbers and addresses you can call or write for further information. The EIS process limits the time period in which comments may be submitted to us. However, I will gladly take your comments at any time. Your concerns are too important to do otherwise.

Alaska is known for its vast lands and unmatched beauty. I want you to know I share your deep respect for the lands and people of the Last Frontier. Together I know we can protect the greatness of Alaska and provide for the defense of our nation.

Lieutenant General Joseph W. Ralston
Commander, 11th Air Force

The Need for Training Airspace in Alaska

Alaska's strategic location is vital to the defense of the United States because its military bases are closer to many locations in the northern hemisphere than bases in the Lower 48. The significance of this was reflected in the basing of the most modern, multi-role F-15Es and F-16C/Ds at Elmendorf and Eielson Air Force Bases (AFBs) respectively in 1991.

Modern aerial combat typically involves large numbers and many types of aircraft operating together. This was clearly demonstrated by the allied air forces joint operations during Operation Desert Storm. The success of these operations was a direct result of intensive joint training. Further recognition of Alaska's important role in such training resulted in the moving of Pacific Air Forces' premiere major flying exercise, Cope Thunder, to Alaska following the closure of Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

The Proposed Action

Pacific Air Forces, through the 11th Air Force, proposes to upgrade Alaskan Special Use Airspace (SUA) to provide realistic air combat training environments for Major Flying Exercises (MFEs), joint exercises, and routine theater operations. Specifically, we propose to:

- Convert eight (8) existing Temporary Military Operations Areas (TMOAs) to permanent Military Operations Areas (MOAs);
- Modify four (4) existing MOAs (times of operation and vertical dimensions);
- Create two (2) new MOAs;
- Conduct supersonic aircraft operations in five (5) existing or proposed MOAs;
- Conduct joint/combined training; and
- Conduct up to six (6) MFEs per year using the proposed MOA structure.

The map on page 3 shows the location of all existing and proposed MOAs in Alaska. Within these MOAs are found the three (3) existing air-to-ground ranges located on Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely that the Air Force uses in Alaska. There will be no increase in the number or size of these ranges.

The Air Force proposes to use the MOAs to conduct routine training throughout the year by the 18 F-15Es and 36 F-15 C/Ds at Elmendorf AFB near Anchorage, and the 24 F-16 C/Ds and 7 OA-10s at Eielson AFB near Fairbanks. We also propose to conduct major flying exercises involving up to 100 aircraft up to six times a year.

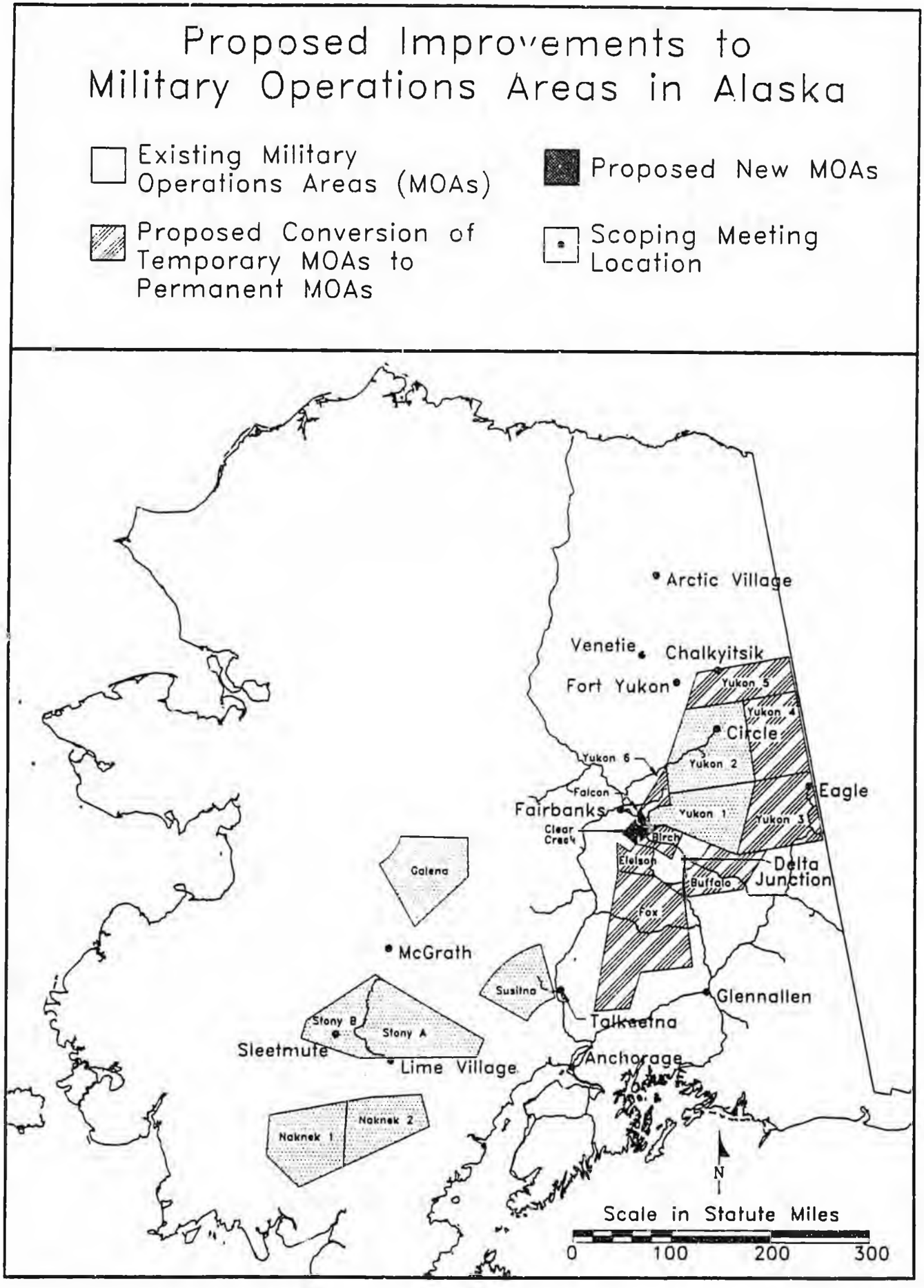
Flight operations, whether routine training or major exercises, would normally occur between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. However, training may occasionally occur as early as 6:00 a.m. or as late as 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and exceptionally at weekends. Notification of use of the MOAs will be by Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs) from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Supersonic flight activities will be restricted to only those areas specifically approved and not below 5,000 feet above ground level.

Additionally, the EIS will examine the cumulative impacts of Air Force actions past, present, and foreseeable in the State of Alaska.

No Action Alternative

The **No Action Alternative** consists of maintaining the present status of the Alaska Special Use Airspace structure. No temporary MOAs would be converted to permanent MOAs; no new MOAs would be created; and the hours of operations, floors, and supersonic operations in the existing MOAs would be restricted to that currently approved.

Proposed Improvements to Military Operations Areas in Alaska



Addressing Your Concerns

We understand that our proposal raises a variety of questions and concerns about how our proposed training activities may affect the human and natural environments. The list below contains some of these which we have already been asked and which will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If you have additional concerns, please note them either on the survey on page 5 or in the comment section on page 6, and send them in to us.

- **Aesthetics, Quality of Life, and Noise.** *Will the noise generated by Air Force training intrude on the lifestyle of bush Alaska.*

- **Wildlife.** *Wildlife is an important Alaskan resource -- moose, caribou, eagles, migratory birds -- will your training adversely affect wildlife populations or habitat?*

- **Threatened or Endangered Species.** *How will the Air Force activities affect important peregrine falcon habitat that is located under some of the proposed MOAs? How about other threatened, endangered, or other special status species?*

- **Cultural Resources.** *Will cultural resources be affected?*

- **Subsistence.** *Will Air Force training affect my ability to subsist? Will the Air Force make a finding under Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act on whether the proposal would affect subsistence?*

- **Airspace Use and Air Safety.** *How will I be able to fly to my cabin when the Air Force is using the MOA over it? How will the effects of the MOAs on the civilian air community, particularly the interface between military and civilian air activity and any associated safety issues, be assessed?*

- **Hazardous Materials.** *Will the Air Force increase its use of hazardous materials such as jet fuel, flares, and munitions? Will radioactive munitions be used?*

- **Flares and Chaff.** *What will be the effects of chaff and flares released from aircraft?*

- **Range Impacts.** *Where will the Air Force conduct its target practice? Will weapons delivery be restricted to the three existing ranges at Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely?*

- **Land Use.** *How will the Air Force impact my ability to use my land?*

- **Recreation.** *Alaska has a wealth of parks and other outdoor recreation areas that I currently enjoy using. Will Air Force training interfere with my recreation activities?*

- **Air Quality.** *Will the increase in the number of aircraft degrade Alaska's clean air?*

- **Cumulative Impacts.** *I have heard about several recent Air Force training changes -- will the cumulative effects be addressed?*

Survey of Environmental Concerns

Are your concerns included in the list of issues identified on page 4? We encourage you to review this list then complete and return the survey below. If all of your concerns are not included, please add them to the survey or the comment section on page 6. Your comments and survey response will be used to focus and clarify the issues studied during preparation of the EIS. Please return this survey by October 31, 1993.

Please check the importance to you:

Your Ranking of Importance*	Issue	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Unimportant	No Opinion
	Aesthetics, Quality of Life, and Noise				
	Wildlife				
	Threatened or Endangered Species				
	Cultural Resources				
	Subsistence				
	Airspace Use and Air Safety				
	Range Impacts				
	Hazardous Materials				
	Flares and Chaff				
	Land Use				
	Recreation				
	Air Quality				
	Cumulative Impacts				

*** A = the most important issue, B = the second most important, etc.**

Do you have any additional comments?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(attach additional sheets if necessary)

_____ Please place/keep me on your mailing list. _____ Please remove me from your mailing list.

_____ Please forward a copy of the Draft EIS Executive Summary to me when it is available.

NAME: _____
(please print)
RESIDENCE (City or Town): _____
(please print)
TELEPHONE: _____

---------- Fold Here ----------

FROM: _____

_____

_____

Place Stamp Here

TO: 11 AF/EIS
5800 G Street Suite 102
Elmendorf AFB Alaska 99506-2130

How can I ensure that my concerns are addressed?

The best way to make sure that your concerns are addressed is to participate actively in the EIS process. This process is designed to ensure that you have several opportunities to present your concerns and determine whether they have been addressed adequately:

- **Scoping Meetings.** Scoping meetings are held early in the process to help you understand the proposal and determine if you may be affected. These meetings also provide you with the opportunity to identify issues that you would like the EIS to address.

- **Written Scoping Comments.** Your response to the survey on page 5 and any other written comments will be considered in preparing the EIS. Comments should be received by October 31, 1993. If you are close to the deadline, comments may be faxed to (907) 552-5650.

- **Review and Comment on Draft EIS.** Based on the comments provided by the public and federal and state agencies during scoping, we will prepare a Draft EIS. This Draft will be available for your review, and you may comment on it. Comments may be submitted in writing or at a public hearing during the 60-day comment period following release of the Draft.

The Final EIS will respond to the comments received on the Draft EIS. You will be able to review the Final EIS when it is complete.

Schedule

At this time, our schedule for preparing the EIS is:

July 9, 1993	Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register, beginning the EIS process.
September 20 to October 12, 1993	Hold public scoping meetings at 14 locations in the vicinity of the proposed MOAs.
October 31, 1993	Deadline for receiving written comments during scoping.
March 1994	Complete and release the Draft EIS for public comment. Copies of the Executive Summary will be mailed to anyone interested.
May 1994	Hold public hearings and collect written comments on the Draft EIS.
November 1994	Issue the Final EIS

For Further Information

You may obtain further information on the Air Force proposal and the EIS process by contacting:

Address:
HQ 11 AF/EIS
5800 G Street Suite 102
Elmendorf AFB Alaska 99506-2130

Phone:
(907) 552-4151
(907) 552-2374
(907) 552-1687*
*(after normal working hours)

Fax:
(907) 552-5650

Air Force Military Operations Area EIS
Public Scoping Meeting Schedule

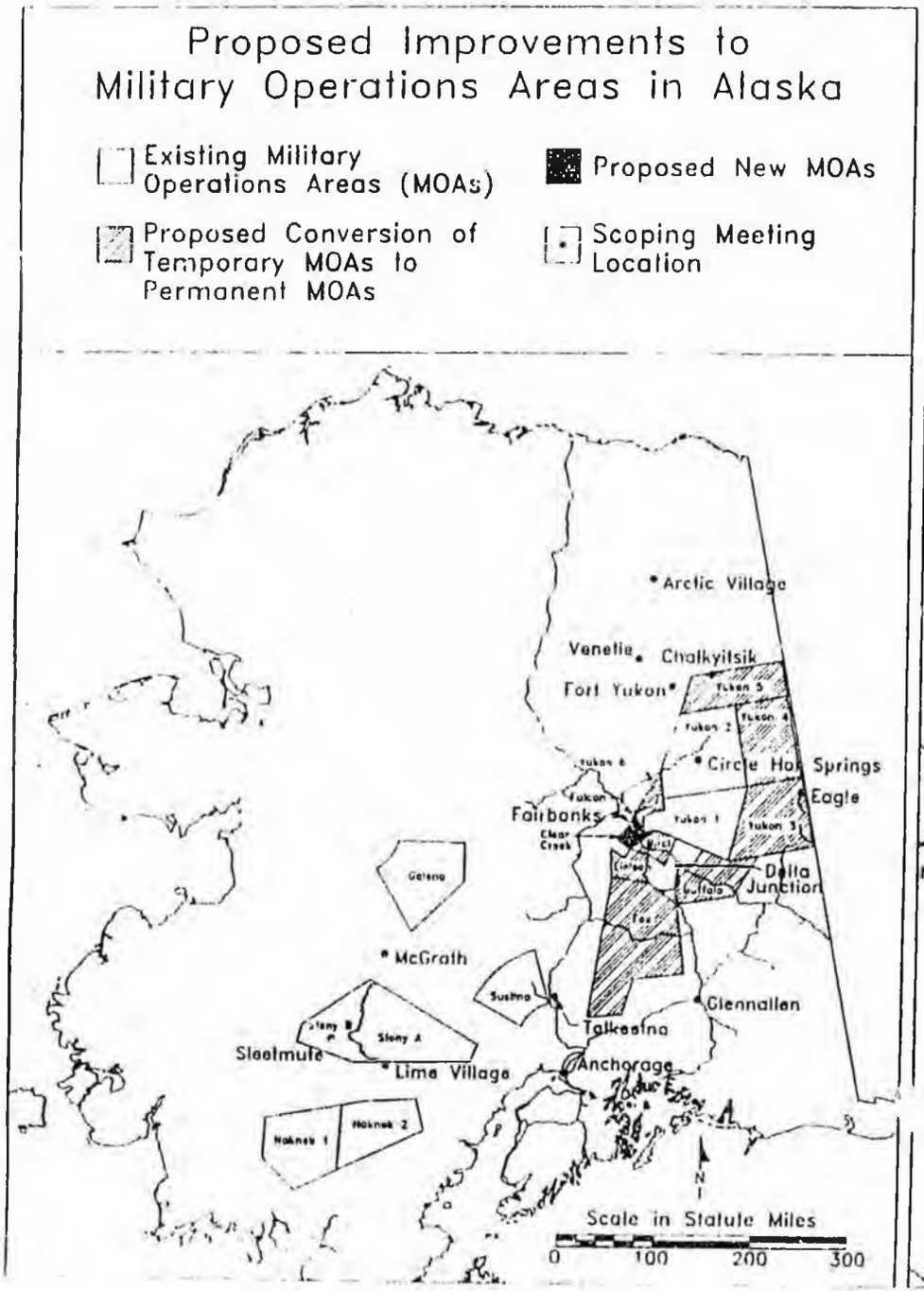
Anchorage	East High School	September 20 (Mon)	7:00 p.m.
Fairbanks	Noel Wien Library	September 21 (Tues)	7:00 p.m.
Delta Junction	Delta School	September 22 (Wed)	7:00 p.m.
Circle	Circle Community Center	September 23 (Thur)	7:00 p.m.
Glennallen	Glennallen High School	September 27 (Mon)	7:00 p.m.
Talkeetna	Talkeetna Elementary	September 28 (Tues)	7:00 p.m.
McGrath	McGrath School	September 29 (Wed)	7:00 p.m.
Eagle	School House	September 30 (Thur)	7:00 p.m.
Fort Yukon	Native Village Building	October 4 (Mon)	7:00 p.m.
Chalkyitsik	Community Hall	October 5 (Tues)	7:00 p.m.
Venetie	Community Hall	October 6 (Wed)	7:00 p.m.
Arctic Village	Community Hall	October 7 (Thur)	7:00 p.m.
Lime Village	School Room	October 11 (Mon)	7:00 p.m.
Sleetmute	School Gymnasium	October 12 (Tues)	7:00 p.m.

---

11 AF/EIS
5800 G Street Suite 102
Elmendorf AFB Alaska 99506-2130

TO:

Yukon MOAs


Proposed Improvements to
Military Operations Areas in Alaska
Existing Military Operations Areas (MOAs)
Proposed New MOAs
Proposed Conversion of Temporary MOAs to Permanent MOAs
Scoping Meeting Location
Arctic Village
Venetie
Chalkyitsik
Fort Yukon
Circle Hot Springs
Eagle
Fairbanks
Delta Junction
Gulkana
McGrath
Sustina
Glennallen
Talkeetna
Stony B
Stony A
Sleetmute
Lime Village
Anchorage
Nuknek 1
Nuknek 2
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Scale in Statute Miles
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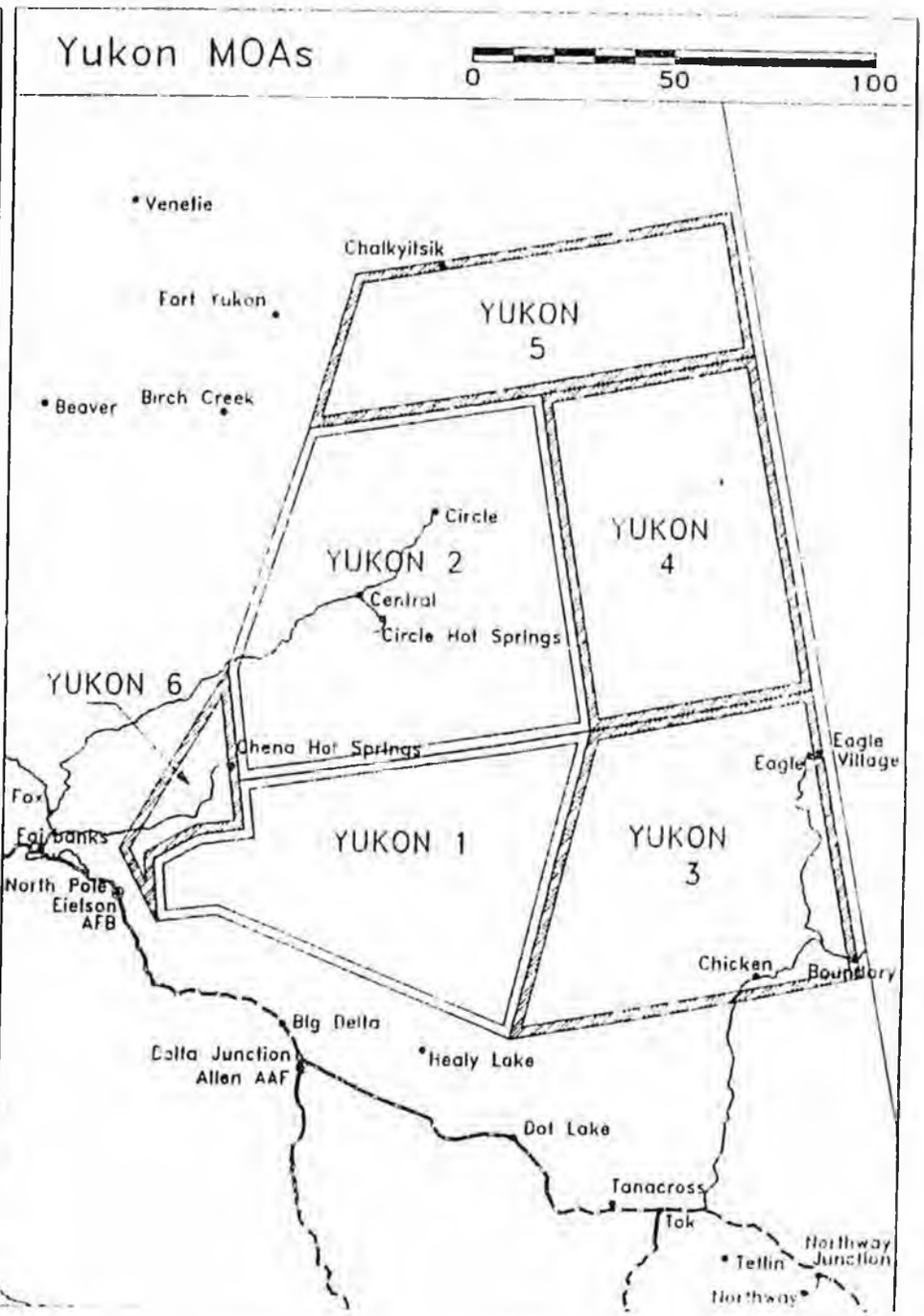
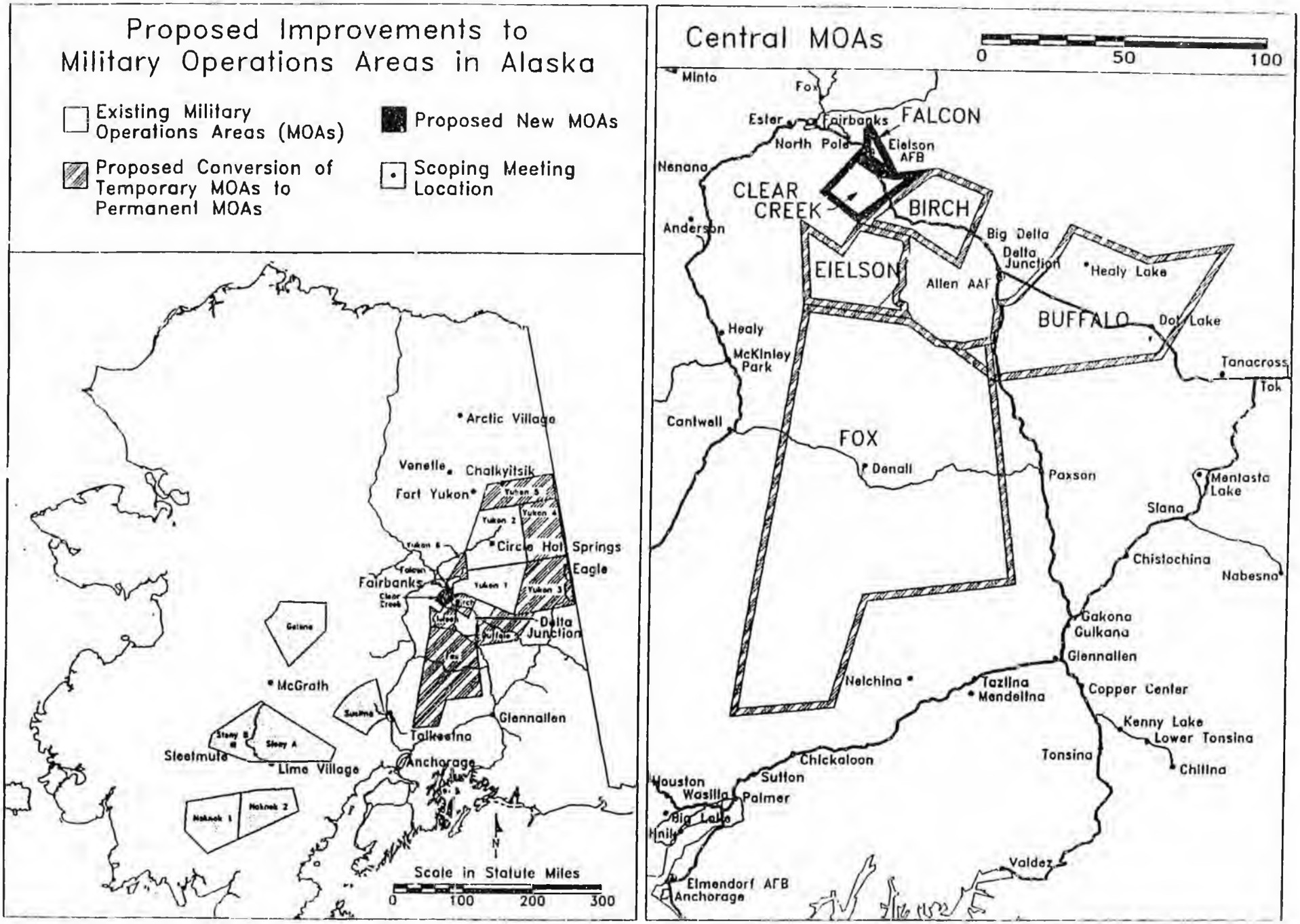

Yukon MOAs
0
50
100
Venetie
Chalkyitsik
Fort Yukon
YUKON 5
Beaver
Birch Creek
Circle
YUKON 2
YUKON 4
Central
Circle Hot Springs
YUKON 6
Chena Hot Springs
Eagle
Eagle Village
Fox
Fairbanks
YUKON 1
YUKON 3
North Pole
Eielson AFB
Chicken
Boundary
Big Delta
Delta Junction
Allen AAF
Healy Lake
Dot Lake
Tanacross
Tok
Tetlin
Northway Junction
Northway

CRITERIA	EXISTING AIRSPACE	PROPOSED AIRSPACE
	Permanent MOA Yukon 1	**Permanent MOA Yukon 1**
Altitudes	Surface to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	**100 feet above ground level** to 17,999 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	0:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. local, Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.	No Change.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**5,000 feet above ground level or higher.**
	Permanent MOA Yukon 2	**Permanent MOA Yukon 1**
Altitudes	100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level. Operations below either 2,000 or 1,500 feet above ground level are excluded in select areas.	No change.
Times of Use	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. local, Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.	No change.
Supersonic	At or above 5,000 feet above ground level or 10,000 feet mean sea level, whichever is higher.	**5,000 feet above ground level or higher.**
	Temporary MOA Yukon 3 (will be split to Permanent MOAs Yukon 3 and Yukon 4	**Permanent MOA Yukon 3**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	100 feet above ground level to 17 999 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	Six (6) two-week (10 flying days) Major Flying Exercises per year (for a total of 60 flying days per year). Normally occurring, but not limited to, Monday - Friday, between 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	**Daily, Monday - Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., other times by Notice To Airman.**
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**5,000 feet above ground level** or higher.
	Temporary MOA Yukon 3	**Permanent MOA Yukon 4**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	**100 feet above ground level** to 17,999 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	Six (6) two-week (10 flying days) Major Flying Exercises per year (for a total of 60 flying days per year). Normally occurring but not limited to Monday - Friday, between 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	**Same as Yukon 3.**
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**5,000 feet above ground level** or higher.
	Temporary MOA Yukon 4	**Permanent MOA Yukon 5**
Altitudes	2,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	**3,000 feet above ground level** to 17,999 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	Same as Yukon 3.	**By Notice to Airman.**
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**5,000 feet above ground level** or higher.
	Temporary MOA Yukon 1A	**Permanent MOA Yukon 3**
Altitude	100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	Same as Yukon 3.	**Daily, Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., other times by Notice to Airman.**
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**Not authorized.**

Central MOAs

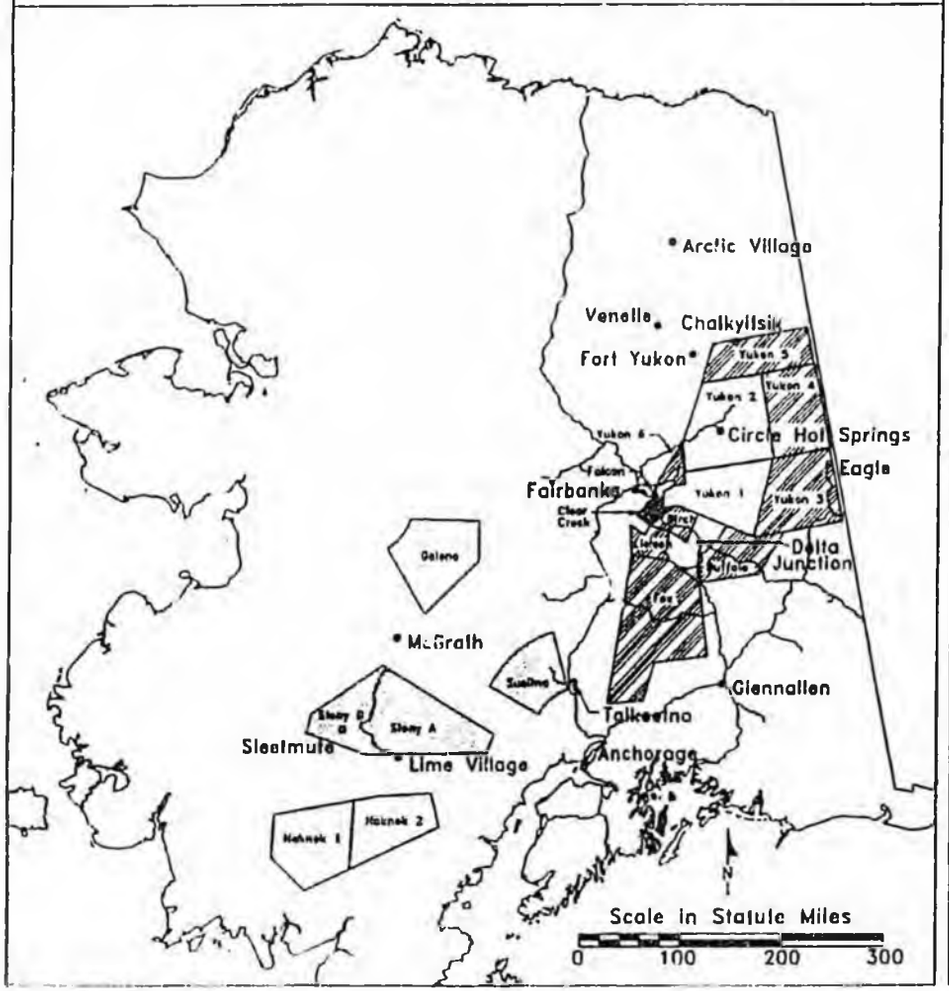


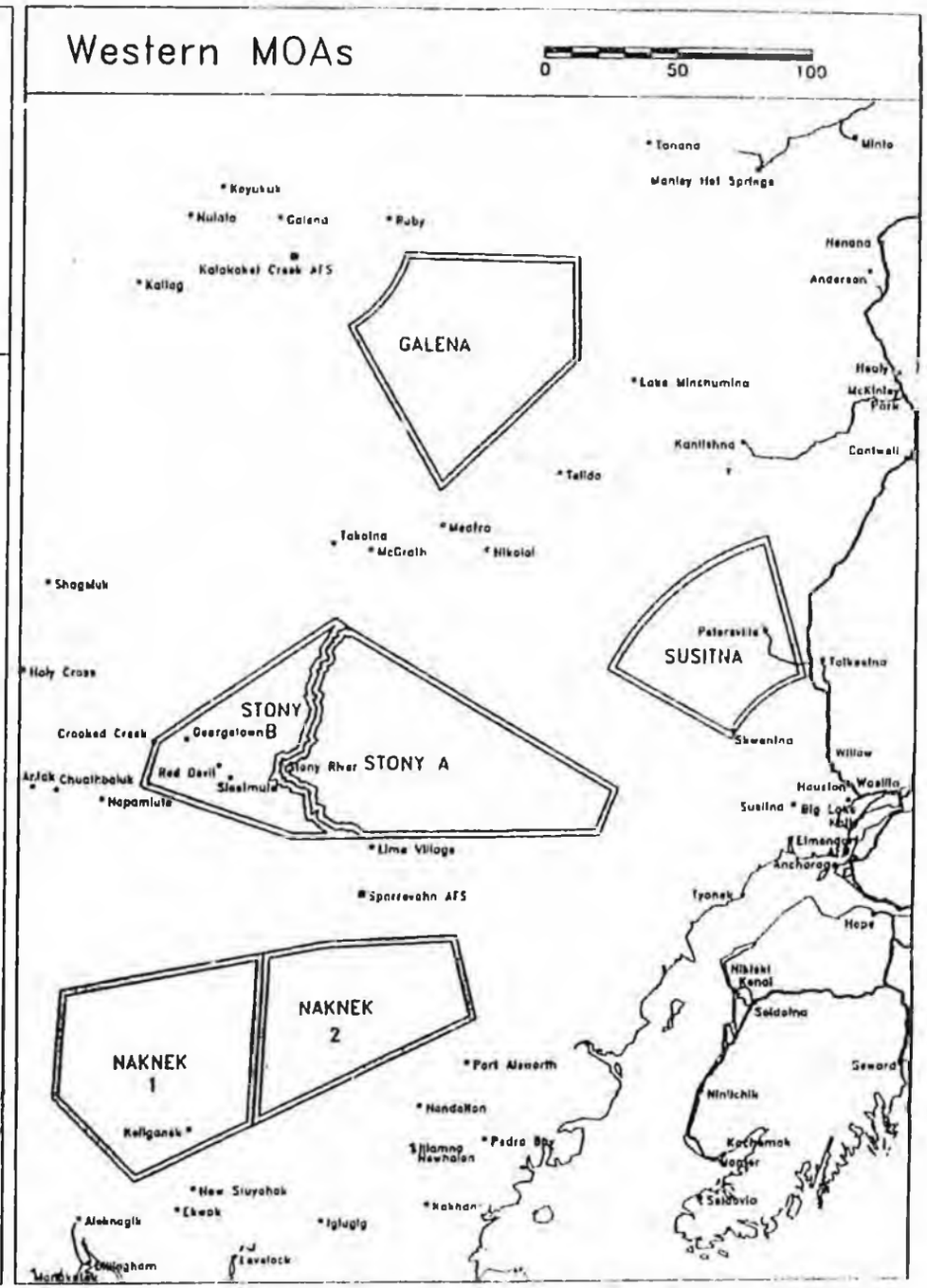
CRITERIA	EXISTING AIRSPACE	PROPOSED AIRSPACE
	Fox 1 Temporary MOA	**Permanent Fox MOA**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	Six (6) two-week (10 flying days) Major Flying Exercises per year (for a total of 60 flying days per year). Normally occurring, but not limited to, Monday - Friday, between 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.	**8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.**
Supersonic	Not authorized.	**5,000 feet above ground level or higher.**
	Fox 2 Temporary MOA	**Combined above in Permanent Fox MOA**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	
Times of Use	Same as Fox 1 Temporary MOA.	
Supersonic	Not authorized.	
	Bufio Temporary MOA	**Buffalo Permanent MOA**
Altitudes	1,000 feet above ground level to 8,000 feet mean sea level.	**300 feet above ground level** to 8,000 feet mean sea level.
Times of Use	Same as Fox 1&2 Temporary MOAs.	**8:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday,** other times by Notice to Airman.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	No change.
	Elelson A Temporary MOA	**Birch Permanent MOA**
Altitudes	100 feet above ground level to 4,000 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	Same as Fox 1&2 Temporary MOAs.	**8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday,** other times by Notice to Airman.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	No change.
	Elelson B Temporary MOA	**Elelson Permanent MOA**
Altitudes	100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	Same as Fox 1&2 Temporary MOAs.	**8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday,** other times by Notice to Airman.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	No change.
	No existing airspace	**Falcon Permanent MOA**
Altitudes		**100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.**
Times of Use		**By Notice to Airman.**
Supersonic		**Not authorized.**
	No existing airspace	**Clear Creek Permanent MOA**
Altitudes		**3,000 feet mean sea level to 5,000 feet mean sea level.**
Times of Use		**By Notice to Airman.**
Supersonic		**Not authorized.**

Western MOAs

Proposed Improvements to Military Operations Areas in Alaska

- Existing Military Operations Areas (MOAs)
- Proposed New MOAs
- Proposed Conversion of Temporary MOAs to Permanent MOAs
- Scoping Meeting Location





CRITERIA	EXISTING AIRSPACE	PROPOSED AIRSPACE
	Permanent MOA Stony A	**Permanent MOA Stony A**
Altitudes	100 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. local, Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.	No change.
Supersonic	Yes, at or above 5,000 feet above ground level or 10,000 feet mean sea level, whichever is higher.	**5,000 feet above ground level or higher.**
	Permanent MOA Stony B	**Permanent MOA Stony B**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	**100 feet above ground level.**
Times of Use	By Notice to Airman.	**8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday,** other times by Notice to Airman.
Supersonic	Yes, at or above 5,000 feet above ground level or 10,000 feet mean sea level, whichever is higher.	**5,000 feet above ground level or higher.**
	Naknek 1 & 2	**Naknek 1 & 2**
Altitudes	3,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.	**Reduce to 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.,** Monday - Friday, other times by Notice to Airman.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	No change.
	Galena Permanent MOA	**Galena Permanent MOA**
Altitudes	1,000 feet above ground level to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday, by Notice to Airman.	By Notice to Airman, use is expected to be infrequent.
Supersonic	Not authorized.	No change.
	Susitna Permanent MOA	**Susitna Permanent MOA**
Altitudes	5,000 feet above ground level or 10,000 feet mean sea level, whichever is higher, to 17,999 feet mean sea level.	No change.
Times of Use	8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday - Friday, and other times by Notice to Airman.	No change.
Supersonic	Yes, at or above 5,000 feet above ground level or 10,000 feet mean sea level, whichever is higher.	No change.

United States Air Force
Air Force News Agency, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas 78241-5000
FACT SHEET
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Pacific Air Forces

Pacific Air Forces, with headquarters at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, is a major command and the principal air component of the U.S. Pacific Command. PACAF's area of responsibility is far-reaching — more than half the Earth's surface from the west coasts of the Americas to the east coast of Africa, and from the Arctic to the Antarctic. The area is home for some 2 billion people in 35 nations.

Mission

PACAF's primary mission is to plan, conduct and coordinate offensive and defensive air operations in the Pacific and Asian theaters. This involves responsibilities to the U.S. Pacific Command and the U.S. Air Force.

As the U.S. Pacific Command air component, PACAF provides advice on the use of aerospace power throughout the theater and carries out missions as directed by the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command. Missions often are in conjunction with Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces.

As an Air Force major command, PACAF is responsible for most Air Force units, bases and facilities in the Pacific and Alaska. In that role, the command ensures that flying resources in the region are properly trained, equipped and organized to conduct tactical air operations.

PACAF's goals are:

- Forge a fighting team second to none.
- Make operations safe.
- Continuously improve performance.
- Maintain the highest standards of conduct and appearance.
- Improve quality of life for all its people.
- Build quality partnerships with allies, other services and local communities.

Organization

The command has approximately 48,000 military and civilian personnel serving in nine major locations and numerous smaller facilities, primarily in Hawaii, Alaska, Japan, Guam and South Korea. Approximately 300 fighter and attack aircraft are assigned to the command.

PACAF's major units are 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan; 7th Air Force, Osan Air Base, South Korea; 11th Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska; and 13th Air Force, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

Major units also include 3rd Wing, Elmendorf Air Force Base; 8th Fighter Wing, Kunsan Air Base, South Korea; 15th Air Base Wing, Hickam Air Force Base; 18th Wing, Kadena Air Base, Japan (Okinawa); 51st Wing, Osan Air Base; 343rd Wing, Eielson Air Force