



Final Report

Phase II of the Libby, Montana Woodstove Changeout Program

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1. Introduction

Beginning in 2006, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working with the Lincoln County Department of Environmental Health (Lincoln County), the Hearth Patio and Barbecue Association (HPBA), and the State of Montana, implemented the second phase of the Libby, Montana Woodstove Changeout Program (Phase II), with a goal of improving air quality for Libby, Montana and the Greater Libby Valley. EPA approved \$100,000 in funding as a grant to proceed with the first phase of the project (Phase I) to change out uncertified woodstoves being used in low-income households with new, EPA certified woodstoves. Notably, considerable contributions of heating appliances, funding, and accessories were contributed to Phase I by HPBA members. A report describing Phase I of the Woodstove Changeout Program is provided in a companion document that has been submitted separately to the EPA. For the second phase of the project (Phase II), a \$985,200 grant was provided by EPA to implement a voucher system to change out the remaining uncertified wood-burning appliances in Libby with newer, more efficient wood, pellet, propane, oil or electric heating devices. This report provides a summary of the role of Phase II stakeholders and activities associated with the Libby, Montana Woodstove Changeout Program.

Stakeholders in the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program are described in detail as Section 2 of this report, and include EPA, HPBA, Lincoln County, and the State of Montana. Their roles in funding, organizing, and executing the Woodstove Changeout Program are included. Along with the stakeholders, the role of dealers in the program, a description of outreach conducted to involve the community in the program, and the role of homeowners in the program are shown in Section 3, Section 4, and Section 5, respectively. A program summary showing the outcomes of the project is provided as Section 6, and the lessons learned from conducting the Woodstove Changeout Program for possible future analogous programs in other communities are shown in Section 7.

Libby is located in a narrow valley near the Canadian border in the northwest corner of Montana. As of the 2000 census, the town population was 2,626 with a median age of 43 and a per capita income of \$13,090. The population of the Greater Libby Valley, which is affected by the woodstove changeout, is 11,675. Ten percent of the families and 16.3% of the population of Libby live below the poverty line, primarily due to lack of employment opportunities. Historically, mining and the wood products industry had been Libby's main source of employment. The largest mining operation, a now-closed vermiculite mine, was operated from the early 1900's and produced almost 80% of the world's vermiculite until its closure in 1990. The other main employer for Libby, a local lumber mill, was fully closed in December 2002, with the sawmill being closed in October 1993.

In 1997, the EPA finalized ambient air quality standards for airborne particles smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter, known as PM_{2.5}. The standard consisted of two parts: an annual standard of 15 µg/m³, and a twenty-four hour standard of 65 µg/m³. EPA determined that Libby, Montana would not meet the annual standard, and as such was designated as nonattainment. Additionally, in 2006 the EPA revised the twenty-four hour standard by lowering it to 35 µg/m³. There has been concern that without measures such as the Woodstove Changeout Program, the Libby area might also violate the new, more restrictive twenty-four hour standard. Combined with the

increased incidence of pulmonary disease as a result of asbestos from past mining activities, the elevated particulate matter poses an increased health risk in the Libby area. Libby's high level of PM_{2.5} occurs in the winter months, and it has been estimated that as much as 83% of the PM_{2.5} emitted during the heating season results from residential woodstove smoke, a product of home heating. As Libby is not served by a natural gas line, home heating is accomplished by using electric, oil, propane, or wood heating devices. About 1500 homes in the town and surrounding area use wood as a primary or secondary source of heat. The town's geographic placement limits atmospheric transport into and out of the valley and there are no contributing major stationary sources of PM_{2.5} in the Libby area. Therefore, air monitoring data being collected in parallel with the changeouts will be important in documenting the particulate and toxic reductions expected from the woodstove changeouts. It was estimated that approximately 900 wood-burning appliances in total would have to be upgraded in order to bring the area into attainment with the PM_{2.5} annual standard. The EPA, HPBA, Lincoln County, the State of Montana, and the town of Libby cooperated to undertake the replacement of existing uncertified wood-burning appliances with efficient EPA-certified woodstoves, and other low emission home heating devices such as pellet, propane, oil, and electric appliances.

Due to its location and demographics, EPA believed Libby would serve as a laboratory for demonstrating and documenting the methodology, costs, and benefits of a woodstove changeout program that could help other PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas elsewhere in the country reach attainment. Wood smoke is a contributor to airborne particulate matter in many areas nationwide. In urban areas or rural areas impacted by transported PM_{2.5} it is difficult to demonstrate what air quality improvements result solely from upgrading wood-burning appliances. It is hoped that the quantification of PM_{2.5} and air toxic emission reductions from the Libby project can be applied to other areas and provide a quantifiable and relatively inexpensive tool to assist state and local governments to meet the ambient air quality standards.

EPA and Lincoln County collaborated with HPBA, the State of Montana, Lincoln County, and involved the woodstove industry and the people of Libby in designing a program for changing out inefficient stoves. An on-site coordinator was available to help determine appliance eligibility, assess special installation concerns (such as vermiculite insulation containing asbestos) when necessary, and provide support to the stove dealers, who were the vendors and installers during Phase II.

Phase I of the Woodstove Changeout Program utilized 300 donated stoves, chimneys, hearth pads, and installation funding provided by HPBA, EPA, and Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Eligible low-income families in the Libby area applied for these stove packages and surrendered their uncertified woodstoves to the program for demolition and recycling.

Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program began in January 2006 with a Libby Woodstove Fair (funded by local dealers), and addressed 900 uncertified wood-burning appliances remaining in the Libby area. Although there were no donated stoves or products available for Phase II, a portion of the Interior Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006, through the EPA's budget, made a \$985,200 grant (XA-97831701-0) available to assist the remaining 900 Libby-area households in replacing their uncertified wood-burning appliances with certified woodstoves or other low emission, high efficiency home heating devices. A voucher system was utilized to distribute

funds directly for replacement heating appliance purchase and installation. In addition, a stove rebuild/catalytic unit replacement program was used to rebuild or refit up to 100 existing certified stoves that were still usable, but not properly operating due to their condition. It should be noted that low income eligibility was no longer the driving force in changeouts in Phase II, as compared to Phase I, and stove model availability was no longer limited to those donated by HPBA members. Larger appliances and more variety in appliances were available for homeowners by way of the voucher system than were available through the donations from HPBA members during Phase I. While not part of the Woodstove Changeout Program specifically, the State of Montana offered a tax credit program to all who installed a new, certified woodstove or other efficient approved home heating appliance, and Phase II participants of the Woodstove Changeout Program were encouraged to apply. The Lincoln County management structure developed for Phase I continued through Phase II. The area covered by the program is the Lincoln County Air Quality Control District, outlined in Figure 1. Table 1 summarizes the timeline of key Phase II events and progress milestones.

As noted in the companion Phase I report, determining the number of uncertified woodstoves to be replaced is an integral step in planning an effective woodstove changeout program. For the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program, there were eight sources of data used by OMNI Environmental Services (OMNI) to estimate appliance numbers by category. These include (1) a 1988 survey conducted for the Montana Air Quality Bureau, (2) a 2005 Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) survey, (3) a 2005 Global Engineering and Technology (GET) survey, (4) the Lincoln County woodstove permit records, (5) the DEQ/EPA asbestos home inspection list, (6) U.S. Census Bureau Data, (7) general nationwide home heating patterns from various surveys, and (8) OMNI's field observations in Libby.

The report describing the source of data and the method used by OMNI to estimate the number of wood-burning appliances by category in the Greater Libby Valley is provided as Appendix A. Table 1 is a compilation of the initial estimate of wood-burning appliances by category.

Table 1
Initial Estimate of Wood-Burning Appliances in the Greater Libby Valley

Category	Number
Households in Greater Libby Valley	4864
Wood-burning appliances	2073
Total cordwood stoves and fireplace inserts plus Pellet stoves and fireplace inserts	1846
Old technology (uncertified cordwood)	1175
New technology (certified cordwood and pellet)	671
Phase 1 and Oregon	101
Phase 2 and pellet	570
Catalytic (phase 2)	171
Non-catalytic (phase 2) and pellet	399
Total fireplaces without inserts	82+
Supplemental heat use	27+
Aesthetic use and seldom used	55+
Total furnaces and boilers	145
Cordwood furnaces and boilers	97
Pellet furnaces	48
Woodburning appliances in commercial buildings	50±

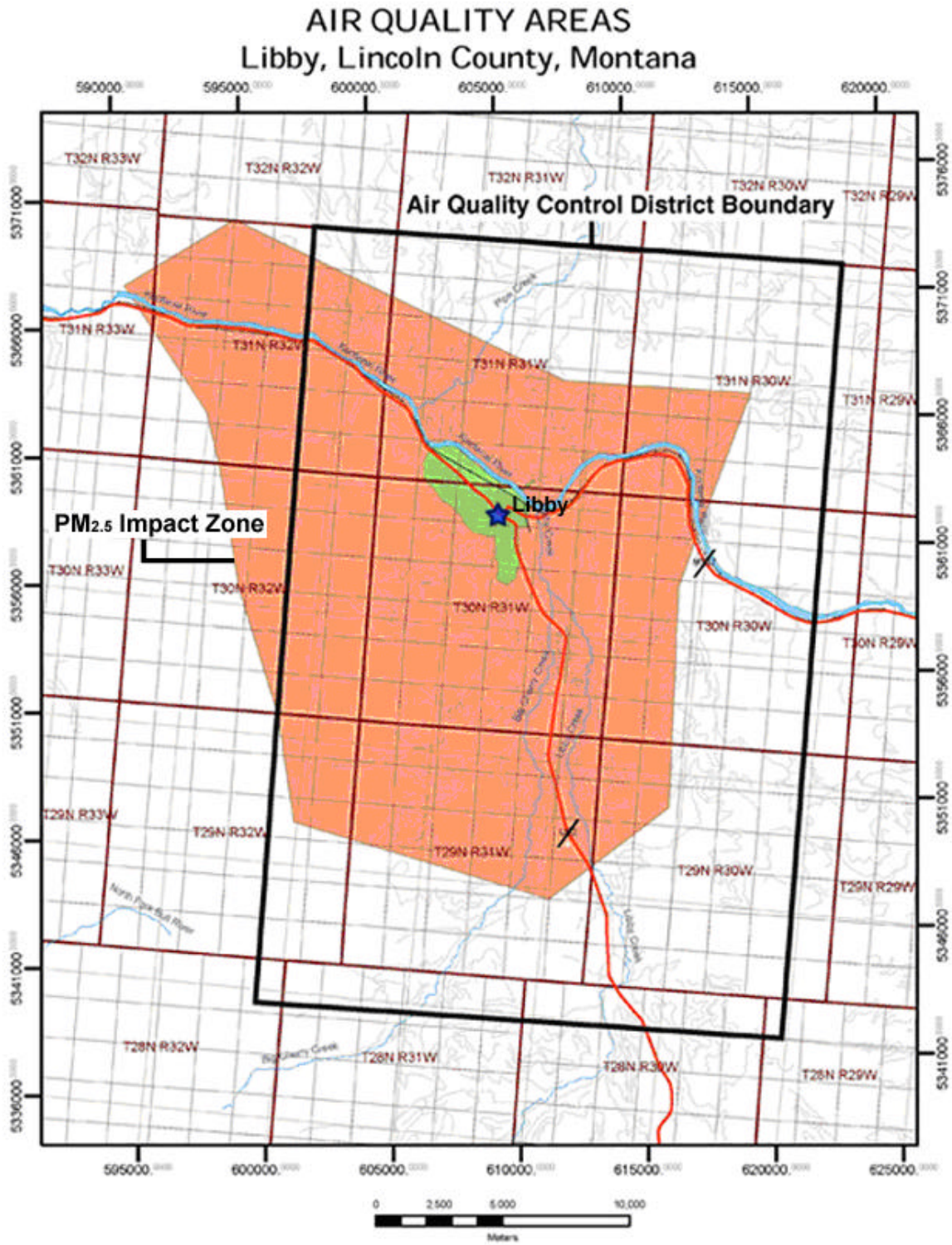


Figure 1. Libby and Lincoln County, Montana Air Quality Control District Boundary Map

Table 2
Lincoln County Phase II Wood-Burning Appliance Changeout Timeline

Date	Phase II Event
Dec. 05 – Jan. 06	Dealer signup for Phase II voucher program
January 9, 2006	Phase II Work Plan developed
January 21, 2006	Phase II Stove Fair
February 15, 2006	Installer training for wood, gas, pellet appliances
February 24, 2006	Phase II EPA \$985,200 grant
February 24, 2006	Phase II voucher issue and stove installation by dealers
March 8-9, 2006	Salt Lake City HPBA Expo/EPA Woodstove Changeout workshop
March 23, 2006	Libby and Lincoln County Air Control Solid Fuel Burning Device Regulation adoption
September 28, 2006	Burn Smart Fair II
November 1, 2006	Phase II voucher expiration
January 1, 2007	Local air regulation enactment date
March 14-15, 2007	Reno HPBA Expo/EPA Woodstove Changeout workshops
June, 2007	Phase II completion

2. Stakeholder Involvement

The U.S. EPA, HPBA, Lincoln County, and the State of Montana were the stakeholders involved in Phase II of the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program. These stakeholders worked towards the goal of replacing the 900 remaining uncertified wood-burning appliances not changed out as part of Phase I, and for the repair of improperly functioning certified woodstoves. Each stakeholder's role and major contributions are shown in their respective subsections.

2.1. United States Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. EPA provided funding to Lincoln County for Phase II of the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program. Funding was primarily used to finance a voucher system for stove acquisition by participants, and the repair of improperly functioning certified stoves. In addition to the funding, EPA provided technical assistance and consultation to Lincoln County.

A grant of \$985,200 (grant XA-97831701-0) was provided through EPA's budget for fiscal year 2006. The grant was awarded to Lincoln County and the grant agreement, provided as Appendix B, has subsequently been referred to as "the Phase II grant."

The description of Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program provided in the grant agreement states: *“The project aims to reduce air pollution by replacing approximately 900 non-certified wood burning heating devices in a target geographic area in Libby, Montana. The heating devices will be replaced with EPA certified heaters through a voucher assistance program.”*

2.2. Hearth Patio and Barbecue Association

HPBA provided technical assistance and consultation to Lincoln County. HPBA also funded the University of Montana to monitor air toxics (PAH) in Libby, provided National Fireplace Institute (NFI) training and certification, provided assistance for community outreach programs and assisted in dealer/installer coordination.

HPBA contracted the University of Montana to conduct air toxic (PAH) monitoring during the 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007, and 2007/2008 heating seasons. OMNI Environmental Services was contracted to manage the monitoring conducted during the 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 heating seasons. The air toxics monitoring was done in support of both Phase I and Phase II to document the improvement in air quality anticipated as an outcome of the Woodstove Changeout Program.

HPBA previously provided the NFI certification and training needed for woodstove installations during Phase I, which supported changeouts conducted during Phase II. HPBA also sponsored additional NFI training classes and certification specifically for Phase II gas and pellet installers, due to the fact that, unlike Phase I, homeowners had the choice of replacing their old wood-burning appliance with either a new certified wood, electric, oil, gas, or pellet fueled appliance. HPBA provided the training and materials needed for certification at no cost to the candidate installers. Training was conducted at the local community college.

The same network of NFI installers for woodstoves were involved in Phase II as were involved in Phase I with the exception that several propane appliance installers affiliated with propane dealers signed up for Phase II. A non-binding “Agreement on Status as an Authorized Dealer in the Woodstove Changeout Program for Libby for 2006” between Lincoln County, HPBA and the dealers was signed by all dealers wishing to participate in Phase II. The nonbinding agreement is provided as Appendix C.

HPBA helped to organize dealers for the Phase II stove fair, which can be best described as a “commercial” stove fair to show the public what options were available for replacement of their existing uncertified wood-burning appliance. Participation by the stove dealers was voluntary. Dealers were required to organize and set up their own displays. HPBA provided a film crew to document the stove fair as part of the community outreach plan. The film was footage for future use and reference, as well as to prepare a video to familiarize HPBA members with the program at the March, 2006 Trade Show. The stove fair was held January 9, 2006. The stove fair is described in more detail in Section 4.

As with the Phase I participants, it was concluded that some Phase II participants needed assistance in burning their newly acquired heating appliances properly. Consequently, a second burn smart fair was held to help familiarize participants with their stoves, with the help of HPBA. The second burn smart fair was held September 28, 2006. The burn smart fair is described in more detail in Section 4.

2.3. Lincoln County Department of Environmental Health

Lincoln County had the primary responsibility for managing and coordinating the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program. Existing Lincoln County employees and a Program Coordinator, specifically hired by the County for the Woodstove Changeout Program, staffed the project. The same Lincoln County employees staffed both Phase I and Phase II of the program.

The Lincoln County Program Manager was ultimately responsible for achieving program tasks and was accountable to the EPA, and Montana DEQ grantors and was the county liaison with HPBA. The program tasks included:

- Drafting a detailed initial work plan
- Administration of vouchers for new heaters and their installation
- Community outreach and public affairs, including media relations
- Proper disposal of old appliances
- Replacement of catalysts in catalytic wood heaters and rebuilding faulty certified stoves
- Financial accounting and third-party audits
- Documentation
- Periodic, interim, and final reporting
- Budget management

The Program Coordinator participated in the community outreach task and was principally responsible for the coordination of the stove changeouts. The Program Coordinator conducted a pre-changeout verification inspection to confirm eligibility of the uncertified wood-burning appliance before issuing a voucher, and conducted a post-installation verification inspection. The Program Coordinator was required to hold a NFI certificate, and was also responsible for the demolition and disposal of old woodstoves and accessories.

Lincoln County secured a warehouse as part of Phase I to provide a location to store donated stoves and to act as a staging area for demolishing and storing removed uncertified stoves and accessories prior to their transport to a metal recycler (Pacific Recycling of Kalispell, Montana). Stoves and accessories removed during Phase II were also processed in the same facilities. The stoves were destroyed and stored in roll-off containers for storage and transport. The old stoves were destroyed prior to disposal to ensure that they would not be reused or re-sold elsewhere. As the scrap metal had value (\$.01 - \$.02/lb), some revenue was generated in the disposal of the old stoves, which was returned to the program for further operations.

Lincoln County continued to provide community outreach throughout Phase II of the program. The forms of community outreach remained similar to those of Phase I, but less emphasis was

placed on community centers, and more emphasis was placed on newspaper and radio station bulletins. This change was in response to the difference in lifestyles between the Phase I and Phase II participants. To familiarize Libby residents with the Woodstove Changeout Program, numerous types of community outreach vehicles were utilized. These included:

- Biweekly newspaper (primary source)
- Local radio (interviews with station manager)
- Local cable access television to announce events
- Personal appearances at service clubs
- Flyers (sent home with school children)
- Posters (distributed at the welfare office, community health center, and senior center)

A stove fair and burn smart fair were organized by Lincoln County to aid the Phase II participants in assessing their voucher options, choosing a proper appliance, and effectively using their new appliance. Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program began with Stove Fair II on January 21, 2006. Between four to five hundred people attended the fair. This event was organized and sponsored by Lincoln County with support from HPBA, local dealers, and product representatives. The public was invited to view stoves and heating appliances that would be available for purchase with the vouchers. Lending agencies, EPA, and Montana DEQ attended as resources to answer questions. The educational “Burn Smart Fair II” was held on September 28, 2006. The event focused on citizens interested in learning about certified woodstoves and their proper operation, air quality regulations, changeout program parameters, and proper firewood collection and storage. Community outreach programs are further described in Section 4.

To be eligible for Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program, applicants had to live in the air control district, currently be using an uncertified heating appliance, and agree to surrender their uncertified stove to the program. Dealers in Libby, or within a two-hour driving range of Libby, were invited to participate as authorized dealers that would be approved to accept the program heating appliance purchase vouchers by signing the non-binding agreement with Lincoln County. A further description of dealer participation is shown in Section 3.

Lincoln County updated the Lincoln County Air Quality Control Regulation in January-February 2006. With the designation of the Libby area as EPA non-attainment for PM_{2.5}, it was necessary to address the woodstove smoke emissions for the Lincoln County State Implementation Plan (SIP) development. The updated regulation prohibits the use of any non-certified woodburning appliance in the Air Control District after January 1, 2007. The new regulation was adopted locally in February 2006, and was reviewed and approved by the Montana Board of Environmental Review in March 2006 (Appendix D). An obvious effect of the revised Lincoln County Air Quality Regulation was to provide a financial impetus for changing out woodstoves as part of the program rather than replacing uncertified woodstoves at a later date and at costs to the homeowner (or additional costs to a landlord). However, as the changeouts were still continuing through late winter and early spring of 2007, Lincoln County decided not to strictly enforce the new regulation and its restriction on use of non-certified wood-burning appliances with tickets for violations. Instead, two form letters were sent out to homeowners observed or

reported as having homes with smoking chimneys. The first letter was sent to households who had participated in the program to inform them of the violation, and discussed the need for them to review burning techniques used with their new stove. The second letter went to households that had not participated in the program, and discussed the new regulation and the need for homeowners to quit using their non-certified appliance, stating that continued use of the non-certified appliance would result in violation notices and eventually a citation.

Figure 2 is a flowchart illustrating the steps entailed in changing out the uncertified wood-burning appliances and replacing catalysts in, or rebuilding, improperly functioning certified stoves in Phase II. A Phase II “Step-by-Step Instructions” document is shown as Appendix E.

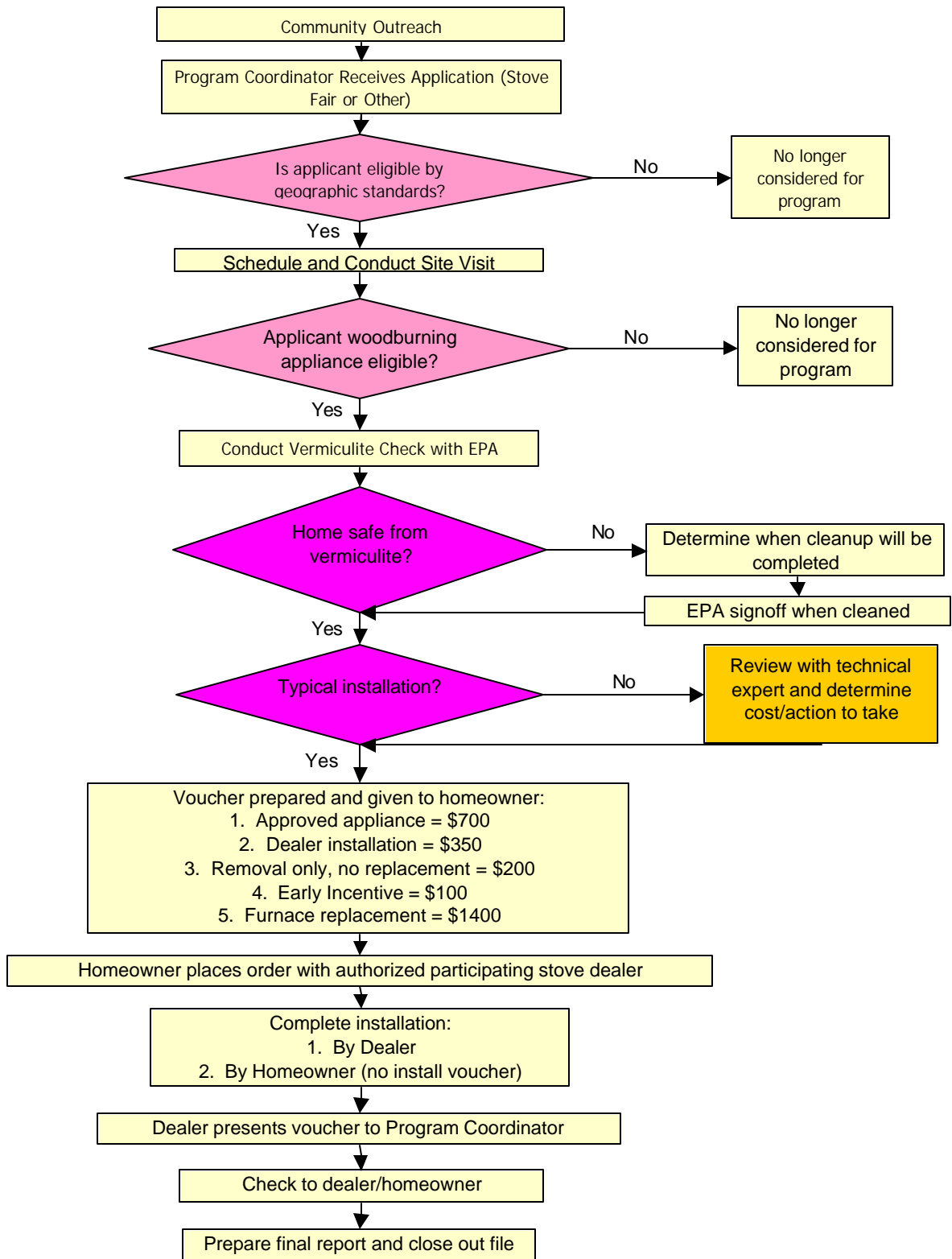


Figure 2. Phase II Woodstove Changeout Program Flowchart

The following is a summary of the key elements for the wood-burning appliance changeout process.

Program Vouchers

- Eligibility was first established by the Program Coordinator.
- Personalized vouchers were issued to the eligible applicants. Vouchers could be redeemed by the dealers to Lincoln County after documented installation of an approved heating appliance was presented. Voucher application forms are shown in Appendix F.
- Value of Vouchers is shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Value of Vouchers for Phase II

Voucher Component	Value
Approved heating appliance	\$700
Installation of approved heating appliance by certified dealer or independent installer	\$350
Removal of stove and decommissioning of wood burning capability	\$200
Early application incentive for first 250 applicants	\$100
Furnace replacement or upgrade with pellet or gas appliance	\$1400

Homeowner Stove Purchase

- Eligible appliances (certified wood-burning, pellet, electric, oil or gas) had to be purchased at Lincoln County Program authorized participating dealers. Authorized heating appliance dealers from the Flathead Valley (Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls), Libby, Eureka, Troy, and west to Sandpoint, Idaho applied to the Lincoln County program to be included as a participating dealer. Each dealer documented their NFI certified woodstove, gas, and pellet appliance installers. The certified woodstove or low emission heating device purchased with the voucher could be installed by homeowners, but no installation reimbursement was given for self installations.
- Dealers could request down payments from homeowners to assure sale (before ordering appliance or beginning installation work) at the dealer’s discretion, and no County program money or voucher reimbursements could be used for down payments.
- Lending agency loan assistance packages were encouraged among local banks and credit unions.
- Complete details of the Montana \$500 tax credit program for upgrading uncertified wood-burning appliance to non-fossil fuel heating appliances was made widely available to all program participants and other interested parties.
- The personalized appliance and installation vouchers were presented to the dealer at the time of order placement by the homeowner.

Dealer/Installer Post-Installation Responsibilities and Tasks

- Participating dealers submitted the homeowner vouchers to Lincoln County for reimbursement. The appliance model, make, serial number, and work completed were required to accompany the reimbursement request.
- The homeowner's old appliance was required to be turned in to Lincoln County by the installer before the voucher reimbursement was made. Old appliances were recycled as scrap metal through Pacific Recycling in Kalispell, Montana.
- The dealer completion form and claim (Appendix G) were turned in to Lincoln County by the dealer after installation completion.
- A two-party (homeowner and dealer) check was issued for the voucher amount and was provided to the dealer.

Homeowner Post-Installation Responsibilities and Tasks

- Upon completion of the heating appliance installation, the homeowner notified the Program Coordinator and requested a verification inspection to verify that the installation was made. This inspection was only a verification. A signed inspection form was given to the homeowner by the Program Coordinator.
- The old wood-burning appliance was turned in to Lincoln County. Delivery of the appliance was the responsibility of the homeowner and was arranged with the Program Coordinator. The homeowner submitted the installation completion inspection form to the dealer.
- As with installations by the dealer, the voucher submittal paperwork and completion forms were submitted to Lincoln County by the dealer, and a two-party (homeowner and dealer) check was issued by the county for the voucher amount as noted above, and was provided to the dealer.

Woodburning Appliance Improvement - Catalyst

- EPA certified woodstoves, utilizing catalytic units, and located within the changeout eligibility boundaries, qualified for a stove inspection, and catalytic unit replacement if necessary, at no cost to the homeowner, limited to one stove per household.
- The homeowner had to contact the Program Coordinator for a referral to the appropriate authorized dealer/installer that could perform the inspection and/or catalytic unit changeout.
- The dealer/installer presented a request for reimbursement to Lincoln County upon completion of the inspection and/or catalytic unit replacement. A set fee of \$35.00 per inspection, and a set fee of \$350.00 per catalytic unit replacement were paid to the dealer/installer for each completed homeowner referral.

Woodburning Appliance Improvement - Certified Non-catalytic Woodstove

- Non-Catalytic EPA certified woodstoves located within the changeout eligibility boundaries qualified for a stove inspection, and stove rebuild if necessary, at no cost to the homeowner.
- The homeowner had to contact the Program Coordinator for a referral to the appropriate authorized dealer/installer that could perform the inspection and/or stove rebuild.
- The dealer/installer presented a request for reimbursement to Lincoln County upon completion of the inspection and/or stove rebuild.
- A set fee of \$35.00 per inspection, and a set fee of \$350.00 per stove rebuild was paid to the dealer/installer for each completed homeowner referral.
- Only one stove per household qualified for this no-cost inspection and/or stove rebuild.

2.4. State of Montana

The State of Montana provided funding, consulting, and technical support for the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program through the Montana DEQ. The Montana DEQ provided Lincoln County with a Phase II grant extension of \$50,000 for grant DEQ 505043 (shown in Appendix H), bringing the grant total to \$105,820 through 2006-2007, to continue conducting the program and for the continued collection of air monitoring data from Libby. The original grant was designed to support Phase I activities, and the grant extension aided in supporting Phase II activities. The air monitoring data is critical as it serves as an index of air quality progress from the wood-burning appliance changeouts. In addition to the direct grant, the Montana DEQ also agreed to provide consultation to Lincoln County concerning the project, and provide review of documents. Work related to the air quality implications of the woodstove changeouts was also conducted separately by the University of Montana under state sponsorship.

Ambient air quality sampling is ongoing in the Lincoln County Air Pollution Control District, with monitoring equipment located at the Lincoln County Annex. Year-round air quality monitoring has been funded by Montana DEQ. Monitors include (1) PM_{2.5} BAM and PM₁₀ BAM monitors that operate continuously; (2) a PM_{2.5} speciation monitor and a PM₁₀ BGI that run every six days; and (3) three PM_{2.5} BGI monitors, with runs staggered to occur every three days (one co-located monitor).

The University of Montana conducted a study in Libby entitled “Assessing the Impact on Air Quality and Children’s Health of Actions Taken to Reduce PM_{2.5} Levels from Woodstoves.” Monitoring in the Libby Asa Wood elementary school and at the Libby Middle School began in January 2005. Three indoor particulate monitors ran for 24-hours, once or twice each week, for three months during the winter and one month each during fall and spring at the schools.

In conjunction with the in-school testing, the University of Montana monitored in-home PM_{2.5} exposure. The twenty homes included in the study group each replaced an uncertified woodstove with a certified woodstove. The homes were selected at random from Phase I participants and Phase II voucher recipients. Prior to the woodstove changeout, monitors were set up in each home to run for a 24 hour period. The sampling was repeated in each home after

the certified woodstove was installed. During each sampling event, the same type of monitoring equipment ran at a central site, the Lincoln County Annex, to collect ambient air data. The in-home sampling ran from October 2006 through January 2007.

The University of Montana also conducted a project entitled, “The Libby, Montana PM_{2.5} Source Apportionment Research” completed in January 2005. This project provided pre-changeout PAH data for the 2003/2004 heating season and provided an estimate of woodstove impacts through the use of chemical mass balance (CMB) modeling and carbon-14 measurements.

Independent of the Libby woodstove changeout programs, the State of Montana also provided a financial incentive for replacing uncertified wood-burning appliances with certified woodstoves or other high efficiency, low emission, non-fossil fuel home heating devices. Such replacement of uncertified wood-burning appliances qualified homeowners for the State of Montana Alternative Energy System Tax Credit. Participants in Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program were encouraged to apply for the credit. A description of the tax credit is shown as Appendix I.

3. Dealer Involvement

Dealers/installers were solicited for involvement in Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program. Some of the dealers/installers had participated in Phase I, but additional dealers were needed for Phase II due to (1) the Phase II voucher system involving dealers directly, (2) a larger number of wood-burning appliances that needed to be changed out, and (3) the repairs/retrofits of existing certified woodstoves that were envisioned. Dealers and installers from up to a two-hour drive away from Libby were considered “local” and could participate in the program. This included dealers and installers in the Flathead Valley (Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls), Libby, Eureka, Troy, and west to Sandpoint, Idaho.

Dealers were required to acknowledge the terms of the voucher system by means of a non-binding agreement with Lincoln County and HPBA (Appendix C). According to the agreement, dealers had the following responsibilities:

Installation of approved hearth appliances by the dealer could not begin until the Program Coordinator for Lincoln County had inspected the home and issued a voucher that was specific to that homeowner’s address. Installation of an approved hearth product could only be made at such address.

All installations by the dealer had to be performed by an installation crew that had at least one member who was certified by the National Fireplace Institute for the specific type of approved hearth product, e.g., an approved pellet stove could only be installed by a crew with a member who was certified by NFI for pellet installations. If a dealer did not have any NFI-certified installers on staff, an independent NFI-certified installer could be contracted.

Payment upon the successful completion of installation of an approved hearth appliance was in the form of a two-party check (homeowner and dealer). The payment was not made by Lincoln County until the uncertified wood-burning appliance that was replaced as part of the changeout program was delivered to the custody of Lincoln County and was so acknowledged by Lincoln County.

If the dealer exhibited at the stove fair, the dealer agreed to the conditions and provisions of the stove fair regulations.

The dealer was required to acknowledge that the actual terms of a sale of an approved hearth appliance to a homeowner were entirely governed by the respective interests of the homeowner and dealer, and that Lincoln County would not have any role in setting the terms of any such sale. After sale and installation, the dealers were responsible for all warranty issues, and all safety and installation problems that might occur.

After being contacted by Lincoln County and being made aware of the non-binding agreement, 20 dealers signed with Lincoln County and were listed on the vouchers as approved dealers for the program. Two independent certified stove installers also had agreements with Lincoln County, and provided appliance installations, as well as stove inspections and rebuilds of certified stoves that were not operating properly. One dealer elected to drop out of the program. Dealers that agreed to participate in Phase II are shown in Table 4.

Table 4
List of Authorized Dealers Participating in Phase II

Dealers Participating in Phase II		
Ace Home Center 507 West 9 th Street Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-2735	Glass & Home Innovations 400 California Ave. Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-4527	Olson Heating Service 363 Granite Ave. P.O. Box #212 Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-6456
Alpine Heating LLC 1302 Hwy.#2 West Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-7032	Hoo Doo Mountain, Inc. 1870 Hwy.#2 South Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-5019	Rick's Rental/Schrader Stoves 1985 W. Hwy.#2 Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-5808
Amerigas Propane 1471 Hwy. #2 S. Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-4343	Jason's Sporting Goods 47 Garden Rd. Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-4551	Roeder Heating & Cooling 3345 N. Old Highway #2 Troy, Mt. 59935 (406) 295-2058
Anderson's Masonry Hearth & Home P.O. Box #67 16 Woodland Park Drive Kalispell, Mt. 59903-0067 (406) 755-2497, Ext. 225	Tom Kurl 191 Farm to Market Rd. Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-2343	Seton Manufacturing, Inc. 420 Highway 2 West Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-9322
Carson Brothers 1639 Hwy. # 35 Kalispell, Mt. 59901 (406) 752-2778	Larson Lumber Co., Inc. 502 East Missoula Ave. P.O. Box A Troy, Mt. 59935 (406) 295-4050	Stove Corral 502 Cedar Sandpoint, Idaho 83864 (208) 263-1541
City Service Valcon 3519 Hwy. #2 South Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-5042	Moore Oil 206 East First Street Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-5947	Woody Dealers 413 Montana Ave. Libby, Mt. 59923 (406) 293-5363
Energy Partners 224 Main Street P.O. Box #1222 Thompson Falls, Mt. 59873 (406) 827-4740, (406) 827-3498	Mountain Spa & Stove, Inc. 1225 Michigan St. Sandpoint, Idaho 83864 (208) 263-0582	Ziegler Building Center 3240 Hwy. #2 East Kalispell, Mt. 59902 (406) 257-8971
	Obadiah's Woodstoves 305 Silver Dr. N. Troy, Mt. 59935 (406) 295-9000	

Stove Fair II, held on January 21, 2006, was designed to be an “in-kind” investment in the program for local dealers. The stove fair provided a marketing venue for the dealers to display and promote their product line and draw in voucher-holding participants. Each voucher used at a dealer’s store was revenue for that dealer. This, of course, provided impetus for the dealers to provide various incentives for enticing homeowner participation.

As previously discussed, the NFI training program for woodstove installers was sponsored by HPBA and completed as part of Phase I. Additional NFI training for gas and pellet stove installers was also sponsored by HPBA as part of Phase II, due to the fact that pellet and gas installations, while not offered as an option during Phase I, were an option for Phase II. Installers of each type of heating appliance acquired the NFI certification or industry specific certification relevant to the appliance types offered by their dealer. Figure 3 shows the variety of appliance types installed during Phase II and the importance of having installers with wood, gas, and pellet NFI certification. It should be noted that NFI certification was not needed for furnaces or oil-fueled appliances. Installers of oil-fueled appliances were certified by an internal industry certification program.

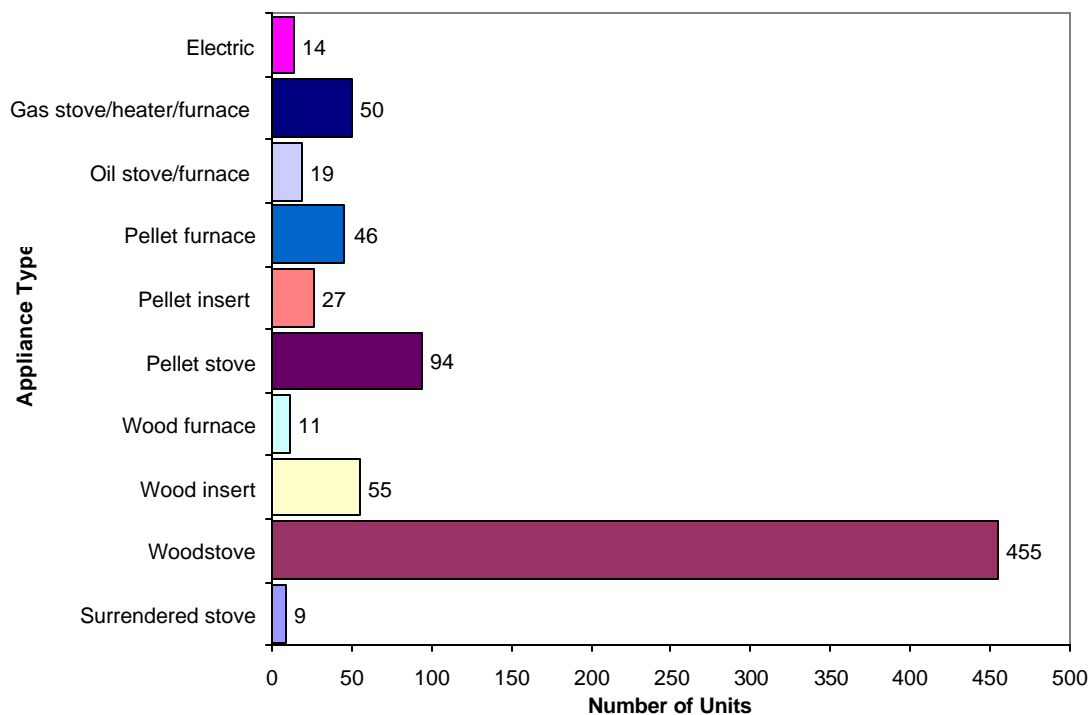


Figure 3. Number of Heating Appliances Installed during Phase II by Type

Dealers were responsible for all portions of the Phase II voucher system described previously in Section 2.3. Payment was only provided by Lincoln County if the dealer participated in accordance with the non-binding agreement. Dealers were encouraged to offer incentives for customers to promptly use their vouchers. The encouragement to use incentives was designed to keep the project moving, provide another form of community outreach, and help dealers attract

more voucher holding customers. The total number of units sold by authorized dealers is shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Phase II Total Appliances Sold by Authorized Dealers

Phase II Authorized Dealer	Number of Installations
Ace Home Center	19
Alpine Heating LLC	49
Amerigas Propane	4
Anderson's Masonry Hearth & Home	3
Carson Brothers	3
City Service Valcon	12
Energy Partners	3
Glass & Home Innovations	76
Hoo Doo Mountain, Inc.	131
Jason's Sporting Goods	25
Larson Lumber Co., Inc.	17
Moore Oil	10
Mountain Spa & Stove, Inc.	1
Obadiah's Woodstoves	91
Olson Heating Services	12
Rick's Rental/Schrader Stoves	300
Roeder Heating & Cooling	1
Seton Manufacturing, Inc.	1
Stove Corral	1
Ziegler Building Center	10

4. Community Outreach and Homeowner Education

The completion of Phase II and community outreach were influenced by the new Libby wood smoke regulation implementation date of January 1, 2007, after which no uncertified wood-burning appliances could be used. However, as stated in Section 2.3, changeouts were still continuing through late winter and early spring of 2007, so Lincoln County decided not to strictly enforce the new regulation. Instead, two form letters were sent out to homeowners observed or reported as having homes with smoking chimneys. The first letter was sent to households who had participated in the program to inform them of the violation, and discussed the need for them to review burning techniques used with their new stove. The second letter went to households that had not participated in the program, and discussed the new regulation and the need for homeowner to quit using their non-certified appliance, stating that continued use of the non-certified appliance would result in violation notices and eventually a citation. The wood smoke regulation imparted a sense of urgency to the community, and outreach efforts were

a key element of the strategy to gain public support. Lincoln County worked to educate the wood burning population of Libby as to the benefits of changing to low emission heating options, the improvement in Libby's air quality that would accompany the stove changeouts, and program eligibility and specifics. The technical assistance provided by EPA and HPBA was combined with Lincoln County community contacts to design and conduct the community outreach activities.

During Phase I, public awareness and publicity were aimed at getting the community to understand the program and its phased approach to the changeouts, with an emphasis on low-income homeowners and landlords of low-income families. During Phase II, the emphasis was on getting all remaining eligible appliances changed out within the target geographic area before January 1, 2007. Though the program lasted past the January 1st goal, Phase II was accomplished through public awareness campaigns, mailings, stove fairs, and other outreach activities such as media coverage, group meetings, and word-of-mouth.

Phase II of the Lincoln County Woodstove Program began with Stove Fair II on January 21, 2006. The public was invited to the Memorial Center to visit with local stove dealers and view some of the stoves and heating appliances that would be available for purchase with the vouchers. Four to five hundred people attended the event. Dealers were present and representing all types of home heating appliances (wood, pellet, gas, oil and electricity). A burn trailer was set up outside the Center, which demonstrated burning appliances. Representatives of lending agencies, EPA, and Montana DEQ were present as resources to answer questions. The event was organized and sponsored by Lincoln County with significant support from HPBA, local dealers, and product representatives.

The educational "Burn Smart Fair II" was held on September 28, 2006, at the City of Libby Ballpark. The event focused on citizens interested in learning about woodstoves and their proper operation, air control regulations, changeout program parameters, and proper firewood collection and storage. Three certified woodstoves were set up and operated to provide visual aids for presentations by Director of Public Affairs for HPBA Mr. John Crouch, nationally recognized woodstove expert Mr. Ben Myren, and Lincoln County Program Coordinator Mr. Jerry Marquez. There was an audience exchange with the 80 attendees during the question and answer portion of the program. Informational display boards were set-up and, to encourage attendance, drawings for two pickup loads of firewood (donated by the two Libby commercial firewood dealers) were conducted. In addition, stove thermometers and fire starters were given to all attendees.

A major part of the community outreach involved traditional media outlets such as newspaper, radio, and the local cable television channel. The local twice-weekly newspaper was utilized through paid display advertisements featuring a question and answer feature called "Clearing the Air" and a graphic depicting to-date progress for both Phase I and Phase II. The local AM radio station ran a daily ad concerning the changeout program on the "Swap Shop" call-in program. The Lincoln County Program Coordinator recorded an on-air interview on the "Voices of the Kootenai" program, during which the changeout program and the educational "Burn Smart Fair II" were discussed. The local cable access channel was used to announce the "Burn Smart Fair II" event as well. Mr. Ron Anderson, the Lincoln County Program Manager and Mr. Jerry Marquez, the Lincoln County Program Coordinator conducted presentations at local service

organizations to provide information regarding the program. Examples of some of the community outreach flyers and program information are shown in Appendix J.

5. Homeowner’s Role

Unlike Phase I, which provided low-income applicants with free woodstoves directly from the County, Phase II participants had to apply for a voucher to change out their uncertified wood-burning appliance to avoid having to purchase a new heating appliance at full price after the woodsmoke regulation enforcement deadline. Applicants had to apply for a voucher they could use to obtain an appliance from a registered dealer. As the vouchers did not cover the total expense of replacing the existing uncertified wood-burning appliance, each homeowner was responsible for the costs of purchase and installation beyond the voucher’s value. Typical out-of-pocket costs are shown in Table 6.

Table 6
Typical Homeowner Out-of-Pocket Cost for Phase II

Voucher Type and Replacement Options	Typical Out-of-Pocket Cost
\$1,050.00 voucher (for existing woodstoves and fireplaces)	
Woodstove/no chimney	\$550.00
Woodstove/chimney	\$1,550.00
Pellet stove/free standing	\$950-\$1,950.00
Fireplace insert	
Wood	\$1,950.00
Pellet	\$2,150.00
Propane direct vent units	\$1,500.00
\$1,750.00 voucher (for existing furnaces)	
Pellet furnace	\$1,750.00

As applicants in Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program were given an option as to the type of appliance they wanted to install, they required time to choose an appliance. When combined with the fact that out-of-pocket expenses were involved, participants engaged in extended shopping times, which in turn led to unexpected program delays. Lincoln County and the dealers tried to mitigate this problem by offering early sign up and voucher use incentives. For example, Lincoln County offered a \$100 early voucher application incentive for the first 250 applicants. Also, participants in Phase II were encouraged to file for the Montana tax credit, described in Section 2.4 and shown as Appendix I, which provided a tax credit of up to \$500.

6. Summary

The Woodstove Changeout Program was effectively conducted through cooperation among local, state and federal agencies, local heating appliance dealers, private industry, and the community at large. “Lessons learned” from the conduct of Phase II have been provided in this report as an aid for future planning of similar changeouts in other communities as Section 7.

Grants were provided to Phase II of the Woodstove Changeout Program by the U.S. EPA and Montana DEQ. In addition, HPBA provided technical guidance, consultation, indirect support, and funded air toxic (PAH) monitoring. The budget provided by the EPA grant for the Phase II voucher system changeouts was \$985,200. The Montana DEQ provided a grant extension of \$50,000 to Lincoln County for the continuation of the air quality monitoring being conducted in Libby that will be essential for documenting the anticipated air quality improvement.

A total of 870 uncertified wood-burning appliances were changed out, rebuilt, or surrendered during Phase II of the Libby Woodstove Changeout Program. Table 7 is a tabulation of the number of installations, rebuilds, and surrenders that were completed each month during the project.

Table 7
Phase II Appliance Installations, Rebuilds, and Surrenders Completed

Date	Phase II Installations	Stoves Rebuilt	Stoves Surrendered
January, 2006		4	1
February, 2006			
March, 2006	27		
April, 2006	36	1	
May, 2006	51		
June, 2006	22		
July, 2006	32	2	
August, 2006	67	13	
September, 2006	93	5	
October, 2006	127	9	1
November, 2006	129	4	5
December, 2006	78	10	
January, 2007	44	8	
February, 2007	32	10	
March, 2007	28	8	2
April, 2007	12	3	
May, 2007	3	2	
June, 2007	1		
TOTAL	782	79	9
GRAND TOTAL	870		

The number of each heating appliance type installed, along with those rebuilt or surrendered during Phase II are shown in Table 8. More than half of the Phase II participants installed a new certified woodstove (458).

Table 8
Number of Phase II Installations by Type, Rebuilds and Surrenders

Category	Number Installed, Rebuilt or Surrendered
Woodstove	458
Wood insert	57
Wood furnace	11
Pellet stove	97
Pellet insert	27
Pellet furnace	46
Gas stove/heater/furnace	51
Oil stove/furnace	20
Electric	15
Surrendered stove/eliminated wood heat	9
Rebuilt	79
Total	870

Because the changeouts (and rebuilding) of wood-burning appliances as part of both Phase I and Phase II were not completed until the end of the 2006/2007 heating season, a final measurement of the improvement in air quality will not be available until the end of the 2007/2008 heating season. However, the May 29, 2007 University of Montana report to the HPBA entitled “Ambient Concentrations of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Phenolic Compounds Measured before and during a Woodstove Change-Out Program in Libby, Montana,” showed that there was a 19% reduction in average PM_{2.5} levels during the 2006/2007 heating season as compared to the pre-changeout 2004/2005 heating season and that the average reduction in outdoor PAH and phenolic compounds often associated with residential wood combustion was 71%. The average reduction in indoor PM_{2.5} levels pre- and post-changeout measured in 16 homes participating in Phase I and Phase II was 72%. Similarly, preliminary data presented by the Montana DEQ at the Reno, Nevada, March 15, 2007 EPA Woodstove Workshop reveal that the 2006/2007 heating season PM_{2.5} levels were lower than pre-changeout levels. Final 2007/2008 PM_{2.5} and PAH data are anticipated the summer of 2008.

7. Lessons Learned

- **The specifics of a woodstove changeout and the timetable need to be flexible.** A program at the community scale, and on an aggressive timetable, needs to be iterative and flexible. Every community situation will be different with unforeseen issues and opportunities. Without specific experience in a given community to draw from for such a unique undertaking, it is impossible to set definite milestones with any reasonable

expectation of success. It is more critical to focus on the end goal, and adjust as necessary to reach the final objectives. A program manager connected with the community, and having the authority and willingness to make program adjustments is essential to program success.

- **Program demands are episodic and staffing and resources need to be able to respond to short-term “rushes” and staff needs to be able shift responsibilities to respond to “bottlenecks.”** A bottleneck that was not identified during program planning was the scheduling of home visits to document and verify the applicants’ eligibility for the program (both Phase I and Phase II). The number of applicants for Phase I became overwhelming for Lincoln County after the stove fair events. Future programs should anticipate receiving large numbers of applications after any major outreach event. Similarly, at the start of Phase II, Lincoln County was overwhelmed with program applications and it took longer than was optimal to distribute vouchers to the applicants. At that time, only one person was conducting inspections, and over 400 applications had been received within the first few weeks.
- **Rental homes and working with landlords in woodstove changeout programs can cause some difficulties and requires well thought-out procedures.** Landlords believed that the \$500 co-payment required of them in Phase I for changing out their eligible low-income tenant’s woodstove was hindering their participation in Phase II changeouts. They felt that the Phase II voucher was a better deal, and it would require less out-of-pocket expense plus they would be able to purchase the stove of their choice. While this could prove true in some cases, for example if a chimney replacement, or other major installation expense was necessary, it was not necessarily the landlord’s best cost option. Focused outreach activities directed toward landlords would help to minimize the uncertainty as to which type of program would best suit their needs.
- **Dealers should offer incentives to homeowners to obtain stoves and conduct installations in the off-season.** Feedback from the public showed that some dealers made no incentives available to early buyers during the less busy summer months. It would have been worthwhile to encourage dealers to advertise and offer incentives during summer months, when changeouts could be completed at more measured pace, as opposed to the colder months when people need to use their woodstoves to maintain heat in their households.
- **Local dealers were initially hesitant to “buy into” the program and considerable concern over the effect the program would have on their businesses was voiced.** Local dealers were resistant to the stove changeout idea and initially the likelihood of getting them to “buy in” seemed improbable. The rapid pace of the programs and the assistance offered both in the Phase I and Phase II approaches were viewed as a threat to the livelihood of the local stove dealers, especially for their long-term heating appliance sales. Out-of-town retailers that signed up as authorized program dealers were hesitant to push sales as well. They expressed a concern about “stepping on the toes of the local dealers”. For the most part, these issues were eventually resolved. Resolution was

accomplished through close communication with dealers by both Lincoln County and HPBA.

- **The limited number of trained installers available to handle the exceptionally high, short-term demands for their services that is inherent in a changeout program can cause delays.** The woodstove changeout program in Libby, a small community with few dealers, suffered from the lack of installers to handle the rush and seasonality of work. Though this potential problem was recognized in the planning stages, attempts to train installers and to enlist area-wide dealers to provide a broader base of workers did not provide the desired effect. Dealers hesitated to add installers to handle periods of heavy installations because they wouldn't have any work for them after the program ended. Some of the dealers utilized one of the two independent installers in the program, instead of hiring their own installers, but the independent installers also became overloaded.
- **While financial incentives helped, some homeowners selected options based on costs rather than the "best fit" for their needs.** Depending upon the particulars of the home, several options were often available to the homeowners for changeouts. The most simple and inexpensive was to surrender their woodstove and to utilize an existing heating system (such as electric, oil, or propane). The most complex and expensive changeout would probably involve a multilevel older house with a large wood-burning furnace in a basement. This changeout would typically involve removing the old furnace and replacing it, likely costing several thousand dollars. A significant financial incentive would encourage the homeowner to make a choice that would upgrade and improve their heating system rather than selecting the cheapest option available.
- **Sociodemographics should not be ignored in the design of a woodstove changeout program.** A significant number of Phase II participants changed from wood-burning to pellet, oil, electric, or propane heating appliances. This reflects an aging population and the convenience factor afforded by these other types of heating appliances. These options are also attractive to a well-established household often with fixed incomes, as the cost and disruption caused by chimney work is not a concern, as these units vent directly through a wall, or the roof.
- **Between financial and free product incentives, financial incentives proved to be the most effective.** All else being equal, the financial incentive offered through Phase II was easier to administer and was more effective than the donated equipment approach of Phase I. However, many of the low-income families served by Phase I were dependent on the donated hardware for their ability to participate in Phase I.
- **An early installation incentive would be more effective than an early application incentive.** Lincoln County used a \$100 early application incentive for the first 250 applicants to address the logistics of accomplishing the goal of 900 changeouts and rebuilds in Libby in a 10-month period. It was thought the incentive would encourage installations to begin in the spring and summer. However, many people still waited until fall to buy and install their appliance. Offering cash incentives for early installations would have been a better approach.

Appendices

- A. Estimate of the Number of Woodstoves to be Changed Out:
Residential Wood Combustion and Air Quality, Libby, Montana – Technical Summary
- B. Phase II EPA Grant (XA-97831701-0) to Lincoln County
- C. Phase II Dealer Non-Binding Agreement with Lincoln County and HPBA
- D. Updated Lincoln County Air Quality Regulation
- E. Phase II Voucher Step-by-Step Instructions
- F. Voucher Application and Forms
- G. Dealer Completion Form and Claim
- H. Grant DEQ 505043 Agreement and Phase II Extension between Montana DEQ
and Lincoln County
- I. Montana Tax Credit for Burning Certified Heating Devices
- J. Examples of Phase II Community Outreach

Appendix A.

**Estimate of the Number of Woodstoves to be Changed Out:
Residential Wood Combustion and Air Quality, Libby, Montana - Technical Summary**

Residential Wood Combustion and Air Quality, Libby, Montana –Technical Summary

Prepared for
Hearth, Patio and Barbecue Association
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Prepared by
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Beaverton, OR 97005

June 8, 2005

Introduction

OMNI Environmental Services, Inc (OMNI) under contract with the Hearth, Patio and Barbecue Association (HPBA) obtained technical documents, reports, memos, and data that relate to residential wood combustions (RWC) and air quality in Libby, Montana. From this information a summary of key technical facts was prepared. In some cases, the sources provided inconsistent, conflicting, or incomplete information. In these cases, OMNI used national trends and/or best professional judgment to reconcile the discrepancies or to estimate missing data.

Geography

Libby sits in a deep valley on the Kootenai River. The valley floor is at 2060 feet above sea level. The mountains surrounding the valley rise to 6000 feet in elevation. Libby is the Lincoln County seat. Table 1 lists political and air quality-related geographic areas. These are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Table 1
Geographic Areas

<i>Geographic Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Area (square miles)</i>
<i>City of Libby</i>	<i>2800</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Greater Libby Valley</i>	<i>11,675</i>	<i>Popular term with no defined boundaries</i>
<i>PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Area</i>	<i>10,000 to 12,000 (estimated)</i>	<i>230</i>
<i>PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area</i>	<i>10,000 to 12,000 (estimated)</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Libby Census County Division</i>	<i>10,161</i>	<i>1731</i>
<i>Lincoln County</i>	<i>18,835</i>	<i>3613</i>

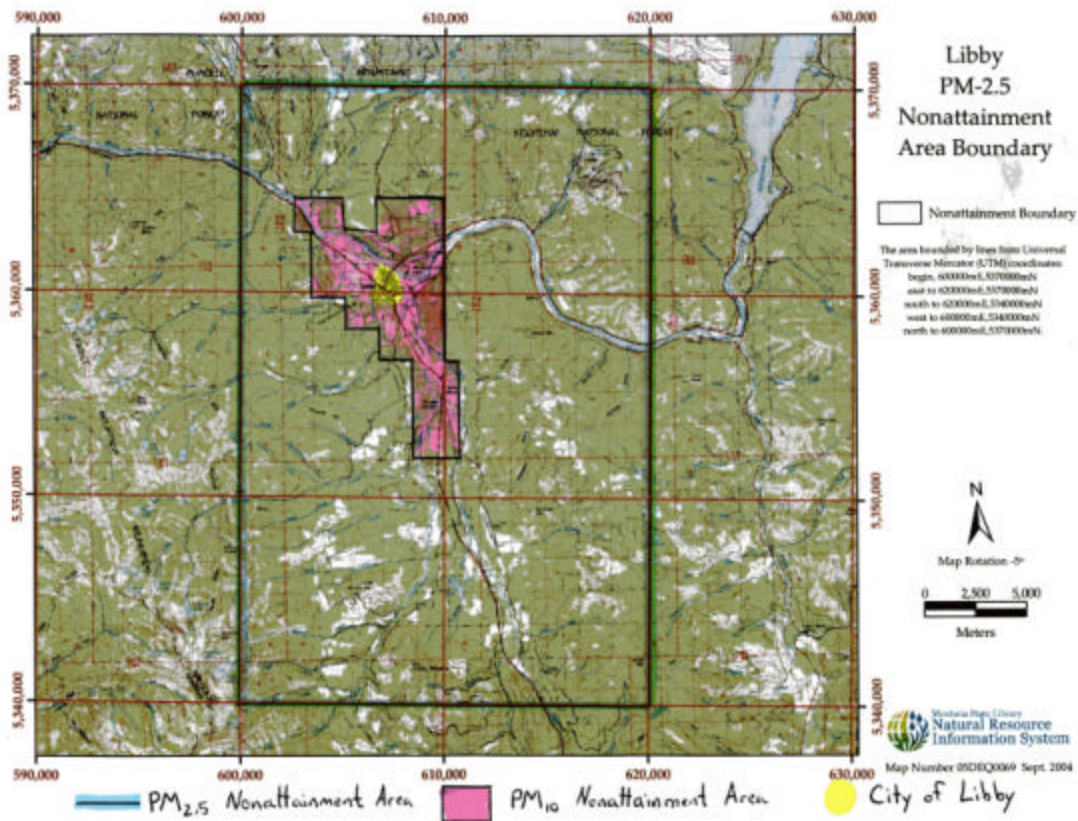
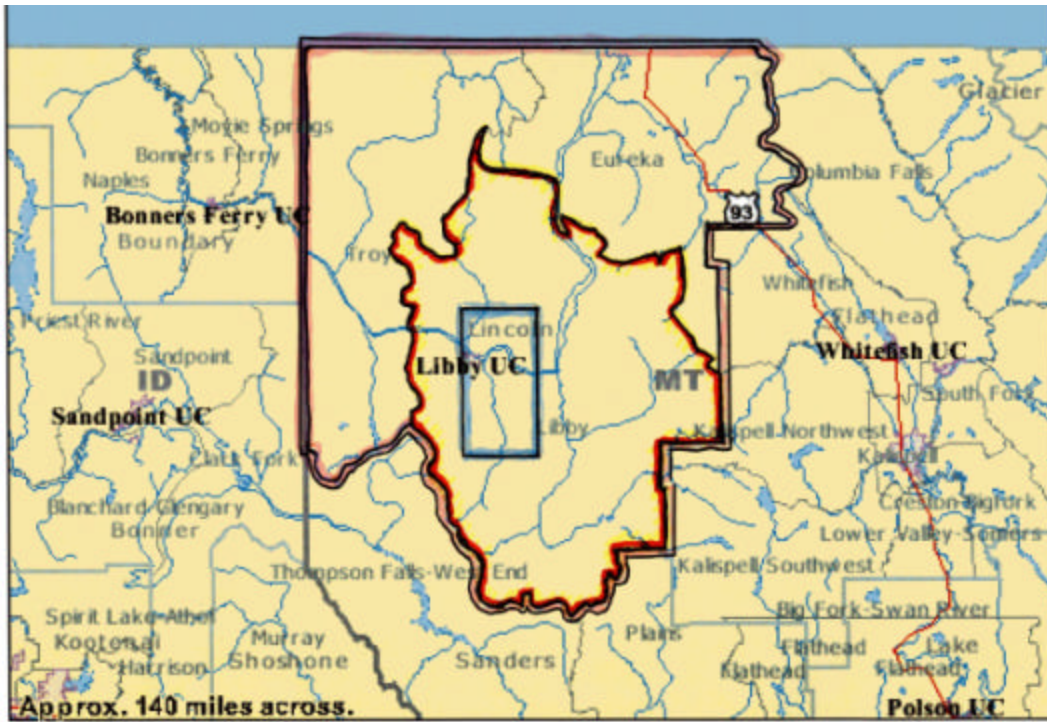


Figure 1



Lincoln Co.

Libby CCD

PM_{2.5}
Nonattainment Area

Figure 2

Household Characteristics

Tables 2-5 are summaries of relevant household data. Data in tables 3 through 5 are for the U.S. Census Bureau Libby CCD.

Table 2
Number of Households in the Libby Area

Area	Source of Data	Notes	Number of Households
City of Libby	U.S. Census Bureau		1132
Libby Valley	LEIAP and GET (DEQ) surveys	Based on the sum of the populations of the Census blocks around Libby	3805
Libby Valley	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Calculated from the reported population adjusted to the year 2000 divided by 2.4 persons per household per U.S. Census	4277
Libby Valley	www.LibbyMt.com	Population reported by U.S. Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce divided by 2.4 persons per household per U.S. Census	4865
Libby CCD	U.S. Census Bureau		4234
Lincoln County	U.S. Census Bureau		7764

Table 3
Main House Heating Fuel

House Heating Fuel	Number of Households	Percent
Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas	779	19
Electricity	1195	29
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.	838	20
Coal or Coke	0	0.0
Wood	1325	32
Solar Energy	5	0.1
Other	36	0.9
Total	4178	100

Table 4
Household Income

Income per Household 1999 (\$)	Number of Households	Percent
Less than 10,000	640	15.3
10,000 to 14,999	476	11.4
15,000 to 24,999	725	17.4
25,000 to 34,999	743	17.8
35,000 to 49,999	663	15.9
50,000 to 74,999	609	14.6
75,000 to 99,999	238	5.7
100,000 to 149,999	53	1.3
150,000 to 199,999	10	0.2
200,000 or more	19	0.5
US Median Income	42,000	-
Montana Median Income	33,000	-
Lincoln Co. Median Income	26,800	-
Libby CCD Median Income	28,172	-
City of Libby Median Income	24,300	-
Family of 3 Poverty Level*	13,300	-

**The percent of persons below the poverty level in Lincoln County in 1999 was 19.2% as compared to 14.6% for the State of Montana and 12.4% for the U.S.*

Table 5
Number of Household Units per Structure

Units in Structure	Number	%
1, detached	3357	70
1, attached	39	0.8
2	82	1.7
3 or 4	95	2.0
5 to 9	86	1.8
10 to 19	53	1.1
20 or more	23	0.5
Mobile Home	1021	21
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	32	0.7

Climate

Table 6 summarizes the Libby weather data for 2004-2005 Heating Season. The total heating degree-day value for the entire season was 7057 HDD.

Table 6
Summary of Weather Data for the 2004-2005 Libby Heating Season*

	Average Daily Wind Speed (mph)	Average Daily Max. Wind Speed (mph)	Average Daily Temperature (°F)	Heating Degree Day (HDD)
Aug. 2004	0.39	6.2	66	62
Sep. 2004	0.33	5.7	54	322
Oct. 2004	0.26	4.7	44	660
Nov. 2004	0.17	3.7	34	938
Dec. 2004	0.22	4.2	30	1071
Jan. 2005	0.23	4.2	23	1313
Feb. 2005	0.36	5.0	29	1001
Mar. 2005	0.59	7.3	37	856
Apr. 2005	0.87	9.1	46	584
May 2005	0.70	7.5	54	250

*Data obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the weather station in Libby, LBBM8 (latitude 48.3833 longitude -115.5667, elevation 2070 ft)

Woodsmoke Levels and Air Quality

It was reported by the University of Montana that 82% of the PM_{2.5} during the winter months is due to RWC². This was supported by 19 samples collected every six days from November 11, 2003 through February 27, 2004 at the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site. The fact that RWC is the major source of PM_{2.5} was documented by: (1) chemical mass balance (CMB) air quality modeling, (2) carbon-14 analysis, (3) the water soluble potassium to total potassium ratio (K⁺/K), (4) organic carbon and elemental carbon levels consistent with woodsmoke, (5) levoglucosan – a tracer for woodsmoke, (6) high PAH levels consistent with woodsmoke, (7) and woodsmoke phenolic compounds.

In a second study conducted by the University of Montana²⁵, utilizing 40 samples collected every three days between November 2, 2004 through February 27, 2005, also collected at the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site, high PAH levels consistent with woodsmoke and high levels of woodsmoke phenolic compounds were measured.

The ambient concentrations of PAH and the selected phenolic compounds, as measured by the University of Montana, in the samples averaged 2.5 times higher during the 2004/2005 heating season than in the 2003/2004 heating season. It is speculated that the difference is due to weather conditions, primarily temperature differences on the days of sample collection.

Libby was nonattainment for PM₁₀. RWC, along with road dust, was recognized as a major source of PM₁₀. PM₁₀ attainment was achieved primarily through the mitigation of road dust, however some RWC controls were investigated^{4,5}.

There are no major industrial sources of PM_{2.5} in Libby. Both the lumber mill and the vermiculite mine are closed^{16,20}.

The County Courthouse Annex monitoring site is close enough to RWC activity, coupled with the poor wintertime ventilation characteristic of the Kootenai River valley, that it is a reasonable site to monitor changes in RWC in Libby. However, some sites immediately adjacent to residences may show slightly higher PM_{2.5} levels¹⁸. Based on a cursory micro-emission inventory around the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site²² it is clear that the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site will have slightly higher contributions from other sources (railroad, traffic, restaurants, and perhaps oil furnaces) than a more residentially located site. As noted, this effect is small. Monitoring locations on the edge of the Libby community showed lower PM_{2.5} levels than either the County Courthouse Annex site or more centrally located sites¹⁸.

There is a long history of particulate data available from the County Courthouse and County Courthouse Annex monitoring sites (one block apart). Particulate Monitoring (TSP) was first started at the County Courthouse in the mid-1970's. In May 1985 a PM₁₀ monitor was installed at the site (with PM₁₀ monitoring later being shifted to the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site). PM_{2.5} monitoring was started in January 1999 at the County Courthouse Annex monitoring site. A variety of samplers including collocated samplers have been deployed at the two sites.

Table 7 is a tabulation of key PM_{2.5} standards and concentrations.

Table 7
PM_{2.5} Standards and Libby Ambient Concentrations

Design Value	15.9 ug/m ³
Background Value	3.0 ug/m ³
Annual Standard	15 ug/m ³
24-hour Standard	65 ug/m ³
Highest 24-hour Period	67 ug/m ³ (1999*)
Second Highest 24-hour Period	64 ug/m ³ (2002)
Typical Winter Value	~40 ug/m ³
Typical Summer Value	~10 ug/m ³

*It is believed that higher 24-hour values were recorded during the 2004-2005 heating season, but that data are not yet available.

Woodburning Appliances

There are four sources of data to estimate appliance numbers by type for the Libby area. These are a 1988 survey¹, the LIEAP survey²⁴, the GET survey²³, and the Lincoln County woodstove permit records⁶. Additionally, OMNI estimated the number of appliances by type using its best professional judgment based, in aggregate, on the data contained in the Lincoln County

woodstove permit records for the Libby area⁶, the DEQ/EPA asbestos home inspection list⁷, and OMNI's own field observations²².

Table 8
Appliance Type by Percent of Total

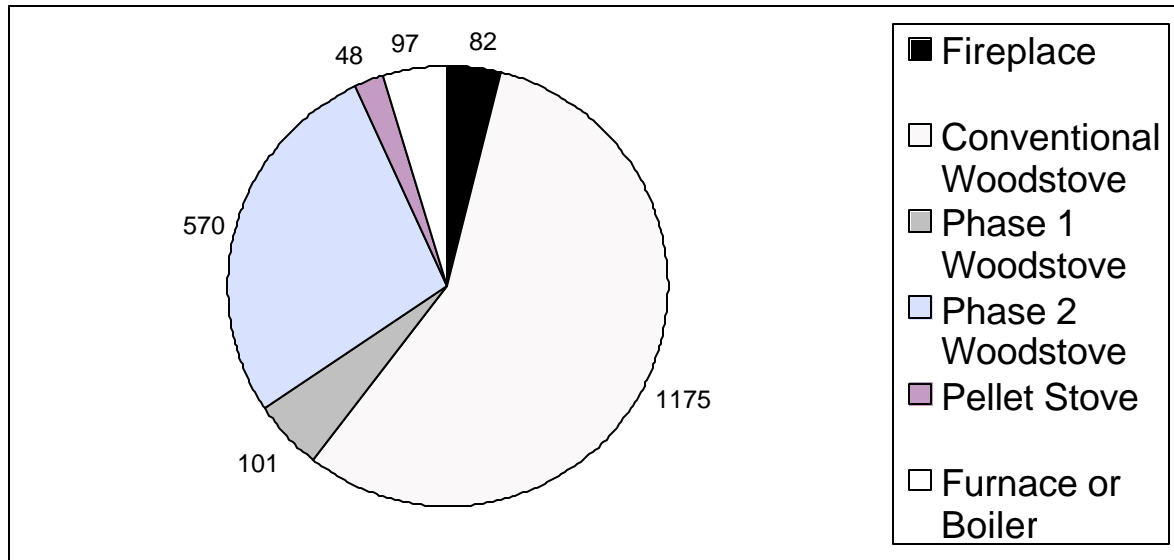
Appliance Type	1988 Survey	Total for Greater Libby Valley Based on LIEAP Survey	GET Survey	Libby Area Woodstove Permit Records	OMNI Estimate Based on Best Professional Judgment
Fireplace	6.5	0	5.0	5.7	4.0
Conventional (Woodstove or Insert)	79	52	44	38	57
Phase 1 (Woodstove or Insert)	5.2 (catalytic)*	8.5	5.0	see below	4.9
Phase 2 (Woodstove or Insert)	0 (pre-phase 2 EPA certification)	28	37	46 (includes certified pellet stoves and phase 1 stoves)	28
Pellet Stove	2.6	11	9.5	3.3	2.3
Furnace or Boiler	6.5	0	0.5	6.7	4.7

* The survey did not ask about certification and it was conducted the heating season after phase 1 certification was first required (July 1988). OMNI assumed that the catalytic stoves were either early phase 1 certified or that they were equivalent in performance to phase 1 stoves.

**Table 9
Number of Appliances by Type***

Appliance Type	Total for Greater Libby Valley Based on LIEAP Survey	GET Survey	Libby Area Woodstove Permit Records	OMNI Estimate Based on Best Professional Judgment	Average*
Fireplace	0	119	82	82	71
Conventional (Woodstove or Insert)	717	1032	553	1175	869
Phase 1 (Woodstove or Insert)	117	119	see below	101	84
Phase 2 (Woodstove or Insert)	391	866	671 (includes certified pellet stoves and phase 1 stoves)	570	625
Pellet Stove	156	225	48	48	119
Furnace or Boiler	0	12	97	97	52
Total	1381	2373	1451	2073	1820

*The 1988 survey (reference 1) was not included in the average because there has been a large change in appliance types since 1988 and the survey encompasses only the City of Libby. The numbers shown in the table are based on a total household value of 4234 which is the value reported for the U.S. Census Bureau Libby CCD and was chosen because it is also in the middle of the range of household estimates for the Greater Libby Valley obtained from the various sources (See Table 1.).



Fig

Figure 3. Appliance Type – Estimate Based on Best Professional Judgment (See Table 9)

Cordwood and Pellet Usage

There are three sources of data that report the amount of cordwood burned in Libby per appliance. The LIEAP survey reported a mean of 4.7 cords per season. The 1988 survey reported a mean of 4.5 cords per season. The GET survey reported a mean of 3.8 cords per season. In addition, the LIEAP survey reported an average of 3.2 tons of pellet per season for pellet stoves. The GET survey reported 3.8 tons per season.

Both the 1988 survey and the GET survey listed the species of trees used for fuel. The 1988 survey based the numbers on U.S. Forest Service data for the area (50 % western larch, 30 % Douglas fir, and 20 % Ponderosa pine). The GET survey directly requested information on the tree species used by the respondents for fuel (82 % western larch, 8.2 % Douglas fir, 6.9 % lodgepole pine, and 2.7% Ponderosa pine). Using Department of Agriculture cordwood weight by tree species data, the average weight of the cordwood burned in Libby is 1.3 dry tons per cord.

Sources of Information

1. PM-10 and Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Wood Burning in Libby, Montana, undated, Ganesan, K., report to Montana Air Quality Bureau, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Helena, MT.
2. The Libby, Montana PM_{2.5} Source Apportionment Research Study, 2005, Ward, T.J., University of Montana, Missoula, MT.
3. Montana Air Monitoring Network Review, 2003, Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Helena, MT.

4. An Integrated Community Approach to Reducing Residential Woodsmoke: Innovative Funding of Control Strategies, 1992, Manderino, L., Fox, R., and Anderson, R.L., pp 716-729, Transactions of: PM10 Standards and Nontraditional Particulate Source Controls, volume 2, A&WMA/EPA International Specialty Conference.
5. An Integrated Community Approach to Reducing Residential Woodsmoke: Community Analysis and Education, 1992, Morris, A.L., Lyons, C.E., and Anderson, R.L., pp 700-715, Transactions of: PM10 Standards and Nontraditional Particulate Source Controls, volume 2, A&WMA/EPA International Specialty Conference.
6. Tabulation and Listing of Permitted Wood Burning Appliances in LAPCD, Department of Environmental Health, Lincoln County, Libby, Montana.
7. Libby Montana asbestos inspection lists of homes and businesses with wood burning appliances, Montana Department of Environmental Quality.
8. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000 (Table DP-2), Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000 (Table DP-3), Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000 (Table DP-4), Libby CCD, Lincoln County, Montana, U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder.
9. Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000, Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000, Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000, Lincoln, County, Montana, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.
10. Kootenai and East Half of Kaniksu National Forests, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, map, 2004.
11. Cabinet Mountains wilderness, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, map. 1992.
12. Montana DEQ Ambient Air Monitoring Sites, Libby Courthouse Annex, www.deq.state.mt.us?Air/Monitoring/sites/QueryAQsitelocation2.asp.
13. Wood Burning Contribution to PM 2.5 Concentrations in Libby, Montana, unpublished report supplied by Montana DEQ, November 10, 2004.
14. Air Quality System, Raw Data Report, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, site ID 30-053-0018.
15. All Eyes on Libby, Houck, J.E., Broderick, D.R., and Keithley, C., Hearth and Home Magazine, February 2005, pp. 68-86.

16. *An Air That Kills*, 2004, Schneider, A. and McCumber, D., G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 440 pp.
17. Letter with attachments, re: Libby PM-2.5 Standard Nonattainment Boundary, from Judy Martz governor of Montana to Robert E. Roberts, Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA, Region 8, June 18, 2004. Attachment 1 – Maps of Libby PM-2.5 Nonattainment Area Boundary, Attachment 2 – Libby PM-2.5 Nonattainment Area Boundary Analysis.
18. Libby Winter Study 2003-2004, undated, Montana Department of Environmental Quality report, 4pp.
19. Air Quality in Libby, undated, Montana Department of Environmental Quality report, 6 pp.
20. Champion International Corporation Chemical Mass Balance Source Sampling Report, undated, OMNI Environmental Services, Inc. and Bison Engineering report to Champion International Corporation, Libby, MT, 38 pp. plus appendices.
21. Lincoln County, Libby PM-10 Nonattainment Area, Montana State Library Natural Resource Information System, map #98NRIS248-z 08/28/98.
22. Review of Libby, Montana Site Visit, January 4, 2005, Broderick, D., OMNI Environmental Services, Inc. report to Hearth, Patio and Barbecue Association 4 pp.
23. Libby Montana Residential Wood Burning Report 2005, Draft, Global Engineering and Technology, Butte, MT, report to Montana Department of Environmental Quality.
24. Libby Montana LIEAP Wood Stove Survey, Draft, 2005.
25. Baseline Ambient Concentrations of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Selected Phenolics before a Woodstove Change-Out Program in Libby, Montana, Winter 2004/2005, T.J. Ward, May 25, 2005, University of Montana, Missoula, MT.

Appendix B

Phase II EPA Grant (XA-97831701-0) to Lincoln County



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
999 18TH STREET - SUITE 300
DENVER, CO 80202-2466

FEB 24 2006

Ref: 8MO

Ron Anderson, Director
Lincoln County MT Department of Environmental Health
418 Mineral Avenue
Libby, MT 59923

Re: Air 103 - Woodstove Changeout Program
XA-97831701-0

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We are pleased to inform you that we are approving your application for the Air 103 - Woodstove Changeout Program in the amount of \$985,200. This award represents 100% of the amount requested in your application. Administrative and Programmatic Terms and Conditions are attached.

Please sign and date both copies of the enclosed award, retain the recipient copy for your files and return the EPA copy, within three weeks, to Danette Quick in the Montana Office.

If you have any questions regarding the administrative requirements, please contact Danette Quick at (406)457-5010 or via Email at quick.danette@epa.gov. If you have any questions regarding the technical requirements, please contact Marisa McPhilliamy at (303)312-6965 or via Email at mcpPhilliamy.marisa@epa.gov.


Sincerely,


A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne Anthofer".

for Wayne Anthofer, Director
Grants, Audit and Procurement
Program Office

Enclosures

cc: Peter Puglisi, LVFC
Marisa McPhilliamy, 8P-AR

	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Grant Agreement		ASSISTANCE ID NO.			DATE OF AWARD FEB 16 2006
			PRG	DOC ID	AMEND#	
			XA -	97831701	- 0	
			TYPE OF ACTION New			PAYMENT METHOD: ACH
RECIPIENT TYPE: County			Send Payment Request to: Las Vegas Financial Center- LVFC			
RECIPIENT: Lincoln County MT Dept of Environmental Health 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923 EIN: 81-6001387			PAYEE: Lincoln County MT Dept of Environmental Health 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923			
PROJECT MANAGER		EPA PROJECT OFFICER		EPA GRANT SPECIALIST		
Ron Anderson 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923 E-Mail: lcdeh@libby.org Phone: 406-293-7781 ext. 228		Marisa Mcphilliamy 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466 E-Mail: mcphilliamy.marisa@epa.gov Phone: 303-312-6965		Danette Quick Montana Office, 8MO E-Mail: quick.danette@epa.gov Phone: 406-457-5010		
PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION Air 103 - Woodstove Changeout Program - Phase II This project aims to reduce air pollution by replacing approximately 900 non-certified wood burning heating devices in a target geographic area in Libby, Montana. The heating devices will be replaced with EPA certified wood heaters through a voucher assistance program.						
BUDGET PERIOD 02/16/2006 - 02/28/2007		PROJECT PERIOD 02/16/2006 - 02/28/2007		TOTAL BUDGET PERIOD COST \$985,200.00	TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD COST \$985,200.00	
NOTE: The Agreement must be completed in duplicate and the Original returned to the appropriate Grants Management Office listed below, within 3 calendar weeks after receipt or within any extension of time as may be granted by EPA. Receipt of a written refusal or failure to return the properly executed document within the prescribed time, may result in the withdrawal of the offer by the Agency. Any change to the Agreement by the Recipient subsequent to the document being signed by the EPA Award Official, which the Award Official determines to materially alter the Agreement, shall void the Agreement.						
OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE						
The United States, acting by and through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), hereby offers Assistance/Amendment to the <u>Lincoln County MT Dept of Environmental Health</u> for <u>100.00</u> % of all approved costs incurred up to and not exceeding <u>\$985,200</u> for the support of approved budget period effort described in application (including all application modifications) cited in the Project Title and Description above, signed <u>12/21/2005</u> included herein by reference.						
ISSUING OFFICE (GRANTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE)			AWARD APPROVAL OFFICE			
ORGANIZATION / ADDRESS Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466			ORGANIZATION / ADDRESS U.S. EPA, Region 8 Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance, Air and Radiation Program 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466			
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY						
SIGNATURE OF AWARD OFFICIAL <i>Wayne Anthofer</i>		TYPED NAME AND TITLE Wayne Anthofer, Director, Grants, Audit and Procurement Program Office		DATE FEB 16 2006		
This agreement is subject to applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency statutory provisions and assistance regulations. In accepting this award or amendment and any payments made pursuant thereto, (1) the undersigned represents that he is duly authorized to act on behalf of the recipient organization, and (2) the recipient agrees (a) that the award is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter B and of the provisions of this agreement (and all attachments), and (b) that acceptance of any payments constitutes an agreement by the payee that the amounts, if any found by EPA to have been overpaid will be refunded or credited in full to EPA.						
BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE DESIGNATED RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION						
SIGNATURE <i>Ronald L. Anderson</i>		TYPED NAME AND TITLE Ronald L. Anderson, Director		DATE 2/27/06		

	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Grant Agreement		ASSISTANCE ID NO.			DATE OF AWARD FEB 16 2006
			PRG	DOC ID	AMEND#	
			XA -	97831701	- 0	TYPE OF ACTION New
			PAYMENT METHOD: ACH			
RECIPIENT TYPE: County			Send Payment Request to: Las Vegas Financial Center- LVFC			
RECIPIENT: Lincoln County MT Dept of Environmental Health 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923 EIN: 81-6001387			PAYEE: Lincoln County MT Dept of Environmental Health 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923			
PROJECT MANAGER		EPA PROJECT OFFICER		EPA GRANT SPECIALIST		
Ron Anderson 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923 E-Mail: lcdeh@libby.org Phone: 406-293-7781 ext. 228		Marisa Mcphilliamy 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466 E-Mail: mcphilliamy.marisa@epa.gov Phone: 303-312-6965		Danette Quick Montana Office, 8MO E-Mail: quick.danette@epa.gov Phone: 406-457-5010		
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ISSUING OFFICE (GRANTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE)			AWARD APPROVAL OFFICE			
ORGANIZATION / ADDRESS Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466			ORGANIZATION / ADDRESS U.S. EPA, Region 8 Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance, Air and Radiation Program 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466			
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY						
SIGNATURE OF AWARD OFFICIAL <i>Wayne Anthofer</i>		TYPED NAME AND TITLE Wayne Anthofer, Director, Grants, Audit and Procurement Program Office		DATE FEB 16 2006		
This agreement is subject to applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency statutory provisions and assistance regulations. In accepting this award or amendment and any payments made pursuant thereto, (1) the undersigned represents that he is duly authorized to act on behalf of the recipient organization, and (2) the recipient agrees (a) that the award is subject to the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter B and of the provisions of this agreement (and all attachments), and (b) that acceptance of any payments constitutes an agreement by the payee that the amounts, if any found by EPA to have been overpaid will be refunded or credited in full to EPA.						
BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE DESIGNATED RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION						
SIGNATURE <i>Ronald L. Anderson</i>		TYPED NAME AND TITLE Ronald L. Anderson, Director		DATE 2/27/06		

Budget Summary Page

Table A - Object Class Category (Non-construction)	Total Approved Allowable Budget Period Cost
1. Personnel	\$30,000
2. Fringe Benefits	\$0
3. Travel	\$3,000
4. Equipment	\$0
5. Supplies	\$2,950
6. Contractual	\$0
7. Construction	\$0
8. Other	\$949,250
9. Total Direct Charges	\$985,200
10. Indirect Costs: % Base	\$0
11. Total (Share: Recipient 0.00 % Federal 100.00 %.)	\$985,200
12. Total Approved Assistance Amount	\$985,200
13. Program Income	\$0

Administrative Conditions

1. The recipient will comply with the following: (1) all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Parts 29, 31, 34, and 35 (if applicable), OMB Circulars A-87, A-102, and A-133 and (2) any terms and conditions set forth in this assistance agreement or any assistance agreement.
2. The Project workplan constitutes the workplan for this award. Performance will be evaluated consistent with the Policy on Performance Based Assistance dated May 31, 1985.
3. The recipient agrees to ensure that all requisitions for conference, meeting, convention, or training space funded in whole or in part with Federal funds comply with the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990.
4. In accordance with EPA Order 1000.25 and Executive Order 13101, *Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition*, the recipient agrees to use recycled paper for all reports which are prepared as a part of this agreement and delivered to EPA. This requirement does not apply to reports prepared on forms supplied by EPA, or to Standard Forms, which are printed on recycled paper and are available through the General Services Administration. Please note that Section 901 of E.O. 13101, dated September 14, 1998, revoked E.O. 12873, *Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention* in its entirety.

Any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds shall comply with the requirements set forth in Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6962). Regulations issued under RCRA Section 6002 apply to any acquisition of an item where the purchase price exceeds \$10,000 or where the quantity of such items acquired in the course of the preceding fiscal year was \$10,000 or more. RCRA Section 6002 requires that preference be given in procurement programs to the purchase of specific products containing recycled materials identified in guidelines developed by EPA. These guidelines are listed in 40 CFR 247.

5. The recipient must submit an annual Financial Status Report within 90 days after the grant year, and must submit a final report within 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support in accordance with 40 CFR Part 31.41(b).
6. The recipient agrees to provide EPA Form 5700-53, Lobbying and Litigation Certification as mandated by EPA's annual appropriations act. A chief executive officer of any entity receiving funds under this Act shall certify that none of these funds have been used to engage in the lobbying of the Federal Government or in litigation against the United States unless authorized under existing law. The certification must be submitted in accordance with the instructions provided by the EPA award official and is due 90 days after the end of the project period.

Programmatic Conditions

1. The recipient must submit quarterly Performance/Progress Reports to the EPA Project Officer within 30 days after the reporting period and a final report within 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support in accordance with 40 CFR Part 30.51(b) or 40 CFR Part 31.40(b)(1) as applicable. The reporting period start with the start of the project period. The reports do not have to be extremely detailed, but they must follow a standard format. The format includes the following five sections:

- (1) Summary of activities. This section will provide a short summary of the grant activities that have taken place during the reporting period.

- (2) **accomplishments and problems.** This section will address the performance to date, including the major milestones that have been met. This section will also discuss any problems that have occurred or are expected and what steps are planned to resolve those problems.
- (3) **Schedules.** This section will compare the completed milestones against the program schedules and provide an explanation of any discrepancies.
- (4) **Funds.** This section will compare the funds spent during the reporting period against the planned expenditures and provide an explanation of any discrepancies.
- (5) **Estimates.** Section 5 will provide estimates of the time and funds necessary to complete the project and compare these to the time and funds remaining. The difference between Sections 3, 4 and 5 is that Section 3 and 4 mainly reflect the previous reporting period, while Section 5 focuses on the remaining grant period.

Appendix C

Phase II Dealer Non-Binding Agreement with Lincoln County and HPBA

**Agreement on Status as an Authorized Dealer
in the Woodstove Changeout Program
for Libby for 2006**

THIS AGREEMENT, dated _____, is by and between Lincoln County, Montana (hereinafter "Lincoln County"), with offices located at ___418 Mineral Ave._____, Libby, Montana; the Hearth, Patio & Barbecue Association (hereinafter "HPBA"), with its principal place of business located at 1901 North Moore Street, Suite 600, Arlington, Virginia 22209-2178, and _____ [name of dealer] (hereinafter "Dealer"), with its principal place of business located at _____.

WHEREAS, Lincoln County desires to administer a grant from the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (hereinafter "EPA") to be used to establish a voucher system for citizens of Libby, Montana (hereinafter "Homeowners"), to be used in the purchase of EPA-certified woodstoves, gas stoves, pellet stoves, and other approved appliances (hereinafter "Approved Hearth Appliances") to replace uncertified woodstoves (the program hereinafter referred to as "Changeout Program");

WHEREAS, Dealer is in the business of selling Approved Hearth Appliances;

WHEREAS, Lincoln County desires that Dealer will participate in the Changeout Program;

AND WHEREAS, Lincoln County desires the active counsel of HPBA in the administration of the Changeout Program;

NOW THEREFORE, Lincoln County, Dealer, and HPBA do agree as follows:

1. Services Provided by Lincoln County

a. Lincoln County shall establish a Changeout Program for 2006 for Libby, Montana, that makes use of a voucher system to facilitate Homeowners who own a uncertified woodstove to replace such woodstove with an Approved Hearth Appliance (see "Lincoln County Woodstove Changeout Phase II Program Outline," hereinafter "Program Outline," which is identified as Attachment A and made a part of this Agreement); the Changeout Program shall establish procedures for issuing vouchers for the purchase of Approved Hearth Appliances and for payment upon completion of certain requirements by Homeowners and Authorized Dealers;

b. Lincoln County shall identify Dealer as an "Authorized Dealer;" according to the terms of the Program Outline; Lincoln County shall inform Homeowners that they may only use their vouchers towards the purchase of a new Approved Hearth Appliance at an Authorized Dealer and Lincoln County shall publicize the list of such Authorized Dealers;

c. Stove Fair

i. Lincoln County shall undertake an exhibition by Authorized Dealers that is open to the public and is for the purpose of making Homeowners familiar with Approved Hearth Appliances and the Authorized Dealers that offer such appliances for sale;

ii. Such exhibition (hereinafter "Stove Fair") shall be held on January 21, 2006, at the Memorial Center at __111 E. Lincoln Blvd._____ in Libby, Montana, from 9:00 am until 3:00 pm MST;

iii. Rules governing exhibits by Authorized Dealers are contained in "Stove Fair Regulations," which is identified as Attachment B and is made a part of this Agreement;

d. Lincoln County shall issue payment, in the form of a two-party check made out to Dealer and Homeowner, in a commercially reasonable time upon completion of all requirements for the issuance of such check, as set forth in the Program Outline;

e. Lincoln County shall periodically communicate with Dealer on the progress of the Changeout Program, and discuss any issues in the administration of such program;

2. Services Provided by Dealer

3. Services Provided by HPBA

a. HPBA shall use its knowledge of the hearth industry and its members to provide advice to Lincoln County on administrative and substantive aspects of the Changeout Program;

b. HPBA shall use its knowledge of the hearth industry and its members to work with Dealer to assist it in participating in the Changeout Program;

c. HPBA may provide opportunities for training for NFI certification to Dealer.

4. Cooperation

The signatories to this Agreement recognize the central importance of the Changeout Program to the health and welfare of the Libby community, especially to the task of achieving attainment and maintenance of EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for fine particulates (PM_{2.5}). The signatories therefore pledge their best efforts to communicate openly and fairly with each other, to search for practical solutions to problems as they arise, to compromise individual interests whenever reasonably possible in service of the common good, and to otherwise work actively to foster the success of the Changeout Program.

5. Liability; Indemnification

a. Dealer acknowledges that he and the manufacturer of the Approved Hearth Appliance are solely liable for any warranty and service issues concerning the installed appliance, as well as any other liability that may arise incident to the sale and/or

installation of an Approved Hearth Appliance pursuant to the Changeout Program, just as he or she would be liable stemming from the sale and/or installation of a hearth product in a transaction that is not part of the Changeout Program;

b. Lincoln County and HPBA accept no liability stemming from any claims arising from the sale and/or installation of an Approved Hearth Appliance by Dealer as part of the Changeout Program;

c. Notwithstanding the level of insurance maintained by Dealer, Dealer shall hold Lincoln County and HBPA harmless from and shall be solely responsible, where found liable, for the payment of any and all claims for loss, personal injury, death, property damage, or otherwise, arising out of any acts of omission or negligence of its employees and agents in connection with the sale and/or installation of Approved Hearth Appliances pursuant to the Changeout Program. Dealer shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any and all judgments, orders, and decrees that may be recovered against Lincoln County and HBPA, as well as any reasonable attorney's fees incurred by Lincoln County and HBPA in defense of any claims in connection with the conduct of the work described herein.

6. Termination

Any party may terminate this Agreement upon fourteen (14) days' written notice to the Program Manager of Lincoln County, at the address provided in Section 7. Upon termination of this Agreement, Dealer loses its status as an Authorized Dealer and may not initiate any new sales under the Changeout Program. Any sales that have not been completed, i.e., have not resulted in installation and delivery of the uncertified woodstove to Lincoln County, may be completed, and Dealer shall receive full payment for the value of the vouchers as presented by Homeowner.

7. Contacts

The Program Manager for the Changeout Program for Lincoln County, Ron Anderson, shall be the official contact for this Agreement. He may be contacted at:

Environmental and Solid Waste Departments
Lincoln County
418 Mineral Avenue
Libby, Montana 59923
Phone: (406) 293-7781 Ext. 228
_lcdeh@libby.org

8. Signatures

The parties have hereto executed this Agreement, as evidenced below.

Lincoln County, Montana

_____ [Dealer]

By: _____

By: _____

Printed Name: _____
for Lincoln County

Printed Name: _____
for Dealer

Title: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

Telephone: _____

Hearth, Patio & Barbecue Association, Inc,

By: _____

Printed Name: _____
for HPBA

Title: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

Appendix D

Updated Lincoln County Air Quality Regulation

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 1: Control of Air Pollution
Subchapter 1: General Provisions

(Revised 27 February 2006)

75.1.101 **INTENT:** The purpose of this chapter is to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety and, to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, and facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of Lincoln County.

75.1.102: **SCOPE:** Unless otherwise indicated, the rules of Chapter 1 apply to activities and sources within the Air Pollution Control District.

75.1.103 **DEFINITIONS:** As used in this chapter, unless indicated otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Air Contaminant" means dust, ash, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, vapor or any particulate matter or a combination thereof present in the outdoor atmosphere.

(2) "Air Pollution Control District" means the geographical area designated on the attached map and as defined by the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates:

Begin, 600000mE, 5370000mN; east to 620000mE, 5370000mN; south to 620000mE, 5340000mN; west to 600000mE, 5340000mN; north to 600000mE, 5370000mN.

(3) "Department" means the Lincoln County Environmental Health Department.

(4) "DEQ" means the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.

(5) "Emission" means a release into the outdoor atmosphere of an air contaminant.

(6) "EPA" means the US Environmental Protection Agency.

(7) "MAAQS" means Montana Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(8) "NAAQS" means National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(9) "Person" means an individual, a partnership, a firm, an association, a municipality, a public or private corporation, the state or a subdivision or agency of the state, a trust, an estate, an interstate body, the federal government or an agency of the federal government, or any other legal entity and includes persons resident in Canada.

(10) "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers.

(11) "PM2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers.

75.1.104 **SELECTION & IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINGENCY MEASURE PROGRAMS:**

(1) Upon notification by DEQ or EPA that the Air Pollution Control District has failed to attain NAAQS/MAAQS or make reasonable further progress in reducing emissions, the Department shall determine the source(s) contributing to the violation and designate the associated contingency measure(s) to be implemented. The Department shall identify sources of contribution based upon documented observations of emission sources and corresponding EPA reference method monitoring data.

(2) Unless otherwise prohibited by Section 75.1.104(2)(d), and within 60 days of notification from DEQ or EPA, the Department shall implement the following contingency measure(s) to reduce emissions from a source(s) identified as a contributor.

(a) If residential wood burning is determined to be a contributing source, the Department shall implement Section 75.1.208.

(b) If re-entrained dust is determined to be a contributing source, the Department shall implement Section 75.1.307.

(c) If industrial facility emissions are determined to be a contributing source, DEQ shall initiate contingency measures to reduce emissions.

(d) The Department shall address failure to attain NAAQS or to make reasonable further progress in reducing emissions attributable to natural events or impacts generating activities occurring outside state or local jurisdictional control according to EPA policy while initiating interim contingency measures at the local level.

(e) If no emission source(s) can be identified as a contributor, the Department shall conduct a comprehensive review, including chemical and microscopic filter analysis. Until such time as the review and analyses have been completed, the Department shall implement at least one of the above contingency measures on an interim basis. Any selected interim contingency measure(s) shall remain in effect until the Department completes a comprehensive review and determines whether a permanent contingency measure is necessary.

(3) Early voluntary implementation of a contingency measure shall not result in a requirement to develop additional moderate area contingency measures if the area later fails to attain the NAAQS/MAAQs or make reasonable further progress in reducing emissions. However, redesignation could necessitate additional control measures including Best Available Control Measures (BACM), Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and/or additional contingency measures.

75.1.105 ENFORCEABILITY:

The provisions of the regulations in this ordinance are enforceable by the Lincoln County Environmental Health Department authorities and/or appropriate law enforcement officials.

75.1.106 CONFLICT OF ORDINANCES:

(1) In any case where a provision of these regulations is found to be in conflict with a provision of any zoning, building, fire, safety or health ordinance or code of any City of, Town of, or of the County of Lincoln, the provision which, in the judgment of the Health Officer, established the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people shall prevail.

(2) If any portion of these regulations should be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion(s) of the ordinance and such portions shall remain in full force and effect.

SUBCHAPTER 2: SOLID FUEL BURNING DEVICE REGULATIONS

75.1.201 INTENT:

(1) A regulation reducing the levels of particulate air pollutants to or below levels of the NAAQS/MAAQs.

(2) This regulation is necessary to preserve, protect, improve, achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect the health and welfare of the citizens of Lincoln County.

75.1.202 SCOPE AND EFFECTIVE DATE:

(1) This regulation applies to all persons, agencies, institutions, businesses, industries or government entities living in or located within the Air Pollution Control District except for sources exempt from local regulation under 75-2-301(5), MCA.

(2) The effective date of this sub-chapter is January 1, 2007.

75.1.203 DEFINITIONS: As used in this subchapter, unless indicated otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Opacity" means a measurement of visible emissions defined as the degree expressed in percent to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
- (2) "Operating Permit" means a permit issued by the Department that allows the use of a solid fuel burning device within the boundaries of the Air Pollution Control District.
- (3) "Pellet Fuel Burning Device" means a solid fuel burning device that burns only automatically fed biomass, pelletized fuels.
- (4) "Solid Fuel Burning Device" means any fireplace, fireplace insert, wood stove, pellet stove, pellet furnace, wood burning heater, wood-fired boiler, wood or coal-fired furnace, coal stove, or similar device burning any solid fuel used for aesthetic, cooking or heating purposes which has a rated capacity of less than 1,000,000 BTU's per hour.
- (5) "Standard Catalytic Device" means a solid fuel burning device with a catalytic emissions control system that has been certified by EPA test method as having emissions <4.1 grams/hour.
- (6) "Standard Non-Catalytic Device" means a solid fuel burning device with a non-catalytic emissions control system that has been certified by EPA test method as having emissions <7.5 grams/hour.

75.1.204 OPERATING & EMISSION LIMITS:

- (1) No person may install or operate any type of solid fuel burning device without a valid Operating Permit issued by the Department.
- (2) No person may burn any material in a solid fuel burning device except uncolored newspaper, untreated wood and lumber, and products manufactured for the sole purpose of use as a solid fuel. Products manufactured or processed for use as solid fuels must conform to any other applicable provisions of this subchapter.
- (3) In the absence of an Air Pollution Alert, no person operating a solid fuel burning device may cause or allow the discharge of visible emissions greater than twenty percent opacity. The provisions of this section do not apply to visible emissions during the building of a new fire, for a period or periods aggregating no more than twenty minutes in any four-hour period.
- (4) During an Air Pollution Alert, no person operating a solid fuel burning device that is permitted for use during an Alert may cause or allow the discharge of visible emissions greater than ten percent opacity. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply during the building of a new fire, for a period or periods aggregating no more than twenty minutes in any four-hour period. No person may operate a standard catalytic or non-catalytic solid fuel burning device during an Air Pollution Alert.

75.1.205 SOLID FUEL BURNING DEVICE PERMITS:

- (1) Prior to installing or operating a solid fuel burning device in any residential or commercial property, a person shall apply to the Department for a permit and provide the following information:
 - (a) the owner/operator of the device;
 - (b) contact information for the device owner/operator;
 - (c) location of the device;
 - (d) device manufacturer & model;
 - (e) type of device (rating); and
 - (f) any other relevant information for the Department to determine whether it satisfies the requirements of this regulation.
- (2) The Department may issue Operating Permits for the following types of solid fuel burning devices:
 - (a) **Standard catalytic devices.** The Department may issue an Operating Permit for a catalytic solid fuel burning device. Standard catalytic devices may not be operated during an Air Pollution Alert. Implementation of the contingency measure in 75.1.208 would automatically invalidate the operating permit for this type of device.
 - (b) **Standard non-catalytic devices.** The Department may issue an Operating Permit for a non-catalytic solid fuel burning device. Standard non-catalytic devices

may not be operated during an Air Pollution Alert. Implementation of the contingency measure in 75.1.208 would automatically invalidate the operating permit for this type of device.

(c) **Pellet fuel burning devices.** The Department may issue an operating permit for a biomass pellet fuel burning device. Pellet fuel burning devices may be operated during an Air Pollution Alert. Implementation of the contingency measure in 75.1.208 would not invalidate the operating permit for this type of device.

(3) Unless otherwise invalidated by implementation of a contingency measure or future changes in solid fuel burning device regulations, Operating Permits are valid until the named owner/operator changes or the device is removed or modified in any way. Permits may not be transferred from person to person or from place to place.

(4) An Operating Permit for a solid fuel burning device may be revoked by the Department for non-compliance with these regulations or Operating Permit conditions.

75.1.206 AIR POLLUTION ALERTS:

(1) The Department may declare an Air Pollution Alert to be in effect whenever ambient PM concentrations, as averaged over a four hour period, exceed a level 20 percent below any state or federal ambient 24-hour standard established for particulate matter; and when scientific and meteorological data indicate the average concentrations will remain at or above these levels over the next 24 hours.

(2) The Department may also declare an Air Pollution Alert to be in effect whenever scientific and meteorological data indicate that the ambient PM concentrations over any four-hour period within the next twenty—four hours may reasonably be expected to exceed a level 20 percent below any state or federal ambient 24-hour standard established for particulate matter.

(3) No person shall be subject to any violation of 75.1.204(4) for three hours after the Department declares an Air Pollution Alert and makes that information reasonably available to the public.

75.1.207 PENALTY ASSESSMENTS:

(1) The Department shall issue a "Notice of Violation" for any documented violation. The first notice of violation issued is a warning to the violator and will include educational and compliance information on air pollution regulations.

(2) For a second and any subsequent violations, the Department shall process each notice of violation for a Civil Penalty Assessment of \$25.00 per violation.

(3) No person or entity may be cited for a violation more than once in any calendar day. However, the Department may issue a notice of violation for each calendar day of violation and each such notice is considered as a separate violation.

75.1.208 CONTINGENCY MEASURES:

(1) If compliance with NAAQS/MAAQS are not achieved or compliance levels are not maintained, and the Department determines that solid fuel burning device emissions are a contributor to non-compliance, the Department shall implement the following control measure:

(a). No person may operate a solid fuel burning device except a biomass pellet fuel burning device with a valid operating permit issued by the Department.

SUBCHAPTER 3: DUST CONTROL REGULATIONS:

Control Measures For Roads, Parking Lots And Commercial Lots

75.1.301 INTENT: Regulations enacting an emission control plan within the Air Pollution Control District to meet NAAQS for particulate matter by requiring dust abatement and control.

75.1.302 SCOPE & EFFECTIVE DATE:

- (1) This regulation applies to all persons, agencies, institutions, businesses, industries or government entities living in or located within the "Regulated Road Sanding and Sweeping District."
- (2) The effective date of this subchapter is January 1, 2007.

75.1.303 DEFINITIONS: As used in this subchapter, unless indicated otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Areas of Public Safety Concern" means specific areas that may include, but are not necessarily limited to: roadways with steep grade hills; roadways around public school facilities; and parking areas for medical, senior or public school facilities.
- (2) "Commercial Yard/Lot" means a parcel of land located off the public right-of-way with uses that may include, but are not necessarily limited to, logging yards, bus lots, store and shopping parking areas, construction firms, trucking/transportation firms, and industrial facility sites.
- (3) "Emergency Situation" means a situation when:
 - (a) Liquid de-icing agents and/or de-icing salts become unavailable due to circumstances beyond the control of the person, government or private entity maintaining a roadway, alley, parking lot or commercial yard/lot or;
 - (b) due to extreme weather conditions, or hazardous roadways, liquid de-icing agents and/or de-icing salts do not provide adequate traction for public safety.
- (4) "Parking Lot" means a parcel of land located off of the public right-of-way which is not less than 5,000 square feet in size and which is primarily used for the temporary storage of motor vehicles. A parking lot as used in this regulation does not include lots for the storage of special mobile equipment as defined in 61-1-101(59), MCA.
- (5) "Prioritized Street Sweeping and Flushing" means a schedule of street sweeping and/or flushing which cleans streets with the highest traffic volumes first and proceeds in descending order of traffic volume to streets with the lowest traffic volume. When all ice-free streets have been cleaned the cycle is immediately repeated.
- (6) "Reasonably Available Control Technology" means
 - (a) During winter, prioritized street sweeping and flushing of streets with accumulated carry-on or applied materials shall commence on the first working day after the roadbed becomes ice-free and temperatures remain above freezing.
 - (b) During summer, street sweeping and/or flushing which is accomplished on an as-needed basis to remove any accumulated carry-on or applied materials, with priority given to streets with the highest traffic volumes.
- (7) "Regulated Road Sanding and Sweeping District" means the geographical area designated by the attached map, wherein the regulations of this sub-chapter apply, and defined as follows:

Point of beginning: intersection of Pipe Creek Road and Highway 37 North, follow Highway 37 south to Thomas Road then west-northwest along the Kootenai River to the west end of Jay-Effar Road; then west-southwest across Highway 2 to Parsnix Way; then south-southeast along the base of the foothills, crossing Flower Creek Road and Main Avenue, to Reese court; then south along Cabinet Heights Road and Westgate to Snowshoe Road; then North-northeast on Shaughnessy Road to Highway 2; then east to Libby Creek; then north following the streambank of Libby Creek to the Kootenai River; then west-northwest along the Kootenai River to Highway 37; then north on Highway 37 to the point of beginning.
- (8) "Road" means any road or alley which is greater than 50-feet in length and which has or is projected to have an average traffic volume greater than 50 vehicles per day.
- (9) "Summer" means the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.
- (10) "Winter" means the months of November, December, January, February, March and April.

75.1.304 LIMITATION ON USE AND ON APPLICATION OF MATERIALS:

- (1) No person may allow vehicular operation on any road, parking lot or commercial yard/lot that is not paved or otherwise surfaced or treated to prevent vehicular carry-on and wind-borne entrainment of dust.
 - (a) If an emergency situation arises that requires vehicular operation in/on an untreated area, the Department may authorize utilization of the area during the course of the emergency provided alternative methods are implemented to minimize carry-on or entrainment.
- (2) With the exception of "Emergency Situations" and "Areas of Public Safety Concern", sanding materials may not be applied. Only liquid de-icing agents and/or de-icing salts may be used on roads, parking lots and commercial yards/lots.
- (3) No person may place any sanding or chip seal material on any road, parking lot or commercial yard/lot which has a durability, as defined by the Montana Modified LA Abrasion Test, of greater than 7, and a fines content of material smaller than 200 mesh, as determined by standard wet sieving methods, that exceeds 3 percent oven dry weight.
- (4) A person, prior to application, shall test materials proposed for use as sanding or chip seal material and provide the Department laboratory test data demonstrating that the material meets the specified requirements for durability and fines content.

75.1.305 STREET SWEEPING & FLUSHING:

- (1) Any person responsible for the maintenance of a road shall implement and maintain a schedule of prioritized street sweeping and flushing.
- (2) Reasonably available control technology shall be utilized to assure timely removal of carry-on or applied accumulations from all roads.

75.1.306 SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR COMMERCIAL YARDS/LOTS:

- (1) Operators of all commercial yards/lots shall implement measures to prevent the collection and deposition of dust from equipment wheels and chassis.
- (2) Operators of all commercial yards/lots shall implement dust suppression measures (chemical dust suppressants, dust oiling, watering, etc.) in bare, undeveloped areas of the property(ies) to eliminate fugitive air-borne dust.
- (3) Operators of all commercial yards/lots shall clean carry-on material generated from their facility from adjoining roadways in a timely manner.

75.1.307 CONTINGENCY MEASURES:

- (1) If compliance with NAAQS is not achieved or compliance levels are not maintained, and the Department determines that re-entrained dust emissions contribute to non-compliance, the Department shall implement the following control measure:
 - (a) The Regulated Road Sanding and Sweeping District shall be extended to the boundaries of the Air Pollution Control District.
 - (b) Control measures in place for the Regulated Road Sanding and Sweeping District shall apply throughout the entire Air Pollution Control District.

75.1.308 MATERIALS APPLICATION OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT:

- (1) For all areas of the Air Pollution Control District that lie outside of the Regulated Sanding and Sweeping District, each person or government or private entity is strongly encouraged to reduce the amount of sanding materials applied, taking into consideration public safety and air quality.
- (2) Outlying areas and low traffic volume roads should have a low priority.
- (3) Residential areas may receive less sanding material because of lower speeds.
- (4) Adding salt compounds to conventional sanding materials reduces the total amount of sand applied.
- (5) Vehicles used for winter driving should be equipped with winter tires or traction devices.

SUBCHAPTER 4: OUTDOOR BURNING REGULATIONS

75.1.401 INTENT:

- (1) Local geographic features and concentrations of populations in Libby and the immediate surrounding area necessitate rules and regulations concerning the outdoor burning of waste materials.
- (2) Experience has demonstrated that air quality degradation and public health problems are often associated with the improper burning of waste materials in both urban and suburban areas.
- (3) The purpose of this regulation is to improve air quality and meet NAAQS/MAAQs for particulate matter by restricting non-essential outdoor burning, promoting alternative disposal methods and recycling, and setting standards to minimize emissions when outdoor burning is required.

75.1.402: SCOPE AND EFFECTIVE DATE:

- (1) This regulation applies to all persons, agencies, institutions, businesses, industries or government entities living in or located within the boundaries of the Air Pollution Control District and Impact Zone L and to all licensed landfills within the boundaries of Lincoln County.
- (2) The effective date of this sub-chapter is April 15, 2006.

75.1.403 DEFINITIONS:

- (1) "Best Available Control Technology" (BACT) means those techniques and methods of controlling emissions of pollutants from an existing or proposed outdoor burning source which limit those emissions to the maximum degree which the Department determines, on a case-by-case basis, is achievable for that source, taking into account impacts on energy use, the environment, and the economy, and any other costs, including cost to the source. Such techniques and methods may include the following: scheduling of burning during periods and seasons of good ventilation; applying dispersion forecasts; utilizing predictive modeling results performed by and available from DEQ to minimize smoke impacts; limiting the amount of burning to be performed during any one time; using ignition and burning techniques which minimize smoke production; selecting fuel preparation methods that will minimize dirt and moisture content; promoting fuel configurations which create an adequate air to fuel ratio; prioritizing burns as to air quality impact and assigning control techniques accordingly; promoting alternative treatments and uses of materials to be burned; and selecting sites that will minimize smoke impacts. BACT for all residential and management outdoor burning includes burning only as authorized by and during the time periods specified by the Department.
- (2) "Bonfire" means a ceremonial fire or small recreational fire, in which the materials burned are cordwood or clean untreated dimensional wood and which is conducted by an educational, fraternal or religious organization for the purpose of celebrating a particular organization-related event or for a social gathering, picnic, campout, fireside singalong, etc.
- (3) "Christmas Tree Waste" means wood waste from commercially grown Christmas trees left in the field where the trees were grown, after harvesting and on-site processing.
- (4) "Conditional Open Burning Permit" means a permit issued to conduct outdoor burning at a licensed landfill.
- (5) "Emergency outdoor burning" means an event beyond individual control that necessitates the use of outdoor burning in order to dispose of a substance that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety, or plant or animal life, and for which no alternative method of disposal is reasonably available.
- (6) "Impact Zone L" means all of the land within the following boundaries: Beginning at Kootenai Falls, going southeast to Scenery Mountain, then south to Indian Head, then south to Treasure Mountain, then south to Mount Snowy, then east to Double N Lake, then across Highway 2 going northeast to McMillan Mountain, then north to Swede Mountain, then northeast across Highway 37 to the Vermiculite Mine, then west to Sheldon Mountain, then west-northwest to Flagstaff Mountain, then southwest to Kootenai Falls, the point of beginning.

- (7) "Libby Outdoor Burning Control Area" means all of the land included with the boundaries of the Air Pollution Control District and Impact Zone L, including the City of Libby.
- (8) "Licensed Landfill" means a solid waste disposal site that is licensed for operation by DEQ.
- (9) "Licensed Landfill Outdoor Burning" means burning at a licensed landfill pursuant to a conditional outdoor burning permit.
- (10) "Major Open Burning Source" means any person, agency, institution, business or industry conducting any outdoor burning that, on a statewide basis, will emit more than 500 tons per calendar year of carbon monoxide or 50 tons per calendar year of any other pollutant regulated under ARM 17.8.101 et seq., except hydrocarbons.
- (11) "Management Burning" means any person, agency, institution, business or industry conducting any outdoor burning for any purpose except residential burning, including forestry/wildlife management, licensed landfill management, firefighter training exercises, commercial film productions, or fuel hazard reduction which is designated as necessary by a fire protection agency.
- (12) "Outdoor Burning" means the combustion of any material directly in the open air without a receptacle, or in a receptacle other than a furnace, multiple chambered incinerator, or wood waste burner, with the exception of unexploded ordnance, small recreational fires (including bonfires), construction site heating devices used to warm workers, or safety flares used to combust or dispose of hazardous or toxic gases at industrial facilities, such as refineries, gas sweetening plants, oil and gas wells, sulfur recovery plants or elemental phosphorus plants.
- (13) "Residential Burning" means any outdoor burning conducted on a residential, farm or ranch property to dispose of vegetative wastes.
- (14) "Salvage operation" means any operation conducted in whole or in part to salvage or reclaim any product or material, except the silvicultural practice commonly referred to as a salvage cut.
- (15) "Trade wastes" means solid, liquid or gaseous material resulting from construction or operation of any business, trade, industry or demolition project. Wood product industry wastes such as sawdust, bark, peelings, chips, shavings, branches, limbs and cull wood are considered trade wastes. Trade wastes do not include Christmas tree waste or wastes generally disposed of by residential outdoor burning or management outdoor burning, as defined in these regulations.

75.1.404 OUTDOOR BURNING CONTROL AREAS:

- (1) Outdoor burning regulations shall apply to all outdoor burning activities within the boundaries of the Air Pollution Control District and/or Impact Zone L. The Department may issue restrictions and prohibit outdoor burning activities within these boundaries.
- (2) Restrictions and permitting regulations for Licensed landfills shall apply throughout the boundaries of Lincoln County.

75.1.405 PROHIBITED MATERIALS & ACTIVITIES:

- (1) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261, which identifies and defines hazardous wastes, is hereby incorporated by reference.
- (2) Except as specifically provided under ARM 17.8.604 for firefighter training, commercial film production and licensed landfills; the following materials may not be disposed of by outdoor burning:
- (a) any waste moved from the premises where it was generated;
 - (b) food wastes;
 - (c) styrofoam and other plastics;
 - (d) wastes generating noxious odors;
 - (e) wood and wood by-products that have been treated, coated, painted, stained, or contaminated by a foreign material, such as papers, cardboard, or painted or stained wood;
 - (f) poultry litter;
 - (g) animal droppings;

- (h) dead animals or dead animal parts;
 - (i) tires;
 - (j) rubber materials;
 - (k) asphalt shingles;
 - (l) tar paper;
 - (m) automobile or aircraft bodies and interiors;
 - (n) insulated wire;
 - (o) oil or petroleum products;
 - (p) treated lumber and timbers;
 - (q) pathogenic wastes;
 - (r) hazardous wastes as defined by 40 CFR Part 261;
 - (s) trade wastes;
 - (t) any materials resulting from a salvage operation;
 - (u) chemicals;
 - (v) Christmas tree waste;
 - (w) asbestos or asbestos-containing materials;
 - (x) standing or demolished structures; and
 - (y) paint.
- (3) The burning of stumps, the burning of grass clippings and leaves, and overnight smoldering of burns is prohibited.
- (4) Burning on any city or county street, road or alley is prohibited.
- (5) The use of burn barrels, or other unapproved devices, is prohibited.

75.1.406 **OUTDOOR BURNING PERIODS:** Various types of outdoor burning activities are limited to the following time periods:

- (1) **Residential burning – April 1 through April 30:**
- (a) Residential Outdoor Burning may be conducted during the month of April.
 - (b) In the event of unduly wet or wintry weather conditions during the month of April, the Department may extend the residential burning season into the month of May.
 - (c) No person may conduct residential outdoor burning at any other time during the year.
- (2) **Management Burning – April 1 through October 31:**
- (a) Management burns may be conducted throughout the management burning season of April 1 through October 31.
- (3) **Closed Burning Periods – November 1 through March 31:**
- (a) No person may conduct outdoor burning during the months of November, December, January, February and March.
 - (b) The Department may authorize exceptions for emergency outdoor burning after receiving the following information:
 - (i) facts establishing that alternative methods of disposing of the substance are not reasonably available;
 - (ii) facts establishing that the substance to be burned poses an immediate threat to human health and safety or plant or animal life;
 - (iii) the legal description or address of the site where the burn will occur;
 - (iv) the amount of material to be burned;
 - (v) the date and time of the proposed burn; and
 - (vi) the date and time that the spill or incident giving rise to the emergency was first noticed.
 - (c) Management burning in closed burning periods may be conducted based on a written demonstration of need from a fire protection agency and approval from the Department prior to each ignition.

75.1.407 **GENERAL COMPLIANCE & PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS:**

- (1) Outdoor burning is allowed only on days with good ventilation/dispersion forecasts. The Department will make this determination based on available interagency meteorological information and local ambient particulate concentrations.
- (2) All residential burners shall apply for and receive an Air Quality Permit from the Department prior to initiating any outdoor burn.
- (3) All burners shall apply for and receive any necessary fire permit(s) from the jurisdictional fire protection agency prior to initiating any burn.
- (4) All burners shall use alternative disposal methods when reasonably available.
- (5) All burners shall utilize BACT.
- (6) All residential burners shall call the Air Quality Hotline at 293-5644 prior to ignition and comply with established burning hours and any burning bans or other announced restrictions.
- (7) All management burners shall contact the Department and receive approval prior to ignition of a planned burn. The Department may authorize, restrict, or prohibit proposed burns after reviewing meteorological dispersion forecasts and local conditions.
- (8) Prior to conducting any outdoor burning, all major open burning sources shall apply for and receive an air quality major open burning permit pursuant to ARM 17.8.610.

75.1.408 SPECIAL COMPLIANCE & PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) **Firefighter Training:**
 - (a) Prior to conducting outdoor burning sessions as part of their training program, Fire Departments shall apply for and receive a Firefighter Training Permit issued by DEQ.
 - (b) Any person planning Firefighter Training outdoor burning shall contact the Department and receive approval prior to conducting the training burn. The Department may authorize, restrict, or prohibit proposed burns after reviewing meteorological dispersion forecasts and local conditions.
 - (c) Any person planning Firefighter training outdoor burning shall provide at least three weeks advance notice to all residents within a 1/4-mile or four-block radius of the proposed training site. The Department and County Health Officer shall evaluate any concerns about environmental or health impacts presented by surrounding residents prior to authorization or denial of the outdoor burning.
- (2) **Commercial Film Production Burns:**
 - (a) Anyone planning to conduct Commercial Film Production outdoor burning shall apply for and receive a Commercial Film Production Permit issued by DEQ.
 - (b) Anyone planning Commercial Film Production outdoor burning shall contact the Department and receive approval prior to conducting outdoor burning. The Department may authorize, restrict, or prohibit proposed burns after reviewing meteorological dispersion forecasts and local conditions.
- (3) **Fuel Hazard Reduction:**
 - (a) Any proposed burn for fuel hazard reduction must be designated as necessary by a fire protection agency.
 - (b) Anyone planning Fuel Hazard Reduction outdoor burning shall contact the Department and receive approval prior to conducting outdoor burning. The Department may authorize, restrict, or prohibit proposed burns after reviewing meteorological dispersion forecasts and local conditions.
- (4) **Licensed Landfill Burns**
 - (a) All licensed landfills within the boundaries of Lincoln County must:
 - (i) Have an approved burn site, as designated in the solid Waste Management System License issued by the DEQ, pursuant to ARM Title 17, chapter 50, subchapter 5, before a Conditional Air Quality Open Burning permit may be issued.
 - (ii) Obtain a Conditional Air Quality Outdoor Burning Permit from the Department before burning. A new permit must be obtained for each burn.
 - (iii) Comply with all conditions of the permit.

- (b) No licensed landfill within the boundaries of Lincoln County shall cause or allow the burning of untreated wood waste unless they have first applied for and received a permit for such outdoor burning from the Department.
- (c) The Department may issue a conditional air quality open burning permit if the Department determines that:
- (i) alternative methods of disposal would result in extreme economic hardship to the applicant; and
 - (ii) emissions from open burning will not endanger public health or welfare or cause or contribute to a violation of any NAAQS/MAAQS.
- (d) The Department must be reasonable when determining whether alternative methods of disposal would result in extreme economic hardship to the applicant.
- (e) Conditional outdoor burning must conform with BACT.
- (f) The Department may issue a conditional air quality outdoor permit to dispose of untreated wood waste at a licensed landfill site, if the Department determines that:
- (i) the proposed open burning will occur at an approved burn site as designated in the solid waste management system license issued by DEQ pursuant to ARM title 17, chapter 50, subchapter 5; and
 - (ii) prior to the issuance of the air quality open burning permit, the wood waste pile is inspected by the Department or its designated representative and no prohibited materials listed in 75.1.405(2), other than wood waste, are present.
- (g) A permit issued under this rule is valid for a single burn of untreated wood waste at licensed landfill sites. A new permit must be obtained for each burn.
- (h) The Department may place any reasonable requirements in a conditional air quality open burning permit that it determines will reduce emissions of air pollutants or minimize the impact of emissions and the recipient of a permit must adhere to those conditions.
- (i) An application for a conditional air quality open burning permit must be made on a form provided by the Department. The applicant shall provide adequate information to enable the Department to determine whether the application satisfies the requirements for a conditional air quality open burning permit contained in this rule. Proof of publication of public notice, as required in section (j) of this rule, must be submitted to the Department before an application will be considered complete.
- (j) An applicant for a conditional air quality open burning permit shall notify the public of the application by legal publication, at least once, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the application. The notice must be published no sooner than 10 days prior to submittal of an application and no later than ten days after submittal of an application. Form of the notice must be provided by the Department and must include a statement that public comments may be submitted to the Department concerning the application within 20 days after publication of notice or filing of the application, whichever is later. A single public notice may be published for multiple applications.
- (k) When the Department approves or denies the application for a permit under 75.1.408(4), a person who is jointly or severally adversely affected by the decision may request a hearing before the Lincoln County Board of Health. The request for hearing must be filed within 15 days after the Department renders its decision and must include an affidavit setting forth the grounds for the request. The Department's decision on the application is not final unless 15 days have elapsed from the date of the decision and there is no request for a hearing under this section. The filing of a request for a hearing postpones the effective date of the Department's decision until the conclusion of the hearing and issuance of a final decision by the Lincoln County Board of Health.

(1) Any person who violates any provision of these regulations or any provision of any directive, action, permit, or approval adopted pursuant to the authority granted by these regulations, except for intentional violations of Section 75.1.405(2)(r), shall be, upon conviction, punished by a fine not less than \$25 and not more than \$200 for each offense. Violations of Section 75.1.405(2)(r), burning hazardous wastes as defined by 40 CFR Part 261, shall be, upon conviction, punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000 per day per violation.

(2) Each day of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Appendix E

Phase II Voucher Step-by-Step Instructions

Lincoln County Woodstove Changeout Program
222 Mineral Ave. 20000, MT 59712 • Phone: 406-231-2728

PHASE II STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

- Step 1:* Complete the voucher application and return to the address above.
- Step 2:* Return completed voucher application to drop box in Lincoln County Annex lobby or mail to above address.
- Step 3:* The Woodstove Program Coordinator, Jerry Marquez, will contact each applicant to schedule a home visit. Jerry will confirm eligibility and determine the voucher amount.
- Step 4:* The County will issue a voucher. Please allow 10 working days to receive the voucher by mail.
- Step 5:* The voucher will include a complete list of participating authorized heating appliance dealers and installers. After choosing a new heating appliance, turn in the voucher to the selected dealer. Installation by a certified installer is required for all heating appliances except woodstoves.
- Step 6:* Heating appliance installation is completed.
- Step 7:* If the heating appliance was professionally installed, the installer will return the old heating appliance to the County.
-or-
If the new woodstove was installed by the homeowner, the homeowner must contact the Woodstove Program Coordinator to turn in the old woodstove and to schedule installation completion verification.
- Step 8:* When the dealer returns the voucher and the completion form to the County, a two-party check will be issued to the dealer.

Appendix F

Voucher Application and Forms

Lincoln County Woodstove Changeout Program
118 Mineral Ave., Troy, MT 59029-4400 (406) 251-2716

PHASE II
VOUCHER APPLICATION

Please Print Clearly

Date _____

Name _____

Home Address _____

Mailing Address _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____ Other _____

What would be the best time to contact you? _____

Do you _____ Own _____ Rent _____

Average wood usage per year _____ cords

Approximate square feet of home _____

Signature

Return completed application to drop box in Lincoln County Annex lobby or mail to above address.

For Official Use Only

Inspection Date: _____ Time: _____

Chimney: Masonry Interior/Exterior Condition: _____

Class A Interior/Exterior Condition: _____

Existing appliances: Fireplace Woodstove Furnace Insert

Comments _____

WOODSTOVE APPLICATION

Please Print – Fill out items in bold type Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____ Other _____

Stove Choices (Include manufacturer and model number)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What would be the best time to contact you?

_____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Do you _____ **Own** _____ **Rent**

For Official Use

New Construction _____ Existing _____ Remodel _____ Manufactured Home _____

Framing: 2x4 2x6 Block Single/Multi Story

Siding: Wood Vinyl Stone Stucco Brick Other _____

Floor to box/ceiling _____ Roof Pitch _____ Roof Type _____

Insulation Type: Batt Blown R Value _____ Window Type _____

Square footage of heated area _____ sq. ft. Ceiling Fan _____

Ceiling Pitch _____ Propane supply to house _____

Crawl Space _____ Ease of access _____

Floor protector size _____ Corner/parallel

INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTOR _____

COMMENTS: _____

Customer _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (H) _____ (W) _____

Date _____ Time _____

Circle appropriate item:

WOODSTOVE OR FIREPLACE INSERT:

Stove FS Insert _____

Stove Pipe Condition (woodstove) _____

MAKE _____

NFPA Approved Flute Connection _____

MODEL _____

Installation/Thimble/Clearances _____

Serial # _____

Other Safety Considerations _____

Other _____

Fire Ext./Smoke Detectors/CO Alarms _____

Time & Date Scheduled _____

Fire Escape Plan _____

Additional Comments & Drawings:

Appendix G

Dealer Completion Form and Claim

DEALER COMPLETION FORM

Please Print Clearly

Homeowner Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Date of Purchase 10/17/06

Dealer Schrader Stoves

Type of Appliance WOOD

Manufacturer Quad Model 2100

Serial Number 71331515

If Woodstove: Catalytic or Noncatalytic

Rating 2.03 gms/hr

Installed by Schrader Stoves Date 10/17/06

[Signature]
Authorized Signature

Date Old Stove Turned In 10/17/06 @ 10-24-06

Return completion form and voucher to the changeout program at the Lincoln County Asses.
The voucher will then be processed for payment.

LINCOLN COUNTY
 512 California Avenue
 Libby, Montana 59923
 Phone 293-7781, Ext. 203

CLAIM NO.

Claims must be submitted on or before the 10th and 25th day of each month or will not be allowed in that month's business. Department head must approve before claim can be processed.

VENDOR NO.

CLAIMANT: RICK'S RENTAL/SCHRADER STOVES/ *JANICE THOMAS*
 ADDRESS: 1232 Hwy.#2 West
 CITY: Libby, Mt. 59923

DO NOT POST THIS SPACE
 (ACCOUNTING USE ONLY)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NO.			AMOUNT
			FUND			
			2979	284	440800	390
<i>10/25</i>	<i>Vendum # 757</i>					<i>1050⁰⁰</i>
	<i>OK</i>					
	<i>[Signature]</i>					
TOTAL		<i>1050⁰⁰</i>				

I certify that this claim is correct and just in all respects and that payment or credit has not been received.

Claimant Signature _____ Date _____

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FILED _____ 19 _____ Allowed Amount \$ _____
 _____ County Clerk
 _____ Deputy

Appendix H

**Grant DEQ 505043 Agreement and Phase II Extension between Montana DEQ and
Lincoln County**

CONTRACTORS COPY

DEQ Agreement No. 505043
Federal Catalog No. 66.001

AGREEMENT

An agreement (Agreement) is hereby made between Lincoln County and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the purpose of developing and implementing a woodstove change-out program in and around Libby, Montana. The parties in mutual covenants and stipulations described below, agree as follows:

SECTION I: SERVICES

A. Lincoln County agrees to:

(1) Develop Program Scope: Lincoln County shall draft a detailed scoping document for a Woodstove Change-out Program (Program). The Program scoping document shall outline how Lincoln County will replace during 2005-06 all, or as many as possible, of the uncertified and "Phase I" certified wood heaters located in the area in and around the Libby PM-2.5 nonattainment area that EPA designated as nonattainment with cleaner-burning appliances, *i.e.*, certified wood heaters, and pellet- or propane-burning heaters. The wood heaters targeted for replacement include residential furnaces and commercial heaters and furnaces, as well as residential heaters.

(2) Conduct Woodstove Inspections: Lincoln County shall inspect all, or as many as possible, of the catalytic wood heaters in the Libby area and, as appropriate, replace the catalysts with new ones, during 2005-06.

(3) Provide for Woodstove Disposal: Lincoln County shall properly dispose of old home heating appliances.

(4) Perform Emissions Reduction Documentation: Lincoln County shall document and quantify, by means of the existing ambient air quality monitors, any reductions in ambient concentrations of PM-2.5 emissions that may result from the Program.

(5) Perform Routine Program Operations: Lincoln County shall conduct routine Program operations including, but not limited to:

- (a) Coordinate telephone conference calls;
- (b) Coordinate personal meetings;
- (c) Liaison between state and federal air quality regulators, industry representatives, and commercial dealers and vendors;
- (d) Perform written correspondence to public and private parties;
- (e) Provide technical information upon request;
- (f) Provide and/or develop Program timelines, milestones, and budgets; and
- (g) Provide customer assistance to Program constituents.

(6) Participate in Control Plan Development: Lincoln County shall participate in the drafting of the Libby PM-2.5 control plan and submittal to EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan. Participation includes, but is not

limited to:

- (a) Providing technical information necessary to develop the compliance demonstration;
- (b) Evaluating and revising current county air program regulations;
- (c) Providing testimony at public hearings and;
- (d) Providing written responses to comments received during public hearings.

(7) Perform Community Outreach And Fund Raising: Lincoln County shall participate in community outreach and public affairs activities in support of the Program. This includes participating in media relations, such as writing press releases and sponsoring town hall meetings. Lincoln County shall also participate in securing funding and donations in support of the Program. This may be in the form of grant writing, solicitation of private funds or endowments.

(8) Quarterly Reports: Lincoln County shall submit quarterly progress reports to DEQ describing the work performed during the reporting period for items in (1) through (7) above.

(9) Final Project Report: At the completion of items (1) through (7), above, Lincoln County shall prepare and submit a final Program report to DEQ describing the results of the Program, including:

- (a) A general Program statement and study area description;
- (b) A discussion of the Program process, including criteria for home selection, stove installation and stove disposal;
- (c) A description of particulate monitoring results before, during, and after implementation of the Program;
- (d) A description of the type, amount, and location of woodstove replacements completed within the Libby area;
- (e) A discussion of the total financial resources, including donations / grants / foundations acquired in support of the Program; and,
- (f) A discussion of the regulatory / political process including the number and type of public meetings, media events, agency / elected official support, regulatory control measures such as county air quality rules.

B. DEQ agrees to:

- (1) Provide, upon request, consultation to Lincoln County concerning the subject matter of this Agreement.
- (2) Provide timely review of documents submitted for review and approval.

SECTION II. DATES TO COMMENCE AND COMPLETE SERVICES

Performance of this Agreement shall begin upon signature by both parties, and the services provided pursuant to Section I.A. shall be completed by June 30, 2007 unless this Agreement is terminated earlier pursuant to Sections IV, IX, or XII.H.

SECTION III: CONSIDERATION

(1) In consideration of services rendered pursuant to this Agreement, DEQ agrees to pay Lincoln County \$55,820.

(2) Lincoln County shall remit quarterly invoices simultaneously with the submission of the quarterly reports in Section I A (8), above. DEQ shall remit to Lincoln County payment for services within 30 days of receipt of Lincoln County's invoice for services, except that the final payment for the fourth quarter invoice shall be paid contingent upon Lincoln County's submission of the report referenced in Section I A (9) and DEQ's approval of the same. In the event Lincoln County completes performance under this Agreement before the end of the term of this Agreement, Lincoln County shall submit an invoice for the remainder of the payment for services and DEQ shall remit payment consistent with such invoice contingent upon DEQ's approval of the report referenced in Section I A (9).

(3) This Agreement is funded through a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SECTION IV: TERMINATION

(1) Lincoln County understands and agrees that DEQ, as a state agency, is dependent upon federal and state appropriations for its funding, and that actions by Congress or the Montana Legislature may preclude funding this Agreement through the completion date stated in Section II. Should such a contingency occur, the parties agree that DEQ may set a new completion date or terminate the Agreement immediately, depending upon the funding remaining available for the Agreement, and that Lincoln County shall be compensated for services rendered and expenses incurred to 5:00 p.m. of the revised completion date.

(2) In addition to the provisions of paragraphs (1) above, and Section IX, after giving 30 calendar days written notice to the other party, either party may terminate this Agreement for failure of the other party to perform any of the services, duties, or conditions contained in this Agreement.

(3) Any termination of this Agreement is subject to the exception outlined in paragraph (2) of Section IX, relating to retention of and access to records.

SECTION V: ASSIGNMENT AND SUBCONTRACTING

(1) This Agreement, or any interest in this Agreement, may not be transferred or assigned unless both parties agree in writing.

(2) Services required in this Agreement may be performed under subcontract. Lincoln County shall include all requirements of this Agreement in any subcontract.

(3) Lincoln County remains primarily liable for services performed under this Agreement and assumes the responsibility for the professional quality and timeliness of the work product of any subcontractor hired by Lincoln County.

SECTION VI: NON-DISCRIMINATION

(1) The State of Montana does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operations of its programs, services, or activities. Individuals needing aids, alternative document formats, or services for effective communications or other disability-related accommodations in the programs and services offered, are invited to make their needs and preferences known to this office. Interested parties should provide as much advance notice as possible.

(2) Lincoln County shall comply with the Montana Human Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. All hiring necessary as a result of this Agreement shall be on the basis of merit and qualifications; Lincoln County may not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, or national origin against any persons performing work related to the provision of services under this Agreement.

SECTION VII: VENUE

The laws of Montana govern this Agreement. The parties agree that any litigation concerning this Agreement shall be brought in the First Judicial District in and for the County of Lewis and Clark, State of Montana, and the parties consent to personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and venue in that court. Each party shall pay its own costs and attorney fees. (Mont. Code Ann. § 18-1-401)

SECTION VIII: MODIFICATIONS AND PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

This instrument contains the entire agreement between the parties, and no statements, promises, or inducements made by either party or agent of either party which are not contained in this written Agreement are valid or binding. This Agreement may not be enlarged, modified, or altered except in writing signed by the parties. No change, addition, or erasure of any printed portion of this Agreement is valid or binding upon either party.

SECTION IX: ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, RECORD RETENTION, COST PRINCIPLES, AND ACCESS TO RECORDS

(1) Lincoln County shall keep on file and available for review, audit, and evaluation complete, accurate, documented, and current accounting of all funds received and expended pursuant to this Agreement, maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those funds shall not be combined with any other funds.

(2) Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records documenting the services provided by Lincoln County under this Agreement shall be retained for a period of three years after the completion date

limits set forth in this section of the Agreement. The required insurance shall be maintained in force and effect for the duration of this Agreement. Lincoln County shall notify the DEQ immediately of any material change in insurance coverage, such as changes in limits, coverages, change in status of policy, etc. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in termination per Section IX of this Agreement.

SECTION XV: LIAISONS

Lincoln County's liaison to DEQ for purposes of this Agreement is Ron Anderson, Director, or successor at the Department of Environmental Health, Lincoln County Health Department, 418 Mineral Avenue, Libby, Montana 59923. Phone (406) 293-7781, Fax (406) 293-5640.

DEQ's liaison to Lincoln County for purposes of this Agreement is Robert Habeck, Air Program Manager, or successor of the Air Resource Management Bureau, 1520 East 6th Avenue, Helena, Montana, 59620. Phone (406) 444-7305, Fax (406) 444-1499. DEQ's liaison to Lincoln County for fiscal matters is Sara Williamson or successor. (Phone:(406) 444-5295).

SECTION XVI: EXECUTION

This Agreement consists of 12 pages. The original is to be retained by Financial Services of DEQ. A copy of the original has the same force and effect for all purposes as the original. The Effective Date of this Agreement shall be the latest date signed by a party below.

In witness whereof, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date set forth above.

DATE 5/25/05 By: Marianne Roose
Marianne Roose, Chairperson

Lincoln County Commissioners
512 California Avenue
Libby, MT 59923-1942

Federal ID No. 81-6001387

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

5/16/05
DATE

By: Judi May
Judi May, Contracts Officer

Financial Services
Contracts and Procurement
Metcalf Building, Room 003
1520 E. Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Approved for legal content:

Janet B. Amdahl
DEQ Legal Counsel

Date 5/5/05



Montana Department of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Brian Schweitzer, Governor

P.O. Box 200901 • Helena, MT 59620-0901 • (406) 434-2544 • www.deq.mt.gov

August 31, 2006

Lincoln County
513 California Ave
Libby, MT 59923-1942

Dear Mr. or Ms. Reame, Chairperson:

Enclosed is DEQ contract SOS242 Mod 1 between the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and Lincoln County.

If all conditions of the contract meet with your approval, please sign and return the DEQ Original of the contract to the Department of Environmental Quality, Financial Services, PO Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901. The "Contractor's Copy" is for your records.

Under department contracting procedures, the signed agreement must be returned to the department within (30) days of the date of this letter.

Thank you for your interest in assisting the State of Montana in regards to this matter.

Sincerely,

Mimi Hansen
Accounting Technician

Enclosures

- e. The Engel/ARMB/PCD File

AGREEMENT

Lincoln County and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) mutually agree to modify DEQ Contract No. 505043 for the purpose of developing and implementing a woodstove change-out program in and around Libby, Montana. The parties in consideration of mutual covenants and stipulations described below, agree to the following modifications:

(New added language is in bold and deleted language is interlined)

SECTION III: CONSIDERATION

(1) In consideration of services rendered pursuant to this Agreement, DEQ agrees to pay Lincoln County ~~\$65,820~~ **\$105,820**.

(2) Lincoln County shall remit quarterly invoices simultaneously with the submission of the quarterly reports in Section I A (8), above. DEQ shall remit to Lincoln County payment for services within 30 days of receipt of Lincoln County's invoice for services, except that the final payment for the fourth quarter invoice shall be paid contingent upon Lincoln County's submission of the report referenced in Section I A (9) and DEQ's approval of the same. In the event Lincoln County completes performance under this Agreement before the end of the term of this Agreement, Lincoln County shall submit an invoice for the remainder of the payment for services and DEQ shall remit payment consistent with such invoice contingent upon DEQ's approval of the report referenced in Section I A (9).

(3) This Agreement is funded through a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

All other terms and conditions remain as previously stated in the original agreement, DEQ Contract No. 505043.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract modification 01 on the dates set out below:

9-6-06
DATE

LINCOLN COUNTY:

By: *Marianne B. Rouse*
Marianne Rouse, Chairperson

Lincoln County Commissioners
512 California Avenue
Libby, MT 59923-1942

Federal ID No. 91-6001357

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

08/29/06
DATE

By: *Vicki J. Wogatzke*
Vicki J. Wogatzke, Contracts Officer

Financial Services
Contracts and Procurement Bureau
Centralized Services Division
Metcalf Building, 1520 E. Sixth Avenue
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Approved for legal counsel:

Kevin M. D... [Signature]
DEQ Legal Counsel

Date 9/14/06

Appendix I

Montana Tax Credit for Burning Certified Heating Devices

15-32-201. Amount of credit -- to whom available.

(1) A resident individual taxpayer who completes installation of an energy system using a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation, as defined in [15-32-102](#), in the taxpayer's principal dwelling after December 31, 2001, is entitled to claim a tax credit in an amount equal to the cost of the system, including installation costs, less grants received, not to exceed \$500, against the income tax liability imposed against the taxpayer pursuant to chapter 30.

(2) A resident individual taxpayer who completes installation of an energy system using a low-emission wood or biomass combustion device, as defined in [15-32-102](#), in the taxpayer's principal dwelling after December 31, 2001, is entitled to claim a tax credit in an amount equal to the cost of the system, including the installation costs, not to exceed \$500, against the income tax liability imposed against the taxpayer pursuant to Title 15, chapter 30.

Summary:

Residential taxpayers who install an energy system using a recognized non-fossil form of energy on their home after 12/31/01 are eligible for a tax credit equal to the amount of the cost of the system and installation of the system, not to exceed \$500. The tax credit may be carried over for the next four taxable years.

Recognized non-fossil forms of energy generation means:

1. A system that captures energy or converts energy sources into usable sources, including electricity, by using:

8. solar energy, including passive solar systems;
9. wind;
10. solid waste;
11. the decomposition of organic wastes;
12. geothermal;
13. fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel; or
14. an alternative energy system;

2. A system that produces electric power from biomass or solid wood wastes; or

3. A small system that uses water power by means of an impoundment that is not over 20 acres in surface area.

Use Montana Department of Revenue form [ENRG-B](#) to claim this tax credit (form shown below).



2005 Alternative Energy System

15-32-201, MCA

MONTANA
 ENRG-B
 Rev. 12-05

Your first name and initial	Last name	Your social security number
Spouse's first name and initial	Last name	Social security number

Complete lines 1 through 4 if you are claiming an alternative energy system credit or carryforward.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Enter here the physical address of your home where the alternative energy system is installed. | |
| 2. Enter here the date the installation of your alternative energy system was completed. | |
| 3. Enter here the brand name and model number of the alternative energy system that you installed. | |
| 4. Enter here the type of alternative energy system that you installed. For example: solar system, wind system, solid waste system, wood-burning stove, etc. | |

RECOGNIZED NONFOSSIL FORM OF ENERGY GENERATION: Complete lines 5 through 8 if you installed an alternative energy system in tax year 2005 that uses a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation. See the general instructions for the definition of a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Enter the cost of the alternative energy system installed, including your installation cost | |
| 6. Enter the amount of any grants that you received for the installation of your alternative energy system | |
| 7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 and enter the result here | |
| 8. Enter the smaller of line 7 or \$500 here. This is your alternative energy system credit using a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation. Enter here and on Form 2A, Schedule V, line 16 | |

Complete lines 9 through 11 only if you are carrying forward your unused alternative energy system credit from a prior year. Your credit may be carried forward up to four years.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Enter the amount of your alternative energy system credit originally allowed. This amount cannot be greater than \$500 | |
| 10. Enter the amount of your alternative energy system credit that you claimed in previous years | |
| 11. Subtract line 10 from line 9 and enter the result here and on Form 2A, Schedule V, line 16. This is your alternative energy system credit for 2005 | |

LOW EMISSION WOOD OR BIOMASS COMBUSTION DEVICE: Complete lines 12 and 13 if you installed an alternative energy system in tax year 2005 using a low emission wood or biomass combustion device. See the general instructions for the definition of a low emission wood or biomass combustion device.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. Enter the cost of the alternative energy system installed, including your installation cost ... | |
| 13. Enter the smaller of line 12 or \$500 here. This is your alternative energy system credit using a low emission wood or biomass combustion device. Enter here and on Form 2A, Schedule V, line 16 | |

Complete lines 14 through 16 only if you are carrying forward your unused alternative energy system credit from a prior year. Your credit may be carried forward up to four years.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14. Enter the amount of our alternative energy system originally allowed. This cannot be greater than \$500 | |
| 15. Enter the amount of your alternative energy system credit that you claimed in previous years | |
| 16. Subtract line 15 from line 14 and enter the result here and on Form 2A, Schedule V, line 16. This is your unused alternative energy system credit for 2005 | |

When you file your Montana income tax return electronically, you represent that you have retained all documents required as a tax record and that you will provide a copy to the department upon request.

General Instructions

What is a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation?

A recognized nonfossil form of energy generation means:

- a system that captures energy or converts energy sources into usable sources, including electricity, by using:
 - solar energy, including passive solar systems;
 - wind;
 - solid waste;
 - the decomposition of organic waste;
 - geothermal;
 - fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel; or
- a system that produces electric power from biomass or solid wood wastes; or
- a small system that uses water power by means of an impoundment that is not over 20 acres in surface area.

What is a low-emission wood or biomass combustion device?

A low-emission wood or biomass combustion device means a wood-burning appliance that:

- is certified by the U.S. environmental protection agency pursuant to 40 CFR 60.533; or
- uses wood pellets as its primary source of fuel.

Who qualifies for the alternative energy system credit?

The alternative energy systems credit is available only to a Montana resident individual who installs a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation such as a wind generating system or installs a low-emission wood or biomass combustion device such as a wood or pellet burning stove in his or her principal dwelling or home. This credit is not available to a nonresident individual.

I have installed a wood burning stove, which is one type of an alternative energy system, in my principal home this year but I am unable to claim the full amount of my alternative energy system credit because my

income tax liability is less than \$500. Can I carry my unused credit forward to 2006?

Yes. This credit is considered a nonrefundable carryover credit in which you can carry forward any unused portion of your alternative energy system credit for 4 succeeding tax years.

Complete lines 9, 10, and 11 to determine the amount of alternative energy system credit that can be carried forward when you have installed a system using a recognized nonfossil form of energy. Your total credit reported in the year of installation and in subsequent years cannot exceed the maximum credit of \$500.

Complete lines 14, 15, and 16 to determine the amount of alternative energy system credit that can be carried forward when you have installed a system using low emission wood or a biomass combustion device. Your total credit reported in the year of installation and in subsequent years cannot exceed the maximum credit of \$500.

My spouse and I both own our primary home. Can we both qualify for the alternative energy system credit?

Yes you can but the credit is limited to \$500 for the installation of any one alternative energy type system in your principal home. You may allocate the credit between you and your spouse in any manner you choose.

I made repairs to my alternative energy system this year. Am I entitled to claim this credit for the cost of my repairs?

No. Repairs to your existing alternative energy system are not installation costs that entitle you to an additional alternative energy system credit.

For example: In 2005, you replaced damaged solar panels that were installed in your principal home in 2003 and at which time you claimed an alternative energy system credit of \$500. You are not entitled to an additional \$500 credit for the repairs and replacement of parts to your existing solar system.

Questions? Please call us at (406) 444-6900 or TDD (406) 444-2830 for the hearing impaired.

Appendix J

Examples of Phase II Community Outreach



Lincoln County

Woodstove Changeout Program

Burn Smart Fair II



Thank you for taking part in the Lincoln County Woodstove Changeout Program.



Did you know that your EPA certified woodstove burns the smoke before it leaves the firebox? This advanced technology extracts more of the energy in the wood and results in higher efficiency and less air pollution in our neighborhoods.



To help you get the most out of your new woodstove, we have invited HPBA representatives and stove experts to Libby for a community event:



Lincoln County Burn Smart Fair II
Thursday, September 28, 2006
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm
City (Legion) Ball Park at 2nd & California



EPA certified woodstoves will be set up and burning as our panel of experts discuss:

- How to get the maximum heat and efficiency from your stove
- Firewood selection, collection & storage
- The most efficient way to start a fire
- How to check your chimney for creosote build-up
- Care and maintenance of your new appliance



There will be time for your questions after the presentation.

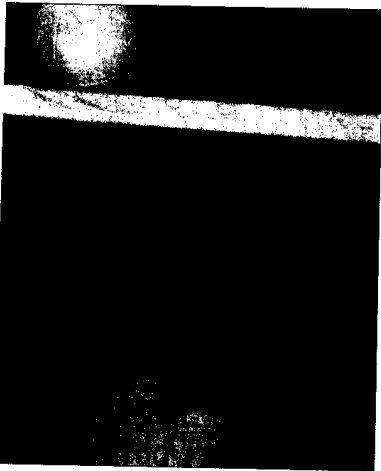


Everyone who attends will be entered to win FREE firewood! There will be drawings for a bundle of wood from Luck-E-G and a 1/2 cord of wood from Northfork Forestry & Tree Service. Must be present to win.

Admission is free and the first 200 people to arrive will receive a FREE stovepipe thermometer or Duraflame firestart kit.

We hope to see you there!

lit against Plains, Mission Libby boys' soccer team loses 2-0 to Whitefish



Lyn Rayson racks up a kill against Mission.

Photo by Paul Stevens

Libby High School boys' soccer team lost 2-0 to Whitefish on Saturday. Preston Taylor and Alex Konopatzke each scored for

the Bulldogs to help improve the team to 2-0 in Northwestern A play and 7-0 overall. Whitefish out shot the Loggers 19-3. Libby goal keeper

Robert Beauskens recorded 12 saves. Whitefish had six corner kicks to Libby's one. The Bulldogs had eight fouls to the Loggers' six.

Lincoln County Woodstove Changeout Program **Burn Smart Fair II**

Thursday, September 28, 2006
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm
City (Legion) Ball Park at 2nd & California

Our panel of stove experts will help you get the most out of your EPA certified woodstove, including:

- How to get the maximum heat and efficiency from your stove
- Firewood selection, collection & storage
- Care and maintenance of your new appliance

Everyone is invited!

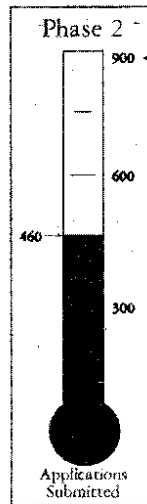
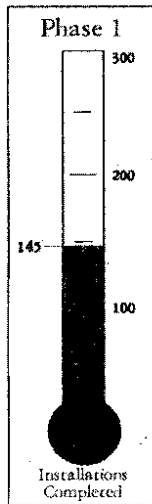
Admission is FREE • Drawings for FREE firewood • FREE stovepipe thermometer or firestart kit for the first 200 people to arrive

Woodstove Changeout
Progress Report
September 19, 2006-

Phase 2

Phase 2

Libby Woodstove Changeout
Progress Report
-February 24, 2006-



Clearing the Air

Answers to your questions about the Woodstove Changeout Program

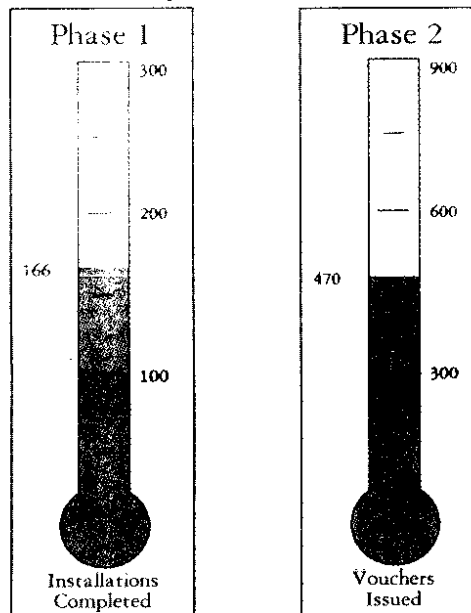
Q: What is happening with the Woodstove Changeout Program? I haven't heard anything for awhile.

A: In the Phase 2 program, 470 vouchers have been issued to eligible homeowners in the Air Quality Control District, with 114 changeouts completed. In the Phase 1 portion of the program (for households meeting low-income eligibility guidelines) 166 changeouts have been completed. **The area for Phase 1 eligibility is being expanded to include all of the Air Quality Control District, effective June 14, 2006.** There are 135 woodstoves left in this program, and Phase 1 will end when these woodstoves are gone. Persons interested in the Phase 1 program should contact Kathy Kinzey at Northwest Montana Human Resources, 293-2712, to determine if they are currently eligible.

Remember that as of January 1, 2007, uncertified woodstoves will be prohibited from use within the Libby Air Quality Control District. It is very important that people do not wait until next fall or winter to complete their woodstove changeout because installation schedules will be full and stove supplies and selections may be limited. The process to qualify is simple. When you fill out an application for either Phase 1 or Phase 2, a home visit will be scheduled with the Woodstove Program Coordinator and eligible households will be given either a voucher or a free woodstove.

Applications are available at the Lincoln County Annex, 418 Mineral Avenue. Call the Woodstove Changeout Program at 293-7781 ext 228 for more information.

Libby Woodstove Changeout Progress Report -June 12, 2006-



Wed. Aug. 11th, 2004

“We would hire some local contractors and look at three to four people. We’re hoping around the end of October,” Klepfer said. “By the first of November, we would add another crew of three to four.”

Those jobs will be for miners and possibly a mine clerk.

“After November we will add the rest, up to 25 and 30 people total,” he said.

Mines Management in August 2002 began the process of re-permitting the Montanore Mine. It’s located near Forest Service Road 278 off Bear Creek Road.

The company in May 2006 acquired Noranda Finance Inc., including Noranda Minerals Corp., and Normin Resources

Corp. That gave Mines Management the ability to explore and evaluate the underground deposit in hopes of making a production decision by 2007.

Mines Management in July obtained the permits from the state to reopen the tunnel.

Noranda, the mine’s former owner, was fully permitted and ready to start when it pulled the plug and shut down the project

because of low metal prices in late 1994.

At the time, silver sold for \$4 an ounce and copper, 60 cents a pound. As of Monday, silver sold for \$11.95 per ounce and copper, \$3.45 a pound.

Noranda in the early 1990s had completed 14,000 feet of tunneling beneath the Cabinet Mountains toward the silver and copper deposit. That tunnel

begins where Libby Creek exits the Cabinets. It is estimated to be 2,000 feet short of the deposit.

Once construction of the mine begins, two parallel tunnels will be dug beginning at the mouth of nearby Ramsey Creek. The tailings will be piled between Chéry Creek and Bear Creek to the north.

The job service office can be reached at 293-6282.

areas. Smoking is allowed only in enclosed vehicles or buildings, developed recreation areas or in areas of at least 3 feet in diameter that have been cleared of flammable materials.

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Woodstove changeout ongoing

Libby-area woodstove users are being reminded that now is the time to take advantage of a changeout program aimed at improving air quality and forestalling the need to ban wood heating altogether.

The program -- which is scheduled to expire Nov. 1 -- provides woodstove users with vouchers to offset the cost of replacing old stoves with new, cleaner burning alternatives. Amounts are \$700 for an approved gas, wood or pellet heating appliance, \$350 for installation by an approved installer, \$200 for removal of an old stove without replacement, and \$1,400 for furnace replacement or upgrade with a pellet or gas appliance. The vouchers were funded by a \$1 million federal grant.

More than 100 of 300 new stoves donated by the Hearth, Patio and Barbecue Association in 2005 remain available for free distribution to qualifying low-income households as well.

County sanitarian Ron Anderson, whose department is managing the

changeout program, is advising people not to wait until cold weather sets in to replace their stoves.

"This is really the time when the stove dealers and installers have the time, and they're not depending on turning the stove off during the day to get the work done," he said.

To date, 529 vouchers have been issued -- with 168 of those redeemed -- of a targeted 900. There have been 680 applications.

"We're encouraged by the number of applications we've received," Anderson said. "Obviously a lot of people are aware of the program."

Initially, vouchers were not issued to people with fireplaces or shop stoves, but that policy is changing Anderson said. About 100 applications for replacement of fireplaces and shop stoves will now be processed, he said.

Of the 300 stoves donated for the first phase of the changeout program, 182 have been installed. The stoves,

See **Changeout** on Page 7

Changeout

Continued from Page 1
which are certified by the federal Environmental Protection Agency as clean-burning, are available at no charge to Libby-area residents who meet low-income guidelines. Landlords with renters who meet the guidelines are also eligible to participate but must make a \$500 co-payment.

The changeout program was put in place as a response to the area's failure to meet new federal air quality standards for particulate matter. Anderson and program coordinator Jerry Marquez were recently honored for their work with an Environmental Achievement Award from the EPA at the agency's regional awards ceremony in Denver.

"It was a nice acknowledgment of the program up here," Anderson said.

Starting in January 2007, non-certified woodstoves will be banned from use in an area that extends along Montana Highway 37 nearly to Canoe Gulch, west along the Kootenai River to the Bighorn Terrace area, and south to Libby Creek. In the Pipe Creek area, the restrictions extend to the neighborhood around the Red Dog Saloon and Doak Creek.

If the changeout program and the elimination of non-certified stoves does not bring the area into compliance, the alternative will be to outlaw all woodstove use, Anderson pointed out. He said people need to take advantage of the "golden opportunity" presented by the changeout program.

"People just have to grasp that, or everybody's going to

lose," he said.

More information on the changeout program is available from the county's environmental health department at 293-7781 extension 228.

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All TV programs in this guide are subject to last-minute changes by the networks

remounting, ring sizing and chain repair. 98% of repairs are done in the store.

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Change-out your stove during August and get \$50 off. Bring your county stove voucher.

Schrader Stoves
Oil, gas, wood, pellet stoves
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Rick's RENTAL
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Transportation will hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed reconstruction of U.S. Hwy. 2 south of Libby. The project is known as the "North of Manic" — North portion



Just another Lincoln

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"FVCC/LCC standards as The Montana State Washington or an

— LCC

225 Commerce Wa

5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30
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News	CBS News	News	Accacia Hollywood	UC-King	A Day in the Life	Discovery	10 Hours Mystery	News	Discover	King	Stargate					

SUNDAY AFTERNOON & NIGHT			
2:00	2:30	3:00	
2 CBS	U.S. Open Tennis		
3 CBUT	Sunday Encore	Fashion	Lit
4 NBC	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
5 NBC	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
6 CBS	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
7 PBS	Jeopardy and Wheel of Fortune		
8 KATV	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
9 KQFW	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
10 WBC	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
11 WBC	PGA Golf Champions Tour		
12 WTBS	Movie: My Best Friend's Wedding		
13 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
14 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
15 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
16 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
17 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
18 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
19 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
20 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
21 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
22 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
23 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
24 ABC	Crossing Jordan		
25 ESPN	College Football: Memphis		
26 ESPN	College Football: Memphis		
27 ESPN2	PGA Golf/WNBA	WNBA Basketball	