

HOUSE HUMAN SERVICES

SUB COMMITTEE

BILL

DATE January 21, 1983

SPONSOR

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE JOINT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON HUMAN SERVICES  
January 21, 1983

The meeting was called to order at 7:40 a.m. in Room 436 by Chairman John Shontz.

All members were present except for Sen. Regan who was excused.

Also present were Norman Rostocki, Fiscal Analyst, Ron Weiss from the Budget office and Dr. John Drynan and Ray Hoffman from the Department of Health.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

MCH BLOCK GRANT      Begin Tape 15    Side One

Rep. Shontz explained that they would put language in the bill, if it meets with the Committee's approval, which takes the \$138,000 carryover and puts it into the Handicapped Children's Program. The Director of the Health Department is comfortable with putting language in the bill that requires him to find the soft match for those dollars and if he can't find the match, the money will revert to the Federal Government. The balance remaining of the block grant and the soft match is maximized and the hard match that we use will all go into maternal and child health care program. The committee will insert language that says if there is a decrease in the MCH Block Grant in the biennium then there be a corresponding decrease in the match, soft and hard, both. If there is an increase in the MCH Block Grant, and if the counties can come up with the soft match then that's where the increase would go. Norman Rostocki told the committee that he and Ray Hoffman had calculated the minimum general fund match to be \$300,000 per year to be able to accept the MCH block grant funds. A discussion was held with regard to the MCH Block Grant.

Sen. Aklestad made a MOTION to add \$300,000 general fund per year to maternal and child health program to provide the needed hard match for the MCH Block Grant, inserting language that notes that there are \$138,000 of one-time carryover funds included in the Handicapped Children's Program.      Motion carried.

Chairman Shontz asked Ray Hoffman what the total reduction for the biennium on the county program over this year's is. Ray Hoffman stated that in FY84 from the executive request you have reduced the county by \$4,528 and in FY85 \$187.696.

PREVENTATIVE HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

The committee discussed the option of using the preventative block in the Lab for personal services. Rep. Menahan made a MOTION to keep the \$34,000 from the preventative block grant per year for personal services in the lab.      Motion carried.

Rep. Winslow made a MOTION to move out of the Preventative Health Block Grant for Diabetes \$34,157 for FY84 and the second year reduce

that by \$10,000 as a sign from us as they get exposure they should raise more dollars.

Rep. Winslow made AMENDED his MOTION to reduce that amount by \$15,000 in FY85. Motion carried as AMENDED with Rep. Menahan opposing.

Discussion was held with regard to Emergency Medical Service. Rep. Shontz requested that the people from EMS be here tomorrow to finish their presentation. The presentation should be directed as if we removed the block grant funds and just left the general funds level in EMS what they could do with that money in basic life support.

Executive Session Closed. End of Side one, Tape 15

Hearings were then opened for the Hazardous Waste Control.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL

Norm Rostocki, LFA, gave an overview of the Solid Waste Program. Exhibit A & B Most of the testimonies will be with regard to exhibit B which is the Department's request to have a state-run hazardous waste control program which requires 25% general fund match. The committee acknowledged receipt of eight letters regarding hazardous waste. See exhibit R

#### PROPONENTS Begin Tape 16 Side one

Duane Robertson, Chief of the Solid Waste Management Bureau gave his testimony. Exhibit C For the state to maintain the Hazardous Waste Program in FY84 and 85 \$107,556 in general funds would need to be approved by the 1983 Legislature to match \$322,667 in federal grant funds. The required match is 75% federal and 25% state. He stated that the bureau intends to introduce legislation to allow for a fee to be charged to hazardous waste generators and facilities. Such fees would be deposited in the state general fund and would partially offset the future state match for the federal grant. The amount of such fees has not yet been determined. The hazardous waste regulated community has shown tentative support for a fee system providing the fee is reasonable and only partially funds the state program.

Robertson went on to say that they feel the major benefits of a state-run hazardous control program are: Montana business and industries can work with state regulatory staff for virtually all environmental matters and state operated programs respond more promptly and effectively to the needs of Montana businesses and citizens.

Sen. Hager from District 30 supports this program. The federal government does not understand what we have out here and we need

the state government to be involved in this to take care of the problems in Montana.

Alec Hanson, Montana League of Cities and Towns gave his testimony supporting this appropriation for the Bureau.

Rep. Shontz asked if we are not able to find general fund or state dollars to support it, would your association rather see a fee system or the program turned back to EPA. Mr. Hanson stated that if an affordable fee system can be worked out they would support that. He expressed that they are very strong on keeping it a state program.

Janelle Fallan, Montana Chamber of Commerce (see witness statement) stressed the type of cooperation between private industry and government regulators that is carried out a lot more easily at the state level than at the federal level.

Rep. Shontz directed his previous question that was asked of Alec Hanson to everyone who testifies, "Should the program be funded from fees or be returned to the federal government?" Janelle stated that she has some problems with that. The fee system is ok to an extent but would have some problems with making it entirely self supportive. Rep. Shontz asked her why. She responded that the industries have to compete in a market place so they are limited as to how much they can charge and eventually the consumer is going to pay.

Bob Holding, Executive Director for the Montana Wood Products Association rose in support of this program. He stated that he also submitted a witness statement for B.G. Havdahl for the Montana Motor Carriers in support of this program (see witness statements) In response to Rep. Shontz's question, the fee would have to be reasonable in view of the amount of work that is involved and the amount of money that the federal government puts into the program. He supports a reasonable fee system.

Kenneth Alkema representing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency supports the state funding. Exhibit D (see witness statement)

Sandra Ekbert, Montana Farmers Union strongly approves of the state assuming such responsibilities. They strongly urge the consideration to allow the Phase II authorization of this program. A reasonable fee schedule would have to be worked out. (see witness statement)

Will Brooke, Montana Stockgrowers and Montana Woolgrower's Association supports state control versus federal control. (see witness statement) He expressed a concern that unlike industry they cannot pass on their cost. They would support a reasonable fee system with some reservations not knowing what the fee would be but wants it kept at the state level because of problems in the past when it was handled at the federal level.

Will Selser, Local Health Officer, concurs that the program should continue to be a state-run program. We would support a fee system.

Marc Ledbetter, Northern Plains Resource Council supports the state-run program and if the money cannot be found they would support a reasonable fee system.

Luci Brieger, Montana Environmental Information Center, expressed that they support the state-run program even if it means user fees. Exhibit E (see witness statement)

Dawn North, League of Women Voters of Montana does support user fees and SB 56. (see witness statement)

Hearings closed on the Hazardous Waste Control Program.

Questions opened on the Hazardous Waste Control. Sen. Aklestad asked if the federal's mandated the same rules even though the state picks up the majority of the funding. Duane Robertson stated that nobody really knows that. There is a clause in the Montana law that states that we cannot be anymore stringent than federal regulations so therefore, we have to keep our regulations in line with theirs.

Duane Robertson gave a briefing on the Solid Waste Program and Junk Vehicle Program.

#### AIR QUALITY PROGRAM

Hearings were then opened on Air Quality. Norman Rostocki reviewed the Air Quality budget. Exhibit F The department states that the funds from EPA are capped therefore, they are requesting that the inflation difference be made up from general fund. You should be aware of the minimum maintenance of effort which is equal to the prior year's expenditures. Hal Robins told Norm that if he has to take a cut in the budget he would rather it be in operations and not in personal services. Norm have increased the general fund by 6% over the 83 general fund base.

Hal Robins, Chief of the Air Quality Bureau presented his concerns on the Air Quality Bureau. (exhibit G)

Hearings Closed on Air Quality Bureau. End of Tape 16 Side One  
Tape 16 Side Two  
Hearings were then opened on the Consumer Safety Bureau.

#### CONSUMER SAFETY BUREAU

Tape 17 Side One

Verne Slonan, Chief of the Consumer Safety Bureau gave his testimony. (exhibit H) Rep. Shontz asked if there was any public comment on this area. Hearings were then closed on the consumer safety program.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee  
on Human Services  
January 21, 1983

.Page 5

or the Air Quality Bureau.

Questions opened on Air Quality. Sen. Aklestad asked what was being done about wood smoke. Hal Robins stated there were many options being looked at. One being public education, insulation and weatherization, purchase the better of the wood stoves on the market and the certification program that would state that a wood stove is a low polluting stove.

The meeting was recessed until the following day upon the adjournment of the House session on January 22, 1983.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Shontz", written over a horizontal line.

John Shontz, Chairman

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Carol Duval", written over a horizontal line.

Carol Duval, Secretary

AGENCY health  
PROGRAM Solid waste  
Subprogram \_\_\_\_\_

Exec. Budget Page 274  
Fiscal Analyst's Page 774

FTE

Personal Serv.

Operating Serv.

21 Contr. Serv.

22 Supplies

23 Communication

24 Travel

25 Rent,

26 Utilities

27 Repairs

28 Other

Subtotal

Non-Operating

1. equipment

2. junk car grants

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Total Expenditures

Funding

General Fund

Other Funds

1. junk car grants

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

EXPEND.	1984 BUDGET			1985 BUDGET		
1982 Adjusted	Exec. Budget	Fiscal Analyst	Exec.-LFA Variance	Exec. Budget	Fiscal Analyst	Exec.-LFA Variance
	6	5.95	0.5	6	5.95	0.5
	151,378	152,806	(1428)	151,200	152,579	(1379)
	122,970	130,051	(2081)	135,216	131,670	3546
	1552	2121	(539)	1604	2247	(643)
	6206	7145	(842)	6746	7822	(1076)
	12,687	13,957	(1310)	13,210	14,574	(1364)
	3261	3244	(183)	4244	3438	806
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100	201	(101)	100	213	(113)
	877	899	(21)	929	953	(24)
	152,543	157,620	(5077)	116,204	160,917	1102
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	742,055	742,055	—	762,015	762,015	—
	1,045,976	1,052,481	6505	1,075,264	1,075,511	(247)
	71,377	73,666	2309	71,172	75,396	(4214)
	974,599	979,745	4196	1,004,092	1,000,125	3967

REPORT EBSR100  
DATE : 01/08/83  
TIME : 16/11/48

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL --- BUDGET WORKSHEET

PAGE 56

AGENCY : 5301 DEPT HEALTH & ENVIRON SCIENCES  
PROGRAM : 62 SOLID WASTE  
CONTROL : 00004 HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL

MODIFIED LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	OBPP FY 84	LFA FY 84	DIFF. FY 84	SUB-CMT. FY 84	OBPP FY 85	LFA FY 85	DIFF. FY 85	SUB-CMT. FY 85
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)	5.00		-5.00		5.00		-5.00	
1100	SALARIES	108,670		-108,670		108,258		-108,258	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	15,833		-15,833		15,968		-15,968	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE	4,800		-4,800		4,800		-4,800	
	TOTAL LEVEL	129,303		-129,303		129,026		-129,026	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	53,533		-53,533		46,146		-46,146	
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	5,276		-5,276		5,598		-5,598	
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	4,196		-4,196		4,553		-4,553	
2400	TRAVEL	14,874		-14,874		15,381		-15,381	
2500	RENT	3,710		-3,710		3,932		-3,932	
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	4,239		-4,239		4,495		-4,495	
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	2,650		-2,650		2,811		-2,811	
	TOTAL LEVEL	88,478		-88,478		82,916		-82,916	
3100	EQUIPMENT	500		-500					
	TOTAL LEVEL	500		-500					
	TOTAL PROGRAM	218,281		-218,281		211,942		-211,942	
01100	GENERAL FUND	54,571		-54,571		52,985		-52,985	
03025	DHES EPA LETTER OF CREDIT	163,710		-163,710		158,957		-158,957	
	TOTAL PROGRAM	218,281		-218,281		211,942		-211,942	

Exhibit B  
January 21, 1983



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BUREAU

FACT SHEET

FY 84-85

The bureau administers three programs to protect public health and the environment in Montana.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The program:

- \* is responsible for licensing, technical assistance, inspection and enforcement for 245 waste management systems;
- \* insures the proper handling and disposal of liquid and semi-liquid wastes from industries and communities;
- \* administers a grant program to local governments for the planning and implementation of resource recovery and recycling programs:
  - \* one resource recovery facility has been constructed;
  - \* two areas are pursuing pre-design activities;
- \* currently has 1.8 employees assigned to the program.

JUNK VEHICLE PROGRAM

The program:

- \* is the only statewide resource recovery program in Montana;
- \* is responsible for recycling between 7500 and 9000 junk vehicles per year and 72,000 tons of scrap steel has been recycled since the beginning of the program;
- \* licenses 175 private wrecking yards and 56 county motor vehicle graveyards;
- \* answers complaint calls, provides technical assistance to counties, cities and private citizens, lets crushing contracts, and inspects all wrecking facilities;
- \* has 4.2 employees assigned to the program.

## HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The state program:

- \* has been in full operation for two years;
- \* controls hazardous waste from point of generation through treatment, storage and disposal;
- \* provides the means to manage hazardous wastes before massive and expensive clean-up operations are required;
- \* is supported by the U.S. Congress, which clearly prefers that states assume the responsibility for controlling hazardous wastes within their borders;
- \* has received Phase I program authorization from the federal EPA and is now applying for Phase II authorization;
- \* is one of 34 states and Puerto Rico which have at least Phase I authorization; of the remaining 16 states all but 2 are moving toward program authorization;
- \* has 5 employees assigned to the program;
- \* duties include:
  - reviewing waste manifest data
  - reviewing and processing of facility permit applications
  - making facility siting decisions
  - conducting inspections and sampling
  - preparation of enforcement actions
  - development of administrative rules and authorization application documents
  - providing extensive technical assistance to the regulated community in proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste materials
- \* requires \$107,556 in state general funds for FY84-85 to match \$322,667 in federal grant funds in order to maintain the state program; state funds represent 25 percent; federal funds represent 75 percent;
- \* is introducing legislation to allow for a fee to be charged to hazardous waste generators and facilities:
  - fees would be deposited in the state general fund;
  - would partially offset future state match required for the annual federal grant.

## INDUSTRIES AND OTHERS INVOLVED WITH STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

### Phase I includes:

- \* oil refineries
- \* chemical manufacturers
- \* pesticide formulating companies
- \* laboratories
- \* petroleum product plants
- \* certain pesticide applicators
- \* certain government activities
- \* waste haulers
- \* Businesses affected by Phase I
  - \* Generators - 110
  - \* Transporters - 30
  - \* TSD Facilities - 20

### Phase II may include:

- \* metal mining operations
- \* metal refining plants
- \* oil and gas operations
- \* fossil fuel utilities
- \* phosphate mining and refining operations
- \* hospitals

## BENEFITS OF A STATE OPERATED HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

### \* Montana Businesses and Industries Can Deal With State Regulatory Staff for Virtually All Environmental Matters.

- \* In securing permits, Montana companies deal with state agency staff for all environmental issues.
- \* Permitting is facilitated through coordinated state process.

### \* State Operated Programs Respond More Promptly and Effectively to the Needs of Montana Businesses and Citizens.

- \* Federal programs designed and administered in Washington, D.C. often respond very poorly to special situations and needs of states.
- \* State hazardous waste program staff are aware of individual community problems and situations.
- \* Staff has established a working relationship with all local governments in state.

\* Ties Between the State Hazardous Waste Program and State Solid Waste Program Will Be Lost If Program Reverts to EPA.

- \* Under state management the two programs have closely related functions.
- \* An EPA operated program would NOT include:
  - any aspect of solid waste management;
  - disposal of "small quantity" hazardous waste; or
  - other special wastes.
- \* The state program currently deals with these wastes on a daily basis.

\* The Montana Chamber of Commerce With Funding From the State Program Has Instituted the "Montana Industrial Waste Exchange." This Activity Likely Will Die If EPA Assumes the Hazardous Waste Program.

- \* The Waste Exchange assists in the recycling of industrial and hazardous wastes.
- \* It is very popular with industries.
- \* It is not an EPA priority.

\* Siting and Approval of Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities Should Not Be Left to Federal Decision Makers.

- \* Montana must maintain its lead role in order to direct where hazardous waste facilities are sited and permitted.
- \* Federal government should not be allowed to control these important siting decisions.

\* High Level of Cooperation Exists Between State Hazardous Waste Program and State Pesticide Regulatory Program.

- \* Cooperation benefits state's agricultural community.
- \* Cooperative agreement has been developed between state programs.
- \* Cooperation results in more cost-efficient programs and better response to agricultural pesticide users.

\* State Hazardous Material Emergency Response Capabilities Supported by State Hazardous Waste Program.

- \* State program has equipped the emergency response team and provides 15 percent of staffing for team.
- \* Continuation of state program will insure the continued maintenance of the emergency response program.

\* State Hazardous Waste Program Has Developed Laboratory Capability For Hazardous Waste Testing.

- \* Laboratory facilities have been upgraded to perform portions of testing necessary for a hazardous waste program.
- \* Reversion of program to EPA would leave laboratories with unneeded equipment because EPA will send samples to Denver for analysis.

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DEC 14 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

POST OFFICE BOX 1163 • BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103

REFINING DEPARTMENT  
BILLINGS REFINERY

PROCESS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

December 14, 1982

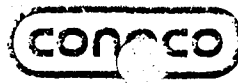
Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Montana Department of Health  
and Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Responding to your letter of late October about RCRA funding mechanisms, Exxon has historically supported the concept of State operated programs versus federally operated programs provided they parallel and are no more restrictive than the federal. As you know, this is the case with Montana's hazardous waste program. We believe that those living and working in the state are best qualified to address programs directly affecting them. The Solid Waste Bureau has attempted to understand industries concerns and have been much more receptive to considering case-by-case issues than the EPA. We foster the hope that such cooperation will continue as future issues arise.

Relative to your proposed funding level, it appears to be a reasonable cost to administer the program. Though the actual breakdown of expected costs was not presented in your letter, review of information to EPA relative to interim authorization depicts, again, a reasonable assessment of what we believe would be a well designed and administered program. Attempts to obtain the required state funds would be encouraged by Exxon.

You also asked us to comment on the proposed fee system. We believe that such a system is possible as long as it is not, as you say, the sole source for the state funds. Further, we believe that the system must be equitable to all who are covered under the program. Because of the recent experience we have had regarding questionnaires, reports, inspections, etc., we are concerned that other facilities in the state who have been less rigorous at providing the Bureau information about their operations may not have been adequately reviewed. This tendency may also be reflected in any fee system set up. That is, those who spend more time and effort to meet the intent of the law are scrutinized more closely and may have to pay a higher fee than those for whom the laws were written to control. We would oppose a fee system that is based on the ability to pay rather than a more equitable basis of, for example, volume of hazardous material generated, transported, treated or disposed. It is our hope to have an opportunity to review any proposed structure before we can give full support.



Refining Department

Conoco Inc.  
P.O. Box 2548  
Billings, Montana 59103  
(406) 252-3841

November 2, 1982

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division  
Department of Health and Environmental Sciences  
State of Montana  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 25, 1982, and still feel as I did in the past. I feel that a Hazardous Waste Program should be at the State level. I intend to talk to our Government Affairs people to assure our position (Conoco's) and I am sure there will be no problems in this area. In fact, I see no reason why we cannot support you in this position.

I will let you know what our decision is in this matter in the near future. I will be on vacation for the next two weeks, but I do expect to be in Helena in the near future to discuss this with you.

Very truly yours,

Robert B. Blomeyer  
Plant Manager  
Billings Refinery

bjc

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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION

ANACONDA Aluminum Company  
Primary Reduction Division  
Columbia Falls Plant  
P.O. Box 10  
Columbia Falls, Montana 59912  
Telephone 406 892 3261



December 10, 1982

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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Department of Health  
and Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

This letter is in response to your October 25, 1982 request for information concerning the Arco Aluminum Company policy on a State operated hazardous waste program.

Arco Aluminum Company supports the State operated program. We believe that the continuation of this program (in lieu of a Federal one), is in the best interests of Montana. One of the most obvious benefits is the more effective utilization of valuable and increasingly scarce government agency and industrial staff resources. This will be particularly true in the permitting of hazardous waste facilities. Others that we can see are the "tailoring" of regulations to fit specific Montana environmental problems and hazardous waste sources, quick response of a State agency in dealing with hazardous waste problems, and the greater familiarity of State personnel with Montana concerns.

Another potential benefit that we can see is elimination of Federal-State redundancy. Since the State is operating a solid waste program, it makes sense that the Department also operate the hazardous waste program, rather than end up with concurrent Federally run hazardous waste and State run solid waste programs.

In short, we feel that a State operated program would better serve the interests of industry, the environment, and the taxpayers.

We also feel that we can support a fee system along the lines you recently discussed with Mr. Reick of our environmental staff; however, we would be interested in obtaining some more details on such a system prior to committing our support.



Mr. Duane L. Robertson

-2-

November 30, 1982

We hope this provides you information you need. Please contact me if you need further background.

Sincerely,

  
T. N. Schug, Coordinator  
Environmental Affairs

TNS:raj



**Champion**

Champion International Corporation

December 17, 1982

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DEC 20 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION

Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division  
Department of Health and Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena MT 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

You have directed communications to several offices of Champion International asking whether we would prefer a state operated hazardous waste program, and, if so, would we support a fee system applicable to hazardous waste generators as a means of developing a part of the necessary state matching funds.

Champion is still of the opinion that a state operated hazardous waste program would be desirable and we have no objection to a reasonable fee system which would take into consideration the extent of the hazardous waste problem of each generator.

We should appreciate being informed of any legislative proposals you may develop and the opportunity to provide our comments at an appropriate time.

Sincerely,

WMK:ss

cc Ralph Heinert  
Bob Holding  
Bob Kelly  
Ed Martinson  
Larry Weeks

## McFarland Cascade

Post Office Box 670  
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864  
(208) 263-2141 • TWX 510-776-1596



November 3, 1982

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division  
Montana Dept. of Health & Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am replying to you in regards to your letter of 10/25/82 to our Idaho Pole Company Division in Bozeman concerning the financing of the Montana RCRA program. We feel that it is very important that Montana exercise its right to run their own hazardous waste program. We feel this way because we believe that local regulation is, in the long run, the most effective and therefore beneficial to the people of Montana.

While in these difficult economic times we find it as difficult as the State of Montana does to volunteer for the economic impact of a proposed fee system, we can understand the State's requirement for something like this. We would very much appreciate receiving notice of any meetings that you might envision to discuss the fee system.

We feel that your department has done a good regulatory job in relation to our Bozeman operation and understands our process and problems. Please let me know what we can do to support your legislative effort.

Yours truly,  
McFarland Cascade

C.L. Stoddard  
Vice President,  
Technical Services

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CLS:pl

NOV 03 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION





# Montana Hospital Association

(406) 442-1911 • P.O. BOX 5119 • HELENA, MONTANA 59604

November 3, 1982

Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division  
Department of Health and  
Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Duane:


The Montana Hospital Association is still of the opinion that the implementation of a state operated hazardous waste program is much more desirable than a federal hazardous waste program and we continue to support the efforts of your department in implementing the law and the state regulations.

We will support your request for \$100,000 of state funds which will be used to match the \$300,000 federal funds. Our decision as to whether or not we will support the implementation of a fee system will depend upon the prescribed fees as they affect hospital systems. We would support a reasonable fee system which would be uniformly applied across the state with all businesses participating but would oppose a fee system singling out hospitals as a major problem area.

It would be helpful to know where the hazardous waste generators are located and I would like to suggest that you conduct a survey so as to have this information available prior to the 1983 legislative session.

I would also like to have the opportunity of reviewing in advance any bills which SDH&ES will be introducing on the hazardous waste program so I can be better informed on prospective legislation.

Sincerely,

  
William E. Leary  
President

WEL:ml

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NOV 04 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION



# Falls Chemicals Inc.

P.O. Box 2345  
Great Falls, Montana 59403  
Telephone 406/761-6757  
Telex 31 9422  
November 5, 1982

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NOV 08 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION

State of Montana  
Department of Health  
and Environmental Sciences  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, Montana 59620

Attention: Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division

Dear Mr. Robertson:

We are in receipt of your letter of October 25, 1982 and appreciate your views, suggestions, and areas of interest. We likewise recognize the needs for improved communications and working programs between Government and Industry. I applaud your letter and feel good that you are communicating so well. It gives us an opportunity to respond in kind.

I would like to express a different viewpoint regarding the hazardous waste problem. We do not have a facility in Montana for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste. At present we are having to collect, store, and transport the waste we generate to out of state facilities. This has become very costly to us Montanans since the state neither provides the facility nor any financial help to transport to other areas. Therefore, rather than continue to skirt the issue with fees and legislative support, we feel State Government energies should be channeled toward providing either adequate facilities in Montana or cooperation to support out of state facilities.

To summarize, it is felt the State of Montana should address itself to the following:

1. Continue to comply with Phase I and II of the Hazardous Waste Regulatory Guide as set forth by EPA.
2. Regarding the anticipated fee structure, the idea appears to have merit, however, I would like to reserve judgment until more information is made available.
3. Develop a feasibility study to determine the need of a Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility in Montana.
4. An alternative to #3 above would be to determine if a cooperative effort with a neighboring state would be more beneficial over an extended period.

5. Develop and present a projected program (say 5 years) of Montana's needs to the legislature rather than only the immediate, emergency need. The projected program would include both the short term needs and also include the needs of present and anticipated industry in Montana.
6. Develop for the personnel of Industry and Agriculture, an effective understanding of the regulations in areas related to generators and transportors. This might include preparation of documents, record keeping, management practices, etc.
7. Provide some form of financial assistance for the development of waste management.

Regarding your request for support, our firm will cooperate to the extent of our abilities and time available. This includes working with your group as well as the state legislature.

Sincerely yours,

FALLS CHEMICALS INC.



F. B. Eberwine  
President

FBE/gg



# MISSOULA WHITE PINE SASH CO.

PRECISION  
MILLWORK

1301 SCOTT STREET - P.O. BOX 7009 - MISSOULA, MT 59807-7009

AREA CODE 406  
PHONE 728-4010

November 8, 1982

Department of Health & Environmental Sciences  
State of Montana  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Attn: Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division


Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you for your letter of October 25, 1982 regarding the State Hazardous Waste Program. At this time, we are in favor of having the State of Montana administer the Hazardous Waste Program.

Because of economic conditions, we cannot support any measure that will put an additional cost burden on our company. If the State proposes a fee system that will, in turn, cost the Missoula White Pine Sash Co., then we must oppose such a fee system.

We are willing to discuss this fee system further, since we are not sure exactly what it might entail.

Sincerely,

  
Duane R. Duff  
General Manager

rkf

**RECEIVED**

NOV 09 1982

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION



# columbia paint company

1617 DODGE AVENUE ■ HELENA, MONTANA 59601 ■ PHONE: 406/442-7650

December 16, 1982

LARRY W. HUNTLEY  
HELENA PLANT SUPERINTENDENT

Duane L. Robertson, Chief  
Solid Waste Management Bureau  
Environmental Sciences Division  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Columbia Paint would prefer to leave the E.P.A. control in its current status quo position. We are satisfied with the present control, and would like to keep our status quo position.

Yours truly,

Larry Huntley  
Plant Superintendent

LH:aw

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 17 1982  
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
SOLID WASTE SECTION



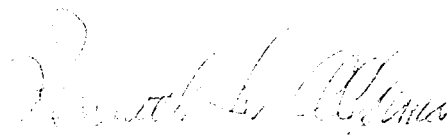


STATEMENT TO THE JOINT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
FOR HUMAN SERVICES

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS IN ADOPTING THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA), PROVIDED SPECIFICALLY FOR STATE ASSUMPTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION. THROUGH A SERIES OF STEPS OR "PHASES", A STATE MAY RECEIVE AUTHORIZATION FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO OPERATE A STATE PROGRAM IN LIEU OF A FEDERAL PROGRAM.

THE STATE OF MONTANA CURRENTLY HAS PHASE I AUTHORIZATION AND HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN RECEIVING FULL AUTHORIZATION. IT IS REQUIRED THAT A STATE SHOW A COMMITMENT TO THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BY PROVIDING A 25 PERCENT MATCHING CONTRIBUTION TO THE FEDERAL PROGRAM GRANT BEFORE FULL AUTHORIZATION IS GIVEN.

EPA REGION VIII, SUPPORTS MONTANA'S HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND ENCOURAGES THE STATE TO PROCEED TO FULL AUTHORIZATION.

  
MAX H. DODSON, DIRECTOR  
MONTANA EPA OFFICE

Testimony to the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on ~~Health and~~  
Human Services  
Presented by the Montana Environmental Information Center

Jan. 21, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Luci Brieger, representing the Montana EIC, a public information group with approximately 1700 members statewide. I am here to urge the subcommittee to recommend full funding of the Hazardous Waste Program in the Solid Waste Management Bureau. MEIC wants the most effective and affordable management of the state's hazardous waste. We feel that maintaining the state program is the best to achieve this necessary management. Our reasons for supporting the state's hazardous waste program include that:

1. Better coordination of solid and hazardous waste disposal. Without state control of the HW program, small quantities of HW would be unregulated (this waste includes some pesticides, baits, treated grains, and special wastes). According to the Bureau, these small quantities pose the biggest threat to the state. Without funding of the HW program, the Solid Waste program would be unable to afford proper monitoring and disposal of small quantities of hazardous waste.
2. Better coordination of waste disposal with other state programs. Industries have been dealing with the state on all permitting matters, and should not now be required to deal with yet another agency. The state should maintain the HW program, as it does other environmental quality programs, to coordinate with air and water quality, etc.
3. Continuity of the program. The SWMB has been handling HW management since 1978. The program is not a new one; however, it has not received separate funding, as it now requires. The program's relationship with industry has been developing over 5 years, and should be maintained.
4. More innovative programs. According to Hazardous Waste in America (Epstein, Brown, and Pope, S.F., 1982), some states are beginning innovative <sup>effective</sup> HW programs. These programs would not occur without state management. The same is true in Montana, where the Bureau is just beginning several programs to deal with waste pesticides and other materials.
5. Cost-effectiveness. For only \$100,000 per biennium the state can maintain all the functions of the HW program. This price tag, only \$50,000 per year, is a small price for the return--prevention of serious incidents and the maintenance of a well-established program.

In fact, the state may actually end up paying for less than the requested amount. If the Dept gets a fee schedule in place, as it plans to, fees collected would be fed back into the general fund, thereby offsetting some of the costs of this program.

The Bureau has already proven itself to be quite budget-minded and careful with its funding. This appropriation request demonstrates that, by being even lower than the federal minimum. Based on population and other factors, the EPA makes a certain amount of money available to a state. Montana is at the bottom of that list--that is, we're offered the least amount of money from EPA, yet the Bureau is requesting only a part of what is available in matching federal dollars (as they did for the last biennium).

MEIC feels that for the DHES Solid Waste Management Bureau to maintain its Hazardous Waste program is vital to the well-being of citizens and industry in the state. To obtain full authorization for the program, to maintain the program, and to obtain matching federal dollars, the state must make a commitment, at this time, with an appropriation for the hazardous waste program. MEIC hopes that you will make that commitment.

Thank you.

REPORT EEC 00  
DATE : 01/08/83  
TIME : 16/25/25

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL --- BUDGET WORKSHEET

AGENCY : 5301 DEPT HEALTH & ENVIRON SCIENCES  
PROGRAM : 63 AIR QUALITY  
CONTROL : 00000

CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	OBPP FY 84	LFA FY 84	DIFF. FY 84	SUB-CMT. FY 84	OBPP FY 85	LFA FY 85	DIFF. FY 85	SUB-CMT. FY 85
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)	17,50	17,50			17,50	17,50		
1100	SALARIES	399,656	407,410	7,754		398,635	405,861	7,226	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	58,030	59,528	1,498		58,559	60,659	2,100	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE	16,800	16,800			16,800	16,800		
	TOTAL LEVEL	474,486	483,738	9,252		473,994	483,320	9,326	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	135,121	101,536	-33,585		144,305	107,628	-36,677	
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	23,050	17,407	-5,643		24,584	18,451	-6,133	
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	15,009	12,229	-2,780		17,299	12,963	-4,336	
2400	TRAVEL	21,410	18,365	-3,045		22,159	19,467	-2,692	
2500	RENT	44,017	33,324	-10,693		46,658	35,323	-11,335	
2600	UTILITIES	10,438	7,001	-3,437		12,872	7,421	-5,451	
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	10,435	7,922	-2,513		11,055	8,397	-2,658	
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	2,920	2,852	-68		3,047	3,023	-24	
2900	GOODS PURCHASED FOR RESALE		31,800	31,800			33,167	33,167	
	TOTAL LEVEL	262,400	232,436	-29,964		281,979	245,840	-36,139	
3100	EQUIPMENT	6,958	6,958			6,000	6,000		
	TOTAL LEVEL	6,958	6,958			6,000	6,000		
6200	FROM FEDERAL SOURCES	95,000	95,000			95,000	95,000		
	TOTAL LEVEL	95,000	95,000			95,000	95,000		
	TOTAL PROGRAM	838,844	818,132	-20,712		856,973	830,160	-26,813	
01100	GENERAL FUND	294,835	283,478	-11,357		313,034	290,670	-22,364	
03025	DHES EPA LETTER OF CREDIT	514,197	504,018	-10,179		514,197	508,854	-5,343	

AGENCY : 5301 DEPT HEALTH & ENVIRON SCIENCES  
PROGRAM : 63 AIR QUALITY  
CONTROL : 00000

CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

E/OE	DESCRIPTION	OBPP FY 84	LFA FY 84	DIFF. FY 84	SUB-CMT. FY 84	OBPP FY 85	LFA FY 85	DIFF. FY 85	SUB-CMT. FY 85
3029	PUBLIC HEALTH SP REV	29,812	30,636	824		29,742	30,636	894	
	TOTAL PROGRAM	838,844	818,132	-20,712		856,973	830,160	-26,813	

COMMENTS :

## AIR QUALITY BUREAU

Program Summary  
January 19, 1983

Presented to  
1983 Legislature

The Air Quality Bureau, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES), has the basic responsibility of maintaining and protecting air quality in the state. The authorizing legislation for these duties lies in Title 75, Chapter 2, MCA.

The Bureau programs that accomplish the goals and requirements of the Clean Air Act are summarized below.

Permits	The permit program is the primary method used to assure compliance with ambient air quality standards and allows a review of new facilities to insure that the most recent control technologies are applied to new sources.
Inspection/Enforcement	A scheduled inspection program is operated to guarantee continued compliance with emission standards and permit conditions.
Ambient Air Monitoring	The Act requires that the bureau monitor the state's air quality. More than 70 stations are operated in order to meet this goal.
Open Burning and Slash Burning	A modified program limiting the effects of slash and general open burning began recently. Additionally, in the fall a special, intensive program is implemented to limit the amount of smoke (principally from slash burning operations) that drifts into valleys.

Despite these programs, it is necessary to conduct further work in order to identify and solve special problems. The following is a list of these projects planned for the 1984-85 biennium.

East Helena Lead Study	The bureau recently completed a major study to determine the source of ambient lead violations. Next the study will determine the control strategies necessary to bring these levels below the ambient air quality standards. A screening of all the children in the area will be conducted this summer. The purpose is to identify any child whose blood-lead concentration exceeds public health guidelines. Children with blood-lead levels exceeding the guidelines will be referred to physicians for treatment.
------------------------	---

- Billings Sulfur Dioxide Study    The Bureau, with the aid of the local industries, has been engaged in a year-long study of the levels of sulfur dioxide in the area. The study is complete and the data is being analyzed to determine the necessity of control strategies.
- Oil Well Flaring    There is a great deal of flaring of hydrogen sulfide (which changes to sulfur dioxide) at many oil well locations throughout the state, especially in the Williston Basin. The bureau is in the process of cataloging these wells and requiring permits when necessary. The emissions from the Williston Basin alone exceed 2,000 tons per year of sulfur dioxide.
- Wood Smoke and Particulate Study of western Montana    Many areas in western Montana exceed ambient air quality standards. These problems can be solved through proper identification of the sources. The bureau intends to address these problems over the next biennium.
- Glacier National Park    Both Montana and federal rules provide special protection to areas such as Glacier National Park. In conjunction with the Park Service, the bureau has determined the need for a careful inventory of nearby sources and more accurate ambient monitoring in the area. To date the data indicates the possibility of air pollution influences from areas outside the park, including Canada.
- Ambient Standards Violations    Several areas of the state fail to meet carbon monoxide standards. These areas will receive special attention with an emphasis on resolving their problems.

This does not represent every project conducted by the Bureau, nor does it address responses to complaints or emergencies. It is necessarily brief in order to provide an overview of the operations. More specific information can be supplied upon request.

The Bureau is requesting a reduction in the number of FTE's authorized in the last biennium from 23.5 to 17.5. This represents the reduction of one FTE for the Flathead Study (ending June 30, 1983), the reduction in permit processing requests and general efficiency in operation of the programs.

It is submitted that the agency requested operating budget is reduced to a minimal amount. A reduction in funds will need to be offset by a reduction in FTE's, not necessarily a reduction in operating expenses. This would be reflected by a reduction in the air monitoring efforts and/or inspections.

FOOD & CONSUMER SAFETY BUREAU  
PROGRAMS

The Food and Consumer Safety Bureau has a staff of ten, with one of the professional members being stationed in the Billings office. This Bureau has a wide diversity of program responsibility and a very close working relationship with local public health staff.

The Bureau is charged with the administration of 13 laws which deal with Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; food purveying establishments; public accommodations; mobile home parks and campgrounds; swimming pools; mosquito control; schoolhouses; the Clean Indoor Air Act; institutions and jails; pesticide control; upholstery control; nuisances and the general state and local board of health laws.

The Bureau also is responsible for 12 administrative rules promulgated to implement the intent of the cited laws.

The Bureau is the primary provider of continuing education, field training consultation, and technical and general support to 62 sanitarians employed by 35 local public health jurisdictions which serve 54 of Montana's 56 counties.

Special support service includes two formal educational conferences and at least two regional meetings at 5 locations per year. Bureau staff visits to each jurisdiction in response to requests or need is a significant Bureau activity.

The very special relationship between the Bureau and local sanitarians provides effective and efficient public health protection.

The licensure of 7,350 establishments in the food purveyor, public accommodation and trailer court/campground categories, together with necessary enforcement is a yearly requirement.

Vector control assistance, including efforts toward the biological control of mosquitoes, is provided to local mosquito control agencies, local health agencies, and the general public. All insect and animal disease vector problems are handled.

Special programs include food-borne illness investigations, consumer product complaint services, consultations with industry on facility design and operation, public education programs such as food service sanitation, and local health agency program evaluations.

The Bureau has a continuous administrative review process which considers laws, administrative rules, and Bureau procedures for possible changes dictated by variations in public health risks. The goal is to have only that which is necessary to provide an acceptable risk to public health.



MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES DIVISION  
FOOD & CONSUMER SAFETY BUREAU  
HELENA, MONTANA

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
of the  
FOOD & CONSUMER SAFETY BUREAU

To develop this report of bureau activities, a single month was selected at random and the personnel activity reports for that month were summarized.

Highlights:

-Daily consultation with local health departments, industry and the general public on all bureau programs including food, food and drug, public accommodations, trailer courts, institutions, schools, residential care, vector control, training and education, swimming pools, and licensing.

Office Activities:

-Numerous inquiries, consumer complaints, and requests for assistance are received daily. Over 554 telephone calls were logged-both incoming and outgoing in this random month. Examples of these inquiries, consumer complaints and requests are:

- .Pesticide use/misuse
- .Adulterated food products (chemicals, insects)
- .Food service establishment complaints (sanitation)
- .Assistance in FDA recall of food products
- .Food poisoning technical information
- .Specific information on all bureau programs as listed above

-Reviewed and evaluated training and education materials for each bureau program.

-Interagency cooperation in programs involving concerns of other departments. This involved continued contact with the Departments of Administration (Building Codes Division); Justice (Fire Marshal); Revenue (licensing); SRS (residential care facilities); Agriculture (pesticides); Fish, Wildlife & Parks (mosquitofish program); and intradepartmental work with the other bureaus of the Department of Health & Environmental Sciences.

-At the request of SRS, developed proposed health rules for residential services of interest to both DHE&S and SRS.

-Developed new inspection forms to correspond to rule changes, reviewed labels for packaging and nutritional requirements, and reviewed two special local need pesticide label registrations.

-Conducted physical plant plan reviews of:

- .5 public accommodations
- .3 trailer courts
- .7 schools
- .9 food service establishments
- .1 food processing establishment
- .4 swimming pools

Field Activities:

-Training and Education Activities

- .Local environmental health department on-site visits for standardization, training and program planning - 6
- .Food service handlers schools - 3
- .Swimming pool information/training seminars - 5
- .Vector control and mosquitofish program on-site visits with local control programs - 7
- .Public Accommodation information/education seminars - 2
- .Environmental health program information exchange with faculty & environmental health students at Montana State University

-Inspections

- .Institutional inspections required by statute. (These inspections were conducted at Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology at Butte, Men's Prison at Deer Lodge, and the Women's Prison at Warm Springs.)

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Mike Slyter Committee On \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date 1/21/83  
Representing MACs Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. Hazardous Waste Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Support the state assumption  
of program
2. Provides for local government expense.
- 3.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Luci Brieger Committee On Pub. Hlth.  
Address Box 1184 Date 1 21 83  
Representing Mt. Erie Info. Ctr Support v  
Bill No. DRES approp bill haz waste prog Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Support approp to H.W. from (Statement submitted)

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

NAME: Dawn A. North DATE: 1/22/83

ADDRESS: 7141 Birch Kenridge, Helena, MT.

PHONE: 443-4287

REPRESENTING WHOM? League of Women Voters of Montana

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: Appropriation for Hazardous Waste Program

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: Chairmen and members of the committee  
Dawn Dawn North representing the League of  
Women Voters of Montana. We believe that the  
hazardous waste program can be administered more  
efficiently at the state level rather than by the  
federal government and we request your support in  
this matter.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Will Brooke Committee On Public Health  
Address 420 W. California Date 1/21/83  
Representing MT Stockgrowers/Woolgrowers Support X  
Bill No. Hazardous Waste Appropriation Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Support state control of hazardous waste program versus federal control.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Sandra Ekberg Committee On \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Box 2447, St Louis, MO Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Representing Montana Salmon Clinic Support X  
Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_ Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Kenneth L. Alkema Committee On Human Services  
Address 1741 Virginia Dale Date 1/21/83  
Representing U.S. EPA Support yes  
Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_ Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.



WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME James T. [unclear] BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS Box 1736 DATE 1-21-83  
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Norana Chama  
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Appropriation for [unclear] [unclear]

The [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear]

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name BG HAVOAK Committee On \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Helena MT Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Representing Montana Motor Carriers Support X  
Bill No. Appropriation For Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Hazardous Waste Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME BOB HELDING BILL NO. 7 Hazardous WASTE  
ADDRESS MISSOULA M.T. DATE 1-21-83  
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Montana Wood Products Assoc.  
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

exhibit R  
January 21, 1983

Letters pertaining to Hazardous Waste Program.

Cor.  
Billings, Montana

January 11, 1983

Representative John Shontz  
Chairman  
Appropriations Sub-Committee  
for Human Services  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59620

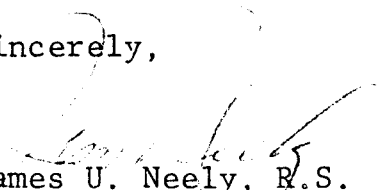
Honorable Sir:

It would be appreciated if you would favor monies from the State general fund to match federal funds, for the State Hazardous Waste program. It would be administered by the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences and Solid Waste Management Bureau.

My working relationship with the State Solid Waste Management Bureau, in disposing of hazardous waste materials in this area, has been very good and the problem abated within a very short time.

It would be preferred to continue working on the State level rather than with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in Denver, or elsewhere.

Sincerely,

  
James U. Neely, R.S.  
Yellowstone City-County Health Department  
Environmental Health Division  
Room 309, Courthouse  
P.O. Box 35,033  
Billings, Montana 59107

JUN:nh



# DISTRICT SANITARIAN

## RICHLAND AND McCONE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Donald D. Sandmeier  
221 5th Street S.W.  
Sidney, Montana 59270

Phone: 482-2207

January 10, 1983

Representative John Shontz  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Representative Shontz:

*It is my understanding that you are chairing a sub-committee for Human Services which will be reviewing money appropriations for a hazardous waste program in Montana. I personally would like to see the program funded through the Solid Waste Management Bureau of the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences so they could receive the 75% available matching federal money allowing them to administer the program through their office.*

*I have numerous reasons why I feel so strongly about this, but one of the main reasons is the Solid Waste Management Bureau has already implemented Phase I of their designed program and need the money to continue through Phases II and III in fiscal years 1983 and 1984. I would much rather work with the state on this program than the federal government (EPA).*

*Working as a field sanitarian in Richland and McCone counties, I know from first hand experience some of the problems we are going to be running into with the disposal of hazardous waste in the area because of the energy industries development in the area. When problems arise in the area of disposal of hazardous waste, I feel it would be much easier to contact the Solid Waste Management Bureau in Helena for assistance rather than the EPA in Denver.*

*I have dealt with both bureaus before and have found the Solid Waste Management Bureau more prompt and beneficial in their assistance. The hazardous wastes created by industry in this state is a Montana problem, I believe we should let Montanans handle it. Let's keep the program close to home; let it be administered by the people who have a true love for this great state of ours.*

*Your help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.*

*Sincerely,*

*Donald D. Sandmeier R.S.*

Donald D. Sandmeier, R.S.  
District Sanitarian

DDS/kl

DEPARTMENT OF  
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA

Rehabilitative Service's Division  
P.O. Box 472-334 West Court  
Glasgow, Montana 59230  
228-8264

Com.

January 12th, 1983

Mr. John M. Shontz  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Helena, Montana 59604

Dear Mr. Shontz:

After attending the representation given <sup>by</sup> the group of people out of Helena, including John LaFaver and Bob Donaldson yesterday, I am extremely concerned and worried that not enough of our Montana citizens, congressmen, and legislators are concerned regarding the possible cutbacks on Human Service's programs. Even now it is hard to serve a large number of our clients effectively with some of the cutbacks that have already taken place, and the funding that we are allowed. Having grown up and working in an isolated area, such as the Hi-Line in Glasgow (I cover 5 counties, Valley, Phillip's, Sheridan, Roosevelt & Daniel's), I am really aware now how hard it is to meet our client's needs and work with them effectively over such a large area, and with the shortage of finances and funding. Also, staffing cuts in isolated areas in Montana such as ours would almost seem ridiculous.

I hope when the sub-committee in Helena convenes that your concerns will be that of the people and for all of the programs and agencies under Human Services. With the economy the way it is, and the unemployment situation so high, mentally and physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, families in economic need, children and spouses that suffer abuse, none of these programs can survive much of a funding cut at all and still be effective.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Jeanne L. Adams  
Human Service's Aide

JA/jae



BROWNING-FERRIS INDUSTRIES  
Missoula District  
City Disposal Co.

January 12, 1983

Representative John Shontz  
Chairman  
Appropriations Subcommittee for Human Resources  
Capital Station  
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Shontz,

Re: Hazardous Waste Funding  
Department of Health and Environmental  
Sciences--State of Montana

As a representative of the private sector involved in the disposal and handling of hazardous waste, we would urge your committee to recommend funding on a state level for this program.

We have received very prompt and accurate information from the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences concerning this matter in the past. The federal program is very cumbersome and Montana is not on a high priority basis. As the problem of hazardous waste becomes more acute and involved, a state program would be much more effective, especially in responsiveness.

Any help in this matter by your committee would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Max Bauer Jr.', written over the typed name.

Max Bauer Jr.

Vice-President

Browning Ferris Industries of Montana Inc.





MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.

400 NORTH FOURTH STREET - BISMARCK, ND 58501 - TEL. (701) 222-7900

*Com.*

Jan. 10, 1983

Honorable John Shontz  
State Representative  
Joint Appropriations Sub-Committee on Human Services  
Capital Station  
Helena, MT 59626

RE: Montana Hazardous Waste Act (Title 75, Chapter 10, Part 4, MCA)

Dear Representative Shontz;

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. supports state control and administration of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and has had a good working relationship with Solid Waste Management Bureau regarding the implementation of the Montana Hazardous Waste Act.

Relinquishing State control and administration of RCRA would require permitting through the Region Eight EPA located in Denver, Colorado. This would be geographically inconvenient and more time consuming.

Sincerely yours,

David P. Price, Vice-President  
Gas Supply and Transmission

DPP/dkf

LAKE COUNTY  
LAND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

POLSON, MONTANA  
59860

PLANNING

Jerry Sorensen  
Nancy Thormahlen

ADMINISTRATOR

Paddy R. Trusler

TELEPHONE 406-883-6211

SANITATION

Al Hawkaluk  
Tim Read

January 14, 1983

Representative John Shontz, Chairman  
Appropriation Subcommittee on  
Human Services  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana  
59620

RE: State match money for Hazardous Waste Management

Dear Sir:

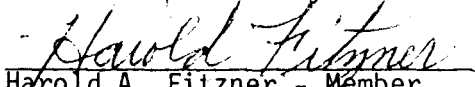
It has come to the attention of this department and the Board of Lake County Commissioners that the State Department of Health, Solid Waste Management Bureau, is requesting 25% state match money to continue their hazardous waste management program. While we are advocates of local government control because of its direct accessibility to the general public, we feel that hazardous waste management should be a function of the state because of its complexity. In addition, it has been our experience that when technical expertise and assistance is needed, the Solid Waste Bureau has acted in a professional and expeditious manner. It would certainly be unrealistic to think that the Federal Government would be able to act in a manner which could parallel the state performance.

We ask that serious considerations be given to granting the 25% state match money so as to continue the Hazardous Waste Management program on the state level.

Sincerely,



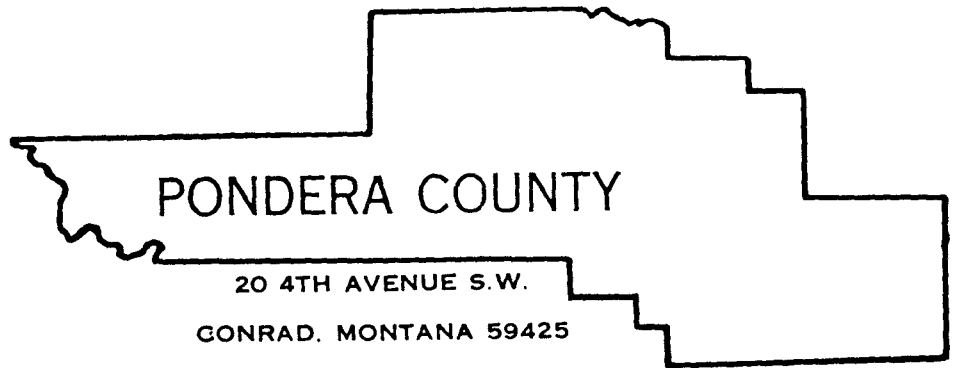
Paddy R. Trusler - Administrator

  
Don Corrigan - Chairman  
Board of Lake County Commissioners  
Harold A. Fitzner - Member  
Mike W. Hutchin - Member

PRT/vhd



*Can*



## PONDERA COUNTY

20 4TH AVENUE S.W.

GONRAD, MONTANA 59425

January 18, 1983

Rep. John Shonte, Chairman  
Appropriations Subcommittee for Human Services  
Montana State House of Representatives  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Mont. 59620

Dear Sir:

We would like to request your support for State General Fund funding for state-operated hazardous waste program rather than a Federal EPA program for the following reasons:

1. We would have a closer contact with state level personnel.
2. Small quantities under 1 ton are exempt from Federal regulations.
3. Landfill operators are unsure of the status of hazardous waste materials.
4. The state reviews landfills on a case by case basis.

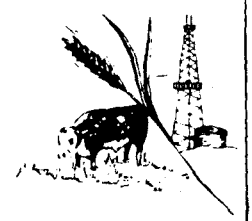
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

*Art Lindseth*  
Art Lindseth, Chairman

*Everett C. Elliott*  
Everett C. Elliott, Member

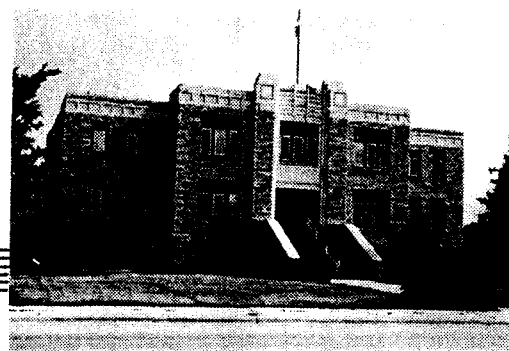
LaNelle Petersen, Member



# BIG HORN COUNTY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
809 NORTH CUSTER

HARDIN, MONTANA 59034



(406) 665-1005

*Can*

January 14, 1983

The Honorable Representative John Shontz  
Chairman, Appropriations Sub Committee  
for Human Services  
Capitol Station  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Shontz,

It is my understanding that your committee will be meeting Wednesday, January 19, 1983 on a request by the Solid Waste Bureau for matching funds for our State's hazardous waste program.

I urge your committee's support in this request for many reasons, two of which are:

- (1) under the present Federal Administration's financial policies, the E.P.A. funds (75%) in this case could be cut back or off at any time. Hazardous waste materials is a problem that must be faced both state-wide and nationally.
- (2) Over my 15 years as a field sanitarian, I have found that working through our state bureaus is much better than trying to go through the red tape of a federal bureaucracy. Our state bureaus would have a better knowledge of our local conditions in decision making. The people in the field feel better about information we get from someone we know personally rather than just a name in print or over the phone.

Respectfully,

T.L. Lippert, R.S.  
Big Horn-Treasure County  
Sanitarian

TLL:jlh

cc: Senator Pat Regan  
Representative Red Menahan  
Senator Pete Story

Senator Gary Aklestad  
Representative Cal Winslow