

12/3/1964

OREGON STATE SANITARY
AUTHORITY MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

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AGENDA

State Sanitary Authority Meeting
10:00 a.m., December 3, 1964
Room 36, State Office Building, Portland

- A. Minutes of September 10, 1964, meeting
- B. Project plans for September, October, and November, 1964
- C. Schnitzer Steel Products Co. request for permission to open burn within the city of Portland
- D. Wood waste disposal by combustion and its effect on air quality in Medford area - - - Dr. Boubel
- E. Regulation of wigwam waste wood burners HMP
- F. Status Reports
- (1) City of Portland sewage disposal project
 - (2) Dunthorpe-Riverdale sewerage project.
 - (3) City of Monroe sewage disposal
 - (4) Arrow Meat Co. waste disposal
 - (5) Georgia-Pacific Corp., Toledo-Newport
 - (6) Mt. Emily Lumber Co., La Grande (air pollution) HMP
 - (7) Edwards Bros., Albany (air pollution) R.F.W.
 - (8) Chipman Chemical Co. (air pollution) R.R.O.
 - (9) 1965-67 budget request
- G. Legislative Needs
- (1) Control of automobile exhausts
 - (2) Elimination of land-clearing exemption from ORS 449.775
 - (3) Tax credit for air and water pollution control equipment installed by industry Thinning Code:
 - (4) Sewage disposal for house boats
 - (5) Metropolitan air pollution control will move
 - (6) Sewage disposal for ocean-going vessels
insulation

OSBH-WPC
11-30-64/40

Rogers Report: Reported to Alstork

MINUTES OF THE 103rd MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
December 3, 1964

The 103rd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 3, 1964, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan, E.C. Harms, Jr., and John P. Amacher, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen and Fred Bolton, District Sanitary Engineers; Bryan Johnson, Associate Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer and Patrick D. Curran, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Ronald R. Ott, Chemical Engineer and Robert F. Wood, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the minutes of the September 10, 1964, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the action taken on the following 52 project plans for water pollution control and 10 project plans for air quality control for the months of September, October and November, 1964, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

- 2 -

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 9- 3-64 | Corvallis | Trunk sewer #11 and lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9- 3-64 | Silverton | Barger Street extension | Prov. approval |
| 9- 3-64 | West Slope | Pacific Green interceptor | Prov. approval |
| 9- 3-64 | Eugene | SunRay Ridge 1st addn. lat. | Prov. approval |
| 9- 4-64 | West Linn | Sewer lateral TB-3 | Prov. approval |
| 9- 8-64 | West Slope | Lateral S-1-2 | Prov. approval |
| 9-10-64 | Multnomah County | Sewage treatment plant Stephenson School | Prov. approval |
| 9-11-64 | Junction City | Stanley Hall Subd. sewers | Prov. approval |
| 9-11-64 | Seaside | Addenda to sewage treat. plant | Approved |
| 9-16-64 | West Slope | Sewer contract #9 | Prov. approval |
| 9-18-64 | Gander Ridge S.D. | Sewer system | Prov. approval |
| 9-23-64 | West Slope | Sewer lateral B-8-1 | Prov. approval |
| 9-23-64 | Gresham | N.W. Bergeron Court Lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9-24-64 | Bend | N. Pilot Butte Addn. sewers | Prov. approval |
| 9-29-64 | Oceanlake | Sewer extensions-Safeway Store | Prov. approval |
| 9-29-64 | Marion Co. | Wilark Park Subd.-Sewers, sewage treatment plant, pump station | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Eugene | Trunk sewers A & B | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Bend | Chlorination for Comm. College | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Raleighwood S.D. | Sewer lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Washington County | Oak Hill subd. sewage treatment plant | Prov. approval |
| 10-1-64 | Raleigh San. Dist. | Connection to Fanno Creek sewer | Prov. approval |
| 10-2-64 | N. Roseburg | Addn. to Newton Oaks Manor | Prov. approval |
| 10-2-64 | Oregon City | Sewer extension | Prov. approval |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 10- 7-64 | Raleighwood S.D. | Alder Park sewer extension | Prov. approval |
| 10-16-64 | Pinebrook S.D. | Complete sewerage system | Prov. app. |
| 10-16-64 | West Slope S.D. | Inverted siphon under Center St. | Approved |
| 10-20-64 | Lebanon | Sewer laterals A-6 & A-4.2 | Prov. app. |
| 10-21-64 | Oceanlake | Change Order #1-North sewers | Prov. app. |
| 10-21-64 | Albany | Ex. 2-A, Ex.11, Lat.E-4, Hill St. | Prov. app. |
| 10-23-64 | Eugene | Bethel Danebo pump station | Prov. app. |
| 10-28-64 | Hines | Pleasant Valley Addn. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 10-29-64 | Springfield | Lateral S-25A | Prov. app. |
| 11-6-64 | Eugene | Sewers and sewage treatment plant | Prov. app. |
| 11-6-64 | Gresham | North trunk sewer | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Albany | Laterals & South Ind. #6 | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Oak Hill Subd. | Sludge bed change | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Hood River | Sewers, forcemain, pump station | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Green San. Dist. | Sunny Slope Subd. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Portland | Willamette interceptor #2 | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Coos Bay | Telegraph Hill Add. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-19-64 | Portland | Bissinger industrial waste disposal | Prov. app. |
| 11-25-64 | Madras | Engineering Report | Approved |
| 11-25-64 | Douglas Co. | Rice Hill Subd. sewerage | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Gresham | Sewer extensions | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Hood River | Addendum #1 sewerage project | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Oceanlake | Change order #2, sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Uplands San. Dist. | Leahy Road sewer extension | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Beaverton | Allenwood Subd. sewers | Prov. app. |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 11-27-64 | Jacksonville | Assessment District #2 sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Oak Lodge San. Dist. | Wolsborn Homes sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Beaverton | Ridgeview Heights #3 sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | East Salem | State Institutions-Engineering Report | Approved |

Air Pollution Control

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 9-14-64 | Portland | Progress Report on Tall Oil Process Controls | Action Pending |
| 9-18-64 | Oswego | Oregon-Portland Cement Progress Report on Ambient Air Sampling and Kilns in Process Control | Accepted Report with Comments |
| 9-22-64 | Portland | Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator | Submitted Comments |
| 9-28-64 | Portland | Chipman Chemical Co. NICPA Acid-Scrubber Tower Plans | Conditional Approval |
| 10-6-64 | Eugene | Incinerator-Bon Marche Store | Submitted Comments |
| 10-7-64 | Portland | Chipman-Odor control ducting (DCP tank car loading) | Proposal Accepted |
| 10-12-64 | Klamath Co. | Incinerator-Union High School | Submitted Comments |
| 10-15-64 | Multnomah Co. | Incinerator-Whitaker Elementary School | Disapproved |
| 10-29-64 | Hubbard | Incinerator-Ninety One School | Submitted Comments |
| 11-16-64 | Central Point | Central Point Elementary School-Incinerator | Disapproved |

SCHNITZER STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

Shortly before the meeting started the owner of the Schnitzer Steel Products Company called the Secretary and withdrew the request for permission to open burn within the city of Portland. This matter was therefore removed from the agenda.

WOOD WASTE DISPOSAL BY WIGWAM BURNERS

The Chairman called upon Mr. Harold Patterson to review the action taken regarding wigwam waste wood burners and to introduce Doctor Richard W. Boubel, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Oregon State University. Mr. Patterson read a memorandum dated December 3, 1964, regarding this subject, said memorandum having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. He then called on Doctor Boubel.

Doctor Boubel stated that the report on the current Medford study is still in the preparation stage and that he hoped the report would be completed by the first of January.

He said that in 1958 it was thought utilization would probably take care of a large quantity of waste; however, it has been found today that species are being harvested and brought into the mills that were not even considered in 1958. It has been found that almost as much is going to the burners as there was in 1958. While utilization has increased, there has been a large increase in the amount brought out of the woods. Dr. Boubel went on to say that it was hoped the situation of residue going to the burners will clear itself with increased utilization, kraft mills, etc., but there is also the possibility that it may get worse. As labor costs increase, equipment costs increase, some of the utilization procedures no longer appear economical; and strictly on an economical basis it may be cheaper to burn the material than to utilize it.

Doctor Boubel stated further that the situation has been hindered somewhat due to the fact that there are just a few people who have knowledge about the construction of burners, and a lot of burners made today are being done on a piece meal basis by people who have no background in combustion work whatsoever. There are a few companies working on burners who have a good background in combustion theory and seem to be doing a good job. Some of these look like real developments in the field and offer good possibilities. Bulletin #39 put out by Oregon State University Experimental Station is still valid for waste burners. Because of the large amount of Hemlock and White Fir that is being milled today, an exhaust gas minimum temperature of 600°F for smoke elimination should be recommended; whereas in 1958 Douglas Fir and the white species were by far the majority being milled.

Operation and maintenance of the burners in most mills is very poor. The average burner costs a mill approximately \$10,000 per year. As far as the material or contaminants being emitted by the burners, Doctor Boubel stated something is known about a few of them, and some recommendations toward smoke elimination will be made regarding these. However, there are several that nothing is known about. One of these is the size distribution of the total particulate coming out of the top of the burner. Also, nothing is known about the gaseous emissions from these burners. Doctor Boubel explained that it can be roughly estimated that there are about 20% of particulate matter coming from the top of the burner for every ton of material fired to the burner. The Public Health Service estimates about 40% of gaseous contaminants emitted for every ton of wood fired.

Doctor Boubel explained that there has been no study made on a full scale burner with auxiliary fuel firing. There is some talk about using gas as an

auxiliary fuel for starting up in periods of smoky operation, but the staff from Oregon State University can give no recommendations on this nor can they tell what would happen if a fuel house were used to uniformly feed a waste burner.

He stated that the U.S. Public Health Service had recently turned down a request for a research grant that Oregon State University had submitted to find the answers to the above problems, so the University is revising the research proposal and submitting it again.

In connection with the Medford Study, Doctor Boubel said, the University could put several recommendations in writing and if they were all instituted in Medford, the emissions could be cut to about one-third of what they are today. However, no guarantee could be made to the people of Medford that their burners would meet existing rules of the Sanitary Authority. If there were one burner in a large area for dilution of the waste, it could probably be operated satisfactorily and meet the Authority regulations, but if nineteen burners were operated in a small airshed, they probably would not meet the Sanitary Authority regulations. All samples taken by the University crew in Medford showed that at no time were suspended particulate or fallout regulations exceeded; however, all the sampling stations are a considerable distance from any one individual source. The Sanitary Authority crews have taken samples closer to emission sources and have found them to exceed the allowable standards.

The Chairman then asked if it would be feasible for several mills to get together and take the waste to a central place for disposal where it could be done properly.

Doctor Boubel replied that this is being considered and will be discussed in the report. They will also examine the cost of multi-chamber incineration where one large incinerator would take care of all the wastes. Another item

is the cost of electrical power generation. Eventually the staff from the University will be able to say how much it will cost to get rid of a unit of waste this way.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether there was a direct proportion between the cost of the burner and the size of the mill.

Doctor Boubel replied that the majority of burners in mills today are of a certain size range regardless of the output of the mill. In two instances in the Medford area the mills are using two burners. A large burner is used for a fuel storage house to feed the small burner continuously.

The Chairman asked if any effort was being made by any mill or group of mills to produce a fireplace fuel something on the order of Prestologs that would not be too expensive and possibly develop a national market.

Doctor Boubel did not know of any. He went on to say that Prestologs are just about as economical as one can get and that the major cost of Prestologs is in handling and shipping, not in the manufacturing of them.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if it would help any to reduce the waste to chips or hog fuel.

Doctor Boubel stated it would help in some respects to have a uniform fuel and also to have facilities nearby that can use it. The problem is finding the facilities that can handle it.

Doctor Boubel stated that the tepee burners are coming into wide use in the central part of the United States for garbage burning. The burners are being erected in the state of Michigan at the rate of about ten a month and the Michigan authority can do nothing about it. The Michigan Legislature passed a rule prohibiting open burning, and tepee burners are being put up at various municipalities for doing burning that was formerly done in open dumps. The Taft Sanitary Engineering Center is extremely concerned about

this problem. Most garbage and refuse operations utilize two burners; one is loaded to capacity before it is ignited, with no auxiliary fuel. It then burns for a certain period and as it burns down it is cleaned out and the refuse hauled away, while the second burner is being loaded. The two burners are operated on a cyclic basis.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether Doctor Boubel would care to express an opinion, and would it reduce the present pollution for the Sanitary Authority to establish regulations for wigwam burners in this area and apply them just as we do to any other development, like disposal of waste from pulp mills or municipalities, and enforce those regulations on these people.

Doctor Boubel felt that a burner could be designed with a grate system but the question is whether or not it would meet Sanitary Authority regulations as they now exist. The present Sanitary Authority regulations state that the smoke shall not be equal to or greater than a Ringlemann #2, except for a start-up period not to exceed three minutes in any one hour or of equal opacity. Dr. Boubel went on to say that no one to his knowledge had ever established equal opacity of smoke from a wigwam burner and Ringlemann #2 because there are no people trained to do this. A burner could be designed that would have the best grate system, the best feed system and everything else, but still the smoke opacity might not be maintained at less than Ringlemann #2.

Mr. McPhillips asked if a definite improvement could be effected.

Doctor Boubel said the situation could be improved tremendously. However, the lumber industry is extremely hesitant to go ahead and make these improvements which might cost them \$5,000 per burner without the assurance they can meet the Sanitary Authority regulations. The start-up periods right now run from one and one-half to three or four hours. With proper operation and handling

it is felt that most existing burners could probably be started up in less than one hour, but the regulation is written for three minutes. The mill owner can't be told that if these changes were made they would meet present regulations.

Mr. Wheeler asked if it would be feasible to hog all the wastes to one or two central stations, and run it on a 24-hour basis. Could a burner then be designed that would meet all the standards.

Doctor Boubel replied that the problem then is when does it become economical to quit using the present burners and go to a multiple chamber incineration outfit. It would be necessary to take into account the required transportation and firing facilities, a fireman would probably be needed full time, certain automatic controls would be needed, and all of a sudden it begins to look like an incinerator. Why not then go a little farther and make it an incinerator. Some mills have actually eliminated their burners now except for using them for fuel storage houses. One mill in particular has done away with a \$3,000 per month oil bill. With the installation of a small dutch oven they are now using all their wood waste to generate the steam for their kiln.

The Chairman then asked Doctor Boubel if it would be advisable for the Sanitary Authority to adopt the proposed regulations at this time.

Doctor Boubel replied that his only concern with adoption of the proposed regulations is, would they result in burners which would meet the Authority's regulations. The regulations are progressive and there is a need for them, but they should be explained to the lumber industry.

Mr. Harms said that it should be clarified that these proposed regulations do not do away entirely with wigwam waste wood burners, but that they provide

for installation only if approved by the Sanitary Authority. He said one thing that the Sanitary Authority should do before formal adoption of any regulations is to hold a public hearing to which industry is invited to appear and give its views.

The Chairman then called on Mr. S.V. McQueen, Chairman of the Associated Oregon Industries Forest Industries Air Quality Committee and also President and General Manager of Kogap Manufacturing Company, Medford, to discuss the proposed regulations.

Mr. McQueen said that as Chairman of the Associated Oregon Industries Air Quality Committee he had a statement that he would like to read. It was as follows:

"As the result of the State Sanitary Authority meeting January 30, 1964, in a memorandum from Mr. Richard Hatchard to the Authority the following four points were made by Mr. Hatchard:

1. Encourage cooperative activities by representatives of the lumber industry and other interested groups in the preparation of additional rules and regulations that will bring about control of waste wood burners within a reasonable time period.
2. Complete the preparation of the proposed regulations that will (a) deny approval for new burner installations after January 1, 1965, unless adequate facilities are provided to control smoke and particulate matter and (b) require plans be submitted for a time compliance schedule for control of existing wood burners located in or near urban communities.
3. Encourage cooperative activities by industrial representatives with the OSU Engineering Experiment Station and the Forest Products Laboratory to develop, modify, and improve the utilization of wood residue and to provide adequate disposal methods for the remaining wastes, particularly to serve the mills located in cities and the urban fringe.
4. In the cases where complaints are received and surveys show excessive smoke and particulate discharge from burners, the staff will continue its effort to bring about control of the discharge following the procedures outlined in the statute and existing regulations.

Within the framework of this recommendation, the Forest Industry through AOI Air Improvement Committee contracted with the Oregon State University Engineering Experiment Station to conduct a Wood Waste Disposal study. This study which cost in excess of \$10,000.00 was entirely financed by the forest industries of Oregon. The purpose was to obtain authoritative and expert information regarding

wood waste disposal methods which would reduce air pollution emanating from wigwam burners used in the forest industries. This study is now being concluded by the Oregon State University Engineering Department and will be available in a short time.

It was our understanding that at the conclusion of this study and using basic technical data obtained therefrom, a cooperative approach to the drafting of wigwam burner operations would be made by representatives of both the State Sanitary Authority and the forest industries. We would hope that such an approach is still the intention of the State Sanitary Authority and that immediately upon conclusion of the study by Oregon State University this cooperative effort will commence and a satisfactory drafting of regulations will be made.

The proposed regulations being considered here today which have just been made available to our industry committee within the last two days contain many provisions that are impossible to analyze without considerable study and should be carefully considered in the light of the Oregon State University report.

Our industry stands solidly behind the basic idea of air quality improvement and has based its approach thereto regarding wigwam burner operations on the State Sanitary Authority's suggested cooperative approach and we hope the policy will be continued."

Mr. McQueen stated that it was his belief that the present problem has not been due to the increased amount of material burned, but rather to the fact that the material is of a different form. He said that when his firm went into the manufacture of wood chips and bark products, all the bark had to be taken off the logs first and then reduced to pulp chips. The material going into the burner now is practically 100% ground bark or small bark chunks and sawdust. The problem is in the change in type of fuel and not the amount of fuel. This changes the combustion problem.

The Chairman then asked the Authority members what they thought should be done about the proposed regulations.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that at the earliest possible date after completion of the Medford report a hearing be called, that authority be given to the Chairman and the Secretary to call said hearing after the Oregon State University report is completed, and that industry be given ample time to study the proposed regulations.

STATUS REPORTS

City of Portland

A summary report prepared and distributed to the members was read by the Secretary. This report, dated December 3, 1964, has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel stated that from the figures obtained from Mr. Bowes, City Commissioner, he concluded that in the three years since the Authority withdrew its suit against the city of Portland, sewer service charges in the amount of \$6,400,000 have been collected and during these same three years the capital expenditures consisting of land, rights-of-way, equipment and construction amounted to only \$2,382,000 with some \$2,100,000 being spent for operation and maintenance. Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Denman and Mr. Harms if this was in accordance with the purpose for which the sewer service charge was levied; that is, to use a portion of the fund collected for operation and maintenance of the entire sewerage system for Portland. Both Mr. Denman and Mr. Harms expressed the opinion that it was a perfectly legal expenditure. The Secretary stated that when the city submitted its program to the Authority it was indicated there would be about one and one-half million dollars per year available for capital construction and the rest would have to go for operation and maintenance of the system. The fact that the cost of the project has gone up materially has slowed construction progress. In 1958 the improvement program was estimated at five million dollars, later it was raised to seven million dollars and now is estimated at between eleven million and nineteen million dollars. It was noted that many organizations have found that it is cheaper to borrow the money and pay interest on it and get the project done at once, thereby saving the constantly increasing construction costs. Bond payments can be made from the sewer users fund.

An engineer's report being prepared by Stevens and Thompson, Inc., is scheduled to be completed and presented to the Portland City Council on December 9, 1964. This report will probably propose alternate solutions to the present problem. The city has to determine which of these alternates will be used, how much money will be involved and the time element for completion of each alternate. The city now has \$3,800,000 cash on hand but cannot spend it until it is determined which alternate is to be selected. Some alternates being considered are (1) whether or not they should build another plant on the west side of the river, (2) whether they should carry everything over to the east side to the present plant, and (3) whether or not they should abandon the Ankeny pump station which is a major station on the west side. These things will have to be considered in the master plan.

It was agreed that no action in this matter should be taken by the Authority until after the city has received this report from its engineers and has had time to study the alternates and recommendations outlined. Action was therefore deferred until the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

Riverdale-Dunthorpe Sewage Disposal

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was read by the Secretary. This report, dated December 3, 1964, has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

From this report it was noted that on March 31, 1964, the residents of the area approved the formation of the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Service District. Preliminary engineering studies estimated that the required facilities would cost some \$878,000 to construct and of this amount approximately \$217,475 would be for connection to the city of Portland's Willamette

interceptor sewer and Tryon Creek treatment plant. As soon as an agreement has been signed between the city and county regarding the charges which will be levied by the former for providing sewage treatment for the district, the county will apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a planning loan. Financing the required trunk and lateral sewers will require a bond issue which will be referred to the voters of the district as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and the statutes will permit. In the meantime the city is making progress in the construction of the Willamette interceptor and Tryon Creek treatment plant but it will probably be another year before the city's facilities are ready to serve the Dunthorpe-Riverdale district.

It is going to be an extremely expensive project for the residents in view of the nature of the terrain and the amount of rock to be encountered and the way the development is laid out.

The staff was instructed to keep the pressure on regarding this project.

City of Monroe

In a report regarding this matter Mr. Weathersbee stated that following the Sanitary Authority meeting on September 10 the city of Monroe was instructed to retain an engineer within 60 days, and to have plans and specifications completed by April 1, 1965. Mayor Lucas in a letter dated November 27, 1964, reported that the city had selected an engineering firm but had not entered into a formal contract. It was expected that this would be done at the next city council meeting on December 7 and also at that time an application would be signed for planning funds from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Because it appeared that the city of Monroe is making an effort to comply with the instructions of the Authority, no action was considered necessary.

Arrow Meat Company

Mr. Weathersbee reported that this case had previously been scheduled for trial in the circuit court of Washington County for October 22; later it was rescheduled for November 24, and then on the evening of November 23 Mr. Quesseth, legal advisor for the Authority, received a call from the clerk of the court stating the trial had been postponed again but would be rescheduled as soon as possible.

Mr. Weathersbee stated further that to his knowledge no date had been set yet. Mr. Quesseth had said he would get in touch with the court if nothing were heard within a week. The company is making some halfhearted efforts to abate pollution caused by the discharge of wastes from its operations.

Georgia Pacific

Since the Sanitary Authority meeting on September 10, Georgia Pacific has made considerable progress in the planning and installation of facilities for providing effective control of water and air pollution along the Newport ocean front. A memorandum report dated December 3, 1964, listing items of progress was read by the Secretary and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. This memorandum stated that according to the company's reports the foam conditions on the Newport Beach were well controlled during September except when the defoamer addition was inadequate or conditions at the outfall were adverse. During the last week of September there was some foam build up when effluent losses were high and rough surf conditions persisted. The high effluent losses resulted when the continuous digester was shut down for major piping revisions. At the September meeting Dr. C. Edward Taylor stated it would probably take two or three months to complete the installation of the proposed diversion and storage system and that it

should be possible to determine the effectiveness of said system by not later than the end of March or April, 1965. It appears that the company is making satisfactory progress. There have been no complaints about serious odors recently.

Mt. Emily Lumber Company, La Grande

Mr. Patterson reported that the Mt. Emily Division of the Boise-Cascade Corporation, La Grande, was placed on the agenda because at the last meeting the Authority staff was directed to proceed with a hearing. Considerable difficulty on this matter was encountered due to the correspondence or lack of correspondence. However, a letter was received from Charles F. McDevitt, General Counsel for Boise-Cascade, stating that drawings and specifications for the control installation would be received by the Authority by December 10. Therefore, it is felt that sufficient progress is being made at this time.

Edwards Bros. Construction Company

Mr. Wood reported that since the last Authority meeting Mr. Edwards has been contacted regarding the progress being made on his waste burner. He reported that the thermocouple and pyrometer have been ordered and all parts have been received except one, and that installation is expected to be completed around the first of the year. Mr. Edwards stated that the company is planning to install another chipper to eliminate some waste that is going to the burner and also sell some of the bark. Monthly fallout samples collected in the area indicate that there has been a significant reduction in fallout since the problem first came to the attention of the Sanitary Authority. The staff is planning to conduct a sampling program in the area as soon as the installation has been completed. No particular action is requested at this time.

Chipman Chemical Company

Mr. Ott reported that since the September 10, 1964 meeting of the Sanitary Authority, the staff has reviewed and approved plans and specifications for an odor control scrubber for the MCPA dryer and accepted a proposal for DCP tank car odor control ducting. In a letter dated October 23, 1964, the company notified the Authority's Secretary that they are considering the addition of facilities to produce a new hormone weed killer called CMPP. This new plant will be incorporated as a side production unit to existing plant processes. The company has notified us that air and water pollution aspects are being studied very thoroughly.

The company has continued their submission of weekly stack emission data reports, which include data from one 24-hour 2,4-D plant composite air space sampler. The new gas chromatograph has not been used to date because of problems resulting from contamination of the collection device for the chromatograph. According to company representatives, a "clean" or white room will be necessary before this chromatograph can be operational.

The company has been treating the 2,4-D stack emission using a chemical masking agent since September 1964; however, the lagoon (Doane Lake area) has not been treated with a masking agent since October 19, 1964. The company is currently considering a lagoon treatment program.

The Authority's staff has recently sent fifteen questionnaires to the Public Health Service, local air pollution control agencies, and one company, in an attempt to ascertain the extent of pollution problems and control associated with the production of 2,4-D in other areas of the United States. There are no recommendations at this time.

Mr. Patterson said that in prior conferences with Chipman Chemical Company it was understood they would be able to treat the lagoon on a continued basis. This they have not been able to do because their method of treatment does not work under all conditions. The company is studying a method of treating the lagoon.

Mr. Gitschlag reported that they have found treatment of the lagoon with a masking agent is not effective during rainy seasons. The company is now looking at a method of putting the masking agent directly into the air over the lagoon.

The Chairman then asked how long the lagoon would give off the odor when the plant is not operating.

Mr. Gitschlag replied that he did not know exactly, but undoubtedly weeks or months.

1965-1967 Budget Request

A memorandum regarding the budget request submitted to the administration for presentation to the next session of the Legislature for financing operations of the Sanitary Authority for the 1965-67 biennium was read by the Secretary. This report stated that under the present budget the Division of Sanitation and Engineering is authorized to employ a maximum of $61\frac{3}{4}$ persons; the fraction is due to the fact that during the summer students are employed as trainees. A budget to finance a total of 80 employes was requested for the next biennium but the Governor has recommended approval of only $66\frac{3}{4}$ positions. Of the present positions $25\frac{1}{4}$ are in the air and water pollution control programs of the Sanitary Authority. For the next biennium $8\frac{2}{3}$ additional positions beyond what are now employed were requested for these two programs. Of these

the Governor has recommended approval of only five. Four of the positions recommended by the Governor are to be used in a program expansion project which is proposed to be financed at least in part by a grant under the new Federal Clean Air Act. While there will be four new positions in Air Quality, there will actually be one less in water pollution control than there was previously. The laboratory director and draftsman positions, although not recommended by the Governor, are considered to be extremely important. The Secretary pointed out that although it was not recommended by the Governor, the laboratory director position is urgently needed to coordinate all of the laboratory operations in the water pollution control, environmental radiation surveillance, environmental sanitation and air quality control programs of the Division of Sanitation and Engineering.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the water pollution control staff provided much informational material to the Water Resources Board. The Secretary replied that in the past the staff had supplied as much information as possible but not as much as needed. He stated further that if the Water Resources Board's request for a supplemental appropriation for the 1965-67 biennium should be approved by the Legislature for financing a detailed study of Oregon's present and future water needs, the additional positions requested for water pollution control would be a necessity and the position of laboratory director was especially important.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman arrange an appointment with the Governor to urge that the position of laboratory director which was deleted be restored.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

Control of Automobile Exhausts

The Chairman stated that the question was whether or not the Sanitary Authority should get something started in this coming session of the Legislature for the control of automobile exhausts.

Don Morrison, Assistant to Mr. John Denman, distributed to the members of the Authority excerpts from the California law pertaining to this. He stated that California started with requirements for a crankcase emission control device in their initial program. It was attached to the registration and made a condition to pre-registration of the vehicle. The second phase brought about enforcement of the program on the highway, requiring the vehicle to be equipped with this device. In 1966 California will have four approved devices. Their program allows the counties home rule. If the counties decide that this program is not needed for their area they are allowed to eliminate it with the exception of new autos. He said that to implement such a program in Oregon it would be necessary to amend quite a bit of the vehicle code.

Mr. Amacher asked if anyone had ever brought up such a proposal to the Legislative Interim Committee on Highways.

Mr. Morrison replied that it had not and that this is as far as it has gotten.

Mr. Richard Hatchard, who was present at the meeting, then offered some comments and stated that first the problem had to be defined and this has not been done anywhere in the state of Oregon. Control of motor vehicle exhaust is an extremely complicated field. The Sanitary Authority is faced with budgetary cuts and until the state does provide adequate resources, laboratory facilities and staffing so that the necessary determination can be made, any effort that the Authority tried to make would be faced with the policy positions by the

automobile association that no state, no region, or no community should consider vehicle exhaust controls until the problem has been defined.

The Chairman stated that it was his feeling that the Authority would not get the money for this purpose.

Mr. Harms said this is why he thought it should be taken through the Highway Interim Committee, because this committee is usually financed by highway funds; and it would seem they are the agency who would be in a position to make comprehensive studies in view of the Sanitary Authority's budgetary problems.

The Secretary stated that he thought the first responsibility of the Authority is to make a determination of conditions as they now exist and determine the extent of the hazard if there is one. In order to get additional positions in Air Quality Control approved for the next biennium, it was suggested that the Sanitary Authority would use them to support an application to the Public Health Service under the Federal Clean Air Act for federal financial assistance. One of the projects would be to establish a continuous air monitoring program in Portland and get the equipment, so that the components of the atmosphere within the metropolitan area could be determined. The Secretary went on to say that if the Authority went to the Legislature now and asked for a control program, they would want to know what the present situation is as far as Oregon is concerned. Under the Federal Clean Air Act it provides for the establishment of a joint Federal Government-industry committee. It has the task of accelerating progress toward control of air pollution from motor vehicles.

Mr. Verne J. Adkison, Air Pollution Control Officer, Lane County, who was also present, said that he has been following this problem very closely and that the majority of all cars shipped into Oregon, 1963, 64 and 65 models, are equipped with crankcase blow-by devices. Mr. Adkison mentioned that although Eugene and Springfield are small metropolitan areas, there is some control

enforcement being done. The deputy sheriff, state police and city police have actually cited and given warnings to people who are putting additives into their cars and causing smoke condition problems. The Motor Vehicle Law says that a car shall be equipped with a muffler so as to not emit unnecessary noise or smoke. Under this simple Act people have been stopped and given warnings. Mr. Adkison went on to say that rather than go clear into the whole automobile exhaust program, a minor housekeeping program should be done in order to be able to maintain what we have now in the way of devices that are coming. We are just attempting to maintain those devices that we have and maintain a public education toward visual emissions so they won't create a nuisance. Mr. Adkison recommended that the advice of Mr. Harms and Mr. Hatchard be taken in referring it to the Motor Vehicle Division, because they would be the ones who would be authorized with it as they are in California. Mr. Adkison stated that he would like to see something in the way of a housekeeping rule so that we could keep what we have, although it is a minor form, until the problem is really defined.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that (1) the 1965 Legislature consider legislation requiring devices for pollution control of auto emissions on all new vehicles sold in the state and (2) that there be referred to the Legislature's Highway Interim Committee the problem of auto emission control with appropriation of sufficient funds to adequately study the problem, the studies to be carried out by any state agency or agencies or by private organizations that the Highway Interim Committee might retain.

Elimination of Land Clearing Exemption from ORS 449.775

The Chairman asked the members of the Authority if anyone would like to make a motion on land clearing by cities and states.

Mr. Harms stated that it was his opinion there should be some control by the Sanitary Authority over agricultural burning. A program should be adopted

which would set forth times when there would be burning.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Portland felt something should be done with the present exemptions of land clearing, and that it is the city's opinion that the exemption of land clearing due to building demolition ought to be removed from Oregon Statute 449.775 due to the fact that this is working to the detriment of the city as well as some of their refuse disposal problems.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Sanitary Authority request the introduction of a bill into the Oregon Legislature which would delete land clearing operations or land grading from the exemptions in ORS 449.775.

Mr. Wheeler went on to say that if passed by the Legislature the Authority could then take action against any building demolition, highway clearing through the city, urban renewal, etc.

Mr. Harms was opposed to the motion because he favored including the agricultural exemptions in the proposed bill.

Tax Credit for Air and Water Pollution Control Equipment Installed by Industry

The Chairman explained that if an industry spends a lot of money for pollution control equipment and this increases the investment in the plant, then the company is assessed an ad valorem tax on the increased value of its property.

After some discussion by the members of the Authority, it was agreed that if a bill were introduced into the Legislature to give tax relief to industry, the Authority would present its views that it was not opposed to the bill but would not initiate such a bill.

Sewage Disposal for Houseboats

Mr. Denman, legal counsel, explained this was a matter of requiring the owners of all houseboats to connect their sewage devices, facilities, etc. to

some type of collector system for treatment and disposal. There is a provision in the plumbing code which requires that all water and sewage from plumbing fixtures be discharged into a sewer system, septic tank or sewage cesspool. This section refers to plumbing in buildings and structures but does not state whether said building could be a floating device. The plumbing code would probably have to be changed to make sure it does apply to this type of situation.

If the Sanitary Authority or general water pollution control statutes were used for prosecution purposes then certain qualifications would be involved; for example it would be necessary to consider the size of the stream, effect on water quality, the values damaged, etc. If it were strictly under the plumbing code it would be by criminal prosecution, whereas under the water pollution control statutes it would be by injunctive proceedings.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the legal counsel be instructed to draft such changes as are necessary to clarify the law and to cover sewage disposal from houseboats.

Sewage Disposal from Ocean Going Vessels

Mr. Denman pointed out that from a legal standpoint regulating sewage disposal for ocean going vessels could be quite complicated, that at a meeting held on the subject at which the Port Commission was present, the opinion was expressed that the state should not get involved in this type of legislation. He stated further that the Port of Portland apparently does have some authority for regulating this matter but is reluctant to do it because it has to remain competitive. He said this problem should probably be handled on a federal level since it involves modifying ships which come from all over the world.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority adopt a resolution urging that the Federal Government give consideration to the problem of sewage disposal for ocean going vessels.

Metropolitan Air Pollution Control

Mr. John Denman stated that this is a proposal to amend the Metropolitan Study Commission and Service Act 199.110 by the addition of the words "air pollution", and under the definition "Metropolitan Services" a new subparagraph "g" be added as "air pollution."

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that these changes be recommended.

Mr. Hatchard asked to make a few comments regarding the metropolitan air pollution control and stated that the Authority was doing nothing in terms of encouraging the formation of a regional control district for the next three years as the Metropolitan Study Commission won't report till the 1967 Legislature. Mr. Hatchard explained that there were three jurisdictions within the Portland area who have the local funds to make the study now, but needed some leadership from the Sanitary Authority. He stated that the League of Oregon Cities at their meeting in Eugene in November passed a resolution that Chapter 449.830 be revised so that it would establish the procedure for an organization of city-county, intra-county or multi-county air pollution control program. Mr. Hatchard urged that the Authority members reconsider their action to see what could be done in the 1965 Legislature.

Mr. Harms then asked that the resolution from the League of Oregon Cities be read. Mr. Hatchard then read the resolution which had been proposed to the League by the city of Portland. The resolution actually adopted by the League was more general and was as follows:

WHEREAS it is a policy of the State of Oregon to maintain purity of the air to prevent injury to persons and property while preserving economic and industrial growth, and

WHEREAS existing statutes authorize cities and counties to enter into agreements for establishing and financing air pollution programs, but do not

clearly define the procedures for organizing, operating, and financing area or regional air pollution control programs,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the League of Oregon Cities recommend legislation to establish procedures for organizing, governing, operating, enforcing, and financing city-county, intra-county, or multi-county air pollution control programs.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the members of the Sanitary Authority support in principle such a change in law as contained in the resolution from the League of Oregon Cities.

Rogue River

Mr. McPhillips stated he would like to see any case of pollution in the Rogue River by mining reported and brought up for abatement. The river too often is full of mud from these operations and since the Rogue River Coordination Board, which supposedly has jurisdiction, is not doing anything about it, the Sanitary Authority should go ahead with abatement proceedings. The other members concurred with Mr. McPhillips.

The date of the next meeting was set for February 18, 1965.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the meeting be adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies
Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary

MOTIONS Sanitary Authority Meeting December 3, 1964

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the minutes of the 102nd meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on September 10, 1964, be approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried, that the actions taken on the following 52 sets of project plans and engineering reports for water quality control and 10 sets of plans and engineering reports for Air quality control for the months of September, October and November be approved.

C. Schmitzer Steel Products - Deleted

D. Wood waste Disposal - No action. Wait for completed report from Dr. Boubel.

E. Regulation of Wigwam Waste Wood Burners

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that a public hearing be called, that authorization be given the chairman and secretary to hold said hearing, when the report is completed on these regulations and give ample time to the industry to study the recommendations.

F. Status Reports

- (1) City of Portland- Action deferred until next meeting.
- (2) Dunthorpe-Riverdale - No action
- (3) City of Monroe - No action. Staff to follow up after city's meeting Dec. 7.
- (4) Arrow Meat Co. - No action. Trial has been postponed
- (5) Georgia Pacific Co. - No action.
- (6) Mt. Emily Lumber Co. - No action.
- (7) Edwards Brothers - No action.
- (8) Chipman Chemical - No action
- (9) 1965-1967 Budget Request -

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the chairman and vice-chairman arrange an appointment with the governor to

urge this position be restored. (Re: Water Resources Board program on water quality and available funds.)

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

(1) Control of automobile exhausts

Ed: It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that it be resolved by the Sanitary Authority to request the 1965 legislature to cause legislation be passed for devices for control of automobile exhausts.

(2) The matter be referred to the Highway Interim Committee by the legislature for funds for studies to be carried only such other state agency or agencies or private organizations as Highway Interim Committee may retain.

(2) Elimination of Land Clearing Exemption from ORS 449.775

It was MOVED by Chris Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, the Sanitary Authority request ~~the~~ introduction of this bill as shown on the draft to remove No. 4 only. If it should be passed by the legislature this Authority could take action when there is violation of the regulations.

(3) Tax Credit for Air and Water Pollution Control Equipment - No action.

(4) Sewage Disposal for House Boats

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the counsel be instructed to draft such changes as would make this necessary for Houseboats.

(5) Metropolitan Air Pollution Control

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the draft of ORS 199.110, 199.120 with the changes be recommended.

(6) Sewage Disposal for Ocean Going Vessels

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a resolution be adopted to give attention to this problem.

Mr. Hatchard - Metropolitan Air Pollution Control

Mr It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by that the changes in Chapter 449.830 as proposed in the resolution adopted by the League of Oregon Cities be recommended.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
1400 S. W. 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

November 21, 1964

Members of State Sanitary Authority

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman | Mr. B.A. McPhillips, Member |
| Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Member | Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr., Member |
| Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, Member | Mr. John P. Asacher, Member |
| Mr. Herman P. Weierjorgen, Member | |

Gentlemen:

This is to remind you that the next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority will be held on Thursday, December 3, 1964, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in Room 36 of the Portland State Office Building. The main item on the agenda will be consideration of proposed bills for submission to the 1965 Oregon Legislature.

On November 9 Chairman Wendel, Mr. Denman, Mr. Don Morrison and your Secretary conferred with Senator Ted Hallock. As a result of that conference Mr. Denman is presently preparing drafts of bills covering the items discussed at the September 10 meeting.

Other matters to be considered on December 3 include (1) a request through the city of Portland from the Schnitzer Steel Products Company for a permit to open burn five railroad boxcars, (2) proposed regulations for control of wastewood burners, and (3) status reports on several items of unfinished business.

Very truly yours,



Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary
State Sanitary Authority

MS:vt

cc Mr. John Denman
cc Mr. Joe Jensen
cc Mr. Leo Eaton
cc Mr. Harold Merryman
cc Mr. Fred Bolton
cc H.M. Patterson ✓

COPY



CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

TERRY D. SCHRUNK, MAYOR

November 2, 1964

BUREAU OF HEALTH

THOMAS L. MEADOR, M.D.,

CITY HEALTH OFFICER

MARIE ALLISON,

CHIEF CLERK

AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION

R. E. HATCHARD, DIRECTOR

1225 S.W. 3RD AVE. 97204

PHONE 228-6141. EXT. 466

Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 Southwest 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Spies:

Enclosed is a letter dated October 27, 1964, from Henry Olshen, Manager, Schnitzer Steel Products Co. requesting permission to open burn five railroad box cars at their yard, located at 3300 NW Yeon Ave., Portland.

The proposed burning would be in violation of Section 13-1601 of the Portland Air Quality Control Code and Chapter 334-22-011 (1) of the Oregon Administrative Rules. Mr. Olshen is requesting a variance from these regulations because of a critical space problem in their yard. According to the Portland Code, the hearing for considering a written request for a variance is a function of the Appeals Board. However, the provisions of Chapter 449.810 (2) Oregon Revised Statutes indicate that the City of Portland may not grant a variance until the Sanitary Authority delegates this power to the City.

It is requested that the members of the Sanitary Authority consider the Schnitzer request for a variance as soon as practicable. I recommend that the variance be granted for open burning the five railroad cars providing a permit is obtained from the Fire Marshal of Portland, and providing further that no open burning will be carried on subsequently at the Yeon Avenue site.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. MEADOR, M.D.
City Health Officer

TLM:REK:jl
cc: Henry Olshen

Division of
Sanitation & Engineering
Oregon State Board of Health

RECEIVED

NOV 5 - 1964

| | | |
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| DNF | TEMP | PERM |
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SCHNITZER STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

STEEL PRODUCTS, CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

TWX NO. 503-224 1002

TELEPHONE 224-4321
AREA CODE 503

3300 N.W. YEON AVENUE · PORTLAND 10, OREGON

CABLE ADDRESS:
SCHNITZERBRO
FAXPORTLAND

Oct. 27, 1964

Air Quality Control Div.
Portland Health Bureau
City

Attention: Mr. R.E. Hatchard

| ROUTING | |
|---------|----------|
| To | Noted by |
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Dear Mr. Hatchard:

As per our telephone conversation; we are requesting permission to burn the wood that contaminates the scrap iron derived from five dented steel box cars that we purchased from the SP Railroad. The fire department will issue us a permit to burn; only on the days that burning is allowed. As you are aware, these cars are directly in our way & the total time that it will take to burn these cars out is about 25 minutes. We have burned hundreds of these cars in the past & have not had any problem until recently. Please take this matter in consideration so as to permit us to vacate this valuable room that is extremely necessary in order to keep our crew employed. Trusting to hear from you very shortly, I remain,

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1964

Very truly yours,

Henry Olshon, mgr.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

ALL OCCUPATIONAL CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKE SETTLEMENTS OR OTHER CONTROLLING CONDITIONS

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
Air Quality Control
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

To : Members of the Sanitary Authority

From : H. M. Patterson

Date : December 3, 1964

Subject: Mt. Emily Division of Boise-Cascade Corporation, La Grande.

A staff hearing was authorized at the September 10, 1964 meeting of the Authority.

On October 12, 1964, we received a letter from Mr. Charles F. McDevitt, General Counsel, stating that plans and specifications for control facilities would be submitted within two weeks.

On November 25, 1964, Mr. Charles F. McDevitt advised us that there had been a delay caused by their Central Engineering and we would have the completed drawings as soon as he can.

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
Air Quality Control
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

To : Members of the Sanitary Authority Date: December 3, 1964
From : H. M. Patterson
Subject: Gripman Chemical Company Status Report

Since the September 10, 1964 meeting of the Sanitary Authority, the staff has reviewed and approved plans and specifications for an odor control scrubber for the MCPA dryer and accepted a proposal for DCP tank car odor control ducting. In a letter dated October 23, 1964, the company notified the Authority's Secretary that they are considering the addition of facilities to produce a new hormone weed killer called GPP. This new plant will be incorporated as a side production unit to existing plant processes. The company has notified us that air and water pollution aspects are being studied very thoroughly.

The company has continued their submission of weekly stack emission data reports, which include data from one 24-hour 2,4-D plant composite air space sampler. The new gas chromatograph has not been used to date because of problems resulting from contamination of the collection device for the chromatograph. According to company representatives, a "clean" or white room will be necessary before this chromatograph can be operational.

The company has been treating the 2,4-D stack emission using a chemical masking agent since September 1964; however, the lagoon (Doane Lake area) has not been treated with a masking agent since October 19, 1964. The company is currently considering a lagoon treatment program.

The Authority's staff has recently sent fifteen questionnaires to the Public Health Service, local air pollution control agencies, and one company, in an attempt to ascertain the extent of pollution problems and control associated with the production of 2,4-D in other areas of the United States.

OSHI-AQC
12/1/64-20

Air Quality Control Section
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid Production (2,4-D)
As a Source of Air Pollution

Questionnaire

| Name of Industry _____ | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Address _____ | | |
| Person to Contact (if known) _____ | | |
| 1. Does the industrial production of 2,4-D and/or related chlorinated compounds emit noticeable amounts of odor into the atmosphere? | () | () |
| 2. In your opinion are these chemical pollutants in sufficient concentrations to cause: | | |
| a. Measurable discomfort or inconvenience to residents? | () | () |
| b. Damage to vegetation? (lawns, crops, flowers, etc.) | () | () |
| c. Occasional odor in non-nuisance category? | () | () |
| d. Other (please specify) | | |
| 3. Have you received complaints regarding air pollution effects from this source in the last two years? | () | () |
| 4. Are the air pollution effects, if any, seasonal? | () | () |
| 5. Have any steps been taken to control the chemical emissions? Please describe: | () | () |

Return in self-addressed envelope to:

Signed: _____

H. M. Patterson, Chief
Air Quality Control Section
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon

Title: _____

NOTE: Please use reverse side if additional comments regarding this industry are desirable.

OSH:AQC
11/25/64-24

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
Air Quality Control
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

To : Members of the Sanitary Authority
From : H. M. Patterson
Date : December 3, 1964
Subject: Wigwam Waste Burner Regulations

At the December 19, 1963 meeting the Authority adopted a policy statement regarding wigwam waste burners as follows:

- (1) "That prior to January 1, 1965, the Authority will consider adoption of regulations which will deny approval for proposed new wigwam burner installations after that date.
- (2) "That the lumber industry and the individual lumber mills located near communities are urged to develop improved disposal methods and phase out the use of wigwam waste burners, and
- (3) "That the Authority instruct its staff to prepare additional regulations to produce an orderly phasing out of the existing wigwam waste burners causing air pollution problems."

Following this meeting the Associated Oregon Industries' staff held regional conferences at Eugene, Roseburg, and Medford to discuss the Authority's position as a result of concern expressed by the lumber industry.

On July 1, 1964, a conference was held for the forest industry to discuss the effects of wood residue utilization and disposal on air quality. This conference was sponsored by Oregon State University Engineering Experiment Station, Forest Research Laboratory, Associated Industries, and Southern Oregon Conservation Tree Farm Association, with an Authority staff member as a participant.

A research project entitled "A Study of Wood Waste Disposal by Combustion and Its Effect on Air Quality in the Medford Area", submitted by Oregon State University to the Forest Industries Air Quality Committee of Associated Oregon Industries, was conducted under the direction of Dr. Richard Boubel and with Boris Pavelka and Professor Thorburgh. The study is essentially complete, but no final report has been received. The study included 21 mills having a total of 23 waste burners.

Mr. Austin Evanson, engineer with Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, completed a report entitled "Power or Pollution". Copies of the report were previously furnished members of the Authority. At the recent meeting of the Pacific Northwest International Section of the Air Pollution Control Association in Portland, Mr. Evanson emphasized the main points of the proposal that power be generated from wood wastes as follows: (1) The proposal could be immediately applied without development of techniques or methods. (2) The timber crop is continuous and therefore the fuel source is self-renewing. (3) The cost of 5.25 mills per kilowatt hour necessary to develop the proposal is equal to what the cost will be for developing other new sources of power. (4) Since the completion of the original report the Pacific Intertie has been approved and within a short time it will be possible to sell power to the Southwest where thermal power is generated at a maximum of 7 mills per kilowatt hour in the Los Angeles area.

Proposed kraft mill expansions will undoubtedly result in utilization of large quantities of wood wastes that are now sent to burners; however, residues sent to the waste burners will be of poorer quality and higher moisture content and therefore will be more difficult to burn.

It is understood wood chips will be shipped overseas; however, at this time no detail estimates have been obtained.

The preceding essentially represents a summary of events affecting this problem since the December 19, 1963 meeting.

The staff has drafted regulations for wigam waste burners; however, before proceeding with a discussion we have asked Dr. Richard Boubel to report on the current Medford Study and answer questions the Authority members may have in relation to this matter.

Under Division 2, Subdivision 2

Sec. 22-030 Wigwam or Teepee Waste Burners - Purpose.

Section 22-030 through 22-032 are adopted for the purpose of preventing or eliminating air pollution or public nuisance caused by smoke and particulate matter discharged into the air from wigwam waste burners.

Section 22-031 Wigwam Waste Burner Prohibited.

After January 1, 1966, no wigwam waste burners shall be installed, operated or maintained (a) within an incorporated city, (b) less than three miles from the municipal boundaries of cities of 20,000 or more population, or (c) less than one mile from the municipal boundaries of cities of less than 20,000 population unless plans, specifications, and operating procedure for such facilities have been submitted to and approved by the State Sanitary Authority.

(1) Estimated weights of waste components in pounds per hour shall be submitted with the plans. For each species of wood wastes, the components listed shall include ~~sawdust~~ dust, sawdust, edgings, slabs and trim, bark, plywood, and hard-board wastes and other wastes.

(2) A plot plan showing the location of the proposed waste burner in respect to the owners property line, adjacent residences, and municipal boundaries shall be submitted with the plans and specifications.

(3) The prevailing wind direction, location of streams, and such other data as requested by the Sanitary Authority shall be shown on the plot plan.

Section 22-032 Plan Review

The plan and specification and operating procedure review shall include the methods for uniform introduction and control of wood waste components, underfire air, overfire air, auxiliary fuel, and the methods of temperature control and recording.

DEFINITIONS

To be added to Division 2, Air Pollution,
Subdivision 1, Discharge Standards, Section 21-006 Definitions

- (30) "Overfire Air" means air directly introduced into the upper burning area of the refuse or fuel.
- (31) "Underfire Air" means air introduced into the lower burning area of refuse or fuel, more frequently under the grate or fuel pile.
- (32) "Approved" means as accepted approved in writing by the Authority staff.
- (33) Wigan Waste Burner; Wigan waste burners shall include those waste burners which consist of a single combustion chamber and have the general features of a truncated cone and are used for incineration of wood wastes, refuse, and garbage.
- (34) Population: The annual population estimate issued by the Oregon State Board of Census for incorporated cities shall be used to establish municipal populations and for determinations of which burners are subject to these provisions. Populations and municipal boundaries change. A burner in compliance with 22-031 (1) a, b, and c, at the time of adoption, but subsequently in non-compliance caused by a population or municipal boundary change shall be given upon request one year from the time of the population or boundary change to comply with section 22-032 unless a complaint is filed with the Sanitary Authority 60 days after the population or boundary change occurs.



AOI

THE VOICE OF
OREGON'S BUSINESS
AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATED OREGON INDUSTRIES

2188 S.W. PARK PLACE • PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 • 227-5636

IVAN CONGLETON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

To: State Sanitary Authority

From: AOI Forest Industries Air Quality Committee

RE: Proposed Regulations Wigwam Burners
Meeting December 3, 1964, Portland

SV McQueen
Ryan

As the result of the State Sanitary Authority meeting January 30, 1964, in a memorandum from Mr. Richard Hatchard to the Authority the following four points were made by Mr. Hatchard:

1. Encourage cooperative activities by representatives of the lumber industry and other interested groups in the preparation of additional rules and regulations that will bring about control of waste wood burners within a reasonable time period.
2. Complete the preparation of the proposed regulations that will (a) deny approval for new burner installations after January 1, 1965, unless adequate facilities are provided to control smoke and particulate matter and (b) require plans be submitted for a time compliance schedule for control of existing wood burners located in or near urban communities.
3. Encourage cooperative activities by industrial representatives with the OSU Engineering Experiment Station and the Forest Products Laboratory to develop, modify, and improve the utilization of wood residue and to provide adequate disposal methods for the remaining wastes, particularly to serve the mills located in cities and the urban fringe.
4. In the cases where complaints are received and surveys show excessive smoke and particulate discharge from burners, the staff will continue its effort to bring about control of the discharge following the procedures outlined in the statute and existing regulations.

Within the framework of this recommendation, the Forest Industry through AOI Air Improvement Committee contracted with the Oregon State University Engineering Experiment Station to conduct a Wood Waste Disposal study. This study which cost in excess of \$10,000.00 was entirely financed by the forest industries of Oregon. The purpose was to obtain authoritative and expert information regarding wood waste disposal methods which would reduce air pollution emanating from wigwam burners used in the forest industries. This study is now being concluded by the Oregon State University Engineering Department and will be available in a short time.

It was our understanding that at the conclusion of this study and using basic technical data obtained therefrom, a cooperative approach to the drafting of wigwam burner operations would be made by representatives of both the State Sanitary Authority and the forest industries. We would hope that such an approach is still the intention of the SSA and that immediately upon conclusion of the study by OSU this cooperative effort will commence and a satisfactory drafting of regulations will be made.

The proposed regulations being considered here today which have just been made available to our industry committee within the last two days contain many provisions that are impossible to analyze without considerable study and should be carefully considered in the light of the OSU report.

Our industry stands solidly behind the basic idea of air quality improvement and has based its approach thereto regarding wigwam burner operations on the SSA's suggested cooperative approach and we hope the policy will be continued.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

tants from a particular source of emissions from motor vehicles and the board notifies the Department of Motor Vehicles that it has issued certificates of approval for two or more devices for the control of emissions from such source.

(b) As used in this article "principal vehicle location" means (1) for passenger vehicles owned by a person (as distinguished from a firm, copartnership, association, or corporation), the county in which the owner resides; (2) for commercial vehicles, and passenger vehicles registered in the name of a firm, copartnership, association, or corporation (as distinguished from a person), that county or counties in which the vehicle will be operated during the greatest portion of time during the period for which registered. If the vehicle referred to in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) operates the greatest portion of time in more than one county in which the provisions of Sections 24391, 24392 and 24393 are operative, the principal vehicle location shall be designated as one of the counties in which the provisions of Sections 24391, 24392 and 24393 are operative.

(c) Where only a portion of a county is located within an air pollution control district of the class described in subdivision (b) of Section 24394 and where Sections 24391, 24392 and 24393 are operative in only one portion of the county, the principal vehicle location shall be determined with respect to the portion of the county in which the owner resides or in which the vehicle is operated, respectively.

(Added by Stats. 1960 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 23. See note following Section 24378. Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 999.)

24390. (a) No new motor vehicle shall be registered in this State after one year after the certification date unless and until the motor vehicle is equipped with a certified device to control emissions of pollutants from the crankcase.

(b) No new motor vehicle shall be registered in this State after the certification date for any certified device, except a device to control emission of pollutants from the crankcase, unless and until the motor vehicle is equipped with such a certified device. Provided, that this subdivision shall be first applicable to new motor vehicles only on a model year basis, and then only when 12 months shall have intervened between the time of such certification date and the introduction of such model year vehicle for sale.

(Added by Stats. 1960 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 23. See note following Section 24378. Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 999.)

24391. (a) No used motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, upon transfer of registered owner shall be registered after one year after the certification date unless and until the motor vehicle is equipped with a certified device.

(b) No used motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, shall be registered after one year after the certification date for any certified device, other than a device to control the emission of pollutants from the crankcase, unless and until

it is equipped with such a device in accordance with an installation schedule established by the board.

(Added by Stats. 1960 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 23. See note following Section 24378. Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 999.)

24392. (a) For the purpose of this section the 10 months of January 1964 through October 1964 shall be considered as numbered consecutively from 1 through 10.

(b) Each commercial motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, or previously so equipped, shall, during the calendar year 1964, be equipped with a certified device to control emission of pollutants from the crankcase during or prior to the month in which the last digit of its license number corresponds with the number assigned to such month in subdivision (a).

(c) No commercial motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, shall be registered after December 1, 1964, unless and until it is equipped with a certified device to control emission of pollutants from the crankcase.

(Added by Stats. 1960 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 23. See note following Section 24378. Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 999.)

24393. (a) For the purpose of this section, the 10 months of January 1965 through October 1965 shall be considered as numbered consecutively from 1 through 10.

(b) Each passenger motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, or previously so equipped, shall, during the calendar year 1965, be equipped with a certified device to control emission of pollutants from the crankcase during or prior to the month in which the last digit of its license number corresponds with the number assigned to such month in subdivision (a).

(c) No passenger motor vehicle, except those specifically exempted, shall be registered after December 31, 1965, unless and until it is equipped with a certified device to control emissions of pollutants from the crankcase.

(Added by Stats. 1960 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 23. See note following Section 24378. Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 999.)

24394. (a) In any county which is not, in whole or in part, included within the boundaries of an air pollution control district created by special law to include the area of two or more counties, the board of supervisors may determine, in the manner provided in this section, that the provisions of Sections 24391, 24392 and 24393 are unnecessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter and that those sections shall not be operative within that county.

The board of supervisors may hold a hearing to determine the existence and extent of motor vehicle created air pollution in the county. In determining the existence and extent of air pollution, the air quality standards established by the State Department of Public Health shall be used. The board of supervisors may, at the completion of the public hearing, and

A BILL FOR

AN ACT

Relating to air pollution; amending ORS 449.775.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. ORS 449.775 is amended to read:

449.775. The provisions of ORS 449.760 to 449.830 do not apply

to:

(1) Agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals;

(2) Use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals;

(3) Barbecue equipment or outdoor fireplaces used in connection with any residence;

~~[(4)]~~ Land clearing operations or land grading;

~~[(5)]~~ (4) Incinerators and heating equipment in or used in connection with residences used exclusively as dwellings for not more than four families; or

~~[(6)]~~ (5) Fires set or permitted by any public officer, board, council or commission when such fire is set or permission given in the performance of such duty of the officer for the purpose of weed abatement, the prevention or elimination of a fire hazard, or the instruction of employees in the methods of fire fighting, which is in the opinion of such officer necessary, or from fires set pursuant to permit for the purpose of instruction of employees of private industrial concerns in methods of fire fighting, or for civil defense instruction.

PART 11. BANK AND CORPORATION TAX LAW

CHAPTER 7. NET INCOME

Article 1. Deductions

24372. Amortization of antismog machinery or devices. (a)

Every taxpayer, at its election, shall be entitled to a deduction with respect to amortization of the adjusted basis (for determining gain) of any device, machinery, or equipment for the collection at the source of atmospheric pollutants and contaminants based on a period of 60 months. Such amortization deduction shall be an amount, with respect to each month of such period within the taxable year, equal to the adjusted basis of the device, machinery, or equipment at the end of such month divided by the number of months (including the month for which the deduction is computed) remaining in the period. Such adjusted basis at the end of the month shall be computed without regard to the amortization deduction for such month. The amortization deductions provided by this section with respect to any month shall be in lieu of the deduction with respect to such device, machinery, or equipment provided in Section 24349 relating to exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence. The 60-month period shall begin, at the election of the taxpayer, with the month following the month in which the device, machinery, or equipment was completed or acquired, or with the succeeding income year.

(b) The election of the taxpayer to take the amortization deduction and to begin the 60-month period with the month following the month in which the device, machinery, or equipment was completed or acquired, or with the taxable year succeeding the taxable year in which such device, machinery, or equipment was completed or acquired, shall be made in an appropriate statement in the taxpayer's return for the income year in which the device, machinery, or facility was completed or acquired, or in which the certification required by subdivision (d) was made, whichever is later.

(c) A taxpayer which has elected under subdivision (b) to take the amortization deduction provided in subdivision (a) may, at any time after making such election, discontinue the amortization deductions with respect to the remainder of the amortization period, such discontinuance to begin as of the beginning of any month specified by the taxpayer in a notice in writing filed with the Franchise Tax Board before the beginning of such month. The deduction provided under Section 24349 shall be allowed beginning with the first month as to which the amortization deduction is not applicable, and the taxpayer shall not be entitled to any further amortization deductions with respect to such device, machinery, or equipment.

(d) In determining for the purposes of this section the adjusted basis of such device, machinery, or equipment, there shall be included only so much of the amount of such adjusted basis (computed without regard to this section) as is properly attributable to the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, installation, or acquisition of such device, machinery, or equipment after December 31, 1954, as certified by the State Department of Public Health.

History.—Added by Stats. 1955, p. 2583, in effect June 28, 1955.

A BILL FOR

AN ACT

Relating to metropolitan study commissions and metropolitan services;
amending ORS 199.110, 199.120.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. ORS 199.110 is amended to read:

199.110. (1) It hereby is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to provide for the people of the metropolitan areas in the state the means of obtaining essential services not adequately provided by existing units of local government. The growth of urban population and the movement of people into suburban areas has created problems relating to water supply, sewage disposal, air pollution, transportation, parking, parks and parkways, police and fire protection and planning and zoning. These problems extend beyond the boundaries of individual units of local government and cannot be adequately met by such individual units.

(2) It is the purpose of ORS 199.110 to 199.310 to provide a method whereby the people of the metropolitan areas may adopt local solutions to these common problems in order that proper growth and development of the metropolitan areas of the state may be assured and the health and welfare of the people residing therein secured.

Section 2. ORS 199.120 is amended to read:

199.120. As used in ORS 199.110 to 199.310 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Central city" means a city having a population of 25,000 or more inhabitants according to the latest federal decennial census.

(2) "Commission" means a metropolitan study commission established pursuant to ORS 199.130 and 199.140.

(3) "County court" includes the board of county commissioners.

(4) "County in which the central city is located" means the county in which the greatest number of inhabitants of a central city reside.

(5) "Metropolitan area" means an area the boundaries of which are determined by a metropolitan study commission pursuant to ORS 199.210 and 199.220.

(6) "Metropolitan services" means any one or more of the following services when provided for an entire metropolitan area or an entire metropolitan area exclusive of incorporated cities lying therein:

- (a) Planning and zoning;
- (b) Sewage disposal;
- (c) Water supply;
- (d) Parks and recreation;
- (e) Public transportation; and
- (f) Fire protection [] ; and
- (g) Air pollution.

(7) "Tentative metropolitan area" means the territory of a central city together with all adjoining territory lying within 10 miles of any point on the boundaries of the central city.

(8) "Unit of local government" means a county, city or any municipal or quasimunicipal corporation lying, in whole or in part, within a metropolitan area which is providing one or more services which, if provided for an entire metropolitan area or an entire metropolitan area exclusive of incorporated cities lying therein, would be metropolitan services.

(9) "Appointing legislator" means each State Senator and each State Representative representing a district or subdistrict lying, in whole or in part, within the tentative metropolitan area.

A BILL FOR

AN ACT

Relating to air pollution; amending ORS 449.775.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. ORS 449.775 is amended to read:

449.775. The provisions of ORS 449.760 to 449.830 do not apply

to:

(1) Agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals;

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~~[(5)]~~ (4) Incinerators and heating equipment in or used in connection with residences used exclusively as dwellings for not more than four families; or

~~[(6)]~~ (5) Fires set or permitted by any public officer, board, council or commission when such fire is set or permission given in the performance of such duty of the officer for the purpose of weed abatement, the prevention or elimination of a fire hazard, or the instruction of employees in the methods of fire fighting, which is in the opinion of such officer necessary, or from fires set pursuant to permit for the purpose of instruction of employees of private industrial concerns in methods of fire fighting, or for civil defense instruction.

(Tabled)

NOTE: Matter in *italics* in an amended section is new; matter ~~lined out and bracketed~~ is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with Section .

FIFTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—REGULAR SESSION

Senate Bill 416

Introduced by COMMITTEE ON TAXATION and read first time
March 27, 1963

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1 Relating to ad valorem property taxation; and prescribing an
2 effective date.

3 *Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

4 Section 1. There shall be exempt from taxation all equipment,
5 structures and fixtures which are used to collect or treat industrial
6 wastes, or to convey such wastes to a remote point of discharge,
7 and which the State Tax Commission determines are used pri-
8 marily for preventing or restricting pollution of air or water. As
9 used in this section, "industrial wastes" means waste material,
10 whether in liquid, solid or gaseous form, which results from a
11 manufacturing or industrial process, other than in the customary
12 operation thereof, and the value of which is not sufficient to justify
13 installation and operation of such equipment, structures and fix-
14 tures.

15 Section 2. The owner or person in possession or control of any
16 equipment, structures or fixtures of the kind referred to in section 1
17 of this Act may apply to the State Tax Commission for exemption
18 for such equipment, structures or fixtures. The commission may
19 make such investigation as it deems necessary, including consulta-

1 tion with the State Sanitary Authority, with respect to any such
2 application. The commission may, but shall not be required to,
3 grant a hearing respecting such application. The commission shall
4 enter an order granting the exemption in whole or in part, or
5 denying the same. Such order shall be subject to judicial review
6 as provided in ORS 306.547.

7 **Section 3.** This Act takes effect on January 1, 1964.

A BILL FOR

AN ACT

Relating to metropolitan study commissions and metropolitan services;
amending ORS 199.110, 199.120.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. ORS 199.110 is amended to read:

199.110. (1) It hereby is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to provide for the people of the metropolitan areas in the state the means of obtaining essential services not adequately provided by existing units of local government. The growth of urban population and the movement of people into suburban areas has created problems relating to water supply, sewage disposal, air pollution, transportation, parking, parks and parkways, police and fire protection and planning and zoning. These problems extend beyond the boundaries of individual units of local government and cannot be adequately met by such individual units.

(2) It is the purpose of ORS 199.110 to 199.310 to provide a method whereby the people of the metropolitan areas may adopt local solutions to these common problems in order that proper growth and development of the metropolitan areas of the state may be assured and the health and welfare of the people residing therein secured.

Section 2. ORS 199.120 is amended to read:

199.120. As used in ORS 199.110 to 199.310 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Central city" means a city having a population of 25,000 or more inhabitants according to the latest federal decennial census.

(2) "Commission" means a metropolitan study commission established pursuant to ORS 199.130 and 199.140.

(3) "County court" includes the board of county commissioners.

(4) "County in which the central city is located" means the county in which the greatest number of inhabitants of a central city reside.

(5) "Metropolitan area" means an area the boundaries of which are determined by a metropolitan study commission pursuant to ORS 199.210 and 199.220.

(6) "Metropolitan services" means any one or more of the following services when provided for an entire metropolitan area or an entire metropolitan area exclusive of incorporated cities lying therein:

- (a) Planning and zoning;
- (b) Sewage disposal;
- (c) Water supply;
- (d) Parks and recreation;
- (e) Public transportation; and
- (f) Fire protection [] ; and
- (g) Air pollution.

(7) "Tentative metropolitan area" means the territory of a central city together with all adjoining territory lying within 10 miles of any point on the boundaries of the central city.

(8) "Unit of local government" means a county, city or any municipal or quasimunicipal corporation lying, in whole or in part, within a metropolitan area which is providing one or more services which, if provided for an entire metropolitan area or an entire metropolitan area exclusive of incorporated cities lying therein, would be metropolitan services.

(9) "Appointing legislator" means each State Senator and each State Representative representing a district or subdistrict lying, in whole or in part, within the tentative metropolitan area.

Project Plans

During the month of November, 1964, the following 20 sets of project plans and engineering reports were reviewed and the action taken as indicated:

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 11-6-64 | Eugene | Sewers and sewage treatment plant | Prov. app. |
| 11-6-64 | Gresham | North trunk sewer | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Albany | Laterals & South Ind. #6 | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Oak Hill Subd. | Sludge bed change | Prov. app. |
| 11-12-64 | Hood River | Sewers, forcemain, pump station | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Green San. Dist. | Sunny Slope Subd. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Portland | Willamette interceptor #2 | Prov. app. |
| 11-13-64 | Coos Bay | Telegraph Hill Add. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-19-64 | Portland | Bissinger industrial waste disposal | Prov. app. |
| 11-25-64 | Madras | Engineering Report | Approved |
| 11-25-64 | Douglas Co. | Rice Hill Subd. sewerage | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Gresham | Sewer extensions | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Hood River | Addendum #1 sewerage project | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Oceanlake | Change order #2, sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Uplands San. Dist. | Leahy Road sewer extension | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Beaverton | Allenwood Subd. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Jacksonville | Assessment District #2 sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Oak Lodge San. Dist. | Wolsborn Homes sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | Beaverton | Ridgeview Heights #3 sewers | Prov. app. |
| 11-27-64 | East Salem | State Institutions-Engineering Report | Approved |

The following 12 sets of project plans were reviewed and the action taken as indicated for the month of October, 1964.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 10-1-64 | Raleigh San. Dist. | Connection to Fanno Creek sewer | Prov. app. |
| 10-2-64 | N. Roseburg | Addn. to Newton Oaks Manor | Prov. app. |
| 10-2-64 | Oregon City | Sewer extension | Prov. app. |
| 10-7-64 | Raleighwood S.D. | Alder Park sewer extension | Prov. app. |
| 10-16-64 | Pinebrook S.D. | Complete sewerage system | Prov. app. |
| 10-16-64 | West Slope S.D. | Inverted siphon under Center St. | Approved |
| 10-20-64 | Lebanon | Sewer laterals A-6 & A-4.2 | Prov. app. |
| 10-21-64 | Oceanlake | Change Order #1-North sewers | Prov. app. |
| 10-21-64 | Albany | Ex. 2-A, Ex. 11, Lat. E-4, Hill St. | Prov. app. |
| 10-23-64 | Eugene | Bethel Danebo pump station | Prov. app. |
| 10-28-64 | Hines | Pleasant Valley Addn. sewers | Prov. app. |
| 10-29-64 | Springfield | Lateral S-25A | Prov. app. |

Project Plans

During the month of September, 1964, the following 20 sets of project plans and engineering reports were reviewed and the action taken as indicated:

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|---|----------------|
| 9-3-64 | Corvallis | Trunk sewer #11 and lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9-3-64 | Silverton | Barger Street extension | Prov. approval |
| 9-3-64 | West Slope | Pacific Green interceptor | Prov. approval |
| 9-3-64 | Eugene | SunRay Ridge 1st addn. lat. | Prov. approval |
| 9-4-64 | West Linn | Sewer lateral TB-3 | Prov. approval |
| 9-8-64 | West Slope | Lateral S-1-2 | Prov. approval |
| 9-10-64 | Multnomah County | Sewage treatment plant Stephenson School | Prov. approval |
| 9-11-64 | Junction City | Stanley Hall Subd. sewers | Prov. approval |
| 9-11-64 | Seaside | Addenda to sewage treat. plant | Approved |
| 9-16-64 | West Slope | Sewer contract #9 | Prov. approval |
| 9-18-64 | Gander Ridge S.D. | Sewer system | Prov. approval |
| 9-23-64 | West Slope | Sewer lateral B-8-1 | Prov. approval |
| 9-23-64 | Gresham | N.W. Bergeron Court Lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9-24-64 | Bend | N. Pilot Butte Addn. sewers | Prov. approval |
| 9-29-64 | Oceanlake | Sewer extensions-Safeway Store | Prov. approval |
| 9-29-64 | Marion Co. | Wilark Park Subd.-Sewers, sewage treatment plant, pump station | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Eugene | Trunk sewers A & B | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Bend | Chlorination for Comm. College | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Raleighwood S.D. | Sewer lateral | Prov. approval |
| 9-30-64 | Washington County | Oak Hill subd. sewage treatment plant | Prov. approval |

Project Plans

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during November, 1964.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Nov. 16 | Central Point | Central Point Elementary School - Incinerator | Disapproved |

PROJECT PLANS

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during October 1964.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| October 6, 1964 | Eugene | Incinerator-Don Marche Store | Submitted comments |
| October 7, 1964 | Portland | Chipman-Odor control ducting (DCP tank car loading) | Proposal accepted |
| October 12, 1964 | Klamath Co. | Incinerator-Union High School | Submitted comments |
| October 15, 1964 | Multnomah Co. | Incinerator-Whitaker Elementary School | Disapproved |
| October 29, 1964 | Hubbard | Incinerator-Ninety One School | Submitted comments |

OSBH---AQC
11/17/64-65

PROJECT PLANS

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during September 1964.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Action</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| September 14, 1964 | Portland | Progress Report on Tall Oil Process Controls | Action Pending |
| September 18, 1964 | Oswego | Oregon-Portland Cement Progress Report on Ambient Air Sampling and Kilns in Process Control | Accepted Report With Comments |
| September 22, 1964 | Portland | Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator | Submitted Comments |
| September 28, 1964 | Portland | Chipman Chemical Co. NICPA Acid-Scrubber Tower Plans | Conditional Approval |

Memorandum:-

TO : Sanitary Authority Members
FROM : Kenneth H. Spies
DATE : December 3, 1964
SUBJECT: Budget Request for 1965-67 Biennium

The attached organizational and staff chart for the Division of Sanitation and Engineering of the Oregon State Board of Health shows the present budgeted positions and the additional ones requested for the 1965-67 biennium. They are summarized as follows:

| | <u>Present Budget</u> | <u>Requested for '65-'67</u> | <u>Recommended by Governor for '65-'67</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Office of Director | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Environmental San. | 18 | 23 | 19 |
| Air Quality Control | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Laboratories | 8.25 | 12.5 | 9.25 |
| Water Quality Control | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.5 |
| District Offices | <u>15</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>16</u> |
| | 61.75 | 80 | 66.75 |

The present budget of the Division (as of January 1, 1965) provides for 19 engineers, 15 sanitarians, 3 aquatic biologists, 6 chemists, 13 secretaries, 4 plumbing inspectors and the equivalent of 1.75 full-time student scientific trainees.

Of the total staff of 61.75 persons, 9.75 positions are budgeted under air pollution control and 14.5 positions are budgeted under water pollution control. Prior to the '63-'65 biennium, the salary of the deputy state sanitary engineer was included in the water pollution control budget. This is now included in the State Board of Health budget for the office of director of the division.

If we include the deputy state sanitary engineer, the present budget for Sanitary Authority activities includes 25.25 positions (12 engineers, 4 chemists, 3 aquatic biologists, 1 sanitarian, 4 secretaries and 1.25 student trainees). Two of the engineering positions are vacant at the present time, but it is hoped that at least one of them will be filled in the near future.

The Sanitary Authority positions which were sacrificed during the biennium to help balance the budget were one air pollution control chemist, one water pollution control chemist, one air pollution control secretary, one water pollution control engineer and one instrument technician.

For the '65-'67 biennium 8-2/3 additional positions were requested for Sanitary Authority activities. They included 2 engineers, a laboratory director (2/3 time), 2 chemists, 1 draftsman, 1 sanitarian, 1 secretary and 1 instrument technician. Of these the Governor has recommended approval of 5 (2 engineers, 1 chemist, 1 sanitarian and 1 secretary). The laboratory director and the draftsman positions, although not recommended by the Governor, are urgently needed in order to carry out the statutory responsibilities of the Division.

Four of these positions which were recommended by the Governor will be used in program expansion projects which we propose to finance in part with federal funds from the new Federal Clean Air Act of 1963.

It should be pointed out that although the Governor's budget recommends a total of 66.75 positions for the Division of Sanitation and Engineering for the '65-'67 biennium, it will be necessary that the equivalent of 2-1/2 positions be vacant during the entire biennium in order to balance the budget. This is because of the built in vacancy experience factor.

The following tabulation shows the actual expenditures for the Sanitary Authority activities per biennium from 1939 to 1963 as compared with the estimated expenditures for the '63-'65 and '65-'67 bienniums.

| Biennium | <u>Water Pollution Control</u> | | | <u>Air Pollution Control</u> |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>State</u> | <u>Federal</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
| '39-'41 | \$ 9,916 | \$ - - - | \$ 9,916 | \$ - - - |
| '41-'43 | 12,596 | - - - | 12,596 | - - - |
| '43-'45 | 9,779 | - - - | 9,779 | - - - |
| '45-'47 | 24,099 | - - - | 24,099 | - - - |
| '47-'49 | 36,383 | - - - | 36,383 | - - - |
| '49-'51 | 58,839 | 16,797 | 75,636 | - - - |
| '51-'53 | 70,825 | 18,081 | 88,906 | 38,907 |
| '53-'55 | 84,945 | 1,244 | 86,189 | 73,725 |
| '55-'57 | 96,374 | 11,065 | 107,439 | 93,082 |
| '57-'59 | 110,599 | 66,745 | 177,344 | 118,308 |
| '59-'61 | 159,012 | 71,032 | 230,044 | 124,246 |
| '61-'63 | 197,356 | 92,275 | 289,631 | 169,914 |
| '63-'65 | 178,861* | 93,550* | 272,411* | 181,296* |
| '65-'67 | 219,775* | 91,800* | 311,575* | 280,100* |

* Estimated

Division of Sanitation & Engineering

Office of Director

PHE 6 Spies
 PHE 5 Weathersbee
 Secy 4 Treadwell

San. 4 Training Officer

Environmental San.

| | |
|---|-----|
| San. 5 Reiersen Secy. 3 Redinger | (1) |
| San. 4 Ruff San. 2 Chock San. 2 (vacant) Secy 2 Redmond Secy 2 Anderson | (2) |
| San. 4 Blair | (3) |
| Plbg Insp 2 Patton Plbg Insp 1 Hagg Secy 2 Jubb | (4) |
| San. 4 Ohlsen San. 2 Carhart Secy 2 Morgan | (5) |
| San 4 Pike | (6) |
| San 4 Miller San 2 Gresbrink Secy 2 Morris | (7) |
| San. 4 (Sch. San.) | |
| San. 3 (Medford) Plbg Insp 1 (Pend.) Secy 2 (SF) (8) Secy 2 (T&T-ss) | |

Air Quality Control

| | |
|---|--|
| PHE 4 Patterson San 4 Smith PHE 2 Wood PHE 2 Ott (9) Secy 3 Saari | |
| PHE 2 San 2 Secy 2 (10) | |
| San. 3 (Eugene) Sc. Inst. Tech 2 (10) | |
| Chem 3 Percy Chem 2 Johnson St. Sc. Tr. 3/4 | |
| Chem 2 (10) | |

Laboratories

| | |
|---|--|
| PHE 4 Lab. Dir. | |
| Water Poll. Control | |
| Chem 2 Hose St. Sc. Tr. 1/4 | |
| Chem 1 (8) | |
| Env. Rad. Surv. | |
| Chem 3 Toombs Chem 2 Culter | |
| Secy 2 1/4 | |
| Env. Sanitation | |
| San 2 Ettinger (2) St. Sc. Tr. 1/4 (7) | |
| Aq. Biol 3 (7) | |

Water Quality Control

| | |
|---|--|
| PHE 4 Milliken | |
| Water Poll. Control | |
| PHE 2 Sawyer (9) PHE 2 Curran (9) PHE 2 Johnson PHE 1 Lynd Aq. Biol. 3 Carter Aq. Biol. 2 Quan Aq. Biol. 2 McHugh (11) Secy 3 Blanchard Secy 2 Householder St. Sc. Tr. 1/4 | |
| Draftsman | |
| Water Supplies | |
| PHE 2 Brand (9) Secy 2 Kellogg St. Sc. Tr. 1/4 | |
| Chem 2 (12) | |

Dist. Offices

| | |
|---|------|
| PHE 3 Jensen PHE 2 Katzel PHE 2 (Vacant) PHE 2 (Vacant) Secy 2 Ferguson | (13) |
| PHE 3 Merryman Plbg. Insp. 1 Arnold San 2 Bishop Secy 1 1/2 | (14) |
| PHE 3 Baton Plbg. Insp. 1 Waters PHE 1 (Vacant) (12) Secy 1 1/2 | (15) |
| PHE 3 Bolton San 3 Culham | (16) |
| San 3 Squires | (17) |
| PHE 1 (8) (14) | |
| Secy 1 (14) & (15) Secy 2 (16) & (17) | |

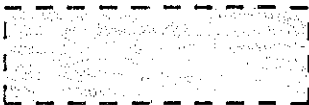
Notes Regarding Organization and Staff Chart

- (1) Office of Chief of Environmental Sanitation Programs.
- (2) Furniture and Bedding Program.
- (3) Shellfish Sanitation and Massage Licensing Programs.
- (4) Plumbing Licensing and Sanitation Program.
- (5) Food Services Program.
- (6) Tourist and Travelers and School Sanitation Programs.

- (7) Vector Control Program.
- (8) This position was budgeted at the beginning of the biennium but later was sacrificed to help balance the budget.
- (9) Position presently underfilled.
- (10) This position was approved by the 1963 Legislature for the second half of the 1963-65 biennium but had to be sacrificed to help balance the budget.
- (11) This position was not requested for 1965-67.
- (12) This position which presently is vacant was previously filled but had to be sacrificed to help balance the budget. It is now rebudgeted beginning January 1, 1965.
- (13) Portland district office.
- (14) Eugene district office.
- (15) Medford district office.
- (16) Pendleton district office.
- (17) Bend district office.



Positions presently budgeted (1963-65).



Additional positions requested for 1965-67 and recommended by the Governor.



Positions requested for 1965-67 but not recommended by the Governor.

Don Heagy

11-30-64

Highly,

NY only one
Adopted Blow-by
No exhaust

National: Pattern

1. Problem 50 States 50 ways : Test & certify
2.

1. Suggest identical to Calif.
2. Uniformity
3. Best law to have?
4. Adopt Inspection Procedure?

Engine Modification

1. Spark
2. Carburetor
3. Air @ exhaust

First you or two in California
Consulting with Board
Reasonable Approach

- Calif. (1) N.Y.C.B.
(2) State Board
(3) U.S.P.H.S.

RECEIVED

NOV 30 1964

___DNF___TEMP___PERM

CITY OF MONROE
MONROE, OREGON

27 November 1964

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Attention: Mr. Weathersbee

Gentlemen:

This will confirm my telephone conversation with Mr. Weathersbee on 25 November 1964. The City of Monroe has a meeting scheduled with their consulting engineers, Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield on 7 December 1964. At this meeting the City Council will review the proposed engineering agreement for performing a preliminary study and final design for necessary sewage system facilities and will also review an advance planning application to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This advance planning application will include funds for the preliminary study as well as funds for final engineering design.

It is anticipated that the favorable action will be taken by the City Council on the 7 December 1964 and that work will begin on the study as soon as final approval of the advance planning application has been given by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. We will keep you informed as to the progress of this program.

Yours very truly,

Harold R. Lucas

Harold R. Lucas, Mayor

MEMORANDUM: -

To : Sanitary Authority Members
From : Kenneth H. Spies
Date : December 3, 1964
Subject: Georgia-Pacific Paper Company, Toledo

Since the last Authority meeting on September 10, 1964, the following progress has been made by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation toward providing effective control of water and air pollution along the Newport ocean front:

- (1) The improvement of the dike around the outer lagoon was completed in October. This will permit temporary storage of strong wastes in this lagoon during an emergency without risk of the wastes seeping into the adjacent Yaquina River.
- (2) Construction was started in October and is expected to be completed by mid-January of a recirculation pump station with connecting pipes from both the inner and the outer lagoons. A 4,000 gpm pump will transfer effluent from these two lagoons back to the aeration ponds.
- (3) Construction of a large sump pump for lifting yard drainage and sewer flows into the lagoons or aeration ponds was started in November. Delivery of equipment is expected in late December. The level of flow in the plant sewers has been very high because of increased water discharge. This sump pump installation will result in better operation of the plant sewers and better drainage of the mill yard.
- (4) In connection with the engineering for possible extension of the outfall sewer, the initial surveys of the ocean bottom off of Nye Beach were completed in October. Additional ocean surveys were made the middle of November to obtain more reliable data on the bottom profile, depth of sand, type of rock formations, etc. Theoretical considerations of dilution factors, dispersion patterns and diffuser configuration were being studied and evaluated in November.
- (5) Laboratory and consulting work is being done on the automatic control of pumping aerated effluent to the ocean. It has been learned that variations in turbidity are great enough to make a simple colorimeter control impractical.

According to the company's reports, the foam conditions on the Newport Beach were well controlled during September except when the defoamer addition was inadequate or dilution conditions at the outfall were adverse. During October the foam was well controlled the first three weeks, but there was some foam build-up the last week when effluent losses were high and very rough surf conditions persisted. The high effluent losses resulted when the continuous digester was shut down for major piping revisions. The strong wastes could not be temporarily stored in the lagoons because of the construction that was under way.

At the September 10 meeting, Doctor C. Edward Taylor stated it would probably take two or three months to complete the installation of the proposed diversion and storage system. He stated further that it should be possible to determine the effectiveness of said system by not later than the end of March or April of 1965. It appears, therefore, that the company is making satisfactory progress in this matter.

The staff has received no complaints since the last meeting.

MEMORANDUM: -

TO : Sanitary Authority Members
FROM : Kenneth H. Spies
DATE : December 3, 1964
SUBJECT: Dunthorpe-Riverdale Sewage Disposal

As a result of the informal public hearing which was held by the Authority in this matter on August 15, 1963, the residents of the area were given until September 30, 1963, to develop a definite and satisfactory program for early construction of required sewage collection and disposal facilities or be cited to appear at a formal public hearing before the Authority.

On September 20, 1963, the residents reported that they had retained Mr. John Mosser, attorney, for the purpose of advising them on the most economical and rapid solution to their sewage disposal problem. In view of this action and also because steps were being taken by the residents of the area and officials of Multnomah County to form a county sewer district under the provisions of ORS Chapter 451, it was voted at the Authority meeting on December 19, 1963, to defer holding a public hearing as long as satisfactory progress was being made.

Finally on March 31, 1964, by a vote of 327 to 58 the residents of the area approved the formation of the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Service District. Based on preliminary engineering studies which had previously been made by the county and its consulting engineers, it was estimated that the required facilities would cost some \$878,000 to construct. Of this amount it was estimated that \$217,475 would be for connection to the city of Portland's Willamette interceptor sewer and Tryon Creek treatment plant.

Shortly thereafter the county of Multnomah applied to Housing and Home Finance Agency for an advance planning loan to finance preparation of detailed plans and specifications for the trunk and lateral sewers which will be needed to serve the area. The federal government refused to approve the application until an agreement had been reached between the city and county regarding the charges which would be levied by the former for providing sewage treatment for the district.

Unfortunately, no agreement has yet been signed by the city and county, although it was reported on November 30 that at a conference between City Commissioner William A. Bowes and County Commissioner Mike Gleason on November 27 the terms of the contract had been informally agreed upon. It is therefore expected that the final agreement will be approved by both parties sometime during the month of December.

Immediately following the signing of the agreement the county will again apply to Housing and Home Finance Agency for a planning loan. Mr. Jack Kalinoski, Assistant County Engineer, has estimated that final plans for construction of the sewers should be completed by July 1, 1965.

On November 30 Commissioner Gleason stated that for financing construction of the required trunk and lateral sewers a bond issue will be referred to the voters of the district as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and the statutes will permit.

In the meantime the city of Portland has made the following progress in the construction of the Willamette interceptor and Tryon Creek treatment plant:

- (1) Bids for the Tryon plant were opened 11/13/63. Construction is expected to be completed and the plant placed into operation by March, 1965.
- (2) Bids for the first unit of the Willamette interceptor were opened on 11/19/63. Construction has already been completed.
- (3) Bids for the Riverdale pump station were opened on 7/13/64. It is now under construction and should be completed by March, 1965.
- (4) Final plans for the second unit of the Willamette interceptor were approved by the Authority staff on 11/13/64. Bids will be called for as soon as approval is received from the U.S. Public Health Service. (This is a federal grant project). Construction will take about 300 days.
- (5) Plans for the main pump station near the Tryon Creek plant are nearing completion. Construction of this station will be completed by the time the second unit of the interceptor is finished. It will therefore be approximately another year before the city's facilities are ready to serve the Dunthorpe-Riverdale district.

September 9, 1964

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon

Re: Manbrin Gardens Sewer System

Gentlemen:

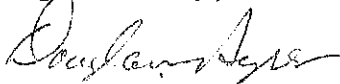
We have followed with considerable interest the recent exchange of communications between your staff and the owners of the Manbrin Gardens sewer system. The subject is of concern to the City of Salem because of the original proposal to integrate the Manbrin Garden's system with Salem's new interceptor and sewage plant. It is of interest to Marion County because Manbrin Gardens is situated in the heart of the proposed Keizer sewer district.

We would like to respectfully request that you consider revising the deadline for the conversion of the Manbrin Gardens system to secondary treatment from the presently indicated October, 1964 to June 1, 1965. This would allow time for an election on the formation of a county sewer district during the coming winter. The proposed deadline would allow sufficient time for the connection of the Manbrin Gardens system to the city interceptor if the election is successful. It also would allow sufficient time for an alternative solution in the event the Marion County Sewer District election efforts are not successful. It is presently anticipated that the district election would be held by February 1, 1965.

In justification for this request, we would suggest that the history of cooperation among governmental jurisdictions working toward the resolution of sanitary problems in the Salem area gives adequate testimony to our recognition of the need for action and our willingness to take all measures necessary to assure success. To illustrate the extent of our efforts, there is attached an outline of the major actions taken cooperatively, jointly, and individually by the local jurisdictions since your order of September 30, 1960.

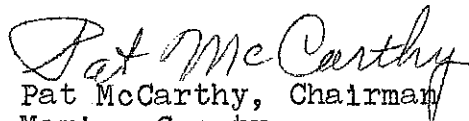
As you can appreciate, our only real problem is one of insuring that prior to future elections the voters are aware that a public sewer system is indeed a public necessity, and, contrariwise, that septic tanks are at best temporary expedients and not permanent facilities. We will continue our joint efforts to inform our citizens of the facts which justify this conclusion. Appreciation should be expressed for the past and future efforts of your agency in assisting the carrying out of this extremely important informational program.

Respectfully,



Douglas W. Ayres
City Manager
City of Salem

Respectfully,



Pat McCarthy, Chairman
Marion County
Board of Commissioners

Attachment "A"

OUTLINE
MAJOR ACTIONS
SALEM AREA
REGIONAL SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL PROGRAM

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Jan - May, 1961 | Salem and Marion County officials obtained legislative action strengthening county sewer district statutes. |
| June, 1961 | City of Salem and Marion and Polk Counties jointly approved agreement for the Regional Sewage Collection and Disposal Program. |
| Dec. 4, 1961 | Marion County held first election on formation of South Salem Sewer District - DEFEATED. |
| Feb. 1962 | Marion County initiated request for Community Facilities Administration loan for preparation of detailed preliminary engineering plans for sewage collection system for South Salem and Keizer areas. |
| May 10, 1962 | Approval received for South Salem study and engineer directed to proceed. |
| June 1, 1962 | Approval received for Keizer study and engineer directed to proceed. |
| Sept. 21, 1962 | Keizer study completed. |
| Sept. 27, 1962 | City of Salem held first G. O. bond election for sewage treatment plant and interceptor - DEFEATED. |
| Nov. 27, 1962 | City of Salem held second bond election on S.T.P. and interceptor - APPROVED. |
| Dec. 13, 1962 | South Salem study completed. |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Feb. 26, 1963 | Marion County held second election on formation of South Salem Sewer District - APPROVED. |
| Jan - May, 1963 | Salem and Marion County obtained additional needed changes in county sewer district statutes. |
| Apr. & May, 1963 | Public hearings on formation of county sewer district in Keizer. Election withheld because of efforts of Keizer citizen's group to initiate an annexation to the City of Salem. |
| Aug. 31, 1963 | Polk County submitted application for Community Facilities Administration loan to prepare sewer development plans for West Salem Hills. |
| Aug - Nov, 1963 | Salem and Marion County negotiated details for the contract for operation of South Salem Sewer District. Agreement on sewer service charge reached November 1st. |
| Nov. 26, 1963 | Polk County received Community Facilities Administration approval for West Salem Hills study and directed engineer to proceed. |
| Jan. 21, 1964 | Marion County held election for G. O. bond and finance plan for South Salem Sewer District - APPROVED. |
| March, 1964 | Marion County submitted application for Community Facilities Administration loan for sewer study in East Salem area. |
| May 15, 1964 | City of Salem held election on annexation of South Salem and Keizer areas. South Salem APPROVED, and Keizer narrowly DEFEATED. |
| June 23, 1964 | Second election on Keizer annexation - DEFEATED. |
| Aug. 21, 1964 | Marion County received approval for East Salem study and directed engineer to proceed. |