

Chapter 1 : Living In East Helena, MT - HomeSnacks

East Helena source appointment study: particulate source apportionment analysis using the chemical mass balance receptor model: prepared for A. David Maughan, Project Officer, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, State of Montana.

To be eligible for enrollment, a provider must: Provide proof of licensure, certification, accreditation, or registration according to Montana state laws and regulations. Provide a completed W Providers must complete a Montana Healthcare Programs Provider Enrollment Form, which is a contract between the provider and the Department. Providers must enroll for each type of service they provide. Medicaid payment is made only to enrolled providers. Enrollment Materials Each newly enrolled provider is sent an enrollment letter confirming enrollment. The letter includes instructions for obtaining additional information from the Provider Information website. Letters to atypical providers include their API. Medicaid-related forms are available on the Provider Information website. Out-of-state providers can avoid denials and late payments by renewing Medicaid enrollment early. Medicaid Renewal For continued Medicaid participation, providers must maintain a valid license or certificate. For Montana providers, licensure or certification is automatically verified and enrollment renewed each year. If licensure or certification cannot be confirmed, the provider is contacted. Out-of-state providers are notified when Medicaid enrollment is about to expire. To renew enrollment, providers should mail or fax a copy of their license or certificate to Provider Relations. See the Contact Us link on the Provider Information website. For change of address, providers can use the form on the website; for a physical address change, providers must include a completed W-9 form. To avoid payment delays, notify Provider Relations of an address change in advance. Change of Ownership When ownership changes, the new owner must re-enroll in Montana Medicaid. For income tax reporting purposes, the provider must notify Provider Relations at least 30 days in advance about any changes to a tax identification number. Early notification helps avoid payment delays and claim denials. Electronic Claims Providers who submit claims electronically experience fewer errors and quicker payment. For more information on electronic claims submission options, see the Electronic Claims section in the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual. Terminating Medicaid Enrollment Medicaid enrollment may be terminated by writing to Provider Relations; however, some provider types have additional requirements. Providers should include their NPI healthcare providers or API atypical providers and the termination date in the letter. Breaches of the provider agreement. Demonstrated inability to perform under the terms of the provider agreement. Failure to abide by applicable Montana and U. Failure to abide by the regulations and policies of the U. Authorized Signature ARM The signature may belong to the provider, billing clerk, or office personnel, and may be handwritten, typed, stamped, or computer-generated. When a signature is from someone other than the provider, that person must have written authority to bind and represent the provider for this purpose. Provider Rights Providers have the right to end participation in Medicaid in writing at any time; however, some provider types have additional requirements. Providers may bill Medicaid members for cost sharing ARM Providers may bill a member for the copayments specified in ARM Providers may bill Medicaid members for services not covered by Medicaid if the provider and member have agreed in writing prior to providing services. When the provider does not accept the member as a Medicaid member, a specific custom agreement is required stating that the member agrees to be financially responsible for the services received. A provider may bill a member for non-covered services if the provider has informed the member in advance of providing the services that Medicaid will not cover the services and that the member will be required to pay privately for the services, and if the member has agreed to pay privately for the services. Non-covered services are services that may not be reimbursed for the particular member by the Montana Medicaid program under any circumstances and covered services are services that may be reimbursed by the Montana Medicaid program for the particular member if all applicable requirements, including medical necessity, are met ARM Providers have the right to choose Medicaid members, subject to the conditions in Accepting Medicaid Members later in this chapter. The request must be addressed to the division that issued the decision and delivered or mailed to the Department. Providers may

request extensions in writing within this 30 days. If the provider is not satisfied with the administrative review results, a fair hearing may be requested. This document must be signed and received by the Fair Hearings Office within 30 days from the date the Department mailed the administrative review determination. A copy must be delivered or mailed to the division that issued the determination within 3 working days of filing the request.

Provider Participation ARM Institutional providers include nursing facilities, skilled care nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, hospitals, institutions for mental disease, inpatient psychiatric hospitals, and residential treatment facilities. Other providers may limit the number of Medicaid members. They may also stop serving private-pay members who become eligible for Medicaid. Any such decisions must follow these principles: No member should be abandoned in a way that would violate professional ethics. Members may not be refused service because of race, color, national origin, age, or disability. Members enrolled in Medicaid must be advised in advance if they are being accepted only on a private-pay basis. In service settings where the member is admitted or accepted as a Medicaid member by a provider, facility, institution, or other entity that arranges provision of services by other or ancillary providers, all other or ancillary providers will be deemed to have accepted the individual as a Medicaid member and may not bill the member for the services unless, prior to provision of services, the particular provider informed the member of their refusal to accept Medicaid and the member agreed to pay privately for the services. Most providers may begin Medicaid coverage for retroactively eligible members at the current date or from the date retroactive eligibility was effective. See the Retroactive Eligibility section in the Member Eligibility and Responsibilities chapter of this manual for details. When a provider bills Medicaid for services rendered to a member, the provider has accepted the member as a Medicaid member. Once a member has been accepted as a Medicaid member, the provider may not accept Medicaid payment for some covered services but refuse to accept Medicaid payment for other covered services. Providers are entitled to Medicaid payment for diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative or palliative services when the following conditions are met: Provider must be enrolled in Medicaid. See Member Eligibility and Responsibilities for restrictions. The Department may review medical necessity at any time before or after payment. Charges must be usual and customary. See the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual for timely filing requirements.

Payment Return ARM Disclosure Providers are required to fully disclose ownership and control information when requested by the Department. Providers are responsible for maintaining confidentiality of healthcare information subject to applicable laws.

Record Keeping ARM The provider must furnish these records to the Department or its designee upon request. The Department or its designee may audit any Medicaid-related records and services at any time. Such records may include but are not limited to:

Chapter 2 : Montana Government News

Town Hall Meeting East Helena Groundwater Update Perform Corrective Measures Study to identify East Helena Montana Evaluate Tier II Source Control Measures/.

June U. Because it had been alleged that pollutants are contributing to the endangerment of health and welfare in the Helena Valley, this study was undertaken to provide factual information bearing on the allegations and to aid in delineating the solution of any observed problem. The investigation concerned contamination of the environment by arsenic, cadmium, lead, zinc, and sulfur dioxide from the industrial smelting complex in the city of East Helena. The study included the investigation of in-plant air quality and lead accumulation in smelter workers. However, since right-of-entry to the plants was gained under Montana State law, which prohibits publication or public release of any information gathered during in-plant surveys, such material is not included in this report. Results were furnished to the Montana State Department of Health for such use as it may deem appropriate. For the purpose of the Helena Valley, Montana, Area Environmental Pollution Study, the findings of the many individual investigations are integrated and summarized in this report. The remainder of the report, to be published as a companion document, provides baseline data and guidance for future research activities. Megonnell, Compliance Officer, Office of Air Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, assisted with the overall study direction and report preparation. This document has been compiled from technical reports contributed by authors affiliated with the Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, University of Montana, and the U. Air, water, and soil in the Valley are contaminated with heavy metals from the East Helena smelting complex. Arsenic, cadmium, and lead, which are emitted as air pollutants from both plants, settle and accumulate in soil and on vegetation to an extent surpassing levels that are toxic to grazing farm animals. Furthermore, evidence indicates that sub-clinical effects could be occurring in humans. Threshold-limit values have been established for industrial exposure of healthy adults for 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, during a normal working life; knowledge is insufficient, however, to establish limits below which heavy metals may be considered harmless to humans in various states of health who are exposed to heavy metal contamination from birth or, through parental contact with heavy metals in the environment, even before birth. Calculations of total body burden of lead and cadmium from air, food, and drink, plus evidence of heavy-metal accumulation in human hair, are sufficient cause for concern and action to control pollution from the smelting complex in East Helena. Increasing the height of emissions is not emission control, in that it removes no pollution; tall stacks merely spread gaseous pollutants and fine particles for wider consumption. Industrial sources should abate emissions to the lowest practicable levels by application of modern technology. Residents of Helena Valley should be informed of possible toxic effects from consumption of vegetables or other food items that might be contaminated either from the soil or from dustfall. All locally grown vegetables should be washed to remove surface contamination before consumption. Ranchers within about 5 miles of the smelting complex should be advised of the danger to low-grazing farm animals like horses and sheep. Such animals should not graze in fields in the vicinity of East Helena. The American Smelting and Refining Company purchased this operation in In The American Chemet Corporation constructed a nearby paint pigment plant whose raw material is zinc oxide from the Anaconda zinc plant. As early as , the American Smelting and Refining Company began protecting itself against claims for damages to the neighboring premises with indentures releasing them from such claims. Lead contamination of the soil has been acknowledged by the management of American Smelting and Refining Company, as stated by this quotation from a letter sent to a neighboring rancher by the plant manager: I have finally received the results of the soil samples and must report that your soil is highly contaminated with lead. Following are comments on the samples: Under some circumstances, it is risky to pasture horses on land, the surface portions of the soil of which contain over parts per million of lead. This risk is great when grass is grown in soil with a content of ppm lead. During the times the grass is lush and the animals can graze in the pasture without cropping low, or without picking up some soil, I should say the danger would be minimized. I cannot imagine a very luxuriant growth of vegetation in a pasture which contains such high concentrations of metals unless the soil is quite

calcareous. Certainly, in this particular area, it would not be "up to the stirrups" of an ordinary size horse. During the spring of and the spring and summer of , your property south of the smelter has experienced considerable exposure to S Under the present state of knowledge, it is not likely that the condition can be improved for a matter of years. Because of this unfortunate situation, it would appear advantageous to all concerned if you were to move out of that location. Possibly you can find another location in the countryside and your house could be moved there. Please let me know if you are interested so that we can negotiate terms of sale. In May , the Memorandum of Agreement on the following page was signed by Federal and state officials. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Montana State Department of Health agree to cooperate in the conduct of a study of environmental pollution as enumerated in the terms of this memorandum. Purpose of Project; To conduct a study of the types, amounts, sources, distribution and effects of environmental pollution in the Helena Valley, Montana area, with a view to recommending solutions of any problems that are found. This study will provide factual information bearing on the allegations and aid in delineating solution of any observed problem. Helena Valley, Montana; specific geographical boundaries to be determined during field work. Direction of the Study: Administrative co-direction of the study shall be the responsibility of Mr. Wake for the State of Montana, and Mr. Porter for the Federal government. Duration of Federal Participation: Data gathered during the study, because of its possible research value, shall be freely accessible to all partici- pating agencies. However, data especially created by the activities of this study, prior to submittal of the final report, shall be released only after consultation with the Montana State Department of Health. A report of findings and recommendations will be prepared by the Federal participants, in consultation with the Montana State Department of Health, Any of the parties to this agreement may disseminate copies of the final report in accordance with their regulations and normal procedures. Special Provisions; Details concerning conduct of various phases of the study and the roles of individual agency participants will be developed jointly by the Federal and State parties to this agreement and will be appended, as developed, to become parts of this agreement. Investigations for this study were conducted between July and July Gold was found in such abundance that a city sprang into existence. Within 1 year this mining community numbered over cabins and was known as "Last Chance. With the enormous loads of gold being mined in the area, Helena was fast becoming the banking capital of the territory. The city soon enjoyed the reputation of being the wealthiest city per capita in the world. When Montana Territory was created by Congress in May , the city of Bannock was the seat of the territory legislature. By Helena was the uncontested center of wealth and culture in the Montana Territory. Shortly thereafter Helena became the capital city. Prickly Pear Junction, a "way station" on the stage coach route from Ft. Benton to Helena and other gold camps, became East Helena with the building of a lead smelter in In , the Anaconda Company installed a zinc plant, and other industries that use smelter by-products settled in the vicinity. Topography The Helena Valley in western Montana is an intermountain valley. The valley is approximately 25 miles in width from north to south, and 35 miles long from east to west. The average height of surrounding mountains above the valley floor elevation feet is about feet. The city of Helena, with an average elevation of feet, is located on a slope at the south side of the valley. The southern parts of the city have elevations of about feet, and the northern parts are at elevations of about feet. The city of East Helena is located about 4 miles east of Helena at an elevation of about feet. The ground slope is much less evident in East Helena than it is in Helena. The ground south of East Helena, where the smelting operations are located, is 30 to 50 feet higher than the city. The valley floor continues to slope gently to the north and northeast to Lake Helena, which is located about 10 miles northeast of East Helena. Lake Helena is the lowest point in the valley with an elevation of feet. Climatology The climate of the Helena Valley may be described as modified continental. As may be expected in a northern latitude, cold waves may occur from November through February, with temperatures occasionally dropping well below zero. Total precipitation varies widely throughout the valley, from a semiarid total of 9 to 10 inches in the drier northern and eastern portions of the valley, to a subhumid 30 inches along the Continental B Divide to the southwest. Most of the precipitation falls from April through July from frequent showers or thundershowers, with some Steady rains in June, the wettest month of the year. Late summer, fall, and winter months are relatively dry. Snow can be expected from September through May. During the winter months snow may remain on the

ground for several weeks at a time. Amounts during the spring and fall are usually light. Strong and persistent temperature inversions are common to the Helena Valley. The surrounding mountains shelter the area from the winds. At night, cold air drains into the valley from the surrounding mountain slopes. There are farms in the valley. These people may not be included in the city statistics. Table 1 gives population estimates for Helena and East Helena. Helena is the state capital. Retail trade and professional services make the greatest remaining contribution to employment. Industry Heavy industrial manufacturing companies have located within the city of East Helena. American Smelting and Refining Company operates a custom lead smelter that employs workers. Anaconda Company operates a zinc recovery plant that employs 80 workers. American Chemet manufactures paint pigments and employs 10 people. Several miles southwest of the city of East Helena, the Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Company operates a cement plant that employs 75 workers. Most farming in the valley is by dry-land practices. The soil is seeded 1 year, left fallow the next, and seeded again the third year. A total of 20, acres of wheat and barley is planted each year. Three thousand acres is used as seeded or improved pasture, and about , acres is used as range- land pasture. About private gardens are planted in the valley to produce tomatoes, beets, carrots, corn, beans, peas, onions, radishes, and cabbage. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Chapter 3 : Edith May Young

East Helena Technology Case Study Zero-Valent Iron Permeable Reactive Barrier DRAFT 2 of 5 September 22,

Chapter 4 : Make an Appointment | J4 Automotive Service and Repair, East Helena, MT

Make an Appointment. You can call us at () anytime, day or night. If you want to drop your car off at J4 Automotive before or after regular business hours, we'll be happy to make arrangements for you to easily and safely drop your vehicle off at our shop.

Chapter 5 : Montana Government News

RCRA Corrective Action Corrective Measures Study Overview Former Acid Plant Source Removal Complete ET East (Includes EAST HELENA Diversion %.

Chapter 6 : East Helena, MT Dispensaries | Marijuana Doctors

at the former ASARCO Smelter (former Smelter site) in East Helena, Montana. On May 29, , the Former ASARCO East Helena Facility Interim Measures Work Plan " and (IM Work Plan /) (CH2M HILL, a) was finalized per USEPA approval received on May 1,

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Chapter 8 : General Information for Providers Manual

East Helena Public Schools The general principles and beliefs of a field of study. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source;.

Chapter 9 : Advising - Study Abroad | Montana State University

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