

4/21/1972

**OREGON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMISSION MEETING
MATERIALS**



State of Oregon
**Department of
Environmental
Quality**

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AGENDA

Environmental Quality Commission Meeting

April 21, 1972

Second Floor Auditorium, Public Service Building

920 S.W. 6th Avenue, Portland, Oregon

9:00 a.m.

- A. Minutes of March 24, 1972 meeting - - - - - (Chairman)
- B. Project Plans for March 1972 - - - - - (Weathersbee)
- C. Proposed REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO OIL SPILLS IN PUBLIC WATERS - (Carter)
(Final Adoption)
- D. Statewide Solid Waste Management Planning Proposal (Staff Report) - (Schmidt)
- E. Proposed REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO AIR QUALITY DISCHARGE PERMITS - (Skirvin)
(Authority for hearing)
- F. U.S. Gypsum, Pilot Rock (Request for variance) - - - - - (Burkitt)
- G. Tax Credits for Wigwam Waste Burners (Staff report) - - - - - (Phillips)
- H. Tax Credit Applications - - - - - (Sawyer)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING
of the
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
April 21, 1972

The thirty-fourth regular meeting of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission was called to order by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m., Friday, April 21, 1972, in the Second Floor Auditorium, Public Service Building, 920 S.W. 6th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. All members were present including B.A. McPhillips, Chairman, Arnold M. Cogan, Edward C. Harms, Jr., George A. McMath and Storrs S. Waterman.

Participating staff members were L.B. Day, Director; E.J. Weathersbee and K.H. Spies, Deputy Directors; Harold M. Patterson, Air Quality Control Division Director; Harold L. Sawyer, Water Quality Control Division Director; E.A. Schmidt, Solid Waste Management Division Director; T.M. Phillips, Supervising Engineer; F.A. Skirvin and H.H. Burkitt, Associate Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Water Quality Analyst; Barbara J. Seymour, Information Director; and A.B. Silver, Legal Counsel.

MINUTES OF MARCH 24, 1972 MEETING

It was MOVED by Mr. McMath, seconded by Mr. Cogan and carried that the minutes of the thirty-third regular meeting of the Commission held in Portland on March 24, 1972 be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS FOR MARCH 1972

It was MOVED by Mr. Cogan, seconded by Mr. McMath and carried that the actions taken by the Department during the month of March 1972 as reported by Mr. Weathersbee regarding the following 42 domestic sewerage, one industrial waste, 19 air quality control and 1 solid waste disposal projects be approved:

Water Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Municipal Projects (42)</u>			
3/1/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Village East Estates sewers	Prov. app.
3/2/72	Clackamas County Service Dist. I	Phase II interceptor	Prov. app.
3/2/72	USA	Fanno Creek interceptor, Schedules B & C	Prov. app.

Water Quality Control - continued

Municipal Projects (42) - continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/6/72	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Dean's Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
3/9/72	Clackamas County	Tryon Creek sewage treatment plant report and design memorandum	Approval
3/10/72	Astoria	Sewage collection & treatment	Prov. app.
3/10/72	Richland	Sewage collection & lagoons	Prov. app.
3/13/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	College Park, Div. 3, sewers	Prov. app.
3/13/72	USA (Aloha)	Heritage Village Mobile Home sewer	Prov. app.
3/13/72	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Melissa Addition sewers	Prov. app.
3/13/72	North Tillamook County San. Auth.	Lagoon revisions	Prov. app.
3/13/72	Scio	Force main - creek crossing	Prov. app.
3/13/72	Salem	College Heights sewer - prel.	Approved
3/13/72	Keizer Sewer Dist. I	Palma Ciega Village No. 5 sewers	Prov. app.
3/13/72	USA (Tigard)	Viewmount Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/13/72	Josephine County	Manzanita Rest Area sewage treatment plant (sewage recycle)	Concept approval
3/14/72	USA (Aloha)	Willowford Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/72	Keizer Sewer Dist. I	Glynbrook Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	College Park Estates #3 sewers	Prov. app.
3/16/72	Clackamas County	Zigzag Village sewers and sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
3/17/72	Salem	North Salem NDP area sewer replacement	Prov. app.
3/17/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Santana Village, Phase II, sewers	Prov. app.
3/17/72	Dallas	Mill Street sewer	Prov. app.
3/17/72	Gresham	Powell Valley Road sewer	Prov. app.
3/17/72	Troutdale	Old Sweetbriar Farm Sub-division sewers	Prov. app.
3/23/72	Sunriver	Mountain Village East, Phase I and II, sewers	Prov. app.
3/23/72	Hillsboro	S.E. Maple Avenue and other sewers (8 projects)	Prov. app.
3/23/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Brink Avenue, S.E., sewer	Prov. app.
3/23/72	Salem	Spruce Street sewer rehabilitation	Prov. app.
3/27/72	Gresham	Leavenia Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
3/27/72	Oregon City	Hazelwood Park No. 5 sewers	Prov. app.
3/27/72	Tualatin	Apache Bluff No. 11 sewers	Prov. app.
3/27/72	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions (4 projects)	Prov. app.
3/28/72	USA (Cornelius)	Prairie Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

Water Quality Control - continued

Municipal Projects (42) - continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/28/72	USA (Aloha)	Montrose Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
3/29/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Oak Park Addition, Phase I, sewers	Prov. app.
3/29/72	Wallowa	Revised sewer plan	Prov. app.
3/29/72	Gladstone	Frolich Addition sewers	Prov. app.
3/29/72	USA (Aloha)	Westwind Terrace sewer	Prov. app.
3/30/72	Eugene	Brewer Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
3/30/72	USA (King City)	King City sewage treatment plant renovation	Prov. app.
3/31/72	USA (Cornelius)	Trevor Downs Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

Industrial Projects (1)

3/3/72	Columbia County	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Wauna Division, preliminary proposal for secondary treat- ment facilities	Prov. app.
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Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/1/72	Lake County	Mazama Timber Co. Plans and specifications for WWB modification	Approved
3/1/72	Clackamas County	Publishers Paper Company Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
3/1/72	Yamhill County	Publishers Paper Company Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
3/3/72	Morrow County	Kinzua Corporation Plans and specifications for installation of pneumatic conveyor system	Approved
3/6/72	Coos County	Menasha Corporation Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
3/7/72	Clackamas County	Publishers Paper Company Amended proposal for monitoring and reporting data from sulfite mill	Approved
3/7/72	Marion County	Boise Cascade Corporation Amended proposal for monitoring and reporting data from sulfite mill	Approved
3/7/72	Klamath County	Weyerhaeuser Company Schedule of compliance for particleboard plant	Approved

Air Quality Control - continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/8/72	Curry County	U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. Schedule for phase out of WWB at the sawmill-Gold Beach	Approved
3/8/72	Curry County	U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. Plans and specifications for modification of WWB at the plywood mill-Gold Beach	Approved
3/8/72	Jackson County	Jackson County Humane Society Plans and specifications for installation of pathological incinerator	Approved
3/8/72	Union County	Boise Cascade Corporation Plans and specifications for WWB modification at Elgin	Approved
3/9/72	Lincoln County	Aisea Veneer, Inc. Schedule for phase out of WWB. Residues to Georgia-Pacific, Toledo, for hog fuel boilers	Approved
3/10/72	Douglas County	South Fork Lumber Co. Schedule for phase out of WWB. Residues will be sold for hog fuel in Lane County	Approved
3/13/72	Morrow County	Kinzua Corporation Plans and specifications for modifications to hog fuel boiler	Approved
3/14/72	Coos County	Arago Cedar Products Co. Company stated that WWB had been removed from site. All emissions are now in compliance	Approved
3/27/72	Clackamas County	Publishers Paper Co. Amended proposal for conduct of special studies for sulfite mill	Approved
3/27/72	Yamhill County	Publishers Paper Co. Amended proposal for conduct of special studies for sulfite mill	Approved
3/29/72	Umatilla County	Lamb-Weston Proposal and plans for construction of new frozen processed potato plant	Add. inf. requested

Solid Waste Division

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/27/72	Bend	Knott Pit Sanitary Landfill	Prov. app.

OREGON CUP AWARD COMMITTEE

Mr. Day reported that because of other duties which demanded all of his time Mr. Robert Chandler of Bend found it impossible to serve as member of the Oregon CUP Award Committee and therefore Mr. J. Wesley Sullivan of Salem, Associate Editor, Oregon Statesman, had been nominated to take Mr. Chandler's place on the Committee. It was MOVED by Mr. McMath, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that J. Wesley Sullivan be appointed to the Oregon CUP Award Screening Committee as a public member to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Robert Chandler.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO OIL SPILLS IN PUBLIC WATERS

Mr. Carter presented the staff report dated April 11, 1972 containing an evaluation of the testimony received at and subsequent to the public hearing held by the Commission on March 24, 1972 concerning the proposed Regulations Pertaining to Oil Spills in Public Waters. He also presented and discussed several amendments to the proposed regulations, such amendments having been made by the staff as a result of the testimony which had been received. The amendments consisted of revisions to Subsections B(4), B(7), C(1)(b), C(1)(d), C(3), D(1), E(2) and F.

Mr. Day stated that additional testimony in the form of a letter dated April 18, 1972 had just been received from Mr. Philip Steinberg, Regional Vice President of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping and that since the record of the hearing had been kept open until today's meeting it should be added to the record and given full consideration before final action was taken by the Commission.

Mr. Harms said he was still very much concerned about the possible conflict between the proposed regulations and the limitations or exemptions contained in the federal statutes as he doubted that Section 15 of Chapter 524, Oregon Laws 1971 would be sufficient to overcome such conflicts. Mr. Silver said his office recognized the problem but they were taking the position that the proposed regulations be considered valid until shown otherwise.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the record in this matter be closed but that action by the Commission be deferred until the June meeting to allow time for consideration of the testimony just received.

STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROPOSAL

Mr. Schmidt reviewed the Department's memorandum report dated April 19, 1972 which contained background information, factual analysis, conclusions and recommendations regarding a statewide solid waste management planning proposal. He also presented a summary of estimated costs for an action plan and specific details for the individual counties and administrative districts.

He estimated that the plan preparation cost would require about \$500,000 from the Pollution Control Bond Fund and that to provide the necessary increase in staff for DEQ some \$53,000 would be needed from the State Emergency Fund which had been appropriated by the Legislature to the State Emergency Board for supporting new environmental programs.

Mr. Day reported that a 31-member Advisory Committee on Solid Wastes had been appointed on April 7, 1972 and that it would be holding its first meeting on May 10, 1972. Senator Betty Roberts of Portland is Chairman and Marion County Commissioner Harry Carson is Vice Chairman.

Other members include Tom Donaca of AOI, Herb Hardy of Metropolitan Service District, David Charlton of Charlton Laboratories, Mrs. Robert Fatland of Salem League of Women Voters, John Anderson of Marion County Dept. of Public Works, Ken Lemke of Owens-Illinois Glass, Matt Gould of Georgia Pacific Corp., City Commissioner Lloyd Anderson of Portland, County Commissioner Robert Schumacher of Clackamas County, Nick Brajavich of Sanitary Truck Drivers Local 220, Mrs. Midge Siegel of Washington County Solid Waste Advisory Commission, Dan Grimshaw of Roy Grimshaw, Inc., Denver Grigsby of Boeing-Boardman Project, Carl Miller of Miller Sanitary Service, Roger Emmons of Oregon Sanitary Service Institute, Robert C. Shulz of Shulz Sanitary Service, Inc., Bill Ashoff of Teledyne-Wah Chang Albany Corp., Pete Schnell of Publishers Paper Co., Irv Luiten of Weyerhaeuser Co., Mrs. Merrie Buel of North Portland

Recycling Project, County Commissioner Joe Peden of Deschutes County, County Commissioner George Carlon of Lake County, Mrs. Jane Cease of the Portland League of Women Voters, Mrs. Richard Kohnstamm of the Junior League/Oregon Environmental Council, Dee Keller of the Rossman Sanitary Service, Palmer Torvend of the OSU Cooperative Extension Service, Allyn Ford of Roseburg Lumber Co., Frank DeSanto of AFL-CIO and Dr. Herman Amberg of Crown Zellerbach Corp.

After considerable discussion of the proposal submitted by the staff, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McMath and carried that the Department be authorized to develop fully the proposed solid waste management planning program with the respective regions of the state for presentation of a formal request to the Emergency Board for the necessary funds to finance the program.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO AIR QUALITY DISCHARGE PERMITS

Mr. Skirvin presented the staff report dated April 17, 1972 which outlined the proposed regulations for establishing an air contaminant discharge permit program. Under the proposed program all sources of specified classes of air contaminants would be phased into the program over a period of 1-1/2 years with all such existing sources being required to have a permit by January 1, 1974. A three part permit fee would be charged. It would include a uniform, non-refundable filing fee of \$25.00, a variable application investigation and permit issuing fee ranging from \$75 to \$350, and a variable permit compliance fee ranging from \$50 to \$275.

Mr. Skirvin emphasized that the proposed regulations had been developed after many meetings with representatives of the regional air pollution control authorities through the Joint Coordinating Committee of EQC and the regions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Cogan and carried that the Director be authorized to hold a public hearing on this proposed regulation on a date and at a location to be determined, to conduct a review of the fee schedule listed in Table A and make changes where warranted, and to publish the hearing notice sufficiently in advance of the hearing date so as to allow at least 30 days for public comments prior to the hearing.

U.S. GYPSUM, Pilot Rock (Request for Variance)

Mr. Burkitt reviewed the background and staff evaluation of the request submitted by the U.S. Gypsum Company for a variance to OAR Chapter 340, Sub-section 25-325(3) relative to its compliance program at Pilot Rock.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that, as recommended by the Director, the U.S. Gypsum Company's request for variance for operation of the tempering oven at Pilot Rock be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. The variance for the operation of the tempering oven by United States Gypsum Company shall terminate on July 1, 1973.
2. United States Gypsum Company shall submit a variance application renewal for the continued operation of the tempering oven prior to May 15, 1973.
3. United States Gypsum Company shall submit a report to the Department by September 1, 1972, January 1, 1973, and May 1, 1973, listing the average weekly hours of operation of the tempering oven during the preceding months.
4. The variance shall be subject to re-evaluation and possible termination by the Department if a significant increase in the operating time of the tempering oven occurs, or if operation of the tempering oven becomes a problem.

TAX CREDITS FOR WIGWAM WASTE BURNER MODIFICATIONS

Mr. Phillips presented the conditions proposed by the staff as guidelines for allowing tax credits for modification of wigwam waste burners.

It was MOVED by Mr. Cogan, seconded by Mr. McMath and carried that, as recommended by the Director, tax credits be allowed for the modification of wigwam waste burners when the total environmental improvement is best served by such modification and in addition the following conditions are achieved:

- (a) The modified wigwam waste burner has been inspected and approved by the Department or Regional Authority and operates in compliance with appropriate emission standards applicable to that source.

- (b) Utilization of the wood residues was not practicable and the Department or Regional Authority would not approve the disposal of the residues in a landfill or similar disposal site as described in OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-015 (Authorization to Operate a Wigwam Waste Burner) as adopted by EQC on January 24, 1972, or similar regulations of the Regions.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. Sawyer presented the staff's evaluations and recommendations regarding the 9 tax credit applications covered by the following motions:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that Application T-255 submitted by the Olson-Lawyer Timber Company of Medford be deferred until the next meeting for further consideration.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Cogan and carried that Pollution Control Facility Tax Credit Certificates be issued to the following applicants for facilities claimed in the respective tax applications and for the claimed costs as follows:

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>
T-230	3 M Company (White City)	\$1,473,832.00
T-256	Olson-Lawyer Lumber, Inc. (Medford)	21,372.64
T-264	International Paper Co. (Gardiner)	34,535.53
T-268	J.H. Baxter & Co. (Eugene)	60,827.00
T-182	Evert Fredericks Dairy (Aurora)	6,681.97
T-319	Bernard A. Stewart (Scio)	6,241.00

with the certificate for T-230 showing that more than 60% and less than 80% of the claimed cost be allocated to pollution control and the certificates for the other five showing that 80% or more of the costs as claimed be allocated to pollution control.

Mr. Robert Gantenbein was present to represent the 3 M Company and said they had no objections to the staff's evaluation and recommendation regarding application T-230.

It was MOVED by Mr. McMath, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that Pollution Control Facility Tax Credit Certificates be issued to the

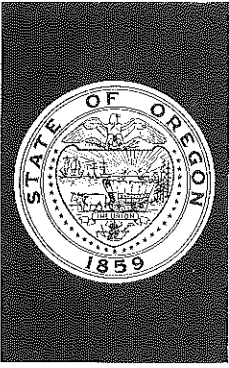
following applicants for facilities claimed in the respective tax applications and for the claimed costs as follows:

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>
T-291	Boise Cascade Corp. (Joseph)	\$19,130.00
T-318	Cheney Forest Products (Central Point)	36,660.80

with the certificates showing that more than 80% of the claimed costs be allocated to pollution control.

Mr. Harms stated that in view of the guidelines adopted by the Commission at this meeting he considered his vote in favor of the above motion as not being in conflict with his previous position that tax credits not be allowed for modifications of wigwam waste burners.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:50 a.m. with the next regular meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 8, 1972 in Bend, Oregon.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TERMINAL SALES BLDG. • 1234 S.W. MORRISON ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

L. B. DAY
Director

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMISSION

B. A. McPHILLIPS
Chairman, McMinnville

EDWARD C. HARMS, JR.
Springfield

STORRS S. WATERMAN
Portland

GEORGE A. McMATH
Portland

ARNOLD M. COGAN
Portland

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. B, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting

Project Plans for March 1972

During the month of March, 1972, staff action was taken relative to plans, specifications and reports as follows:

Water Quality Control

1. Forty-two domestic sewage projects were reviewed:
 - a) Provisional approval was given to:
 - 34 plans for sewer extensions
 - 5 plans for sewage treatment works
 - b) 3 projects were approved without conditions
 - 1 sewage treatment plant
 - 1 sewer extension
 - 1 engineering report
2. One (1) project plan for industrial waste facilities (Crown Zellerbach, Wauna) was given provisional approval.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

1. Nineteen project plans, reports or proposals were received and reviewed:
 - a) 4 schedules of compliance were approved
 - 3 Sulfite mill emission limits
 - 1 Particleboard plant
 - b) 7 Wigwam burner proposals were approved:
 - 3 Modifications
 - 4 Phase out

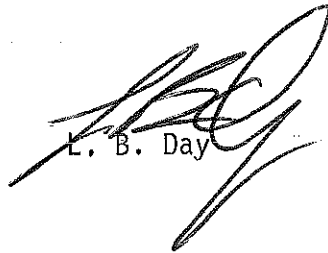
- c) 8 Industrial AQC proposals other than WWB and Compliance Schedules were reviewed:
- 1) 7 Approved
 - 2) 1 Additional Information Requested

Solid Waste Disposal

One project plan for a sanitary landfill was reviewed and approved.

Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that the Commission give its confirming approval to staff action on project plans for the month of March, 1972.


L. B. Day

PROJECT PLANS

Water Quality Division

During the month of March, 1972, the following project plans and specifications and/or reports were reviewed by the staff. The disposition of each project is shown, pending ratification by the Environmental Quality Commission.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Municipal Projects (42)</u>			
3/1/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Village East Estates sewers	Prov. approval
3/2/72	Clackamas County Service Dist. I	Phase II interceptor	Prov. approval
3/2/72	USA	Fanno Creek interceptor, Schedules B & C	Prov. approval
3/6/72	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Dean's Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
3/9/72	Clackamas County	Tryon Creek sewage treatment plant report and design memorandum	Approval
3/10/72	Astoria	Sewage collection & treatment	Prov. approval
3/10/72	Richland	Sewage collection and lagoons	Prov. approval
3/13/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	College Park, Div. 3, sewers	Prov. approval
3/13/72	USA (Aloha)	Heritage Village Mobile Home sewer	Prov. approval
3/13/72	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Melissa Addition sewers	Prov. approval
3/13/72	North Tillamook County San. Auth.	Lagoon revisions	Prov. approval
3/13/72	Scio	Force main - creek crossing	Prov. approval
3/13/72	Salem	College Heights sewer - prel.	Approved
3/13/72	Keizer Sewer Dist. I	Palma Ciea Village No. 5 sewers	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/13/72	USA (Tigard)	Viewmount Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
3/13/72	Josephine County	Manzanita Rest Area sewage treatment plant (sewage recycle)	Concept approval
3/14/72	USA (Aloha)	Willowford Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
3/14/72	Keizer Sewer Dist. I	Glynbrook Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
3/14/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	College Park Estates #3 sewers	Prov. approval
3/16/72	Clackamas County	ZigZag Village sewers and sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
3/17/72	Salem	North Salem NDP area sewer replacement	Prov. approval
3/17/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Santana Village, Phase II, sewers	Prov. approval
3/17/72	Dallas	Mill Street sewer	Prov. approval
3/17/72	Gresham	Powell Valley Road sewer	Prov. approval
3/17/72	Troutdale	Old Sweetbriar Farm Sub-division sewers	Prov. approval
3/23/72	Sunriver	Mountain Village East, Phase I and II, sewers	Prov. approval
3/23/72	Hillsboro	S. E. Maple Avenue and other sewers (8 projects)	Prov. approval
3/23/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Brink Avenue, S.E., sewer	Prov. approval
3/23/72	Salem	Spruce Street sewer rehabilitation	Prov. approval
3/27/72	Gresham	Leavenia Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
3/27/72	Oregon City	Hazelwood Park No. 5 sewers	Prov. approval
3/27/72	Tualatin	Apache Bluff No. 11 sewers	Prov. approval
3/27/72	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions (4 projects)	Prov. approval
3/28/72	USA (Cornelius)	Prairie Park Subd. sewers	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/28/72	USA (Aloha)	Montrose Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
3/29/72	East Salem Sewer & Drainage Dist. I	Oak Park Addition, Phase I, sewers	Prov. approval
3/29/72	Wallowa	Revised sewer plan	Prov. approval
3/29/72	Gladstone	Frolich Addition sewers	Prov. approval
3/29/72	USA (Aloha)	Westwind Terrace sewer	Prov. approval
3/30/72	Eugene	Brewer Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
3/30/72	USA (King City)	King City sewage treatment plant renovation	Prov. approval
3/31/72	USA (Cornelius)	Trevor Downs Subd. sewers	Prov. approval

Industrial Projects (1)

3/3/72	Columbia County	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Wauna Division, preliminary proposal for secondary treatment facilities	Prov. approval
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AP - 9 PROJECT PLANS, REPORTS, PROPOSALS FOR AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
FOR MARCH, 1972

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1	Lake County	<u>Mazama Timber Co.</u> Plans and specifications for WWB modification	Approved
1	Clackamas County	<u>Publishers Paper Company</u> Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
1	Yamhill County	<u>Publishers Paper Company</u> Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
3	Morrow County	<u>Kinzua Corporation</u> Plans and specifications for installation of pneumatic conveyor system	Approved
6	Coos County	<u>Menasha Corporation</u> Proposal for compliance with emission limits for sulfite mills	Approved
7	Clackamas County	<u>Publishers Paper Company</u> Amended proposal for monitoring and reporting data from sulfite mill	Approved
7	Marion County	<u>Boise Cascade Corporation</u> Amended proposal for monitoring and reporting data from sulfite mill	Approved
7	Klamath County	<u>Weyerhaeuser Company</u> Schedule of compliance for particleboard plant	Approved
8	Curry County	<u>U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc.</u> Schedule for phase out of WWB at the sawmill-Gold Beach	Approved
8	Curry County	<u>U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc.</u> Plans and specifications for modification of WWB at the plywood mill-Gold Beach	Approved

PROJECT PLANS, REPORTS, PROPOSALS FOR AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
FOR MARCH, 1972 (Cont.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
8	Jackson County	<u>Jackson County Humane Society</u> Plans and specifications for installation of pathological incinerator	Approved
8	Union County	<u>Boise Cascade Corporation</u> Plans and specifications for WWB modification at Elgin	Approved
9	Lincoln County	<u>Alsea Veneer, Inc.</u> Schedule for phase out of WWB. Residues to Georgia-Pacific, Toledo, for hog fuel boilers	Approved
10	Douglas County	<u>South Fork Lumber Company</u> Schedule for phase out of WWB. Residues will be sold for hog fuel in Lane County	Approved
13	Morrow County	<u>Kinzua Corporation</u> Plans and specifications for modifications to hog fuel boiler	Approved
14	Coos County	<u>Arago Cedar Products Company</u> Company stated that WWB had been removed from site. All emissions are now in compliance	Approved
27	Clackamas County	<u>Publishers Paper Company</u> Amended proposal for conduct of Special Studies for sulfite mill	Approved
27	Yamhill County	<u>Publishers Paper Company</u> Amended proposal for conduct of Special Studies for sulfite mill	Approved
29	Umatilla County	<u>Lamb-Weston</u> Proposal and plans for construction of new frozen processed potato plant	Additional information requested

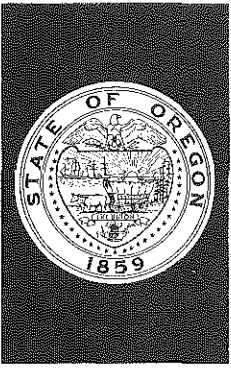
PROJECT PLANS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

To 26
JW

During the month of March, 1972, the following project plans and specifications and/or reports were reviewed by the staff. The disposition of each project is shown, pending confirmation by the Environmental Quality Commission.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
March 27, 1972	Bend	Knott Pit Sanitary Landfill	Provisional Approval



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TERMINAL SALES BLDG. • 1234 S.W. MORRISON ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

L. B. DAY
Director

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. C, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting

Proposed Regulations Pertaining to Oil Spills into Public Waters (For Final Adoption)

Background

A public hearing on Proposed Regulations Pertaining to Oil Spills into Public Waters was held during the March 24, 1972 EQC meeting. Excellent testimony came from a total of four persons respectively representing the American Institute of Merchant Shipping, Columbia River Towboat Association, U. S. Coast Guard, and Oregon Environmental Council. Subsequent to the public hearing further written testimony was received from OSPIRG and the Union Oil Company of California.

Evaluation

Highlights of the public testimony and subsequent Departmental response are as follows:

1. The Oregon Act (Oregon Laws 1971, Chapter 524) and proposed regulations were said to be possibly unconstitutional due to conflicts with similar federal acts because
 - (a) the federal acts contain an exemption of liability for oil spills caused by an act or omission of a third party, whereas, the Oregon Act does not specifically make such an exemption.

(a) (continued)

Likewise, federal laws exempt the U. S. Government and states from regulation, while Oregon's regulations prohibit discharges by the United States and the State, and impose reporting requirements, penalties, clean up requirements, etc.;

(b) the federal acts have specific liability limits for clean up while the Oregon Act holds for unlimited liability for clean up;

(c) Maximum penalty under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is \$10,000, but under Oregon's Act it is \$20,000;

(d) The Oregon law and proposed regulations are designed to duplicate the federal law on state waters.

Oregon Laws 1971, Chapter 524, Section 15 fully recognizes the possibility of state-federal conflicts and it is specifically written to prevent such conflicts. Section 15 reads, "Nothing in the 1971 Act or the rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall require or prohibit any act if such requirement or prohibition is in conflict with any applicable federal law or regulation."

2. There was belief that the proposed regulations did not adequately define a "spill." Consequently, Section B(4) has been expanded to give a more descriptive definition of an oil "spill" in keeping with Oregon's general water quality standards.
3. The notification clause in Oregon's regulations, Section C(1)(d) was criticized because it might cause public confusion with the federal requirement for notification of the U. S. Coast Guard when oil spills occur in marine, estuarine, and inland navigable waters.

The proposed State regulations have now been expanded to make the state and federal notification requirements compatible.

4. Section D(1) which regulates the use of chemical cleanup compounds was thought to be so restrictive that it would prevent the use of acceptable absorbants.

Adequate wordage has now been added to the section that will permit the controlled usage of inert absorbants.

5. There was testimony that the Violations Section, F, should include a liability clause for additional damages that might be caused by clean up activities relative to oil spills.

Such wordage has been added to the section.

6. It was stated that the regulations should contain an additional section entitled "Planning Responsibility for Oil Spill Episodes" with detailed inclusions.

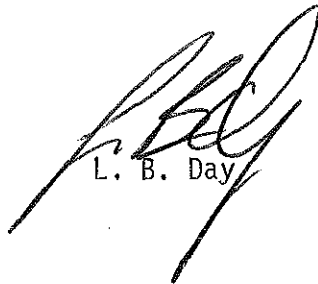
There is total agreement that such a plan is necessary. An action plan of this type is subject to frequent changes and updating, therefore, it should be prepared as a special booklet and not made a part of long standing regulations. Following the Commission's adoption of these regulations for Oregon's oil spill act the Departmental staff will develop a special State contingency plan for the emergency handling of oil spill episodes. This plan will be patterned somewhat after the federal plan, but designed to fit state responsibilities and conditions. It will outline programs for interagency cooperation, giving names and telephone numbers for contact. The availability of materials and manpower in strategic locations for necessary clean up operations will be listed. Methods and places for disposal of collected oil will, likewise, be given.

7. The remainder of the testimony dealt with suggested minor word changes that would improve the clarity of the proposed regulations. These have been made.

Nothing was deleted from the proposed regulations, and all wordage additions are underlined in the final draft presented herewith for adoption at this meeting.

Directors Recommendation

It is recommended that the proposed Regulations Pertaining to Oil Spills into Public Waters as contained in the attached draft, including proposed additions, be adopted by the Commission as regulations of the Department.



L. B. Day

(Proposed)
REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO OIL SPILLS INTO PUBLIC WATERS

Department of Environmental Quality

April 21, 1972

These regulations are to be made a part of OAR Chapter 340, Division 4, Sub-division 7.

A. Purpose

The purpose of these regulations is to prescribe procedures for reporting and controlling oil spills into public waters, and for regulating the removal and disposal of spilled oil and rehabilitating and restoring any public resource damaged thereby, pursuant to ORS 449.155 to 449.175.

B. Definitions

As used in these regulations unless otherwise required by context:

- (1) "Oils" or "oil" shall mean oil, including gasoline, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil, sludge, oil refuse and any other petroleum related product.
- (2) "Having control over oil" shall include but shall not be limited to any person using, storing or transporting oil immediately prior to entry of such oil into the waters of the state, and shall specifically include carriers and bailees of such oil.
- (3) "Public waters" or "waters of the state" includes lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.
- (4) "Spill" shall mean any unlawful discharge or entry of oil into public waters or waters of the state including but not limited to quantities of spilled oils that would produce a visible oily slick, oily solids or coat aquatic life, habitat or property with oil, but excluding normal discharges from properly operating marine engines.

- (5) "Department" shall mean the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (6) "Director" shall mean the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (7) "Person" shall mean the United States, and agencies thereof, any state, any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, copartnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever.

C. Notice, Control and Cleanup of Oil Spills Required

- (1) Any person owning or having control over oil that is spilled into public waters or on land such that there is a substantial likelihood it will enter public waters shall:
 - (a) Immediately stop the spilling;
 - (b) Immediately collect and remove the spilled oil unless not feasible in which case the person shall take all practicable actions to contain, treat and disperse the same in a manner acceptable to the department.
 - (c) Immediately proceed to correct the cause of the spill;
 - (d) Immediately notify the Department of the type, quantity, and location of the spill, corrective and clean-up actions taken and proposed to be taken (immediate notification to the U. S. Coast Guard of oil spills in marine estuaries and inland navigable waters will suffice as notification to the Department); and
 - (e) Within seven days following a spill, submit a complete and detailed written report to the Department describing all aspects of the spill and steps taken to prevent a recurrence.
- (2) Clean up of oil spills shall proceed in a timely and diligent manner until written notice is obtained from the Department that satisfactory clean up has been achieved.
- (3) Compliance with the above requirements does not relieve the owner or person having control over oil from liability, damages or penalties resulting from spill and clean up of such oil.

D. Approval Required for Use of Chemicals

- (1) No chemicals shall be used to disperse, coagulate or otherwise treat oil spills except inert absorbant materials that are completely removed in the clean up process or other materials as may be specifically approved by the Department.
- (2) Physical removal of oil spills will ordinarily be required except where use of chemical dispersants is warranted by extreme fire danger or other unusually hazardous circumstances.

E. Approval Required for Disposal of Spilled Oils

- (1) Spilled oils and oil contaminated materials resulting from control, treatment, and clean up shall be handled and disposed of in a manner approved by the Department.
- (2) Disposal of oils and oily wastes resulting from clean up of an oil spill may be achieved by reclaiming and recycling, disposal at a disposal site operated under and in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to Chapter 648 Oregon Laws 1971 or treated and discharged in accordance with a permit obtained pursuant to ORS 449.083.

F. Violations

In addition to liability for costs of removal and clean up of oil spills, liability for damages to resources resulting from oil spills or clean up of oil spills and other penalties provided by law, any person who intentionally or negligently causes or permits the discharge of oil into the waters of the state shall incur a civil penalty of an amount up to \$20,000 for each violation, pursuant to ORS 449.995. In determining the amount of civil penalty the Director shall give consideration to the following:

- (1) Gravity of the violation.
- (2) Previous record of compliance or non-compliance.
- (3) Timeliness of notice to the Department of an oil spill.
- (4) Timeliness and effectiveness of clean up efforts.
- (5) Other appropriate considerations.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING

1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 930, Washington, D. C. 20036
Phone: 202/833-2710

Pacific Regional Office
635 Sacramento Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California 94111
Phone: 415/362-7986

April 18, 1972



Mr. L. B. Day, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon 97205

Re: EXTENSION OF REMARKS MADE BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING -
PACIFIC REGION BEFORE THE OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
MARCH 24, 1972

PROPOSED REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO OIL SPILLS IMPLEMENTING CHAPTER 524,
OREGON LAWS 1971 (HB1301)

Dear Mr. Day:

This will serve as an extension of AIMS remarks at hearing held March 24, 1972. As you will recall, we asked for additional time in order to allow our member companies the opportunity to study and comment upon the proposed regulations governing oil spills.

It is the opinion of our members that in order to accomplish the necessary objective of abating water pollution in a uniform and consistent manner the Oregon regulations be applied only to waters of the state other than United States navigable waters or, if applied to U.S. navigable waters, that these regulations only pertain to those vessels that are not required to maintain proof of financial responsibility for oil spill cleanup under the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act. The reason for this is to avoid conflict between the Oregon Act and the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (PL 91-224) and to avoid duplication of federal regulations concerning prevention and cleanup of oil spills on U.S. navigable waters.

Regulation affecting shipping in the United States should, to the maximum extent possible, be a responsibility of the federal government in order to avoid the confusion that will inevitably arise if a multiplicity of local and state regulations are applied to vessels that move from port to port.

In general, there is serious doubt that any regulations adopted by the Oregon Commission which impose more onerous standards than those contained in the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (WQIA) could be validly applied to vessels. In this regard, Section 15 of the Oregon Law states:

"Nothing in this 1971 Act or the rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall require or prohibit any act if such requirement or prohibition is in conflict with any Federal Law or regulation."

The question also arises as to the constitutionality of states regulating maritime vessels in U.S. navigable waters. This is born out of the recent decision of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Florida which held that under Article 3, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution legislation affecting activities within the admiralty jurisdiction over U.S. navigable waters are vested exclusively in the federal government. The court held that Florida regulations similar to those being considered in Oregon were invalid because they were inconsistent with the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

In developing implementing regulations the Commission should be mindful of the following inconsistencies which exist between the Oregon Law and the Federal WQIA, Public Law 91-224:

- (a) WQIA, Section 11 (f) (1) provides limited liability without fault for costs of cleanup of oil spills in an amount not to exceed \$100 per gross ton of such vessel or \$14,000,000, whichever is lesser and possible unlimited liability of such vessel in the event of proven willful negligence or willful

misconduct within the privity and knowledge of the owner.

Oregon Law, Section 7, allows for unlimited liability.

- (b) WQIA under Section 11 (f) (1) provides exemption from liability for spills caused by an act or omission of a third party. The Oregon Law fails to make like provision for third-party acts.
- (c) WQIA under Section 11 (b) (5) limits civil penalty to \$10,000 for each offense for vessel owner who knowingly discharges oil in violation of the federal statute. Oregon Law, Section 9, on the other hand imposes a maximum \$20,000 penalty for intentional or negligent spills.
- (d) WQIA creates responsibility for cleanup cost only, thereby leaving undisturbed remedies for other injury resulting from pollution. These remedies are predicated on traditional proof of negligence. However, the Oregon Law, Section 4, makes ship owners liable without fault for damages to resources and public property resulting from oil spills, thereby substituting absolute liability for proof of negligence as a condition for recovery of damages.

Aside from the aforementioned possible conflicts between the state and federal law, a serious question remains as to the practicality of having the State Department of Environmental Quality set down requirements for containment, dispersal and removal of oil in accordance with Sections D and R of the proposed regulations when these same tasks are given to the U.S. Coast Guard under Section 11 (c) (2) of the Federal WQIA.

Additionally, the U.S. Coast Guard has published proposed rule-makings governing the operations of vessels and the transfer of oil to or from certain

vessels to prevent the discharge of oil. These rather strict regulations, published in the Federal Register on December 24, 1971, specify detailed procedures and requirements for bilge discharges, leaks, and terminal oil operations.

Among other things it lays down the federal requirement for:

- (a) Additional examination and licensing of personnel responsible for oil transfer operations.
- (b) Certification of terminals after approval of their operating procedures.
- (c) Equipment approval and new design features for hoses and piping.
- (d) Emergency procedures to stop the flow of oil.
- (e) Ship/terminal communication.
- (f) Equipment requirements to contain oil spills.
- (g) Vessel design modification calling for double-wall construction in some cases and bilge stops on vessels.

In cooperation with these governmental programs, industry has assumed responsibility in areas of both oil pollution prevention and control. On the local scene 12 companies doing business in the Portland area have formed the Oregon State Oil Spill Cooperative based at 5531 N.W. Doane Avenue in Portland. The purpose of this cooperative is to combat, contain, and clean up oil spills in the Columbia River area. This is accomplished through a voluntary pooling arrangement of personnel and equipment needed to accomplish these tasks including containment booms, workboats, absorbent material, and a Wier Skimmer boat available from the port of Portland. Additionally, in order to insure availability of sufficient funds for payment of costs for oil cleanup, tanker owners formed "Tovalop" which stands for Tanker Owner Voluntary Agreement Concerning Liability

Mr. L. B. Day

- 5 -

April 18, 1972

for Oil Pollution. The industry had also developed a supplement agreement called "Cristal". Both Tovalop and Cristal are pooling arrangements to cover liability for oil spill cleanups.

On a worldwide basis one of the major efforts to abate oil pollution is the Clean Seas Program. Under this program, tanker vessels have voluntarily adopted new operating methods which considerably reduce oil pollution at sea. In brief, the program involves holding aboard the vessel the oily residues from tank washing operation which formerly were discharged overboard. These residues are allowed to settle; then clean water is drained off; then when ship arrives at next loading port, the new cargo is "loaded on top" of the retained oil.

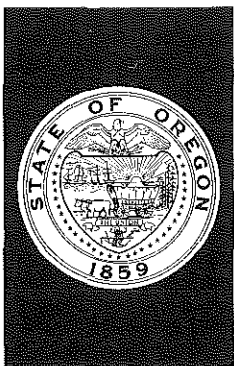
We would like to thank you and the Commission members for the courtesies extended us in presenting our comments and recommendations and, once again, assure you that we are anxious to cooperate in any way possible in order to accomplish the goal of attaining a cleaner environment.

Very truly yours,


PHILIP STEINBERG
Regional Vice President

PS:ln

cc: Environmental Quality Commission
B.A. McPhillips, Chairman
Arnold M. Cogan
Edward C. Harms, Jr.
George A. McMath
Storrs S. Waterman



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Portland

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item D., April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting
Statewide Solid Waste Management Planning Proposal

BACKGROUND

As the Commission is aware, the State Emergency Board approved only \$65,000 of the Department's request of \$440,000, on behalf of the Portland Metropolitan Service District (MSD), for MSD to develop a solid waste management plan and program for the Metropolitan area. The MSD rejected the lesser offer, but the need for a Portland area solid waste management plan continues and MSD has requested that the Department of Environmental Quality take direct responsibility for development of a Solid Waste Management plan that would be applicable statewide.

Even the most cursory inspection of present solid waste disposal practices will reveal that a general lack of planning is an obvious deficiency, and that a major planning effort must be accomplished before any real progress is to be realized. Most local governments, however are severely strapped for financing the continuance of even minimal present programs, without attempting to plan and implement new and adequate programs on their own. It is therefore proposed that the Department present the Emergency Board with a proposal whereby the State through DEQ would assume a leadership role and become more directly involved in assisting local governmental entities to plan, finance and construct effective solid waste management facilities.

FACTUAL ANALYSIS

In order for a statewide planning program to succeed, it must be an action plan geared to implementation on a regional basis, it must be accepted by local government as implementable and must be established on a firm financial basis. It is believed that the following constitute the basic essentials of such a program:

1. A broad based state Solid Waste Advisory Committee to review Department proposals and to give guidance and support to the program.
2. Increased DEQ Solid Waste Division staff to provide direct planning assistance to local entities.
3. Regional Solid Waste Management plans based on the Fourteen State Administrative Districts and allocation of planning funds to and through the regional Councils of Governments.
4. Solid Waste Management planning staff, programs and responsibility in each county or region.
5. Federal and State grants and loans to help implement the approved regional plans.
6. Research and development monies to investigate and perfect alternative methods of solid waste including recovery and recycling and disposal methods for special wastes.
7. Research and development monies to develop revenue producing schemes to adequately fund the construction and operation of Solid Waste Disposal facilities and systems.

Individual regional solid waste management plans may be developed by the DEQ staff, local government staff, private consultants or any combination thereof depending on the circumstances and complexity of the problem within a general area. Definite planning guidelines would be provided by the Department in any event. The regional plans finally realized would be combined into a "Statewide Solid Waste Management Action Plan" that would probably be the first of its kind in the nation. Typical basic planning guidelines would be as follows:

1. Establish local Solid Waste Program organization and implementing authority within each county or region including staff, advisory committee and Solid Waste ordinance.
2. Bring existing disposal sites into compliance with State Regulations.
3. Consolidate and minimize the number of disposal sites.
4. Locate new sites, conduct geological investigations and prepare operational plans and detailed engineering plans and specifications.
5. Replace disposal sites with transfer stations and long-haul concepts where possible.
6. Meet rural collection needs with drop-box systems.
7. Meet special waste handling and disposal needs.
8. Develop adequate financing.
9. Conduct public education programs.
10. Promote and investigate feasibility of recycling and alternatives to landfill disposal.
11. Develop cost figures on alternatives to landfills.
12. Develop ultimate transfer systems to high-volume regional solid waste "Processing centers".

The Department has developed typical detailed planning task programs with planning costs for each county and region of the state, and the estimated planning timetable and costs appear to break out as follows:

Begin planning by	July 1, 1972
Complete planning by	July 1, 1973
Implement interim plans to meet, immediate needs and to comply with State Regulations in accordance with specific compliance schedules, but not later than	July 1, 1974
Implement long-range plans emphasizing maximum transfer, utilization and recycling concepts in accordance with specific compliance schedules but not later than	July 1, 1982

Direct Assistance to State Administrative Districts	350,000
Research and Development (Private Consultant)	100,000
Contingencies	50,000

Estimated Plan Preparation Cost from <u>Pollution Control Bond Fund</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>
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Increased DEQ staff to provide direct guidance and assistance to development of detailed Solid Waste Management plans for each region- from DEQ Emergency Funds withheld for supporting new programs	\$53,000
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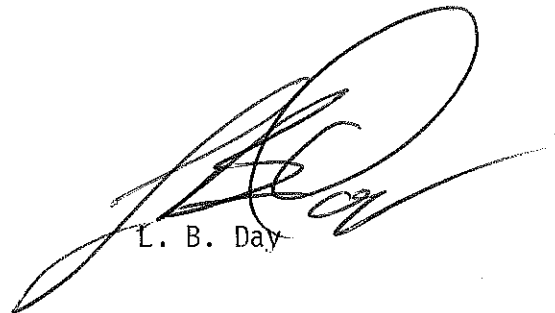
If the Environmental Quality Commission concurs with this approach to statewide Solid Waste Management planning and implementation the Department proposes to immediately meet with all District Councils of Governments to refine actual detailed cost figures and bring a finalized, detailed proposal before the Emergency Board for approval and funding. This planning effort would be designed to complement and not supplant on-going regional planning programs such as those presently funded by EPA in Administrative Districts 3, 4, & 5. A basic tenet of planning efforts would be to secure additional funds from Federal sources by using state monies as matching funds whenever possible.

CONCLUSIONS

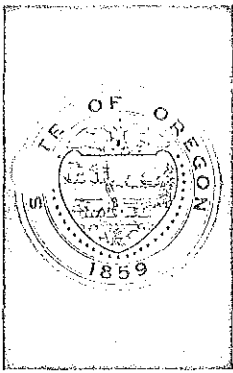
1. A statewide solid waste management plan developed on a county or regional basis is needed.
2. Local governments do not have the capability of sufficiently funding adequate solid waste management planning without considerable direct outside assistance.
3. Revenue sources need to be developed for adequate funding of local solid waste management programs with respect to construction of facilities and operation on a sound continuing basis.
4. Alternative methods to landfilling of garbage and refuse and methods of handling and disposal of special wastes need to be developed, through research and development by private consultants.
5. The Department of Environmental Quality proposes to provide guidance and direct technical assistance and financial support in the development of detailed Solid Waste Management plans for each region.

DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commission authorize the Department to fully develop the proposed planning program with the respective regions of the state for presentation of a formal request to the Emergency Board to fund development of a statewide "Solid Waste Management Action Plan."



L. B. Day



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FACTUAL ANALYSIS

In order for a statewide planning program to succeed, it must be an action plan geared to implementation on a regional basis, it must be accepted by local government as implementable and must be established on a firm financial basis. It is believed that the following constitute the basic essentials of such a program:

1. A broad based state Solid Waste Advisory Committee to review Department proposals and to give guidance and support to the program.
2. Increased DEQ Solid Waste Division staff to provide direct planning assistance to local entities.
3. Regional Solid Waste Management plans based on the Fourteen State Administrative Districts and allocation of planning funds and/or services to and through the regional Councils of Governments.
4. Solid Waste Management planning staff, programs and responsibility in each county or region.
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Individual regional solid waste management plans may be developed by the DEQ staff, local government staff, private consultants or any combination thereof depending on the circumstances and complexity of the problem within a specific area. Definite planning guidelines would be provided by the Department in any event. The regional plans finally realized would be combined into a "Statewide Solid Waste Management Action Plan" that would probably be the first of its kind in the nation. Typical basic planning guidelines would be as follows:

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Direct Assistance to State Administrative

Districts - - - - - 350,000

Research and Development

(Private Consultant) - - - - - 100,000

Contingencies - - - - - 50,000

Estimated Plan Preparation Cost from

Pollution Control Bond Fund \$500,000

Increased DEQ staff to provide direct guidance and assistance to development of detailed Solid Waste Management plans for each region-
from DEQ Emergency Funds withheld for

supporting new programs - - - - - \$53,000

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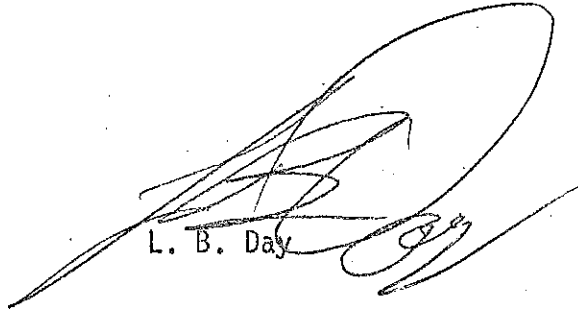
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CONCLUSIONS

1. A statewide solid waste management action plan developed on a county or regional basis is needed.
2. Local governments do not have the capability of sufficiently funding adequate solid waste management planning and implementation without considerable direct outside assistance.
3. Revenue sources need to be developed for adequate funding of local solid waste management programs with respect to construction of facilities and operation on a sound continuing basis.
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5. The Department of Environmental Quality proposes to provide guidance and direct technical assistance and financial support in the development of detailed Solid Waste Management plans for each region.

DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commission authorize the Department to fully develop the proposed planning program with the respective regions of the state for presentation of a formal request to the Emergency Board to fund development of a statewide "Solid Waste Management Action Plan."



L. B. Day

EAS:mm
4/19/72

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS

For
Statewide Solid Waste Management
Action Plan

<u>ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT</u>	<u>COUNTIES INVOLVED</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COSTS</u>	
		<u>TO COG</u>	<u>DEQ</u>
1	Clatsop, Tillamook (Plus Lincoln)	20,000	2,500
2	MSD (Wash., Mult., Clack.) Plus Columbia	120,000 10,000	15,000 1,000
3 & 4	Mid-Willamette Planning Region (Linn, Benton, Marion, Polk, Yamhill)	20,000	4,000
5	Lane	-	1,500
6	Douglas	20,000	2,000
7	Coos, Curry	20,000	3,000
8	Jackson, Josephine	20,000	2,500
9	Wasco, Sherman, Hood River	15,000	3,000
10	Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson	20,000	2,500
11	Klamath, Lake	20,000	2,500
12	Umatilla, Grant, Morrow Gilliam, Wheeler	25,000	6,000
13	Baker, Union, Wallowa	20,000	4,500
14	Malheur, Harney	20,000	3,000
	Estimated Total	<u>\$350,000</u>	<u>\$53,000</u>

DEQ Expense translates into 2 additional planning staff plus a secretary and supporting services, equipment and supplies.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 1
(PLUS LINCOLN COUNTY)

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO. - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT DEQ. CO-CONS.	LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982 **	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
CLATSOP (25,500 POP.) (550 SQ. MI.)	1-CITY-PRIVATE-S. LANDFILL 1-CITY-CITY-LANDFILL 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILL 2-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMPS 1-COUNTY-COUNTY-DUMP	ROAD DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 12,000 (72-73) 14,000	S.W. ORDINANCE PENDING ROAD DEPT. OPERATES 1 DUMP	NONE	5-CLOSURES 1-CONVERSION 1-NEW S.L.F. S.T. SLUDGE DISPOSAL DROP-BOX COLLECTION AND TRANSFER.	ASSIST PLANNER 1000 5000 1MAN-WK	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 PROCESSING CENTER BARGE PROCESSED WASTE TO MEIRO AREA.	5,000
TILLAMOOK (17,400 POP.) (1,100 SQ. MI.)	4-COUNTY-COUNTY-DUMPS	ROAD DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 12,000 (72-73) 14,000	ROAD DEPT. OPERATES ALL DUMPS	BRIEF PLAN PREPARED - 1,500	4-CLOSURES 1-NEW SLF S.T. SLUDGE DISPOSAL DROP-BOX COLLECTION AND TRANSFER	ASSIST PLANNER 1000 5000 1MAN-WK	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 PROCESSING CENTER IN CLATSOP COUNTY, (SEE ABOVE)	5,000
LINCOLN (25,500 POP.) (1,000 SQ. MI.)	1-CITY-PRIVATE-LANDFILL 1-PRIVATE-COUNTY-DUMP 3-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMPS	ROAD DEPT. HEALTH DEPT. PLANNER	(71-72) 12,000 (WARRANTY LEASE) (72-73) 3,000 (OPERATING BUDGET)	S.W. ORDINANCE S.W. COMMITTEE ROAD DEPT. OPERATES 1 LANDFILL	S.W. STUDY UNDERWAY 6,000 HHD. GRANT, COUNTY PROVIDING 3,000 IN-KIND	4-CLOSURES 1-CONVERSION OR 1-NEW S.L.F. S.T. SLUDGE DISPOSAL DROP-BOX COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL	ASSIST PLANNER (S.T. SLUDGE) 500 1MAN-WKS.	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 PROCESSING CENTER IN 5 COUNTY MID- WILLAMETTE AREA CLATSOP COUNTY.	—
TOTALS						\$ 2,500	10,000		10,000

REMARKS: SOLID WASTE PLANNING PROBLEMS FOR LINCOLN COUNTY ARE MORE CLOSELY ALIGNED WITH CLATSOP AND TILLAMOOK COUNTIES THAN THE MID-WILLAMETTE PLANNING REGION AND LINCOLN COUNTY IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING OF DISTRICTS 3 AND 4.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 1. \$ 20,000

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 2
INCLUDING PORTLAND METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT (M.S.D.)

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO. OWNER-OPERATOR-AREA	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * TRK LTRZ	PLANNING EFFORT DEG. CO. → CONS.	LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982 * ESTIMATED COST	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
JACKAMAS (97,000 POP.) (1,593 SQ. MI.)	2-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILLS 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE- LANDFILLS LANDFILLS	P.B. WORKS HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 48,000 (72-73) 61,000	S.W. ORDINANCE S.W. COMMITTEE	COUNTY-WIDE PLAN COMPLETED IN 1971, BUT NOT IMPLEMENTED DUE TO REGIONAL PLANNING EFFORT. MEMBER OF M.S.D.	2- CLOSURES 1- NEW DEMOLITION FILL DROO-BOX TRANSFER PROGRAM.	PLANNER ASSIST	TRANSFER SYSTEM TO REGIONAL PROCESSING FACILITY (SO2, RECYCLING)	
WALTON (557,000 POP.) (457 SQ. MI.)	3-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILLS 1-CITY-CITY-LANDFILL	P.B. WORKS HEALTH DEPT.	NONE	NONE (CITY OF PORTLAND OPERATES ONLY GRANGE FACILITY IN COUNTY)	ENGINEERING PLANS COMPLETED ON CITY OF PORTLAND FACILITY. MEMBER OF M.S.D.	1- CLOSURE ADDITIONAL DEMOLITION SITES.	PLANNER ASSIST	SEE ABOVE	
WASHINGTON (155,000 POP.) (716 SQ. MI.)	2-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILLS	P.B. WORKS HEALTH DEPT.		S.W. ORDINANCE S.W. COMMITTEE	COUNTY-WIDE PLAN COMPLETED IN 1970, BUT NOT IMPLEMENTED. MEMBER OF M.S.D.	CLOSE EXISTING SITES 1- DEMOLITION FILL OR HAUL 1- TRANSFER STATION, DROO-BOX TRANSFER PROGRAM.	PLANNER ASSIST	SEE ABOVE	
COLUMBIA (25,000 POP.) (676 SQ. MI.)	2-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMPS 1-CITY-PRIVATE-DUMP 1-PRIVATE-COUNTY-LANDFILL	PLANNING DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.		COUNTY LEASES SANTOSH WITH PRIVATE OPERATION.	NONE (COULD BE INCLUDED IN M.S.D. AND METRO AREA PLANNING.)	3- CLOSURES 1- CONVERSION TRANSFER STATION DROO-BOX TRANSFER PROGRAM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	ASSIST PLANNER 1000 10,000 /MAY-JUNE	BARLE TRANSFER TO METRO AREA REGIONAL PROCESSING FACILITY.	
REMARKS: Columbia County is not included in the Portland Metropolitan Service District									
* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.									
* LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.									
Totals \$16,000 30,000									
Estimated Total to District 2 \$130,000									

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 3 AND 4 (LESS LINCOLN CO.) MID-WILMETTE FIVE COUNTY PLANNING REGION

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PERCENT SW. HANDLING	SOLID WASTE	ESTIMATED	PLANNING	PLANNING	LONG RANGE	PLANNING
	AGENCY - OPERATE - MAINTENANCE	AGENCY	PLANS	STATUS	NEEDS	NEEDS	ESTIMATED
BEUTON	1 - Private - Private - LANDFILL 53,800 pop. (650 mi ²)	HTH. DEPT.	\$10,000	FIVE COUNTY RESTORATION PLAN FUNDED BY (EPA)	2 CLOSURES TRANSFER SYSTEM	ASSIST PLANNER	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 ASSESSING CENTER 90% RECYCLING RECYCLE USED WASTE RECYCLE STRAW WASTE
LINN	2 - CITY - Private - LANDFILL 71,500 pop. (2,500 mi ²)	HTH. DEPT.	\$20,000	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	2 CLOSURES 2 CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM	ASSIST PLANNER	(SEE BEUTON) CLOSE S.T. SITES LABORS IN PHASE OF REBIRTH
WABASH	2 - Private - Private - LANDFILL 151,500 pop. (1,750 mi ²)	RHS. WEEKS HTH. DEPT.	\$10,000	EPA \$ 75,000 LOCAL \$ 25,000	6 CLOSURES 1 NEW SITE TRANSFER SYSTEM FOR N. SPANISH GR.	ASSIST PLANNER	(SEE BEUTON)
DELAWARE	3 - Private - Private - LANDFILL 335,350 pop. (200 mi ²)	HTH. DEPT.	(11-72)		2 CLOSURES 2 CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM	ASSIST PLANNER	(SEE BEUTON)
WORTHINGTON	3 - Private - Private - LANDFILL 100,200 pop. (200 mi ²)	RHS. WEEKS HTH. DEPT.	\$10,000		2 CLOSURES 2 CONVERSIONS 1 NEW LANDFILL	ASSIST PLANNER	(SEE BEUTON)
TOTAL	23 SITES - TOTAL						

REMARKS: FIVE COUNTIES CURRENTLY PLANNING TO MEET INTERIM NEEDS, BUT WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WORK FOR LONG RANGE. ALL FIVE COUNTIES MUST DESIGNATE FORMALLY, ADOPT THE INTERIM PLAN AND AGREE TO IMPLEMENT.

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

* LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICTS 3 & 4 \$ 20,000

20,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 5
LANE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS PLANNING REGION

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATE WIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING No. - COUNTY - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	* INTERIM NEEDS JULY 1, 1974		** PLANNING EFFORT DEC. CO. → CONT.		LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982	** PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
LANE 213,400 POP 4,610 mi ²	8 - COUNTY - COUNTY - S. LANDFILL 9 - COUNTY - COUNTY - LANDFILLS 7 - FEDERAL - COUNTY - LANDFILLS 1 - PRIVATE - COUNTY - LANDFILL 1 - PRIVATE - COUNTY - DUMP	PUB. WORKS H.W. DEPT.	(71-72) \$195,100 (72-73) \$501,400	S.W. COMMITTEE PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. OPERATES ALL SITES	EPA FUNDED STUDY IN PROGRESS \$75,000 (\$6,000 EPA, \$19,000 LOCAL) INTERIM AND LONG RANGE PLANNING TRANSFER CONCEPTS	12 CLOSURES 6 CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM WOOD WASTE PROGRAM DEMOLITION DISPOSAL TIRE DISPOSAL		ASSIST. PLANNER 1,500 1/2 MAN-WRS.		REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 PROCESSING CENTER 90% RECYCLING	
						TOTALS	\$1,500				

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 5

0

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 6

DOUGLAS 71,743 P-P 3,069 mi ²	11 - FEDERAL - COUNTY - LANDFILLS 2 - FEDERAL - FEDERAL - DUMPS 1 - PRIVATE - PRIVATE - DUMP 1 - FEDERAL - FEDERAL - LANDFILL	PUB. WORKS H.W. DEPT.	(71-72) \$182,000 (72-73) \$143,000	S.W. COMMITTEE FRANCHISE COLLECTION DISPOSAL S.W. ORDINANCE S.W. REGULATIONS PENDING PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. OPERATES 11 LANDFILLS	CONSIDERING INITIATING A STUDY ABOUT JULY 1, 1972 USING EXISTING STAFF AND BUDGET ARE ALREADY PLANNING FOR SEPTIC TANK SLUDGE DISPOSAL	9 CLOSURES 3 NEW LANDFILLS WOOD WASTE PROGRAM TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM		ASSIST. PLANNER 2,000 2 MAN-WRS.		REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO CENTRAL PROCESSING FACILITY	10,000
						TOTALS	\$2,000	10,000			10,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 6 \$20,000

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 7

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR STATE WIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. MANAGEMENT AND - DUNDEE OPERATIONS - MONROE	SOLID WASTE REVENUE	SOLID WASTE SUBSIDY	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT DEPT. CO. - CAUG.	LAST CHANGE NEEDED * JULY 1, 1982	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
COOS	1 - CO. - LANDFILL 1 - Fed - CO. - LANDFILL 2 - REU - CO. - LANDFILL 3 - CITY - REU - DUMPS 1 - REU - REU - LANDFILL	Road DEPT. HTH. DEPT.	(72-73) \$140,000	Road DEPT. OPERATIONS 4 LANDFILLS	---	5 CLOSURES 3 CONVECTIONS 1 NEW LANDFILL S.T. SURGE SURGE PROGRAM WASTE WASTE PROGRAM	ASSIST PLANNER 1500 \$5000 1000 hrs	REGIONAL TEACHER SYSTEM AND PACKING CENTER AT COOS BAY	5000
CLATSOP	1 - Fed - CO - LANDFILL 1 - REU - CO - DUMP 1 - CO - REU - DUMP 1 - REU - REU - DUMP 1 - CITY - REU - DUMP 1 - Fed - Fed - DUMP	Road DEPT. HTH. DEPT.	(72-73) \$36,000	S.W. OEDUWANCE UNDER DEVELOPMENT COUNTY OPERATES 2 SITES	---	3 CLOSURES 3 CONVECTIONS 1 NEW LANDFILL S.T. SURGE DISPOSAL PROGRAM WASTE WASTE PROGRAM	ASSIST PLANNER 1500 \$5000 1/2000 hrs	REGIONAL TEACHER SYSTEM TO COOS BAY - BEACHMIST TO CREOSOT CITY	5,000
TOTALS									10,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 7 \$20,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 8

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. MANAGEMENT AND - DUNDEE OPERATIONS - MONROE	SOLID WASTE REVENUE	SOLID WASTE SUBSIDY	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT DEPT. CO. - CAUG.	LAST CHANGE NEEDED * JULY 1, 1982	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
JOHNSON	1 - Fed - CO - LANDFILL 1 - Fed - REU - LANDFILL	HTH. DEPT. REU. DEPT.	---	S.W. COMMITTEE NUISANCE ABATEMENT	---	3 CLOSURES 2 CONVECTIONS RIVER DRY UP PROGRAM WASTE WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM	ASSIST PLANNER 750 \$10,000 3/4 HOUR	REGIONAL TEACHER SYSTEM TO COOS BAY - BEACHMIST TO CREOSOT CITY	5,000
WASCO	1 - Fed - CO - LANDFILL 1 - Fed - REU - LANDFILL 1 - CITY - REU - DUMP 1 - DUMP	HTH. DEPT. REU. DEPT.	(72-73) \$1,000	S.W. COMMITTEE NUISANCE ABATEMENT	---	3 CLOSURES 2 CONVECTIONS RIVER DRY UP PROGRAM WASTE WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM	ASSIST PLANNER 750 \$10,000 3/4 HOUR	REGIONAL TEACHER SYSTEM TO COOS BAY - BEACHMIST TO CREOSOT CITY	5,000
TOTALS									10,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 8 \$20,000

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** LOUS RANGE PLANNING AND GRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 9

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO. - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET (71-72) \$5,000 (PURCHASE AND DEV.) (72-73) 7,500 (FOR OPERATION)	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT		LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982 **	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
							DEA	CO. SEONS.		
HOOD RIVER (13,000 POP.) 540 SQ. MI.)	1-COUNTY-COUNTY-SLANDFILL	HEALTH DEPT. PUB. WORKS		S.W. ORDINANCE COUNTY OPERATES 1 NEW LANDFILL	REGIONAL PLAN COMPLETED, BUT NOT OFFICIALLY ADOPTED.	RURAL DROP-BOX PROGRAM	ASSIST 500	PLANNER —	TRANSFER SYSTEM BARGING TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER	
WASCO (20,100 POP.) (2,400 SQ. MI.)	4-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE DUMP	HEALTH DEPT.	NONE	S.W. COMMITTEE S.W. ORDINANCE	REGIONAL PLAN COMPLETED - NOT ADOPTED	3-CLOSURES 1-CONVERSION 2-NEW SITES S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	ASSIST 1500	PLANNER 5,000	TRANSFER SYSTEM BARGING TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER	
SHERMAN (2,100 POP.) (830 SQ. MI.)	1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILL 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMP 1-PRIVATE-NONE-DUMP	HEALTH DEPT.	NONE	S.W. ORDINANCE	RECEIVED FHA GRANT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DE MOSS SPRINGS LANDFILL	2-CLOSURES 1-CONVERSION DROP BOX SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	ASSIST 1000	PLANNER —	TRANSFER SYSTEM BARGING TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER	
TOTALS							\$3000	\$5,000		10,000

REMARKS: AN ACCEPTABLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN COMPLETED FOR WASCO, SHERMAN, AND HOOD RIVER COUNTIES BY THE MID-COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, BUT NEEDS TO BE ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE 3 COUNTIES.

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 9 \$15,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 10

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO. - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT		LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982 **	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
							DEQ	CO -> CONS.		
JEFFERSON (3,500 POP.) (1,800 Sq. Mi.)	2-FEDERAL-COUNTY-LANDFILLS 1-COUNTY-COUNTY-LANDFILL	PUB. WKS. DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 12,000	NONE	NONE	1-CLOSURE DROOP BOX SYSTEM	PLANNER 1000 1 MAN-WK.	ASSIST -	TRANSFER SYSTEM TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER IN BEND	2500
CROOK (10,000 POP.) (3,000 Sq. Mi.)	1-COUNTY-COUNTY-LANDFILL	PUB. WKS. DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 14,000	S.W. COMMITTEE	CITY OF PRINEVILLE RECEIVED 10,000 HUD PLANNING GRANT, INCLUDES S.W. PLANNING	1-CONVERSION RURAL DROOP BOX SYSTEM	ASSIST 250 NOMINAL	PLANNER -	TRANSFER SYSTEM TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER IN BEND	3500
DESCHUTES (30,500 POP.) (3,060 Sq. Mi.)	1-COUNTY-COUNTY-S. LANDFILL 6-FEDERAL-COUNTY-LANDFILLS 5-COUNTY-COUNTY-LANDFILLS	PUB. WKS. DEPT. HEALTH DEPT.	(71-72) 35,000 (72-73) 40,000	S.W. COMMITTEE S.W. COMMITTEE	EPA PLANNING GRANT REQUESTED STATE PLANNING FUNDS REQUESTED	7-CLOSURES 2-CONVERSION TRANSFER SYSTEM	ASSIST 1,250 2 MAN-WKS.	PLANNER 10,000	TRANSFER SYSTEM TO REGIONAL PROCESSING CENTER IN BEND. 90% RECYCLING.	5,000
TOTALS							\$2,500	10,000		10,000

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** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 10 \$20,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE

DISTRICT 11

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATE WIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS *	PLANNING EFFORT	LONG RANGE NEEDS	PLANNING EFFORT
						JULY 1, 1974	DEA CO → CONS.	JULY 1, 1982 **	ESTIMATED COST
FLAMING (50,000 POP.) (6,150 SQ. MI.)	8-FEDERAL-COUNTY-LANDFILLS	PUB. WORKS	(71-72)	S.W. ORDINANCE	NONE	11-CLOSURES	ASSIST. PLANNER	REGIONAL S.L.F. AND	
	3-CITY-COUNTY-LANDFILLS	HEALTH DEPT.	24,000 FOR	PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.	U.S. FOREST SERVICE IS	3-CONVERSIONS	750 5000	TRANSFER SYSTEM	5,000
	3-COUNTY-COUNTY-LANDFILLS	PLANNING DEPT.	SITES, PLUS	OPERATES 14 SITES	DOING SOME PLANNING.	2-NEW LANDFILLS	3-AMMUN.		
	1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-S.LANDFILL		15,000 FOR			S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM			
			JUNK CAR PICK-UP						
LAKE (6,300 POP.) (8,340 SQ. MI.)	3-FEDERAL-COUNTY-LANDFILLS	PUB. WORKS		S.W. COMMITTEE	NONE	1-CLOSURE	PLANNER ASSIST.	REGIONAL S.L.F. AND	
	1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-LANDFILL	HEALTH DEPT.	(72-73)	PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.		2-CONVERSIONS	1750 5000	TRANSFER SYSTEM	5,000
	1-CITY-CITY-DUMP		6,000	OPERATES 2 SITES		1-NEW LANDFILL	3-AMMUN.		
	1-STATE-COUNTY-DUMP					S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM			
	1-STATE-NONE-DUMP								
						TOTALS	\$2,500 10,000		10,000

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 11 \$20,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 12

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING No. - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT		LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
							DEQ	Co. → Cons.		
GILLIAM (2,300 pop) (1,218 mi ²)	1-PRIV-CITY-DUMP 1-CITY-PRIV-DUMP	COURT	—	—	E.D.A DEVELOPING REGION 12 GRANT APPLICATION TO E.P.A	1 CLOSURE 1 CONVERSION 1 NEW LANDFILL	PLANNER ASSIST 1250 1500 1/2 YEAR WKS.	REGIONAL S.L.F TRANSFER SYSTEM	1,500	
MORROW (4,500 pop) (2,065 mi ²)	2-CITY-PRIV-DUMPS 1-PRIV-PRIV-DUMP	COURT	—	S.W. COMMITTEE	SEE GILLIAM	3 CLOSURES 1 NEW LANDFILL	PLANNER ASSIST 1250 1500 1/2 MONTHS.	REGIONAL S.L.F TO BOEING, TRANSFER SYSTEM	1,500	
WHEELER (1,950 pop) (1,707 mi ²)	3-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-PRIV-STATE-DUMP	COURT	—	—	SEE GILLIAM	2 CLOSURES 2 CONVERSIONS 1 NEW LANDFILL	PLANNER ASSIST 1250 1500 1/2 MONTHS.	REGIONAL S.L.F TRANSFER SYSTEM	1,500	
GRANT (7,050 pop) (4,533 mi ²)	5-PRIV-PRIV-DUMPS 5-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-CITY-PRIV-DUMP 1-PRIV-PRIV-LANDFILL	COURT	\$10,000	S.W. COMMITTEE S.W. ORDINANCE	SEE GILLIAM; ALSO GOING CO. IS S.W. PLANNING THEY FULL TIME CO. PLANNER	10 CLOSURES 1 CONVERSION 3 NEW LANDFILLS COORDINATE WITH BLM AND U.S.F.S.	ASSIST PLANNER 1,000 5000 1 MONTH WKS.	REGIONAL S.L.F. TRANSFER SYSTEM	3,500	
UNHATILLA (45,000 pop) (3,241 mi ²)	2-CITY-CITY-LANDFILLS 1-CITY-PRIV-LANDFILL 1-CO-PRIV-LANDFILL 1-PRIV-CITY-LANDFILL 1-PRIV-PRIV-LANDFILL 1-STATE-STATE-DUMP 1-PRIV-PRIV-DUMP	HTH. DEPT.	—	S.W. COMMITTEE S.W. ORDINANCE	SEE GILLIAM	5 CLOSURES 1 CONVERSION 2 NEW LANDFILLS	ASSIST PLANNER 1250 2500 1/4 MONTHS.	REGIONAL S.L.F. TRANSFER SYSTEM	5,000	
TOTALS							\$6,000	12,000		13,000

REMARKS: THE FIVE COUNTIES OF DISTRICT 12 HAVE HELD JOINT MEETINGS AND HAVE SHOWN INTEREST IN A FIVE COUNTY PLANNING EFFORT.

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

Estimated Total to District 12 \$25,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 13

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENT S.W. HANDLING NO. - OWNER - OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	INTERIM NEEDS * JULY 1, 1974	PLANNING EFFORT DER. (C. → CONS.)	LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982 **	PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
WALLOWA (6,247 POP.) (2,392 SQ. MI.)	3-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMP 1-PRIVATE-COUNTY-DUMP	COURT	—	NONE	—	3-CLOSURES 2-CONVERSIONS 1-NEW LANDFILL TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	PLANNER ASSIST. 1500 4000 1/2 MAN WKS	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM 1-S. LANDFILL 1-LANDFILL	3,000
UNION (19,377 POP.) (2,034 SQ. MI.)	2-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-CITY-PRIVATE-DUMP 1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-DUMP	COURT	—	S.W. ORDINANCE S.W. COMMITTEE	SOME E.P.A. CONTACT	3-CLOSURES 1-CONVERSION 1-NEW LANDFILL TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	PLANNER ASSIST. 1500 3000 1/2 MAN WKS	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 S. LANDFILL.	3,000
BAKER (14,919 POP.) (3,257 SQ. MI.)	1-PRIVATE-PRIVATE-S.L.F. 7-CITY-CITY-DUMPS 1-COUNTY-CITY-DUMP 1-FEDERAL-FEDERAL-DUMP	COURT	—	S.W. COMMITTEE	DEVELOPING GRANT APPLICATION TO EPA	6-CLOSURES 3-CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	PLANNER ASSIST. 1500 3000 1/2 MAN WKS	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 3 S. LANDFILLS.	4,000
TOTALS						\$4,500	10,000		10,000

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 13 \$20,000

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT 14

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTY	PRESENTS.W. HANDLING No. - OWNER OPERATOR - METHOD	SOLID WASTE AGENCY	SOLID WASTE BUDGET	S.W. ORGANIZATION	PLANNING STATUS	* INTERIM NEEDS JULY 1, 1974		** PLANNING EFFORT DEQ CO. → CONS		LONG RANGE NEEDS JULY 1, 1982	** PLANNING EFFORT ESTIMATED COST
MALHEUR (23,167 pop.) (9,925 mi ²)	2 - COUNTY - COUNTY - DUMPS 1 - CITY - PRIVATE - LANDFILL 1 - FEDERAL - CITY - DUMP 5 - FEDERAL - COUNTY - DUMPS 6 - FEDERAL - FEDERAL - DUMPS	COAD DEPT. HTH. DEPT.	MAINTAINED firm Road Dept. FUND	S.W. COMMITTEE	DEVELOPING GRANT APPLICATION TO EPA	10 CLOSURES 5 CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	PLANNER ASSIST 1,500 5000 1/2 MAN-HRS	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 4 REGIONAL LANDFILLS	5000		
HARNEY (7,215 pop.) (10,132 mi ²)	1 - PRIVATE - PRIVATE - DUMP 1 - FEDERAL - DUMP 1 - FEDERAL - DUMP 1 - COUNTY - DUMP	COURT	—	S.W. COMMITTEE	—	2 CLOSURES 2 CONVERSIONS TRANSFER SYSTEM S.T. SLUDGE PROGRAM	PLANNER ASSIST 1,500 5000 1/2 MAN-HRS	REGIONAL TRANSFER SYSTEM TO 1 REGIONAL LANDFILL AND TO OUTLYING LANDFILLS	5000		
TOTALS						\$3,000	10,000		10,000		

* INTERIM SOLID WASTE PLANS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 1, 1973, WITH FULL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1974. IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE INITIATED CONCURRENTLY WITH PLANNING.

** LONG RANGE PLANNING PROGRAMS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1982.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TO DISTRICT 14 \$20,000

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PLANNING TASK PROGRAM
For Development of a
STATEWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 1
(Clatsop-Tillamook Intergovernmental Council)

CLATSOP COUNTY

Clatsop County is just beginning to show concern and interest for solid waste management and needs to develop a total solid waste management plan. Open burning and leachate drainage are common to nearly all sites. The configuration of the population centers and highways lend themselves to transfer concepts. One collector has shown interest in a drop-box transfer program.

1. Interim Needs
 - a. Close promiscuous sites known as Koski and Bill Hay.
 - b. Close sites at Astoria, Warrenton, Knappa, Seaside and Cannon Beach.
 - c. Convert dump at Elsie to modified landfill.
 - d. Construct new regional site in Astoria area.
 - e. Establish program for handling septic tank pumpings.
2. Implementation of interim needs.
 - a. Adopt proposed S.W. ordinance
 - b. Appoint S.W. advisory committee
 - c. Design drop box system to replace existing sites at Knappa, Seaside and Cannon Beach.
 - d. Locate and design new sanitary landfill in Astoria-Warrenton area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - e. Increase S.W. budget
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Design regional processing center and transfer system. Barge processed waste to metro area.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Tillamook County has extremely substandard disposal sites, with open burning, and leachate drainage at nearly all sites. The County is aware and concerned and has been working toward establishing a single regional landfill. An inconclusive study has been completed on one proposed regional site at Tillamook. Most existing septic tank sludge lagoons are inadequate.

1. Interim needs.
 - a. Close sites at Manzanita, Bay City, Pacific City, Tillamook and Lee's Camp.
 - b. Construct new regional site in Tillamook area.
 - c. Develop program for handling septic tank pumpings.

2. Implementation of Interim needs.
 - a. Design transfer system to replace existing sites at Manzanita, Bay City and Pacific City.
 - b. Locate and design new regional sanitary landfill in Tillamook area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - c. Adopt S.W. ordinance.
 - d. Appoint S.W. advisory committee.
3. Long Term Needs
 - Design transfer system to transport to regional processing center in Astoria area, Clatsop County.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln County's solid waste disposal sites are extremely poor. Open burning with no application of cover material is common at most sites. Leachate drainage also occurs at several sites. Disposal of septic tank sludge is a critical problem and needs immediate attention. The County is concerned about these problems and has begun to do some planning. A \$6,000 federal grant has been obtained from HUD and the county is providing \$3,000. Additional study is needed to resolve the septic tank sludge disposal problem.

1. Interim needs.
 - a. Close sites at North Lincoln, Toledo, Logsdan and Waldport.
 - b. Convert Newport site to sanitary landfill.
 - c. Establish program for handling septic tank sludge.
2. Implementation of interim needs.
 - a. Design drop box system to replace existing sites at North Lincoln, Toledo, Logsdan and Waldport.
 - b. Conversion of Newport site to sanitary landfill.
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
3. Long term needs.
 - Design transfer system to transport to regional processing center in 5-county Mid-Willamette area.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 2

(Columbia Region Association of Governments)

On February 24, 1972, the DEQ went before the State Emergency Board to request \$440,000 on behalf of the Portland Metropolitan Service District (MSD), for MSD to develop a solid waste management plan and program for the Metropolitan area. For various reasons, only a fraction of the amount requested was actually offered - not enough to accomplish the planning proposed. The MSD rejected the lesser offer, but the need for a Portland area solid waste management plan continues and MSD has requested that the DEQ pick up the pieces and proceed with development of such a plan.

The Department's involvement with planning in the MSD area (Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas Counties) would be as primary coordinator of the planning efforts to be made, as well as to provide technical assistance. The solid waste management needs of the area break out logically into interim needs and long range needs. Planning necessary to meet the interim needs could be carried out by the public works Departments of Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas Counties and the City of Portland together with DEQ. The challenge is to convince the governmental bodies involved to cooperate and agree on the plan and to fund the implementation of the program. Long range needs and the parameters to be considered can be properly outlined and presented to a consultant to determine feasibility and to put dollar cost figures on the various alternative disposal methods. A financing consultant may also be retained to develop the best producing program. If local government can make staff available to work with DEQ coordination, very considerable savings in planning monies would be accomplished.

1. Interim Needs.

- a. Agreements among MSD local governments.
- b. Regional disposal sites for putrescible wastes.
- c. Urban major transfer stations.
- d. Rural drop box collection program.
- e. Septic tank sludge disposal program.
- f. Tire disposal program.
- g. Continuous program of providing sites for demolition and non putrescible wastes.
- h. Oil waste disposal program
- i. Uniform hospital waste handling.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.

- a. Agreements for use of City of Portland and Parker landfills as regional putrescible waste sites.
- b. Major urban transfer facility in Washington County, probably near Hillsboro for transfer to Portland or Parker's.
- c. Rural drop box collection program in Western Washington County.
- d. Rural drop box collection program in Hoodland area, Colton-Estacada area, and Molalla area.
- e. Provide detention and metering facilities in sewage treatment plants for septic tank sludge or other satisfactory solution. Licensing of pumpers and record keeping.
- f. Grind, bale or otherwise consolidate tires to be used in raising disposal site floors above water table.
- g. Primary demolition sites in gravel pits of Multnomah and Western Clackamas Counties with consideration of sites in Washington County. Close site at Hidden Valley (Multnomah County).

- h. Spur interest in and provide coordination for private sector to handle oil waste accumulation, refining and disposal.
 - i. Survey hospital and contaminated waste problem and put hospital waste on a well defined uniform program.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - a. A potential for long term local landfilling.
 - b. Develop alternative to landfill as major method of solid waste disposal.
 - c. Research and develop promising methods of resource recovery.
 - d. Refuse transfer collection system utilizing major urban transfer stations.
 - e. Long term solid waste management funding.
 4. Implementation of Long Range Planning.
 - a. Secure potential use of Portland landfill beyond July 1975.
 - b. Retain engineer consultant to determine feasibility and unit cost of:
 - Expansion and prolonged use of Portland Landfill as Regional Disposal.
 - Expansion and prolonged use of Santosh Landfill as Regional Disposal.
 - Barging and disposal through Boeing-Boardman project.
 - Railhaul to Centralia for processing or landfill.
 - Pyrolysis with utilization of gas, oil, heat and aggregate.
 - Railhaul and disposal in Eastern Oregon.
 - Pipeline and disposal in Eastern Oregon.
 - Incineration.
 - Others.
 - c. Make funds available to encourage the research and development of pyrolysis recycling.
 - d. Retain consultant or design locally an urban transfer system and stations.
 - e. Retain financial consultant to develop means of producing revenue and financing Metro solid waste program.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Columbia County is not at this time a part of the Metropolitan Service District and it's interim solid waste management needs are not necessarily aligned with that of the Metro area. The county has already developed long-haul transfer concepts and has an active solid waste committee. They have a good regional disposal site at Santosh and should need no new sites. The county's long range needs should be considered along with the whatever long range program MSD develops.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close site at Clatskanie and sites known as Mickey's and Peterson's.
 - b. Convert site known as Santosh to a sanitary landfill open to the public daily.
 - c. Establish a transfer system with stations at Vernonia, Clatskanie, Rainier, and St. Helens with disposal at Santosh.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Adopt solid waste ordinance (public hearing was held in March, 1972).
 - b. Appoint solid waste advisory committee.
 - c. Design transfer system to replace site at Clatskanie; to replace temporary, Saturday, only, transfer (garbage truck) stations at Rainier and Vernonia; to establish a new station at St. Helens, with a recycling receiving station for newspaper and glass.
 - d. Design conversion of Santosh site to a sanitary landfill. Operational plan. Engineering plans and specifications, particularly for berms.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Coordinate with and complement Metropolitan Service District effort.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS 3 and 4 (Less Lincoln County)
(Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments and
Oregon District 4 Council of Governments)

Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties are cooperating in a 5-county Mid-Willamette Model Plan for Regional Solid Waste Management funded by the Environmental Protection Agency in the amount of \$75,000. This plan, due to conclude in September 1972, is designed to plan for interim needs, including tires, wood waste, septic tank pumpings and other special wastes. Supplementary work will be necessary to plan for long range needs. Leachate drainage is particularly prevalent at nearly all sites since cessation of open burning of solid wastes. The configuration of population centers and highway, rail and river transportation routes lends itself to transfer concepts. The 5-counties must organize formally, adopt the interim plan and agree to implement it. To meet long range needs a regional transfer system to one processing center for 90% recycling is the goal. Research and development possibilities exist for recycling or utilization of wood wastes, grass straw, tires and solid waste transfer techniques.

BENTON COUNTY

1. Interim and Long Range Needs and Implementation.
 - a. Close Monroe and Coffin Butte sites to disposal, but maintain the drop box transfer station at Monroe.
 - b. Haul to a regional transfer station near Albany (Linn County) for transfer to Brown Island (Marion County).

LINN COUNTY

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close Albany and Holley sites.
 - b. Convert and expand the Lebanon site to a sanitary landfill to serve east Linn County including Sweet Home and the South Santiam Canyon.
 - c. Establish a transfer system for the South Santiam Canyon, including maintenance of the drop box transfer station at Sweet Home.
 - d. Construct a regional transfer station at Albany to serve western Linn and all of Benton Counties.
 - e. Convert the Corvallis Disposal Company Demolition site into a controlled, planned landfill operation.
2. Implementation of interim needs.
 - a. Design expansion and conversion of the Lebanon site.
 - Soil quantity and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Design a transfer system to serve Sweet Home and the South Santiam Canyon.
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - c. Design a regional transfer station at Albany.
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - d. Design the conversion of the Corvallis Disposal Company Demolition site.
 - Groundwater quality evaluation and monitoring plan
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications, including aeration for control of H₂S gas production.
3. Long Range Needs.

Close Lebanon and Corvallis demolition landfill sites, in favor of the Albany transfer station, and Roto-Rooter and Nored Sludge Lagoons.

MARION COUNTY

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close Macleay, Stayton, Mill City, McCoy Creek, Woodburn, and Salem Airport sites.
 - b. Establish a new sanitary landfill at Woodburn
 - c. Convert and expand the Brown Island site to the regional processing center and sanitary landfill for the 5-county region.
 - d. Establish a transfer system for the North Santiam Canyon.
2. Implementation of interim needs.
 - a. Design a new sanitary landfill at Woodburn.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Design conversion of the Brown Island site to the regional processing center and sanitary landfill.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - c. Design a transfer system for the North Santiam Canyon.
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Close the Woodburn site and establish a transfer station.

POLK COUNTY

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close Dallas and Monmouth sites in favor of haul to Brown Island (Marion County)
 - b. Convert the Valsetz site to a sanitary landfill
 - c. Convert the Fowler demolition site to a controlled, planned landfill operation.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design the conversion of the Valsetz site and Fowler demolition site.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluations
 - Operational plans
 - Engineering plans and specifications
3. Long Range Needs.
 - a. Close the Valsetz site and Fowler demolition site.
 - b. Establish a transfer station (drop box) for Valsetz with haul to Brown Island.

YAMHILL COUNTY

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close High Heaven (McMinnville) and Sheridan sites in favor of the proposed Whiteson site.
 - b. Convert the Newberg site to a sanitary landfill.
 - c. Convert the Fort Hill wood waste site to a controlled, planned landfill operation.
 - d. Establish the operation of the proposed Whiteson sanitary landfill.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design the conversion of the Newberg site and Fort Hillwood waste site.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Finalize the design of the Whiteson sanitary landfill.
 - Operational plan
 - Final items needed in engineering plans and specifications

3. Long Range Needs.
 - a. Close Newberg, Fort Hill and Whiteson sites.
 - b. Establish transfer stations at McMinnville (major) and Willamina area (minor - for Grande Ronde-Valley Junction in Polk County)

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 5
(Lane Council of Governments)

LANE COUNTY

Lane County has perhaps the most progressive solid waste program in the state. The County has a current solid waste budget of \$495,000 and operates 19 disposal sites with at least weekly maintenance. Lane County has received a federal grant of \$56,000 and regional solid waste planning is well underway. Special wastes such as industrial sludges, septic tank sludges, tires, demolition and wood wastes require additional study and funding.

Research and development possibilities exist for recycling or utilization of wood wastes, grass straw, tires and solid waste transfer concepts.

1. Interim Needs.

- a. Close sites at Erbs, Horton, Vida, Walton, Mohawk, Diston, Mapleton, London, Swisshome, Five Rivers, Veneta, Rattlesnake, McKenzie Bridge and Day Island.
- b. Convert sites at Franklin, Oakridge, Florence and Creswell to sanitary landfill.
- c. Establish program for handling septic tank pumpings, tires, wood wastes and other special wastes.
- d. Establish new regional sanitary landfill in Eugene area.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.

- a. Establish drop box system to replace sites slated for closure.
- b. Conversion of 4 sites to sanitary landfill.
Engineering plans and specifications
Operational plan
- c. Locate and establish new regional sanitary landfill.
Soil and groundwater evaluation
Operational plan
Engineering plans and specifications
- d. Engineering design of disposal systems for special wastes.

3. Long Range Needs

Design regional transfer system to transport to processing center in Eugene area with 90% recycling.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 6

(Umpqua Regional Council of Governments)

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Douglas County public works department now operates the county disposal program at eleven of fifteen sites. The County is negotiating with the Umpqua National Forest to operate two additional sites. The County has a substantial budget for solid waste, a working solid waste committee and is presently adopting new solid waste regulations. The county has surveyed the septic tank waste disposal problem and is planning for a good program.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Reedsport, Tiller, Myrtle Creek, Glendale and Glide by July 1, 1973.
 - b. Close three Forest Service sites at Tokotee, Steamboat and Diamond Lake.
 - c. Close the Roseburg dump.
 - d. Establish 3 new regional landfills.
 - e. Establish a program for handling septic tank wastes.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Locate 2 new regional sites for the North Umpqua area.
 - b. Locate a regional Sanitary Landfill for Roseburg.
 - c. Relocate new regional sites to replace the 5 completed landfills.
 - Soil and groundwater reports
 - Feasibility study reports and engineering plans and specifications
 - Operational plans

3. Long Range Needs.
 - Regional transfer system to central processing facility.

COOS COUNTY

Coos County operates 4 landfills, but has no functioning S.W. advisory committee or ordinance to regulate collection, disposal and nuisance problems. County disposal sites are substandard and private. Disposal sites are open burned therefore the total problem needs evaluation and planning. Numerous wood waste problems exist. Coos County faces climate and soils problems similar to all coastal counties.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Construct 1 new regional site near Myrtle Point.
 - b. Convert sites at Fairview, Joe Ney, Remote to Sanitary Landfills.
 - c. Close sites at Myrtle Point, Powers, Bandon, Coquille and Shingle House Slough.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Locate and design a new sanitary landfill to serve Myrtle Point and Powers and convert Fairview and Joe Ney to Sanitary Landfills.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Continue to operate Remote site as a landfill.
 - c. Increase county S.W. budget to permit additional manpower and equipment to operate.
 - d. Adopt a S. W. franchising and nuisance abatement ordinance.
 - e. Appoint a S.W. advisory committee.
 - f. Locate and design facilities to handle septic tank pumpings.

3. Long Range Needs.

Construct and design a regional transfer system to haul all refuse to a regional processing center near Coos Bay.

CURRY COUNTY

Curry County owns one disposal site and operates two others. County has a S.W. budget enabling them to acquire land by lease and pay for some site development. A County solid waste ordinance is almost ready for adoption at this time. Curry County solid waste planning should be closely aligned with that of Coos County.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close three open dumps at Langlois, Airport Road and Gold Beach.
 - b. Convert three sites to sanitary landfills at Port Orford, Brookings and Agness.
 - c. Construct new regional site at Gold Beach.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Langlois and Airport Road and require citizens to haul to the Port Orford site.
 - b. Phase out the existing Gold Beach dump and locate and design a new sanitary landfill in the Gold Beach area. Convert present Port Orford, Agness and Brookings sites to regional landfills.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - c. Appoint a solid waste committee.
 - d. Adopt proposed S.W. ordinance.

- e. Locate and design facilities to handle septic tank pumpings.
- f. Increase the amount of the county S.W. budget to handle improved site operational program.

3. Long Range Needs.

Design Regional transfer system to haul refuse from Gold Beach northward to a regional processing center at Coos Bay. Design a system to transfer Brookings into Crescent City, California.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 8

(Rouge Valley Council of Governments)

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Josephine County has two population centers, Grants Pass and Kerby. Both areas have disposal sites and each site is well located. The county has passed a nuisance abatement ordinance. The county operates a satisfactory septic tank sludge lagoon system.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Upgrade both existing sites to sanitary landfill.
 - b. Demolition waste fill at Grants Pass.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Prepare operational plans for both sites to show the development of the landfills.
 - b. Adoption of a nuisance abatement ordinance is necessary.
3. Long Range Needs.

Regional transfer system to one disposal site in Josephine County (Grants Pass) or processing center in Medford.

JACKSON COUNTY

Solid waste disposal is handled by private collectors in Jackson County who generally have satisfactory sites, but need upgrading. The county should develop an overall plan however, and has an active interest in solid waste management and nuisance abatement. Wood waste disposal problems need work. Septic tank sludge disposal program should be planned.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Convert Jacksonville and Ashland sites to sanitary landfills.
 - b. Relocate a sanitary landfill to serve Prospect and Rogue River Recreational areas.
 - c. Locate a new site to serve the White City and Butte Falls areas.
 - d. Close the Butte Falls and Lincoln dumps.
 - e. Put drop boxes at both Butte Falls and Lincoln.
 - Butte Falls transfer to Dry Creek Sanitary Landfill.
 - Lincoln transfer to Ashland Sanitary Landfill.
 - f. Establish a program for handling septic tank pumpings.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Prepare application for proposed Dry Creek site.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Feasibility report
 - Engineering plans and specifications and operational plans
 - b. Increase the amount of the solid waste budget.
3. Long Range Needs.

Regional transfer system to processing center in Medford.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 9
(Mid-Willamette Economic Development District)

Hood River County has most of its population concentrated in the Hood River area. The county is opening a new sanitary landfill in Hood River which replaces the old open burning dump. Outlying communities, however, are completely without an authorized disposal site; a transfer system is needed to serve these areas. A regional plan has been developed, but has not been adopted by Hood River County.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Design drop box system to serve rural areas.
2. Long Range Needs.
 - a. Design transfer system for barging to regional processing center.

WASCO COUNTY

Wasco County's disposal sites are all very poor. Open burning is common and shallow soils preclude earth cover in many cases. The county has no acceptable septic tank sludge disposal facilities. A regional solid waste study has been completed, but Wasco County has not adopted it. Two new regional sites must be located and designed and a transfer system established to serve rural areas. The septic tank sludge disposal problem has yet been studied and should be given immediate attention.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at the Dalles, Maupin, Wamic and Shaniko.
 - b. Convert dump at Antelope to modified landfill, if possible.
 - c. Construct new regional sites in The Dalles area and Wamic area.
 - d. Establish acceptable septic tank sludge disposal system.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design drop box system to replace existing sites at Maupin and Shaniko.
 - b. Locate and design new sanitary landfill in The Dalles area and modified landfill in Maupin-Tygh Valley area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Design transfer system for barging to regional processing center.

SHERMAN COUNTY

Sherman County has already recognized problems at their old open burning dumps and has taken steps to eliminate them. In recent months five open burning dumps have been closed and a new non-burning modified landfill established. The new site is centrally located and a transfer system could be designed to transport from the entire county to this site. The site should be upgraded to a sanitary landfill. The county has no acceptable septic tank sludge disposal facilities, and further study is needed in this area.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Appoint S.W. committee.
 - b. Close sites at Tsubota's and Kent.
 - c. Convert modified landfill at DeMoss Springs to Sanitary Landfill.
 - d. Establish acceptable septic tank sludge disposal system.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Establish transfer system from Kent to DeMoss Springs.
 - b. Increase solid waste budget to allow conversion of DeMoss Springs site to Sanitary Landfill.
 - c. Operational plan.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Design transfer system for barging to regional processing center.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 10
(Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council)

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson County operates three disposal sites, of which two are acceptable and can be upgraded to serve the entire county. Rural areas need a drop box system to provide adequate service. This program plus a long range look at regional transfer and solid waste processing should make a good plan.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Adopt S.W. ordinance.
 - b. Appoint S.W. committee.
 - c. Close Camp Sherman site.
 - d. Develop rural drop box system.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Existing landfills at Madras and Culver are acceptable.
 - b. Camp Sherman is on Forest Service land and cannot be converted to a Sanitary Landfill. Refuse should be hauled to Sisters, Deschutes County.
3. Long Range Needs.

Design transfer system to transport to regional processing center in Bend.

CROOK COUNTY

Crook County operates one disposal site, located at Prineville, which may be converted to a regional sanitary landfill. A drop box system is needed to serve rural areas. The City of Prineville has received a \$10,000 federal grant for planning which will include some solid waste planning. A look at long range needs should constitute an adequate plan.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Appoint S.W. committee.
 - b. Convert Prineville site to a sanitary landfill.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design drop box system to serve outlying areas, replace existing promiscuous dumps.
 - b. Operational plan for Prineville site.
3. Long Range Needs.

Design transfer system to transport to regional processing center in Bend.

DESCHUTES COUNTY

Deschutes County has an active and progressive solid waste program. The county operates 12 non-burning sites and is presently opening a new sanitary landfill in Bend which can serve as a regional facility and replace several sites with drop boxes. The county has several acceptable septic tank sludge lagoons. A drop box system is needed to serve rural areas, and assistance should be provided to develop operational plans for sites to be upgraded. Coordination should be done with current solid waste planning by the U.S. Forest Service.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Lower Bridge, Cline Falls, Fry Rear, Tumalo, Bend, Arnold and McGrath.
 - b. Convert Pistol Butte and Redmond to sanitary landfills.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design transfer system to replace closures, haul to Redmond and Knott Pit.
 - b. Pistol Butte site is on Forest Service land must convert to sanitary landfill. Forest Service plans this as a regional Forest Service site.
 - c. Develop operational plans for Redmond and Pistol Butte.
3. Long Term Needs.

Locate and design Regional Processing Center in Bend area to serve entire county plus Crook and Jefferson Counties. Design transfer system to serve rural area.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 11

(Klamath-Lake Planning and Coordinating Council)

KLAMATH COUNTY

Klamath County operates 14 sites at which there is open burning and very little application of cover material. Many of the sites have poorly designed and maintained septic tank sludge lagoons. These sites are widespread and a transfer system may not be easily implemented. Several small regional sites will be needed initially to serve the county. The county is investigating a new regional sanitary landfill site near Klamath Falls which could replace three existing sites. The county should be coordinating with the U.S. Forest Service toward a regional program.

1. Interim Needs.

- a. Appoint S.W. committee.
- b. Close sites at Klamath Falls, Keno, Bly, Sprague River, Bonanza, Merrill, Chiloquin, Crescent, Chemult, Crescent Lake and Odessa.
- c. Convert sites at Ft. Klamath, Langell Valley, Malin and Beatty to non-burning modified landfills.
- d. Establish new sanitary landfill in Klamath Falls area, new modified landfill in Crescent area. May need new site in Beatty also since existing site may not be convertible.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.

- a. Design transfer system to haul from Bly and Sprague River to Beatty; from Bonanza and Merrill to Malin; from Keno and Odessa to Klamath Falls; from Crescent Lake, and Chemult to Crescent and from Chiloquin to Ft. Klamath.
- b. Locate and establish two to three new sites at Klamath Falls, Crescent and possibly Beatty.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications

3. Long Range Needs.

Locate and design two regional sanitary landfills. One in Klamath Falls area, one in Crescent area. Design transfer systems to serve rural areas.

LAKE COUNTY

Lake County is large in area (8,340 sq. mi.) and sparsely populated (6,300). Existing disposal sites are small and remote and a transfer system at this time may not be feasible. The county has recently attempted to up-grade three sites by converting them from open burning dumps to non-burning modified landfills. Septic tank sludge is currently not being disposed in authorized lagoons. A plan to up-grade and consolidate existing disposal sites and to establish septic tank sludge lagoons is needed.

1. Interim needs.

- a. Adopt S.W. ordinance.
- b. Close site at Silver Lake.
- c. Convert open burning dumps at Paisley and Summer Lake to non-burning modified landfills.
- d. Establish new modified landfill site in Silver Lake area.
- e. Establish septic tank sludge disposal system.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.

a. A new modified landfill at Silver Lake.

Soil and groundwater evaluation

Operational plan

Engineering plans and specifications

b. Conversion of Paisley and Summer Lake to Modified Landfill.

Operational plan

Engineering plans and specifications

3. Long Range Needs.

Locate and establish two regional sanitary landfills, one in Summer Lake area and one in Lakeview area. Design transfer system to serve rural areas.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 12
(East Central Oregon Association of Counties)

Note: An Economic Development District corresponds with District 12 and is developing an application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a solid waste planning grant on behalf of the Five Counties within the District. All five counties have agreed to provide the necessary matching funds, should EPA approve a grant application.

GILLIAM COUNTY

The county government has no involvement at this time in solid waste management in Gilliam County, however two present sites adequately serve disposal needs. Up-grading one site and relocation of another should constitute an adequate plan for some time to come in this sparsely populated area. DEQ staff could assume primary planning responsibility with assistance by the county.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close one dump site at Condon.
 - b. Convert one site to a sanitary landfill at Arlington.
 - c. Locate a new landfill to serve Condon.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Phase out the Condon open dump and locate and design a new landfill for the Condon area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications.
 - b. Develop operational plan for conversion of Arlington site to sanitary landfill.
 - Operational plan
 - c. Locate and design acceptable facilities for disposal of septic tank pumpings.
 - d. Adopt a S.W. ordinance.
 - e. Appoint a S.W. advisory committee
 - f. Develop a county S.W. budget and assist cities with site operation.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - Regional transfer system to one sanitary landfill or processing center.
 - Barging concepts may be included.

MORROW COUNTY

Morrow County has an active solid waste committee and is interested in providing a good sanitary landfill near Heppner to serve most of the entire county. A site is being investigated and with assistance from DEQ they could develop a good countywide plan with limited effort.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close three dumps at Olex, Heppner and Lexington.
 - b. Cover the previously closed Ione site.
 - c. Construct a new regional landfill near Heppner.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Establish a regional site near Heppner and transfer refuse to the new landfill.

- Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Operational plan
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Locate and design facilities for septic tank pumping wastes being generated.
 - c. Have the committee develop a solid waste ordinance.
3. Long Range Needs.
- Regional transfer system to one sanitary landfill, or processing center.
 - Possible transfer to Boeing Land Reclamation Project at Boardman.

WHEELER COUNTY

Wheeler County does not have an active solid waste program, however serious disposal problems do not exist, and suitable areas for landfills are prevalent. With Assistance from DEQ, up-grading of two sites and relocation of another site would constitute a satisfactory plan for some time to come in Oregon's least populated county.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close 2 dumps at Kinzua and Spray.
 - b. Convert sites at Fossil and Mitchell to landfills.
 - c. Construct a new regional landfill at Spray.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Locate and design a new landfill to serve Spray and convert Mitchell and Fossil sites to land fill operations.
 - Soil and groundwater
 - Operational plans
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Appoint a S.W. Advisory committee.
 - c. Adopt a S.W. ordinance.
 - d. Locate and design acceptable facilities for disposing of septic tank pumpings.
3. Long Range Need.
 - Transfer system to single regional sanitary landfill or processing center.

GRANT COUNTY

Grant County has formed a solid waste committee, has passed a solid waste ordinance and has a county planner on staff who is carrying forward active planning within a limited budget. The county has numerous small, unsatisfactory disposal sites which could be readily eliminated and consolidated into new or existing sites to serve wider areas.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close 10 dumps at Retherford, Woods, Canyon City, Mt. Vernon, Praire City, Long Creek, Monument, Bates, Seneca, Dayville.
 - b. Convert Dayville to a landfill and locate 3 new sites for John Day, Prairie City and Seneca.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Locate and design new landfills for John Day, Prairie City and Seneca.
 - Soil and groundwater reports
 - Operational plans
 - Engineering plans and specifications
 - b. Develop operational plans for sites to be converted.
 - c. Coordinate planning with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

- d. Locate and design facilities to handle septic tank pumpings.
 - e. Increase county solid waste budget to adequately carry active county solid waste program.
3. Long Range Needs.
Regional transfer system to single sanitary landfill or processing center.

UMATILLA COUNTY

Although Umatilla County is not directly involved in operation of disposal sites, the county has an active solid waste advisory committee and has passed an ordinance. Several good disposal sites are already operating and a high quality county wide program could be developed by consolidating waste into the best sites with drop-box transfer facilities.

- 1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close 5 sites at (old) Milton-Freewater, Meacham, Ukiah, Weston and Three Towns.
 - b. Convert Hermiston, Pilot Rock and Pendleton to properly operated and designed sanitary landfills.
 - c. Construct a new sanitary landfill to serve the Milton-Freewater area and a new sanitary landfill for the Umatilla Indian Reservation.
- 2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Design a transfer system to haul refuse from Meacham to Pendleton and to haul refuse from Three Towns and Weston into Pendleton.
 - b. Establish a proposed sanitary landfill at Milton-Freewater and the Indian Reservation, following proposed methods of operation in the developmental plan.
 - c. Upgrade sanitary landfill operation for Pendleton, Hermiston and Pilot Rock sites.
 - Operational plans
 - Plans and specifications
 - d. Locate and design acceptable facilities for waste from pumping of septic tanks.
 - e. Develop a county solid waste budget and provide operational assistance.
- 3. Long Range Needs.
 - A county wide program of transfer stations or drop boxes allowing all refuse to be transferred to a regional sanitary landfill or processing plant.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 13
(Blue Mountain Council of Governments)

WALLOWA COUNTY

Wallowa County is only just beginning to consider their solid waste needs. The county court has recognized that disposal methods will have to be improved over present open burning methods. The configuration of the county lends itself to a single regional site with two outlying rural sites and a drop box transfer program.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Wallowa, Enterprise, Joseph and Imnaha.
 - b. Construct new regional sanitary landfill to serve Wallowa, Joseph, Imnaha.
 - c. Construct new landfill to serve Imnaha.
 - d. Convert existing Troy dump to landfill.
 - e. Establish program for handling septic tank pumpings.
 - f. Convert present Joseph site to a demolition fill.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Appoint S.W. advisory committee.
 - b. Adopt nuisance abatement and franchising ordinance.
 - c. Locate and design new sanitary landfill in Enterprise area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Feasibility study report
 - Plans and specifications and operational plan
 - d. Establish a S.W. budget.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - 1 regional sanitary landfill to serve Enterprise, Wallowa, Joseph;
 - 1 regional landfill to serve Troy.

UNION COUNTY

Union County has a solid waste advisory committee which has done an area site survey in an attempt to locate a replacement for the existing burning LaGrande dump. Planning for S.W. landfilling is complicated by high groundwater tables. The DEQ could provide major assistance in developing a good plan.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Union, North Powder and LaGrande.
 - b. Construct new regional sanitary landfill to serve LaGrande and Union.
 - c. Convert Elgin site to landfill.
 - d. North Powder can be served by collection from Baker.
 - e. Establish a program for handling septic tank pumpings.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Locate and design new sanitary landfill in the LaGrande area.
 - Soil and groundwater evaluation
 - Feasibility report
 - Engineering plans and specifications and operational plans
 - b. Establish a solid waste budget.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - 1 sanitary landfill to serve LaGrande, Union and Elgin; North Powder to haul to Baker sanitary landfill (Baker County).

BAKER COUNTY

Baker County has been active this last year in forming a solid waste advisory committee and contacting EPA for planning assistance. They are fortunate to have a good central sanitary landfill at Baker which can serve as a regional facility with transfer into it.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Oxbow and Richland; haul to Halfway, close Durkee site; haul to Huntington, close dumps at Baker, Sumpter, Haines; haul to Baker sanitary landfill.
 - b. Convert Huntington, Unity and Halfway to landfill.
 - c. Establish a program for handling septic tank wastes.

2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Adopt solid waste ordinance and nuisance abatement ordinance.
 - b. Develop transfer drop box locations at Sumpter, Haines and North Powder and a collection service to operate transfer to Baker sanitary landfill.
 - c. Establish a county solid waste budget.

3. Long Range Needs.

Regional sanitary landfill at present Baker sanitary landfill location, regional transfer into the Baker sanitary landfill; landfills at Halfway and Unity.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT 14
(Southeast Oregon Council of Governments)

MALHEUR COUNTY

Malheur County lends itself well to the regional concept whereby some sites can be phased out and existing sites can be upgraded to become regional facilities served by a drop box system. The county has a fairly active solid waste committee and is making application to EPA for planning funds.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close Vale, Harper, Little Valley, Mitchell Butte, Adrian and Brogan-Jamison and require residents to haul to Lytle Boulevard site.
 - b. Close Antelope; haul to Jordan Valley, Close Slides; haul to Ontario, Close Ironside; haul to Unity, (Baker County), Close Beulah; haul to Juntura.
 - c. Convert Juntura, Jordan Valley and McDermott to landfills.
 - d. Upgrade Ontario and Lytle Boulevard to sanitary landfills.
 - e. Establish a program for handling septic tank pumpings.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Adopt a solid waste and nuisance abatement ordinance.
 - b. Design Ontario and Lytle Boulevard to be operated as sanitary landfill.
Engineering plans and specifications
Operational plan
 - c. Increase the amount of the solid waste budget and have the Lytle Boulevard site operated by county.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - 4 regional landfills.

HARNEY COUNTY

Harney County has recently formed a solid waste advisory committee. The county is sparsely populated, with a center of population only at Burns-Hines. Improvement of existing sites and establishment of a drop box collection system should make a good program.

1. Interim Needs.
 - a. Close sites at Drewsey and Crane.
 - b. Convert site at Frenchglen to a landfill.
 - c. Transfer box at Crane and haul to Burns sanitary landfill.
 - d. Drewsey residents should citizen haul to Juntura landfill.
 - e. Convert Burns site to a sanitary landfill operation.
Engineering plans and specifications required
Operational plan
 - f. Establish program of handling septic tank pumpings.
2. Implementation of Interim Needs.
 - a. Adopt solid waste franchise and nuisance abatement ordinances.
 - b. Complete an engineered plan for operating the Burns site as a sanitary landfill.
 - c. Establish a solid waste budget.
3. Long Range Needs.
 - 1 regional sanitary landfill at Burns, transfer box at Crane and haul to Burns, landfill to be located at Frenchglen.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. E, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting

Proposed Regulations Pertaining to Air Contaminant Discharge Permits-
Request for Public Hearing

The attached proposed regulation has been prepared as a means of implementing 1971 legislation (HB 1066). A copy of the enabling legislation which authorizes institution of a state-wide air contaminant discharge permit system by the Department of Environmental Quality and Regional Authorities, is also attached. The proposed regulation has been developed through extensive efforts of a subcommittee of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the Regional Authorities and the Environmental Quality Commission so that the same permit system can be implemented by all air pollution agencies in Oregon and thereby achieve essentially uniform permit programs state-wide.

The regulation proposes to implement the permit program by requiring all of a specified class of air contaminant sources to be phased into the program over a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. A listing of the sources to be subjected to a permit is presented in Table A of the proposed regulation. All new sources listed in Table A or such existing sources which would be either modified or enlarged so as to increase air contaminant emissions in strength or volume would be subjected

to the program immediately. Existing sources listed in Table A which do not modify or enlarge so as to increase air contaminant emissions in strength or volume would become affected in three phases six months apart. All existing sources presented in Table A will be covered by a permit by January 1, 1974. The proposal to implement this regulation in phases as is allowed by the legislation, is an attempt to spread the workload out in such a manner as to avoid the trauma experienced with implementing the Wastewater Discharge Permit Program, where after a single date, all discharges to public waters had to be under a permit.

The legislation allows the Environmental Quality Commission, after hearing, to establish a schedule of permit fees based upon the anticipated cost of filing and investigating the permit application, of issuing or denying the requested permit and of an inspection program to determine compliance or non-compliance with the permit. To this end, the proposed regulation contains a three part fee consisting of a Filing Fee, an Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee and a Permit Compliance Determination Fee.

It is proposed that the Filing Fee be: uniform, non-refundable after the application is accepted for filing, equal to \$25.00, and applicable to all applications for new, modified, or renewed permits. This fee is intended to defray the expected expense of the clerical and secretarial efforts required in the receiving, identifying and processing of an application.

The Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee is intended to defray the anticipated cost of reviewing the application, plans and specifications, conducting field investigations or other research required in

drafting a proposed permit and subsequently issuing an actual permit. This fee component is variable so as to reflect the varying complexity of air contaminant sources as well as the expected differences in staff effort requirements to investigate, issue or deny a permit application. This fee would be applicable to all applications for new, modified, or renewed permits. The proposed schedule for this fee component is presented in Table A.

The Permit Compliance Determination Fee is considered to be for the purpose of defraying the expected costs incurred while determining compliance or non-compliance with a permit. This fee component is also variable, again to reflect the differences in complexity of air contaminant sources. A listing of this fee component can also be found in Table A.

The variable fee components discussed above were developed through much effort by the three Regional Authorities and the Department. Correlations have been attempted between the fee schedule currently used by the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District and time studies of previous plan review efforts by the Regional Authorities. A basic fee schedule was developed from this correlation effort by the Regions and subsequently reduced by the Department. In essence, the general profile of the variable fees shown in Table A is intended to reflect the anticipated effort and cost in conducting a permit program for the sources listed.

The Department and the Regional Authorities have concluded that it is essentially impossible to predict and formulate at this time, agency costs for any source or group of sources. As a means to offset this problem, the

the proposed regulation includes a provision for reducing the variable fees if the issuing agency determines that the scheduled fees are excessive for a particular industry. It will be the intent of the Department and Regional Authorities to continue to evaluate time and costs involved in this program for the purpose of adjusting the presently proposed fee schedule at a future date, if warranted. If a source is in full compliance with all regulations and issuing a renewed permit is a matter of essentially duplicating the previous permit, the Department would propose to reduce the Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee to reflect the actual processing costs.

As indicated in the proposed regulation, all fees shall be made payable to the State Treasurer and deposited to the credit of a special DEQ Air Emission Permit Account. This is a requirement of the statute. Fees derived by Regional Authority programs are proposed to be deposited within this account and remitted to the Regional Authority in accordance with a contract agreement. This agreement will be presented at a later date.

The procedures for administering the proposed permit program by the Department will be those recently adopted by the Commission. The Regions are planning to formally adopt uniform procedures for administering their permit programs. The procedures being drafted by the Regions are essentially identical to those of this Department thereby again attempting to achieve uniform permit programs state-wide.

The proposed regulation continues the requirement for submission of detailed specifications and plans for review and approval by the Department

or Regional Authority having jurisdiction, however, since the proposed regulation would yield much or all of the information currently being obtained by the Registration procedure (OAR Chapter 340, Division 2, Section 20-003 through 20-045) an allowance for possible exemptions from Registration has been included.

The proposed regulation authorizes the three Regional Authorities in Oregon to issue air contaminant discharge permits pursuant to these regulations for sources under their jurisdictions. Proposed permits to be issued and permits issued by Regional Authorities will be submitted to the Department.

Upon authorization by the Commission to hold a hearing on this matter, the Department will distribute this proposal to interested parties including the Regional Authorities and representatives of industry, environmental groups and other government agencies for review and comment. It would also be the Department's intent to meet with any of these who indicate a desire to do so.

Director's Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Commission authorize the Director to:

1. Hold a public hearing on this proposed regulation on a date and at a location yet to be determined.
2. Conduct a review of the fee schedule listed in Table A and make changes where warranted.
3. Publish the hearing notice sufficiently in advance of the hearing date so as to allow at least 30 days for public comments prior to the hearing.


L. B. Day

FAS:h

4/17/72

PROPOSED REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO
AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMITS

APRIL 13, 1972

These regulations are to be made a part of OAR, Chapter 340,
Division _____, Subdivision _____.

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of these regulations is to prescribe the requirements and procedures for obtaining Air Contaminant Discharge Permits pursuant to Chapter 406, Oregon Laws 1971.

B. DEFINITIONS

As used in these regulations unless otherwise required by context:

- (1) "Department" means Department of Environmental Quality.
- (2) "Commission" means Environmental Quality Commission.
- (3) "Person" means the United States Government and agencies thereof, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatever.
- (4) "Air Contaminant Discharge Permit" means a written permit issued by the Department or Regional Authority in accordance with duly adopted procedures, which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to construct, install, modify or operate specified facilities, conduct specified activities, or emit, discharge or dispose of air contaminants in accordance with specified practices, limitations or prohibitions.
- (5) "Regional Authority" means the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority, Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority, or Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority and their respective jurisdictions.

C. PERMIT REQUIRED

(1) Air contaminant discharge permits shall be obtained for the air contaminant sources listed in Table A appended hereto in accordance with the schedules set forth in subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5) of this section.

(2) Without first obtaining a permit from the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction, no person shall construct, install, establish, develop or operate any new air contaminant source listed in Table A appended hereto, or modify or enlarge any existing air contaminant source listed in Table A appended hereto such that air contaminant emissions are increased in strength or volume.

(3) After January 1, 1973, no person shall operate any air contaminant source (a) through (k) as listed in Table A appended hereto, or discharge, emit or allow any air contaminant from said source except as may be authorized by a currently valid permit from the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction.

(4) After July 1, 1973, no person shall operate any air contaminant source (l) through (jj) as listed in Table A appended hereto, or discharge, emit or allow any air contaminant from said source except as may be authorized by a currently valid permit from the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction.

(5) After January 1, 1974, no person shall operate any air contaminant source (hh) through (tt) as listed in Table A appended hereto, or discharge, emit or allow any air contaminant from said source except as may be authorized by a currently valid permit from the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction.

D. FEES

(1) All persons required to obtain a permit shall be subject to a three-part fee consisting of a uniform non-refundable Filing Fee of \$25.00, a variable Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee and a variable annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee. The amount equal to the Filing Fee and the Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee shall be submitted as a required part of the application. The Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid prior to issuance of the actual permit.

(2) The fee schedule contained in the listing of air contaminant sources listed in Table A appended hereto shall be applied to determine the variable permit fees.

(3) The Filing Fee and Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee shall be submitted with each application for a new permit, modified permit, and renewed permit.

(4) At least one annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid prior to final issuance of a permit. Thereafter, the

annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid at least 30 days prior to the start of each subsequent permit year. Failure to timely remit the annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee in accordance with the above shall be considered grounds for not issuing a permit or revoking an existing permit.

(5) If a permit is issued for a period less than one (1) year, the applicable Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be equal to the full annual fee. If a permit is issued for a period greater than 12 months, the applicable Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be prorated, by multiplying the annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee by the number of months covered by the permit and divided by twelve (12).

(6) In no case shall a permit be issued for more than five (5) years.

(7) Upon accepting an application for filing, both the Filing Fee and Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee shall be considered as non-refundable.

(8) Upon application in writing the Department or Regional Authority may at its discretion reduce or refund all or any portion of either the Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee or the Permit Compliance Determination Fee upon its determination that such fees are clearly excessive for a particular air contaminant source.

(9) All fees shall be made payable to the State Treasurer and shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Department of Environmental Quality Air Emission Permit Account which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of funding the air contaminant discharge permit program covered by these regulations.

E. PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PERMITS

Submission and processing of applications for permits and issuance, denial, modification, and revocation of permits shall be in accordance with duly adopted procedures of the permit issuing agency having jurisdiction.

F. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Prior to constructing, modification or enlargement of air contaminant sources or facilities for controlling, treating, or otherwise limiting air contaminant emissions, detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction.

G. REGISTRATION EXEMPTION

Air contaminant sources constructed and operated under a permit issued pursuant to these regulations may be exempted from Registration as required by rules adopted pursuant to ORS 449.707.

H. PERMIT PROGRAMS FOR REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITIES

(1) Pursuant to these regulations, the Environmental Quality Commission hereby authorizes Regional Authorities to issue air contaminant discharge permits for air contaminant sources under their jurisdictions.

(2) Permits proposed to be issued by a Regional Authority shall be submitted to the Department at least fourteen (14) days prior to the projected issuance date. Any objections submitted in writing to the Regional Authority by the Department within the fourteen (14) day period shall be resolved prior to the issuance of a permit by the Regional Authority.

(3) A copy of each permit issued by a Regional Authority shall be promptly submitted to the Department.

(4) Fees derived by Regional Authority Permit Programs shall be remitted to the respective Regional Authority in accordance with a contract agreement between the Regional Authority and the Department.

TABLE A - AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND
ASSOCIATED FEE SCHEDULE

	<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classifica- tion Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Permit Compliance Determina- tion Fee</u>
(a)	Asphalt production by distillation	2951	75	50
(b)	Asphalt blowing plants	2951	100	75
(c)	Asphaltic concrete paving plants	2951	100	100
(d)	Asphalt felts and coating	2952	150	100
(e)	Calcium carbide manufacturing	2819	225	175
(f)	Alkaline and chlor- ine manufacturing	2812	225	175
(g)	Nitric acid manu- facturing	2819	100	75
(h)	Ammonia manufac- turing	2819	200	125
(i)	Secondary lead smelting	3341	225	175
(j)	Rendering plants	2094	150	100

Discharge Permit Proposed Regulations
 April 17, 1972
 Page 6
 Table A continued

	<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classifica- tion Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Permit Compliance Determina- tion Fee</u>
(k)	Coffee roasting	2095	100	75
(l)	Grain mill products	204	300	225
(m)	Grain elevators	422	150	100
(n)	Redimix concrete	3273	75	50
(o)	Plywood manufac- turing	2432	150	100
(p)	Veneer manufacturing (not elsewhere in- cluded)	2434	75	75
(q)	Particle board manufacturing	2492	300	150
(r)	Hardboard manufac- turing	2493	200	100
(s)	Charcoal manufac- turing	2861	200	100
(t)	Battery separator manufacturing	2499	75	50
(u)	Furniture and fixtures 100 or more employees	2511	125	100
(v)	Glass manufacturing	3231	100	75

Discharge Permit Proposed Regulations
 April 17, 1972
 Page 7
 Table A continued

	<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classification Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Permit Compliance Determination Fee</u>
(w)	Cement manufacturing	3241	300	200
(x)	Lime manufacturing	3274	150	100
(y)	Gray iron and steel foundries:	3321		
	more than 3,500 tons per year production		300	250
	less than 3,500 tons per year production		100	100
(z)	Steel works rolling and finishing mills	3312	300	250
(aa)	Incinerators (not otherwise included) more than 2,000 pounds per hour capacity		100	100
(bb)	Fuel burning equipment (not otherwise included)	4961		
	Residual oil 5 million or more btu per hour (heat input)		100	50
	Wood fired 5 million or more btu per hour (heat input)		100	50
(cc)	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals not elsewhere classified	3339		

Discharge Permit Proposed Regulations
 April 17, 1972
 Page 8
 Table A continued

	<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classification Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Permit Compliance Determination Fee</u>
(cc)	2,000 or more tons cont. per year production		350	275
	less than 2,000 tons per year production		100	100
(dd)	Synthetic resin manufacturing	2821	100	100
(ee)	Seed cleaning (not otherwise included)	0719	100	100
(ff)	Kraft and sulfite pulp and paper production	2611 2621 2631	300	150
(gg)	Primary aluminum production	3334	300	150
(hh)	Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals manufacturing (not elsewhere included)	2810	250	125
(ii)	Sawmill and planing	2421	75	50
(jj)	Mill work	2431	75	50
(kk)	Furniture and fixtures less than 100 employees	2511	75	50
(ll)	Minerals and earth ground or otherwise treated	3295	100	75

Discharge Permit Proposed Regulations

April 17, 1972

Page 9

Table A continued

	<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classification Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Permit Compliance Determination Fee</u>
(mm)	Brass and bronze foundries	3362	75	50
(nn)	Aluminum foundries	3361	75	50
(oo)	Galvanizing	3479	75	50
(pp)	Smoke houses	2013	75	50
(qq)	Herbicide manufacturing	2879	225	175
(rr)	Building board mills (not otherwise included)	2661	150	100
(ss)	Incinerators (not otherwise included) 2,000 to 400 pounds per hour capacity		75	75
(tt)	Fuel burning equipment (not otherwise included)	4961		
	Residual oil less than 5 million btu per hour (heat input)		75	50
	Distillate oil 5 million or more btu per hour (heat input)		75	50
	Wood fired less than 5 million btu per hour (heat input)		75	50

SECTION 6. The Department of Environmental Quality may issue, deny, suspend, modify, revoke or cancel permits under such conditions as it may prescribe or according to such rules as the Environmental Quality Commission may adopt for the prevention, reduction or abatement of air pollution.

SECTION 7. Whenever it appears to the Environmental Quality Commission that any person is engaged or about to engage in any acts or practices which would constitute a violation of this 1971 Act or of any permit issued pursuant thereto, the commission may institute proceedings at law or in equity to enforce compliance thereto or to restrain further violations.

SECTION 8. Any person who complies with the provisions of ORS 449.712 and receives notification that construction may proceed in accordance therewith is not thereby relieved from complying with this 1971 Act or any other applicable rule or order.

SECTION 9. Section 10 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 449.850 to 449.920.

SECTION 10. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission may by rule authorize regional air quality control authorities to issue permits for air contamination sources within their areas of jurisdiction.

(2) Permit programs established by regional authorities pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to review and approval by the Environmental Quality Commission.

SECTION 11. Violation of section 3 or 4 of this Act or of the terms or conditions of any permit issued pursuant to this Act is a misdemeanor and is punishable upon conviction by a fine of \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for 20 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day of violation shall be deemed a separate offense.

Approved by the Governor June 20, 1971.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State June 21, 1971.

Relating to air pollution; appropriating money; and providing penalties.

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

SECTION 1. Sections 2 to 8 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 449.760 to 449.830.

SECTION 2. The Environmental Quality Commission may by rule require permits for sources of air contaminants specified by class or classes of air contaminants or air contamination sources or by area of the state.

SECTION 3. Without first obtaining a permit from the Department of Environmental Quality or appropriate regional air quality control authority pursuant to this 1971 Act, no person shall:

(1) Discharge, emit or allow any air contaminants for which a permit is required under section 2 of this 1971 Act into the outdoor atmosphere from any air contamination source.

(2) Construct, install, establish, develop, modify, enlarge or operate any air contamination source for which a permit is required under section 2 of this 1971 Act.

SECTION 4. No person shall increase in volume or strength any air contaminant for which a permit is required under section 2 of this 1971 Act in excess of the permissive discharges or emissions specified under an existing permit.

SECTION 5. (1) Applications for permits shall be made on forms prescribed by the Department of Environmental Quality. Any permit issued by the department shall specify its duration, and the conditions for compliance with ORS 449.760 to 449.830 and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto and for compliance with standards of air quality and purity if such standards have been established for the particular area of the state wherein the air contaminants for which the permit is sought will be discharged or emitted.

(2) The Environmental Quality Commission may, after hearing, establish a schedule of permit fees. The permit fees contained in the schedule shall be based upon the anticipated cost of filing and investigating the application, of issuing or denying the requested permit, and of an inspection program to determine compliance or noncompliance with the permit. The permit fee shall accompany the application for permit.

(3) The Department of Environmental Quality may require the submission of plans, specifications and corrections and revisions thereto and such other reasonable information as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of ORS 449.760 to 449.830, and applicable rules, standards and orders adopted pursuant thereto.

(4) In the event of failure of the Department of Environmental Quality to act upon an application within 60 days after its receipt, the applicant shall be deemed to have received a temporary permit, which shall expire upon final action by the department to grant or deny the original application.

(5) The Department of Environmental Quality shall give written notice of its intention to deny any application or suspend, modify, revoke or cancel any permit issued pursuant to this section. Such notice shall be sent by registered mail to the last-known address of the applicant. The person to whom the notice is addressed shall have 20 days from the mailing of such notice in which to demand a hearing by the Environmental Quality Commission or its authorized representative. The demand shall be in writing, shall state the grounds for hearing and shall be mailed to the director of the department. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183.

SECTION 5a. The fees accompanying the application pursuant to subsection (2) of section 5 of this 1971 Act shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Department of Environmental Quality Air Emission Permit Account, which is hereby created. The Department of Environmental Quality Air Emission Permit Account is continuously appropriated for the purpose of funding the air emission permit program of the Department of Environmental Quality.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TERMINAL SALES BLDG. • 1234 S.W. MORRISON ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

L. B. DAY
Director

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMISSION

B. A. McPHILLIPS
Chairman, McMinnville

EDWARD C. HARMS, JR.
Springfield

STORRS S. WATERMAN
Portland

GEORGE A. McMATH
Portland

ARNOLD M. COGAN
Portland

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. F, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting

Variance Request,
United States Gypsum Company, Pilot Rock, Umatilla County

Background

The United States Gypsum plant is located outside the city limits of Pilot Rock. The emission source, a hardboard tempering oven is located on the plant site of approximately 80 acres. Georgia-Pacific Corporation operates a sawmill on property adjacent to the south of the plant and farm land lies adjacent to the other plant site boundaries. The nearest Pilot Rock city limit is 3020' S.E. of the tempering oven. The plant has operated for 17 years and the tempering oven operates intermittently for a total time of about 30 hours each week.

Current Program

United States Gypsum Company has requested a variance to Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-325-3, as a part of the compliance program presented to the Department.

Factual Analysis

1. The plant is located outside of the Pilot Rock city limits and is buffered from that city by farm land and other commercial property.
2. The prevailing wind is southerly and therefore away from the city limits which lie to the south at distances greater than 3000'.

3. The plant has operated for 17 years and there have been no complaints from any area residents.
4. The odors produced by the operation of the tempering oven are not discernible beyond the plant site boundaries in the direction of Pilot Rock.
5. The operation of the tempering oven is intermittent and does not total more than 30 hours per week.
6. The plant site is located in a sparsely populated area and the air quality is affected by dry land farming practices rather than industrial processes.
7. Letters have been received from the Umatilla County Health Department, City of Pilot Rock and the Pilot Rock Planning Commission, all stating that no problem exists because of operation of the tempering oven.

Conclusions

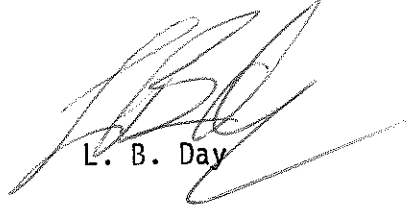
1. There is no air pollution problem in the current method of operation of the tempering oven as evidenced by the attachments.
2. The odors produced by the operation of the tempering oven are essentially distributed within the plant site boundaries.

Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that United States Gypsum Company's request for a variance for operation of the tempering oven at Pilot Rock be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. The variance for the operation of the tempering oven by United States Gypsum Company shall terminate on July 1, 1973.
2. United States Gypsum Company shall submit a variance application renewal for the continued operation of the tempering oven prior to May 15, 1973.
3. United States Gypsum Company shall submit a report to the Department by September 1, 1972, January 1, 1973, and May 1, 1973, listing the average weekly hours of operation of the tempering oven during the preceding months.

4. The variance shall be subject to re-evaluation and possible termination by the Department if a significant increase in the operating time of the tempering oven occurs, or if operation of the tempering oven becomes a problem.



L. B. Day

RAR:ms

Attachments: Umatilla County Health Department letter of 3/2/72
City of Pilot Rock letter of 3/1/72
Pilot Rock Planning Commission letter of 3/1/72

4/13/72

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

PILOT ROCK

OREGON 97868

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1972

March 2, 1972

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

Department of Environmental Quality
State Office Building
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Attn: Mr. L. B. Day, Director

Gentlemen:

The United States Gypsum Company requests a variance for their tempering operation at Pilot Rock. The state regulation governing the tempering operation is OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-325-3.

Section 25-325-3-(b) states " ...to prevent odors from being perceived on property not under the ownership of the person operating the hard board plant." Based on this statement, we request a variance for the following reasons:

1. The plant site is located on approximately 80 acres of land. Georgia-Pacific owns property to the South upon which they operate a sawmill. Farm land is adjacent to the plant site to the East, North and West. The attached map gives the distances from the tempering oven operation to (1) the center of Pilot Rock, (2) the nearest neighbor and (3) to the main highway US 395. The United States Gypsum Company owns 360 acres of additional land diagonally to the Northwest. The tempering oven is located near the center of the 80 acre site with a distance of approximately 1800 feet to the North property line. Considerable acreage of Company property and adjacent farm land surrounds the tempering oven.

2. The prevailing wind is southerly, therefore, with the tempering oven located 1800 feet from the North property line the chance of perceivable odors extending beyond the Company property is nil.
3. In 17 years of plant operation the tempering oven stack emission has been contained on Company property with no complaints from neighbors. We offer the attached letters in testimony to the fact no complaints have been lodged against United States Gypsum Company. In addition, the tempering oven has caused no degradation of the good air conditions in the Pilot Rock area and Northeastern Oregon in the 17 years of operation.
4. The plant site in Eastern Oregon is located in a sparsely populated area in the heart of dry land wheat farming country where your studies show ambient air to be affected by agrarian practices rather than any industry effect.
5. The tempering oven operates only 30 hours each week. It is not a continuous operation each day such as other operations are in the plant. The small time interval involved in operating the tempering operation and the location of neighbors to the plant enhances the possibility of no nuisance complaints ever being lodged against the United States Gypsum Company.

We would appreciate your consideration of this request for a variance to the tempering oven operation.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



A. L. Rabb
Works Manager

ALR:js

Attachments

UNM/TILLA COUNTY
Health Dept.

★ PENBLETON, Oregon

March 2, 1972

Mr. A. L. Rabb
Works Manager
United Gypsum Company
Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868

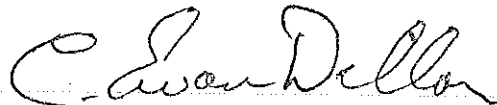
Dear Mr. Rabb:

This is to confirm my conversation with Mr. Roland Soft, Plant Engineer, on March 2, 1972 that this department has not received complaints relating to the tempering ovens at the Pilot Rock Plant.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

C. E. Sappington, M.D.
County Health Officer



C. Evan Dillon, R.S.
County Sanitarian

CED:cm

CITY OF PILOT ROCK

PILOT ROCK, OREGON 97868

March 1, 1972


Mr. Amos Rabb
Works Manager
United States Gypsum Co.


In reply to letter from Department of Environmental Quality to U.S.G.
dated December 28, 1971:

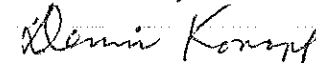
This letter is to inform the Dept. of Environmental Quality that as of
this date there have been no complaints filed with the city of Pilot
Rock as a result of fumes being emitted from the hardboard tempering
ovens at U.S. G. Company located just North of this city.

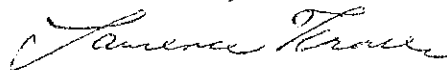
The City government recommends that a variance be granted on a year to
year basis until such time as the emission becomes a nuisance or until the
State or County feels the variance should be canceled.

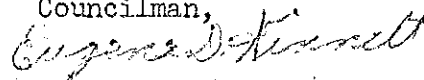

Bud E. Coon, Mayor,


Councilman,


Councilman,


Councilman,


Councilman,


Councilman,

Councilman.

PILOT ROCK PLANNING COMMISSION

Pilot Rock, Oregon

"Industrial Hub of Umatilla County"

March 1, 1972

Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Attn: Mr. L. B. Day, Director

Dear Mr. Day:

It has been brought to our attention by the United States Gypsum Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon that they are requesting a variance to OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-325-3. By their request, we have investigated the smoke emission from the hardboard tempering oven. It has been determined by this Commission that no problem exists to the citizens of Pilot Rock. Residents in the outlying areas approximately one mile from the USG plant are no doubt unaware of this condition as the odor was only faintly detected at the edge of the Company property. It is our opinion that a variance can be granted for this condition without infringement upon others health or comfort.

Very truly yours,

PILOT ROCK PLANNING COMMISSION



Glenn Wendler
Chairman

CW:js



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TERMINAL SALES BLDG. • 1234 S.W. MORRISON ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

L. B. DAY
Director

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Portland

GEORGE A. McMATH
Portland

ARNOLD M. COGAN
Portland

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. G, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting
Tax Credits for Wigwam Waste Burner Modification

Background

The Tax Credit Program is administered by the Department as one means to encourage the installation of pollution control equipment. Based upon staff review and evaluation of Tax Credit Applications, recommendations for EQC action are made by the Director.

The control strategy to achieve compliance with air quality standards for wigwam waste burners has been to phase out the use of the wigwam waste burner wherever possible. If phase out of the wigwam waste burner is not possible on a reasonable and timely schedule, modification of the wigwam waste burner is required. This control program and the considerations for solid waste management are outlined in the attached Guideline No. 1, "Wigwam Waste Burner Compliance Program".

Approximately thirty (30) wigwam waste burners have been modified to date. During this same period approximately 75 wigwam waste burners have been phased out through utilization of the wood waste residues. Several of the phase out programs have been submitted and granted tax relief. During 1970 and 1971 no Tax Credit Applications were received for wigwam waste burner modifications. During 1969 one Tax Credit Application was submitted and not approved. It is to be expected that a number of Tax Credit Applications will be received during 1972. Attached is the status of wigwam waste burners as of March 31, 1972.

Factual Analysis

As detailed in the attached "Wigwam Waste Burner Compliance Program", Guideline No. 1, documentation is required for either phase out or modification. Department concern for large, uncontrolled wood waste piles requires documentation from operators of wigwam waste burners that a realistic and continuing utilization program has been developed before the Department will approve a phase out program. At the same time the basic control strategy to phase out the burner, wherever possible, requires that documentation be supplied that there is no feasible utilization available. This dual requirement, in effect, requires some operators to modify their wigwam waste burners when they desire to phase out the use of the burner.

In all cases where modification of the wigwam waste burner is proposed by the company and required by the Department, plans and specifications of the proposed modification work must be supplied to the Department for review and approval prior to construction. In addition to this Department requirement, each modified wigwam waste burner is inspected and observed on start-up, through normal operation and a typical burn-down prior to granting approval for operation of the wigwam waste burner. The operator is then required to submit the burner temperature chart to the Department for review on a continuing basis. In this manner the Department can correlate poor operation of the wigwam waste burner with complaints of excessive emissions.

In effect, the modification of a wigwam waste burner changes the Department activity regarding the mill from one of attaining compliance with Oregon Administrative Rules to one of maintaining compliance with these rules. A continuing surveillance program is maintained at all the mills operating wigwam waste burners, as well as the regular review of the temperature charts.

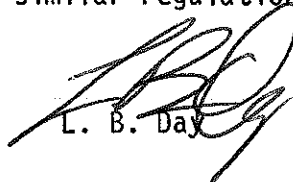
In the course of attaining compliance with air quality standards for the wigwam waste burners and at the same time controlling the accumulation of large quantities of wood residues, the Department may not allow a wigwam waste burner to be phased out, but may require the wigwam waste burner to be modified. Examples of what can be

accomplished are best illustrated by comparing Round Prairie Lumber Company which operates a modified wigwam waste burner which has completely stopped the steady stream of complaints previously received by the Department, and Douglas County Lumber Company, who was allowed to stockpile their waste residues without a firm utilization program, and as a consequence, now have a very large area covered with wood waste resulting in many related water and solid waste management problems.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the Director that tax credits be allowed for the modification of wigwam waste burners when the total environmental improvement is best served by this modification and the following conditions are achieved:

- a) The modified wigwam waste burner had been inspected and approved by the Department or Regional Authority and operates in compliance with appropriate emission standards applicable to that source.
- b) Utilization of the wood residues was not practicable and the Department or Regional Authority would not approve the disposal of the residues in a landfill or similar disposal site as described in OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-015 (Authorization to Operate a Wigwam Waste Burner), or similar regulations of the Regions.


L. B. Day

TMP:ms
4/11/72

MAR 31, 1972

County	TOTAL # OF BURNINGS	# OF ENACTIVE BURNINGS	# OF ACTIVE BURNINGS	PROBLEMS UNDER DEVELOPMENT	BURNINGS MODIFIED	BURNINGS W/ MOD SCHEDULE	BURNINGS W/ PAUSE-OUT SCHEDULE	BURNINGS W/ NO PROGRAM
BAKER	4		4	3	1			
CLATSOP	4	3	1					1
COOS	15	13	2				1	1
CROOK	7	7	0					
CURRY	13	7	6		1	2		3
DESCHUTES	5	3	2		1		1	
DOUGLAS	46	27	19	1	10		8	
GRANT	7	4	3			1	2	
HAENSLY	1	1	0					
HOOD RIVER	5	1	4		1		1	2
JACKSON	20	12	8		4		4	
JEFFERSON	4	2	2					2
JOSEPHINE	28	21	7		5		1	1
KLAMATH	11	4	7		1	2	3	1
LAKE	8		8			3	5	
LINCOLN	8	5	3		1		2	
MALHEUR	0		0					
MORROW	2	2	0					
TILLAMOOK	11	2	9		2	1	1	5
UMATILLA	6	4	2			1	1	
UNION	3		3		1	1		1
WALLOWA	3	1	2		1			1
WASCO	5	2	3		2			1
WHEELER	2	1	1					1
total	218	122	96	4	31	11	30	20



State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: District Engineer through FMB

Date: February 1, 1972

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: Air Quality Control Division

1. Compliance program guidelines
2. Department staff responsibilities

The Division has been working on some guidelines relative to major sources that are more specific than general regulations with the intent of promoting a better and more uniform understanding of program operation including operating policy. Also projected are general responsibilities after compliance is obtained.

In some instances the District Engineer will want to and can handle much more responsibility than is indicated and in other instances the District Engineer, because of workload, may not handle as much as is projected, but these exceptions should be clarified in writing.

The guidelines for wigwam waste burners and Board Products Industries issued with this memorandum are subject to revision or expansion upon receipt of comment, or from time to time when deemed necessary.

cc: KHS

cc: EJW

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION

GUIDELINE NO. 1
WIGWAM WASTE BURNER COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The wigwam waste burner has long been a major source of both visible and particulate emissions.

Emission standards and regulations to control both the visible and the particulate air contaminant emissions were passed by the Environmental Quality Commission in 1970. These specific regulations are Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Sections 21-015 (Definitions), 21-010 (Special Control Areas), 21-015 (Visible Air Contaminant Limitations), and 21-020 (Fuel Burning Equipment Limitations) and 21-025 (Refuse Burning Equipment Limitations).

The proposal in the Implementation Plan for Oregon's air quality, which is expected to be adopted, amends the current regulation by deleting Subdivision 5 of OAR 340, relating to wigwam waste burners and inserts new regulations defining the wigwam waste burner as a special source category and the visible emission limitation as the only applicable emission (compliance) standard, except as related to ambient air.

The current sections relating to definitions, submission of plans, limitations of purpose and use are all incorporated in like sections in this new proposal rule.

As a practical matter these proposed changes will not change the program as operated during the past year.

Under the above regulations the program of the Department, relating to wigwam waste burners, to improve the air quality in the State has been developed.

The policy of the Department has been to phase-out the use of wigwam waste burners wherever possible. When this is achieved, the policy of Wood Residues Disposal as outlined in the memorandum of July 22, 1971, is followed. If the phase-out of the wigwam waste burner is not possible on a reasonable and timely schedule, modification of the wigwam waste burner is required.

When the mill proposes to modify the wigwam waste burner, the Department requires the following:

1. Confirmation that the residues to be burned cannot be utilized.
2. Complete plans and specifications, signed by an engineer holding current registration in Oregon.

3. A firm time schedule for construction including the final date of operation of the modified wigwam waste burner.
4. A completed "Notice of Construction and Application for Approval".

After the above items have been reviewed and the Department is assured that the modification of the wigwam waste burner is necessary and will achieve compliance with visible emission standards, approval to proceed with construction is granted subject to the following conditions:

1. The company must demonstrate that the subject wigwam waste burner can operate and maintain continuous operation in compliance with visible emission standards.
2. The temperature record chart must be submitted to the Department weekly for the first 90 days and on the first of each month thereafter. Notations are to be made on the chart of any pertinent emission or upset data.

When the construction of the approved modifications is completed and the company has had the opportunity to develop some skill in operating the modified wigwam burner, a joint observation of the operation is made. The contractor is encouraged to be present with the company and the Department. Observations are made by a member of the staff who has been qualified as a smoke observer. The opacity of the emissions during start-up, normal operation and burn-down are observed.

After a wigwam waste burner has been approved as operating in compliance with the visible emission standard, OAR, CH. 340, Section 21-015, the company operating the wigwam waste burner has the responsibility to maintain compliance with the visible emission regulation. From that time on the Air Quality Control Division will continue periodic inspections of all wigwam waste burners when the staff is in the field. However, the primary responsibility to maintain contact with the mills and make observations of wigwam burners lies with the District Engineers. The Air Quality Control Division staff will coordinate actions requested by the District Engineers, where requested will work directly with the mill operator to correct problems and assist in the maintenance of continuous compliance with air quality regulations. All actions for Civil Penalties or requests for "Show-Cause Hearings" will be coordinated by the Air Quality Control Division with District Engineers.

TO : DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STAFF
FROM: AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
DATE: July 22, 1971

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Policy of Wood Residues Disposal

The current policy of the Department is to phase out the use of the wigwam waste burner where possible. If phase out is not possible on a reasonable and timely schedule, then modification of the burner is required using the best techniques and technology available, such as demonstrated by the Forest Research Laboratory at Oregon State University and reported in Bulletin 11, dated March 1, 1970.

When a mill proposes to phase out the wigwam waste burner, the Department requests that documentation be furnished for staff evaluation. The phase out program usually develops into several basic areas:

1. The sale of residues* (chips, sawdust, and planer shavings) for pulp, particleboard, and hardboard production or export.
2. The utilization of bark as hog fuel either in their own or a nearby boiler.
3. The disposal of wood wastes** on company-owned land.
4. The disposal of wood wastes at a local refuse disposal site.
5. The storage of residues (hogged bark, sawdust, etc.) for future sales.
6. The sale of bark, sawdust, and planer shavings for agricultural use.

The first two of the above basic areas do not materially contribute to air, water, or solid waste problems. This type of utilization is encouraged. Confirmation of the sales agreement is the extent of the review of verification of the program.

When the mill reports that the disposal of wastes is to be on company-owned property, a field inspection is conducted. If this inspection indicates adequacy of the site relative to air, water, and solid waste problems and if quantity is relatively small, interim approvals may be granted. In all such cases, work is continued with the mill toward maximum utilization.

The proposal to dispose of wood wastes at local refuse sites is reviewed with the primary determining factor based on quantity of wood waste. When this quantity is reasonable, approval is given. As all mills generate waste, this method of disposal is suggested and encouraged.

* The material remaining when the log has been processed, normally, consists of bark, sawdust, shavings and chips. These are nominally saleable.

** Residues for which no market exists, contaminated residues, broken pellets, clean-up, dunnage, etc.

Where the mill has proposed the storage of wood residues on his own property for future sales, the Department has reviewed the proposal very closely. This is usually a larger quantity and except for a few exceptions, has not received Department approval. The review-criteria for these proposals are: the quantity to be stored; results of a field inspection of the site; and the reasonableness of the later sale.

The proposal of a mill which desires to dispose of wood residue through agricultural utilization is reviewed for mill site storage and loading arrangements. The stability of the market is also considered.

The general criteria has been one of effective and continued utilization, while at the same time recognizing that all mills generate some wastes. In past years it has been the practice to open burn or use the wigwam waste burner to dispose of such materials. The present regulations, OAR, Chapter 340, Sections 23-011 and 25-020, specifically prohibit open burning or the use of the wigwam waste burner for the incineration of other than production process wood wastes and requires the burner to be fed by a continuous flow conveying method.

The above regulations are considered in all proposal reviews and require that a method of disposal other than burning be established.

SUMMARY

The program of the Air Quality Control Division, regarding the disposal of residues and wastes when burning operations cease, has developed from one of low awareness of the alternative results to one of balanced concern of water quality and solid waste management. As the program continues, this awareness might require further development. Several areas presently do not receive attention that, in the future, may require action. Such people as the contract hauler and jobber do not, at present, enter into our review. Mill pond cleanings only enter our program as open burning sources. No hog fuel boiler fuel piles receive attention other than as particulate sources.

The effect of the program on water quality has been considered and the approach has been one to go to an authorized refuse disposal site or critically review any other area proposed. It is felt that with this program and the continued awareness of the problems of uncontrolled disposal, the effect on water quality will be minimal.

The effect on solid waste management is expected to be considerable. Most disposal sites in the state will receive an increase of wood residues and wastes. Experience indicates that the ability of one disposal site to receive wood residues and wastes may be considerably larger or smaller than a disposal site in another area. For this reason, no absolute number is used for the reasonable amount a mill may dispose of in this manner.

The mill that, after review of the alternatives of phase out or modification*, determines that phase out cannot be attained on a reasonable and timely schedule, must then modify the burner. Modification must follow the criteria developed by the Forest Research Laboratory. Plans and specifications and a "Notice of Construction and Application for Approval" are to be submitted to the Department

* It is to be noted that the Regional Authorities' regulations on wigwam waste burner emissions are so strict that it is essentially impossible to modify a burner to comply, thus requiring phase out of all burners.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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L. B. DAY
Director

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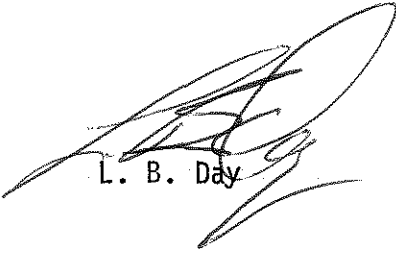
ARNOLD M. COGAN
Portland

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. H, April 21, 1972, EQC Meeting

Tax Credit Applications

Attached are Department reports on 9 Tax Credit Applications. These are summarized together with the Director's recommendations on the attached table.


L. B. Day

HLS:ak
4-17-72

<u>Appl. No.</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Claimed Facility</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>	<u>Director's Recommendation</u>
T-230	3M Company	Ovens and solvent recovery	\$ 1,473.832	Issue with 60% or more and less than 80% allocated to pollution control.
T-255	Olson-Lawyer Timber	Multiple hearth furnace, boiler and wood waste handling facilities	1,307,513.00	Issue with less than 20% allocated to pollution control.
T-256	Olson-Lawyer Lumber	Waste water recirculating system	21,372.64	Issue
T-264	International Paper, Gardiner	Vacuum filter and facilities for sludge handling and disposal	34,535.53	Issue
T-268	J. H. Baxter Company	Waste water recirculation system	60,827.00	Issue
T-182	Evert Fredricks Dairy	Manure system	6,681.97	Issue
T-319	Bernard A. Stewart	Manure system	6,241.00	Issue
T-291	Boise Cascade, Joseph	Wigwam burner modification	19,130.00	Issue
T-318	Cheney Forest Products Central Point	Wigwam burner modification	36,660.00	Issue

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

3M Company
Duplicating Products
3M Center
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The applicant owns and operates a facility for making duplicating paper products near White City, Oregon, Jackson County.

This application was received on June 15, 1971. Additional information was requested on August 18, 1971, and replies received on February 21, 1972 and February 29, 1972.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Two inert gas closed ovens for product drying together with system for collecting, recovering and storing for reuse, sale or incineration of a solvent used in the manufacturing process.

The facility was completed in February 1971.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act. The percentage claimed is 80.25%.

Facility cost: \$1,473,832 (An accountant's certification was provided to document the cost of the entire facility.)

3. Evaluation of Application

In the process of producing coated papers (for photo copy work), a sensitizing material is dissolved in acetone, the solution is applied to a paper web and the acetone evaporated off in drying ovens.

As part of a plant expansion, two new coating lines were installed. The claimed facility is the drying ovens and acetone recovery system for the two new lines.

Two existing coating lines which were installed when the plant was built have no similar controls. All solvent is exhausted to the atmosphere. The company is currently studying methods for adding controls to the two original lines.

The Department does not presently have emission standards for organic solvents; however such emissions are not desirable. The Department did not require installation of the claimed facility and did not review plans. (The project was initiated prior to notice of construction requirements.)

The company recognized the need for control (which would eventually be required) and proceeded on their own.

In the claimed facility, for safety reasons, an inert gas is used as a carrier for the evaporated solvent. The vapors are condensed and decanted, the decanted portion is distilled and the reclaimed solvent is reused, sold or incinerated in a gas-fired multiple chamber incinerator. Most solvent is reused.

The company claims that conventional drying ovens without air pollution controls would have cost \$291,018, whereas they spent \$1,473.832. Thus they claim 80.25% of the cost is allocated to pollution control. The company further claims estimated operating costs of \$190,000/year (depreciation not included) compared to a value of recovered solvent of \$242,008/year or a return on investment before taxes of 3.53%. If depreciation is considered as an operating cost, the return becomes a negative number.

In certifying, the Commission must certify that the percentage of cost allocable to pollution control is within one of the following ranges:

80% or more	(tax relief calculated based on 100%)
60% or more and less than 80%	(tax relief calculated based on 80%)
40% or more and less than 60%	(tax relief calculated based on 60%)
20% or more and less than 40%	(tax relief calculated based on 40%)
Less than 20%	(tax relief calculated based on 20%)

Since the claimed percentage is so close to 80% and since allowable tax relief will be based on 80% if the range "60% or more and less than 80%" is certified, it is concluded that certification of this range would be reasonable.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost of \$1,473.832 with 60% or more and less than 80% allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-230.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Olson-Lawyer Timber Company
Post Office Box 847
Medford, Oregon 97501

The applicant procures timber, operates log debarkers and sells and distributes logs. The facility is located at 7890 Agate Road in White City, Oregon, Jackson County.

This application was received on November 11, 1971. Additional information was received February 25, 1972.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is described as consisting of a Nichols Herreschoff Multiple Hearth Furnace, a Wyatt & Kipper high pressure steam boiler, and bark and wood waste handling facilities.

The facility was completed May 31, 1971. Construction was started on April 18, 1969.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act. The percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility cost: \$1,307,513.00 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

The claimed facility processes bark and wood residues from the Olson-Lawyer debarking operations and bark procured from outside sources. All of the utilized wood waste was formerly burned in wigwam burners in the area.

The applicant is utilizing on an annual basis approximately 53,000 tons of bark from outside sources and approximately 80,000 tons of bark and wood residues from the applicant's own operation. In addition to eliminating the wigwam burners, the applicant has been able to close down three older gas and oil-fired boilers with a total rated capacity of 1300 HP.

The claimed facility produces char which is sold for use in the manufacture of charcoal briquets. In addition, steam is sold to Olson-Lawyer Lumber, Incorporated, Lawyer Veneer Company and Royal Oak Charcoal Company.

The applicant reported an annual income of \$375,847.28 from the sale of these by-products for the year ending 4-30-71. The operating expenses for the same period were reported to be \$445,605.16.

Alternate methods for disposal of the bark and wood waste that could have been selected by the applicant included:

- 1) Modification of a wigwam burner to meet DEQ standards.
- 2) Installation of a hog fuel boiler.

Either of these methods would have been less costly than the alternative selected. The applicant states that the claimed facility was designed and built because of his conclusions that the only practical way the applicant had for disposing of the large volume of bark and wood waste was through controlled high temperature burning. The applicant further states they had found the cost of any such facility to be prohibitive unless it could also be utilized to develop a salable by-product which would enable them to recoup a part of the cost. The applicant selected the present facility as one which would accomplish his "primary goal of eliminating pollution from smoke and particulate fallout with salable by-products that would make the project economically feasible."

The conclusions of the Department are as follows:

- 1) The claimed facility provides controlled combustion for wood wastes formerly burned in several wigwam burners in the area, which have as a result been eliminated. Thus it does operate to some extent to reduce emissions to the atmosphere.
- 2) The claimed facility operates to a substantial extent for production of two by-products: steam which is sold to several plants in the area and char which is sold as the basic raw material for a charcoal briquet plant in the area.
- 3) The applicant selected what is apparently the most costly of several alternatives for meeting established emission standards. (A new modified wigwam burner is estimated to cost less than \$100,000 and a hogfuel-fired boiler would cost less than \$400,000.)
- 4) If the facility is certified with "less than 20%" of the cost allocated to pollution control (this is the lowest range the Department can certify), the tax credit allowed would be equivalent to that available for a fully eligible facility costing \$261,502.

- 5) Tax credits should be allowed only to the extent of the eligible credits for the least costly fully acceptable alternative.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$1,307,513.00, with less than 20% of the cost allocated to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-255.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Olson-Lawyer Lumber, Inc.
Post Office Box 847
Medford, Oregon 97501

The applicant owns and operates a lumber manufacturing plant with log pond, log storage and log steaming tunnels.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Water recirculating system consisting of a concrete sump, two 30-HP electrically driven pumps, vertical screen with solid waste conveyor, in-line filters, modulating valves, electrical controls, culvert, drainage ditch, underground 6" pipe and log pond outlet structures. The facility eliminates discharge of log pond waters, log deck sprinkling waters and cooling waters during the period from June 1 to November 1.

The claimed facility was placed in operation June 1, 1969.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$21,372.64 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facility was required by Waste Discharge Permit conditions. Prior to installation, wastes were discharged to a roadside drainage ditch to the Rogue River. With the claimed facility, log sprinkling waste waters are recirculated to the log pond. The log pond is controlled so that there is no overflow from June 1 to November 1.

The staff inspected the claimed facility May 13, 1971 and observed that it was performing as expected and was meeting present requirements of the Department.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-256, such certificate to bear the actual cost of \$21,372.64 with 80% or more of the cost allocable to pollution control.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

International Paper Company
Gardiner Paper Mill - Northern Division
Post Office Box 854
Gardiner, Oregon 97441

International Paper operates a 600 tons/day unbleached kraft linerboard mill at the above address in Douglas County.

2. Description of Claimed Facilities

Vacuum filter for green liquor clarifier sludge and appertenant tanks, pumps, plumbing, electrical and structural work.

The claimed facilities were placed in operation in December 1971.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% of the cost allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$34,535.53 (Cost documentation was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facilities was an essential component of the total mill effluent suspended solids reduction program required by the current permit. The green liquor clarifier dregs removed from the mill effluent by the claimed facilities amount to approximately 4000#/day suspended solids. These solids are now disposed of with other solid waste materials in a landfill.

All claimed facilities are in continuous operation and are performing satisfactorily.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-264, such certificate to show an actual cost of \$34,535.53 with 80% or more of the cost allocable to pollution control.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

J. H. Baxter & Company
Eugene, Oregon Plant
1700 South El Camino Real
San Mateo, California 94402

J. H. Baxter operates a wood products preserving plant in the West Eugene industrial area at 85 N. Baxter Rd., Eugene, Oregon, in Lane County. The company has requested that correspondence be addressed to their headquarters office in San Mateo, California.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Collection and recirculation of all contaminated condensates, cooling water, washdown water and drainage water. The basic types of wood preserving, oil based and chemical based, were separated such that cross contamination could not occur in reusing and recirculating the many sources of preservative-contaminated water. Precautionary systems have been included to insure that no preservatives can enter the discharged flows of boiler blowdown and surface drainage water.

The claimed facilities were placed into operation in June, 1971. Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% of the cost allocated to pollution control.

Cost of claimed facility: \$60,827.00

3. Evaluation

J. H. Baxter & Company was required by WDP to eliminate the discharge of wastewater contaminated with oils and wood preserving chemicals.

Previously, all oil and substantial quantities of preservative-contaminated water passed through a gravity oil separator prior to discharge. The claimed facilities are effectively preventing contamination of boiler feed water and the resultant blowdown, retaining all contaminated condensates and oil-contaminated retort washdown in an expanded cooling water recirculation system, returning chemical preservative-contaminated retort washdown to solution makeup, collecting and utilizing waste oil separated from process wastewater and surface drainage. Residual oils in the ground from past spillage cause some visible oil in plant drainage during heavy rains, but the processing area operations have been brought under control with the claimed facilities.

Skimming baffles have been installed as a further effort to prevent residual oil from leaving the plant property.

Application No. T-268

April 13, 1972

Page 2

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-268, such certificate to show an actual cost of \$60,287 with 80% or more allocable to pollution control.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Evert Fredricks Dairy
Route 1, Box 271
Aurora, Oregon 97002

The applicant owns and operates a dairy located at Route 1, Box 244, Aurora, Oregon, Multnomah County.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Concrete manure tank, 30 ft. diameter by 8 ft. deep with 30-HP Mitchell pump.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation November 1, 1970. Construction started September 3, 1970.

Certification is claimed under the 1967 Act; however, due to start of construction after April 30, 1969, it is only eligible under the 1969 Act.

Claimed cost: \$7,058.70 (Documentation submitted substantiated costs in the amount of \$6,681.97.)

3. Evaluation of Application

The claimed facility functions to prevent manure from draining into Senecal Creek as it did in the past.

The Department sought to clarify the difference in cost between the amount claimed in the application and the submitted documentation; however, the difference remains unexplained. Therefore, rather than delay the application any longer, it is being presented based on the documented cost.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing a cost figure of \$6,681.97 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-182.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Bernard A. Stewart
4374 - 41st Avenue, N. E.
Salem, Oregon 97303

The applicant owns and operates a 300-head confined cattle feeding operation located at Route 3, Box 178, Scio, Oregon in Linn County.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Cattle manure solids storage shed constructed concurrently with new confined feeding operation. The covered storage facility was designed to provide 30-40 day's accumulation of manure solids and bedding from covered and uncovered concrete confinement areas.

The claimed facility was placed in operation in September 1971.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% of the cost allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$7,241 - \$1,000 federal cost share payment = \$6,241

3. Evaluation of Application

Since the claimed facility was constructed as an integral part of the total operation, many other provisions were included in the design which reduce the difficulty of controlling the escapement of manure and contaminated drainage but cannot be directly attributable to the pollution control facility. The exposed concrete slab confinement areas are constructed to retain manure solids for cleaning and contaminated runoff flows across a permanent pasture area where it is absorbed during normal winter conditions. Accumulated manure solids and bedding are removed from the storage facility as conditions permit for spreading on approximately 300 acres. The nutrient value of manure utilized does not provide recovery of the cost of the pollution control facilities constructed.

The claimed facility is contributing to adequate control of manure for the present scope of cattle feeding operations that it serves.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued for the facilities claimed in Application T-319, such certificate to show a cost of \$6,241.00 with 80% or more of the cost allocable to pollution control.

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Boise Cascade Corporation
Joseph Sawmill
P. O. Box 610
La Grande, Oregon 97850

The applicant operates a sawmill in Joseph. This application was received on January 24, 1972.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to include the following modifications and repairs to the wigwam waste burner:

- a) Repairs to burner shell.
- b) Automatically controlled damper.
- c) Independent mechanical temperature sensor.
- d) Three (3) auxiliary diesel oil-fired burners.
- e) Underfire forced draft system including necessary motors, fans and foundations.
- f) Overfire draft system including necessary motors and fans.
- g) Automatic controlling recording system.

The facility was completed April 22, 1970.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act. The percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility Cost: \$19,130. (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

The claimed facility was installed to reduce visible emissions from the wigwam waste burner.

It is concluded that the facility operates to reduce emissions to the atmosphere and yields no return to the company. Consequently, that portion of the cost allocable to pollution control should be more than 80%.

4. Directors Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$19,130, with 80% or more of the cost allocated to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-291.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Cheney Forest Products
P. O. Box 3695
Central Point, Oregon 97501

The applicant operates a sawmill in Central Point. This application was received on February 18, 1972.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to include the following modifications to the wigwam waste burner:

- a) Automatic RM Vari-Damper.
- b) Three (3) RM Jet-Fire auxiliary fuel system.
- c) RM underfire forced draft system.
- d) RM whirlwind overfire recirculating forced draft system.
- e) RM electromatic controller.
- f) All necessary fans, motors and foundations.

The facility was completed on November 15, 1971.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act. The percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility Cost: \$36,660.80. (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

The claimed facility was installed to reduce visible emissions from the wigwam waste burner.

It is concluded that the facility operates to reduce emissions to the atmosphere and yields no return to the company. Consequently, that portion of the cost allocable to pollution control should be more than 80%.

4. Directors Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$36,660.80, with 80% or more of the cost allocated to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-318.