



City Commission Agenda
Civic Center 2 Park Drive South, Great Falls, MT
Commission Chambers Room 206
September 5, 2017

CALL TO ORDER 7:00 P.M.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL/STAFF INTRODUCTIONS

AGENDA APPROVAL

PROCLAMATIONS

Constitution Week, Patriot Day/National Day of Service and Remembrance, and 100th Anniversary of Central Assembly

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Public comment on any matter that is not on the agenda of the meeting and that is within the jurisdiction of the City Commission. Please keep your remarks to a maximum of 3 minutes. When at the podium, state your name and address for the record.)

1. Miscellaneous reports and announcements.

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

2. Miscellaneous reports and announcements from Neighborhood Councils.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

3. Miscellaneous reports and announcements from Boards and Commissions.

CITY MANAGER

4. Miscellaneous reports and announcements from the City Manager.

CONSENT AGENDA

The Consent Agenda is made up of routine day-to-day items that require Commission action. Items may be pulled from the Consent Agenda for separate discussion/vote by any Commissioner.

5. Minutes, August 15, 2017, City Commission Meeting
6. Total Expenditures of \$3,976,014 for the period of August 1, 2017 through August 23, 2017, to include claims over \$5,000, in the amount of \$3,543,171.
7. Contracts List.
8. Grants List.
9. Approve cancellation of outstanding and unpaid checks over one (1) year old.
10. Approve cancellation of outstanding and unpaid checks over one (1) year old issued by City of Great Falls Municipal Court.
11. Approve the School Resource Officer Services Agreement with the Great Falls Public

School District for the 2017/2018 school year and authorize the City Manager to sign the Agreement.

12. Approve the purchase of three new 2018 Kenworth T470 single axle cab & chassis dump box trucks for \$341,280.87 from Motor Power Great Falls, Inc., through NJPA (National Joint Powers Alliance) including trade-ins.
13. Approve Change Order No. 1 in the amount of \$37,178.99 to United Materials of Great Falls, Inc. for the 36th Avenue NE Improvements (Phase 2) and authorize the City Manager to execute the agreements.
14. Award the base bid portion of the contract in the amount of \$2,447,100.00 to Landmark Structures I, L.P. for the Gore Hill Water Tower Replacement, and authorize the City Manager to execute the construction contract documents.
15. Award a contract in the amount of \$84,538.00 to United Materials of Great Falls for the ADA Handicap Ramps 2nd Street NW, and authorize the City Manager to execute the construction contract documents.
16. Approve an Improvement Agreement with Montana Egg LLC. for North Park Addition, Block 5, Lots 11-16.

Action: Approve Consent Agenda as presented or remove items for separate discussion and/or vote

PUBLIC HEARINGS

17. Ord. 3161, An Ordinance Amending Title 1, Of The Official Code Of The City Of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining To General OCCGF Provisions. Action: Conduct public hearing and adopt or deny Ord. 3161. ***(Presented by: Joseph Cik)***
18. Ord. 3166 An Ordinance Amending Title 17, Chapter 20, of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining to Exhibit 20-1 Principal Uses by District. Action: Conduct public hearing and adopt or deny Ord. 3166. ***(Presented by Craig Raymond)***
19. Ord. 3167: An Ordinance to rezone property located at 2016 Central Avenue E from C-1 neighborhood commercial to R-3 single family high density. Action: Conduct public hearing and adopt or deny Ord. 3167. ***(Presented by Craig Raymond)***
20. East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2. ***(Presented by Craig Raymond)***
 1. Res. 10170 Annexation of Tract 2A on Certificate of Survey (COS) #5081. Action: Conduct public hearing and adopt or deny Res. 10170 and approve or deny the Improvement Agreement, and the accompanying Findings of Fact.
 2. Ord. 3157 Rezone subject property from R-2 Single-family medium density to Planned Unit Development. Action: adopt or deny Ord. 3157 and the accompanying Finding of Fact.
 3. Final Plat of East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2. Action: Approve or deny final plat and accompanying Findings of Fact.

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

21. 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (previously known as the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). Action: Approve or deny 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. ***(Presented by: Stephen Hester)***

22. Agreement with Recreational Trails Inc. Action: approve or deny Agreement with Recreational Trails Inc. ***(Presented by Patty Rearden)***
23. Res. 10201, Lease agreement with the Great Falls International Airport Authority(GFIAA) for property located at 3015 Airport Drive, currently housing the Emergency Operations Center and to consider granting the GFIAA a Quit Claim Deed on property. Action: Set or not set a public hearing for Res. 10201 for October 3, 2017. ***(Presented by: Joseph Cik)***

ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS

24. Res. 10202, Donation of used fire equipment to the Town of Neihart for use by Neihart Volunteer Fire Department. Action: Set or not set a public hearing for October 3, 2017. ***(Presented by Stephen Hester)***
25. Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan. ***(Presented by Jim Rearden)***
 1. Res. 10203, Public Right of Way Transition Plan. Action: Adopt or deny Res. 10203.
 2. Res. 10204, to amend resolution 9869 to include additional Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Act coordinators, and amend the ADA complaint form to include comments and/or suggestions. Action: Adopt or deny Res. 10204.
26. Res. 10205, establishing the rates, fees and penalties associated with Title 10 of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) pertaining to the City's Parking System. Action: Set or not set a public hearing for September 19, 2017. ***(Presented by Craig Raymond)***

CITY COMMISSION

27. Miscellaneous reports and announcements from the City Commission.
28. Commission Initiatives.

ADJOURNMENT

(Please exit the chambers as quickly as possible. Chamber doors will be closed 5 minutes after adjournment of the meeting.) Commission meetings are televised on cable channel 190 and streamed live at <https://greatfallsmt.net>. City Commission meetings are re-aired on cable channel 190 the following Wednesday morning at 10 am, and the following Tuesday evening at 7 pm.



Item: Minutes, August 15, 2017, City Commission Meeting

From: Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

Presented By: City Commission

ATTACHMENTS:

- August 15, 2017 - - City Commission Meeting Minutes

Regular City Commission Meeting

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones presiding

Call to Order: 7:00 P.M.

Commission Chambers Room 206

ROLL CALL / STAFF INTRODUCTIONS: City Commission members present: Bob Jones, Tracy Houck, Bill Bronson and Fred Burow. Mayor Bob Kelly was excused. Also present were City Manager Greg Doyon and Deputy City Manager Chuck Anderson; City Clerk Lisa Kunz; Public Works Director Jim Rearden; Planning and Community Development Director Craig Raymond; Fire Chief Steve Hester; Park and Recreation Interim Director Patty Rearden; Fiscal Services Director Melissa Kinzler; Human Resources Director Gaye McInerney; City Attorney Sara Sexe; and, Police Captain John Schaffer.

AGENDA APPROVAL: City Manager Greg Doyon noted that Item 13, Resolution 10201, was pulled from the agenda for consideration at a later date; and, Item 7, the Minutes of the August 1st Commission meeting, were updated after original posting. No changes were proposed by the City Commission. The agenda was approved as submitted.

*** Action Minutes of the Great Falls City Commission. Please refer to the audio/video recording of the meeting for additional details ***

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. **Miscellaneous reports and announcements.**

There were no miscellaneous reports or announcements from the public.

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

2. **Miscellaneous reports and announcements from Neighborhood Councils.**

There were no miscellaneous reports or announcements from Neighborhood Councils.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

3. **Miscellaneous reports and announcements from Boards and Commissions.**

There were no miscellaneous reports and announcements from members of boards and commissions.

4. **Appointment, Great Falls Planning Advisory Board.**

Commissioner Burow moved, seconded by Commissioner Bronson, that the City Commission appoint Dave Bertelson to the remainder of a three year term ending on December 31, 2018, to the Great Falls Planning Advisory Board.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners or comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

5. **Appointments, Parking Advisory Commission.**

Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Commissioner Houck, that the City Commission appoint Katie Hanning and Lee Wiegand to the Parking Advisory Commission for the remainder of three year terms beginning August 15, 2017 through April 30, 2019.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners.

Commissioner Houck thanked the applicants for stepping up to the plate and representing downtown businesses.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there were any comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

CITY MANAGER

6. **Miscellaneous reports and announcements from the City Manager.**

City Manager Greg Doyon announced that since the last meeting several training sessions were held: (1) MLCT, Local Government Center, and MMIA sponsored a training covering risk management and personnel management, (2) mandatory supervisor training; and (3) a Global Leadership Summit.

Water Plant Supervisor Wayne Lovelis appeared with Manager Doyon this past week on KGPR radio station to talk about the Water Treatment Plant.

Park and Recreation Interim Director Patty Rearden announced that over the past year and a half restroom, parking lot, trail, landscaping and irrigation improvements have been made at West Bank Park that have been funded through a variety of grants and tax increment money. To finish Phase 1 of the Master Plan, there are two projects left: a pavilion that will be built this fall, and a natural playground at West Bank Park. Interim Director Rearden announced that the City was awarded a KaBoom grant and the natural playground structure will be installed Saturday, August 19th, by 200 volunteers in the community. A ribbon cutting ceremony will take place at 2:30 p.m.

CONSENT AGENDA

7. Minutes, August 1, 2017, City Commission Meeting.
8. Total Expenditures of \$4,424,113 for the period of July 14, 2017 through August 2, 2017, to include claims over \$5,000, in the amount of \$4,145,139.
9. Contracts List.
10. Approve a contract agreement from Nalco Company in the amount of \$485,963 for water treatment chemicals for FY 2017/18.

Commissioner Burow moved, seconded by Commissioner Bronson, that the City Commission approve the Consent Agenda as presented.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners or comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

PUBLIC HEARINGS

11. Ordinance 3164 - An Ordinance to rezone the property legally described as Foxwood Estates Subdivision, from R-1 Single-family Suburban to PUD Planned Unit Development district; and, approve the Amended Plat of Foxwood Estates Subdivision.

Planning and Community Development Director Craig Raymond reported that this item is a public hearing on Ordinance 3164 to consider rezoning certain property within the City of Great Falls. Additionally, if Ordinance 3164 is adopted, then the applicant and staff request that the City Commission approve of an amended plat that would change the lot layout and density by decreasing the lot count from 14 to seven.

The subject property, known as Foxwood Estates, is on the southwest corner of Park Garden Road and Park Garden Lane. The City Commission approved annexation and subdivision of the property, assigning R-1 Single-family suburban zoning, in October of 2008. The subdivision was approved with 14 lots and an access easement for the purpose of a private drive through the development.

The Owner is requesting that the subject property be rezoned from the R-1 district to PUD Planned Unit Development district in order to propose oversized lots that will accommodate large attached garages, as well as large detached garages for storage for various items such as RVs, ATVs, boats, etc.

Use of the PUD zoning district allows for the proposal of unique development standards, per OCCGF §17.20.2.040 Establishment and purpose of districts, which states:

“A Planned Unit Development district is a special type of zoning district that is proposed by the developer to account for a desired mix of uses. Each district is unique and therefore has its own set of development standards which are documented in the approval.”

Ordinarily, Title 17 of the Land Development Code permits attached and detached garages in the R-1 zoning district. The garage area limitation measurements are cumulative of all garage spaces including attached and detached private garages. The garage area is allowed based on the size of the lot for which the garage is proposed for. For a lot that is $\pm 10,001$ to $\pm 43,559$ square feet, the code will allow 1,600 square feet of garage area. The PUD standards for the subject property were originally proposed by the applicant, at maximum 1,500 square foot attached garage and a 3,000 square foot accessory building/detached garage. However, after further discussion and negotiations, the Zoning Commission recommended the City Commission increase the maximum attached garage square footage to be 1,600 square feet.

The subject property is surrounded on the east, west and south by county land. These are larger parcels with single family houses with a similar look, function and impact; therefore, it would be appropriate to establish PUD zoning and adopt similar development standards for the subject property. PUD zoning district classification is subject to building envelopes, setbacks, and special development standards. The proposed development standards for the PUD have underlying R-1 Single-family suburban standards, and will be compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods. There are, however, a few differences from some of the R-1 standards and generally these have to do with use restrictions.

Since the intent of the PUD is for large residential lots, with the ability to have larger garages, there are several uses that are allowed in an R-1 Single-family suburban zoning district that staff recommends prohibiting in this PUD:

- Agriculture, horticulture, nursery
- Convenience sales
- Contractor yard type I
- Agriculture, livestock
- Private stable/barn
- Roadside farmer's market

This will help limit the impact upon the adjoining single-family residential uses, and it will keep the character of the subdivision with the surrounding area.

Concurrent to the rezoning request, the applicant is also requesting an approval of the amended plat to the Foxwood Estates Subdivision to aggregate the 14 existing lots into seven lots. The amended plat will also vacate the access easement for Den Drive (the private drive that was proposed for the original subdivision). By state regulations, when more than five lots are aggregated the governing body shall review the plat.

The basis for decision on zoning map amendments is listed in OCCGF §17.16.40.030. The recommendation of the Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall, at a minimum, consider the criteria which are included in the agenda report as Findings of Fact. Staff finds that the proposed zoning map amendment meets the criteria as submitted.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones declared the public hearing open.

No one spoke in support of or in opposition to Ordinance 3164.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones closed the public hearing and asked the will of the Commission.

Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Commissioner Burow, that the City Commission adopt Ordinance 3164 and the accompanying Findings of Fact.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Commissioner Burow, that the City Commission approve the amended plat of Foxwood Subdivision and Findings of Fact.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

12. **Resolution 10192 - A Resolution to Create Great Falls Special Park District Number 1 for The Purpose of Providing Certain Maintenance, Purchasing, and Improvement Services for City-Owned Facilities, Land, and Equipment under the Responsibility and Care of the City of Great Falls Parks and Recreation Department; and Providing for Other Matters Properly Relating Thereto.**

Park and Recreation Interim Director Patty Rearden reported that this item is a public hearing to consider Resolution 10192. Staff recommends the Commission conduct a public hearing and vote to deny Resolution 10192.

On November 15, 2016, the City Commission adopted the Great Falls Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The Plan identified many deficiencies in the Great Falls Park and Recreation maintenance practices and lack of adequate staffing, including \$12 million dollars in deferred maintenance. These deficiencies were a result of lack of adequate funding for the Great Falls Park and Recreation Department.

The City's general fund cannot adequately fund Park and Recreation. Therefore, the Master Plan recommended the creation of a city-side park district to supplement current funding and create a sustainable funding source for the purpose of providing the Park and Recreation system services.

On June 6, 2017, the City Commission adopted Resolution 10191, a resolution of intent to create the proposed special park district pursuant to Montana State law. The adoption of Resolution 10191, and the publication of said adoption, triggered a 60 day statutory protest period that began June 9, 2017. The protest period ended August 9, 2017.

Notices of this public hearing were published in the *Great Falls Tribune* on June 9 and 16, 2017. Pursuant to the cited statute, the Commission is required to consider all protests in deciding to proceed with the creation of a special purpose district. This public hearing allows for residents to provide additional support for, or opposition to, the creation of Great Falls Special Park District No. 1.

The City received 5,758 returned forms, and the percentage of protest of the cost of the assessment is 21.6%. Because the protest of the cost of the assessment is higher than 10% and lower than 50%, staff recommends, and the Commission is legally required, to deny Resolution 10192.

The next step in the process, if the Commission still wishes to proceed with the creation of the subject special purpose district, is for the Commission to direct staff to develop a Resolution that would refer the question of creation to the Great Falls electorate. A Resolution would need to be adopted prior to February 20, 2018, to be submitted to the County Election Administrator. Pursuant to Mont. Code Ann. §13-1-504, the question must be held on the same day as the regular school election day, which is

the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May. If held, the election would be on May 8, 2018. All qualified resident electors of Great Falls may vote on the question, and the results of the vote are not based on the cost of the assessment. Staff respectfully requests the Commission give direction on this issue.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones declared the public hearing open.

No one spoke in support of Resolution 10192.

Written correspondence in support was received from **Roberta Boylan**, 405 Park Drive North, #3E.

Speaking in opposition to Resolution 10192 was:

John Hubbard, 615 7th Avenue South, disagreed with the protest process. He suggested this matter be submitted to a vote of the people.

Written correspondence in opposition was received from **Cory McKinney** (We Ticket ID 28013f87), **Jeanne Wilson** (Web Ticket ID 311107cb), **Matthew Ott** (Web Ticket ID 29813b1b), **Diane Nelson**, 1409 8th Avenue NW, and **Dannette Rutherford**, 2326 3rd Avenue North.

There being no one further to address the Commission, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones closed the public hearing and asked the will of the Commission.

Commissioner Burow moved, seconded by Commissioner Bronson, that the City Commission deny Resolution 10192.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners.

Commissioner Burow commented that there was a lot of misconception about the letters that were sent out. The letter explained the public's opportunity to oppose the proposed district and it followed state law. By denying this resolution, the Commission can now have the discussion about whether to put it on the ballot in the spring. At that time, if it passes, the Commission will know that the community wants to spend the money to fix up the parks and continue providing or adding new things to it; or, if it fails, then the Commission will have to have the conversation of what does the community want to cut back on. There are certain things that will have to go away whether it is park land or services provided if there is no money to fund it.

Commissioner Bronson suggested that, during Commission Initiatives portion of the meeting, the Commission provide staff with direction on how the Commission wants to proceed in this matter.

Commissioner Bronson commented that over a year ago the community strongly supported a new Master Plan for its parks for the next several years. As part of that plan and part of the process the Commission heard from the community that they were prepared to look at additional resources to support parks and recreational programs because the City doesn't have the resources to provide that level of support. The Commission in conjunction with staff, in good faith, followed through with the recommendations of the Park Master Plan and went the route of the Park Maintenance District. All of the procedures that have been followed are in accordance with state law. To the extent that there has been criticism about the process, he encouraged people to contact legislators to change the laws on special improvement districts.

Commissioner Houck commented she is disappointed the process is not moving forward this evening. The process has been extensively publicized. She hopes as this moves forward that citizens will become active in the community. Unfortunately, now it will be another year behind and the cost of capital improvements will increase. Facilities may be closed or shut down temporarily because maintenance issues are not being taken care of. Investing in the community will help increase the tax base.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones added that the City made reasonable accommodations to those people that notified the City that they disposed of their information and protest forms. This matter will be discussed again under Commission Initiatives as to the direction this Commission wants staff to go regarding this matter.

Motion Carried 4-0

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

13. ~~**Set Public Hearing for September 5, 2017 to consider Resolution 10201, which would authorize the City to enter into a lease agreement with the Great Falls International Airport Authority (GFIAA) for property located at 3015 Airport Drive, currently housing the Emergency Operations Center and to consider granting the GFIAA a Quit Claim Deed on property.**~~

Item 13 was pulled from the Agenda.

14. **Labor Agreement between City of Great Falls and the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local #8 (IAFF Local #8).**

City Manager Greg Doyon reported that the Collective Bargaining Agreement with the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local #8 (IAFF #8) is for a term of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2019. Manager Doyon noted minor updates and he highlighted the significant contract adjustments: wages, creation of lieutenant rank, fire/captain inspector position, certification pay, medical expense reimbursement plan, medical insurance/premiums, and wellness fitness program.

City Manager Doyon characterized the CBA negotiation as more of a collaboration. He thanked Fire Chief Steve Hester for suggesting the Infinity bargaining process, as well as expressed appreciation to his leadership team and that of IAFF #8. The parties were able to reach a tentative agreement in a little over four hours.

Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Commissioner Houck, that the City Commission approve the labor agreement between the City of Great Falls and IAFF Local #8, and authorize the City Manager to execute the agreement.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there were any comments from the public.

John Hubbard, 615 7th Avenue North, inquired if the insurance carrier was Blue Cross Blue Shield and was informed it was not.

David VanSon, 2404 1st Avenue North, President of IAFF #8, echoed Manager Doyon's comments about the process. The last CBA negotiations took a little over two years. He thanked IAFF's and the City's management teams.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones commented that he was going to abstain from the vote on this matter due to his son being a fireman for the City of Great Falls. He further commented he was proud of the Fire Department and City staff for reaching an agreement in that short amount of time. It speaks volumes and he would like to see it continue.

There being no further discussion, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 3-0-1 (Mayor Pro Tempore Jones abstaining)

ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS

15. Resolution 10196, Annual Tax Levy.

Fiscal Services Director Melissa Kinzler reported the City is required to fix an annual tax levy by setting mills to generate property tax revenues to fund City operations. The City received the taxable valuation from the Montana Department of Revenue on August 4, 2017. Accordingly, the City can now compute and set its annual mill levy.

During the FY 18 budget process, the Fiscal Services Department projected \$2 million in newly taxable property. The projection was based on newly taxable property estimates from the Montana Department of Revenue. The newly taxable revenue reported was \$437,295 and \$840,000 in additional tax revenue received from FY 17. The total new taxable revenue is \$1.2 million dollars. This results in \$722,000 less tax revenue than what was projected. In light of the revised figures and an uncertain outcome of tax appeals, the City Commission can still proceed with adopting Resolution 10196.

There is sufficient general fund undesignated balance to offset the projected tax revenue loss. After receiving tax payment in FY 17, the projected general fund undesignated fund balance is \$8.4 million, or 29.7% of expenditures. Use of fund balance to offset the revenue would reduce the balance to \$7,744,572 or 25.2% of expenditures.

The total mill levy for tax year 2017, which is FY 2018, is 194.78 mills, totaling \$18.3 million dollars. There is a decrease of \$7,113 for the soccer park debt, and \$264,535 for the swimming pool debt that was paid off in 2017. The projected impact on a \$100,000 home with a taxable market value is \$1.32 for the inflationary adjustment, \$3.74 for the permissive medical levy, and a reduction of \$3.97 for the swimming pool debt, resulting in a net total increase of \$1.09.

Commissioner Burow moved, seconded by Commissioner Houck, that the City Commission adopt Resolution 10196.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners.

Commissioner Burow noted that \$1.09 increase is a small amount and he doesn't believe there will be much opposition to that.

Commissioner Bronson commented that the bottom line is that the City is constrained by a version of 1986 legislation putting a cap on how much money local government can raise. Essentially the City is given the benefit of small inflationary increases in order to meet the needs and the demands of the public for the important services provided.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there were any comments from the public.

John Hubbard, 615 7th Avenue South, discussed opposition to state official pay raises.

There being no one further to address the Commission, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

16. Ordinance 3157 - An Ordinance to rezone the property legally described as East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, from R-2 Single-family Medium Density to PUD Planned Unit Development.

Planning and Community Development Director Craig Raymond reported that this agenda item is a request to accept Ordinance 3157 on first reading and to set a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

East Ridge Addition Phase 5 was annexed into the City of Great Falls and assigned R-2 Single Family Medium Density zoning in April 2009. The subject property is currently ±40,395 square feet and is located in the vicinity of 13th Avenue South and 47th Street South. The applicant is requesting a rezone of the subject property in order to accommodate and continue a similar development pattern from previous phases of East Ridge.

At its regularly scheduled meeting on July 18, 2017, the City Commission approved the preliminary plat of Block 2, Lot 2 of the Phase 5 East Ridge Addition to create 10 lots. Lots shown on the draft preliminary amended plat, range in size from ±3,829 square feet to ±4,515 square feet. The owner would like to develop the subject property with 2-unit townhomes, accompanied by a rezone of the property to PUD Planned Unit Development.

This project also entails the annexation and dedication of Tract 2A as public right-of-way and will enable the construction of 13th Avenue South to an extension of 47th Street South. This part of the project will be forthcoming in the near future after the preliminary plat and rezone has been approved. The draft improvement agreement is scheduled to come before the City Commission on September 5th. Generally, the required improvements to serve the subdivision are:

Roadways: The Owner is responsible for the installation of all improvements to 47th Street South and 13th Avenue South, in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the City of Great Falls Engineering Division.

Utilities: The Owner is responsible for the installation of all public utilities, as per the Improvement Agreement, in order to serve the proposed subdivision. The on-site improvements required for the development of the subject property shall be installed as shown on the final construction plans that are

submitted to, and approved by, the Public Works Department. The on-site improvements shall include everything required to provide water, sanitary sewer, storm water management, and access, including streets and sidewalks.

Storm Water Management: A Stormwater Management Plan shall be developed to City standards, and it shall be submitted to the City Public Works Department for review and approval prior to issuance of building permits.

Director Raymond further noted that at this time details of the improvement agreement include cost share and reimbursements between the developer, the city and other adjacent owners.

The basis for decision on zoning map amendments is listed in OCCGF §17.16.40.030. The recommendation of the Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall at a minimum consider the criteria attached to the agenda report as Findings of Fact – Zoning Map Amendment. Staff's position is that the proposed rezone request complies with all of the review criteria as submitted.

Additionally, at the conclusion of a public hearing held on June 27, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended the City Commission approve the rezoning request from R-2 Single-family medium density to PUD Planned Unit Development for the subject property subject to the fulfillment of the following Conditions of Approval:

1. **General Code Compliance.** The proposed project shall be developed consistent with the conditions in this report, and all codes and ordinances of the City of Great Falls, the State of Montana, and all other applicable regulatory agencies.
2. **Amended Plat.** Provide an Amended Plat of the subject property which shall incorporate corrections of any errors or omissions noted by Staff.
3. **Utilities.** The final engineering drawings and specifications for public improvements for the subject property shall be submitted to the City Public Works Department for review and approval.
4. **Land Use & Zoning.** Except as provided herein, development of the property shall be consistent with allowed uses and specific development standards for this PUD Planned unit development district designation.
5. **Subsequent modifications and additions.** If after establishment of the 2-unit townhomes, the owner proposes to expand or modify the use, buildings, and/or structures, the Director of the Planning and Community Development Department shall determine in writing if such proposed change would alter the finding for one or more review criteria. If such proposed changes would alter a finding, the proposal shall be submitted for review as a new development application. If such proposed change would not alter a finding, the owner shall obtain all other permits as may be required.

Commissioner Houck moved, seconded by Commissioner Burow, that the City Commission accept Ordinance 3157 on first reading and set a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners or comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

17. Ordinance 3161 Amending Title 1, of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining To General OCCGF Provisions.

City Attorney Sara Sexe reported that this ordinance is a continuation of staff correcting various types of deficiencies throughout numerous sections of City Code. The ordinance under consideration would amend several provisions of Title 1, pertaining to General Provisions of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls. The majority of the amendments are non-substantive including typographical errors, and reformatting of subsections. Substantive changes include adding a description of "City Logo" in the definitions section of Chapter 1. The definition of "City Logo" would be inserted because the Code requires that the City Logo be displayed on the City Flag.

Additionally, this ordinance would add an additional provision to Chapter 2, proposed OCCGF 1.2.040, that would dictate that, unless otherwise specified by the Code or stipulation of the parties, all administrative proceedings pursuant to the Code would be governed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act as set forth in Mont. Code Ann. Title 2, Chapter 4.

Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Commissioner Houck, that the City Commission accept Ordinance 3161 on first reading and set a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners or comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

18. Ordinance 3166 Amending Title 17, Chapter 20, of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining to Exhibit 20-1 Principal Uses by District.

Planning and Community Development Director Craig Raymond reported that this agenda item is a request to accept Ordinance 3166 on first reading and set a public hearing for September 5, 2017, to consider the approval of specific Land Development Code text amendments pertaining to the allowed use of property in the C-2 zoning district.

Although the specific cause for action at this particular time is related to a specific zoning enforcement case, Planning and Community Development staff has been considering for some time the rationale for the restriction against worship facilities in the C-2 zoning district. *Worship Facility* is defined in Title 17 as "...a place and/or building, or portion thereof, that has tax-exempt status and that is used or is intended as a place where people can regularly assemble for religious worship and associated activities. The term includes sanctuaries, chapels, cathedrals, churches, synagogues, and temples and other onsite accessory buildings such as parsonages, friaries, convents, fellowship halls, Sunday schools, rectories, and day care centers within the same structure. The term does not include, community recreation facilities, dormitories, private educational facilities, emergency shelters, health care facilities, and the like."

The intent of the proposed zoning change is two-fold: Give owners of underutilized commercial properties more options to develop or lease their spaces for religious organizations; and to allow congregations more flexibility to conduct religious assembly, so that local land use regulations do not impose unjustified, substantial burden on religious exercise. Including Worship Facilities in C-2 zoning districts will increase the overall land area to approximately 70% of the city within which religious uses can potentially locate.

The proposed amendment to C-2 General Commercial will add Worship Facilities to the existing uses, which include: high-traffic businesses, special care facilities, hotels, taverns, casinos, restaurants, sales/retail, general services, equipment repair and rentals, auto-related businesses, storage, indoor sports and entertainment, government and civic uses, communities centers, cultural facilities, health care facilities, schools, and cell towers.

At the conclusion of the public hearing on July 11, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended that the City Commission approve the requested zoning code text amendment as proposed.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners.

Commissioner Houck noted that the City is once again opening the door for good land use and development.

Commissioner Houck moved, seconded by Commissioner Bronson, that the City Commission accept Ordinance 3166 on first reading and set a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there were any comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

19. **Ordinance 3167 An ordinance to rezone the property located at 2016 Central Avenue E, From C-1 neighborhood commercial to R-3 single-family high density.**

Planning and Community Development Director Craig Raymond reported that this item is a request to accept Ordinance 3167 on first reading and schedule a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

The subject property is located at 2016 Central Avenue East on the south side of the roadway. In total, the property comprises 7500 square feet on a 50-foot wide by 150-foot deep lot having two (2) existing structures on the property: a single family dwelling constructed circa 1941 and a 240 square foot outbuilding built in 1945.

While this is a City-initiated rezoning request, it is based on a request from the current property owner to construct a detached garage on the rear of the property. When staff and the contractor discussed the request last year, it was discovered that the property was zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial. Given that the property is a long-standing residential use and character and next to other residential uses and zoning, rezoning the property was determined to be the best option. If residential zoning is granted for the property, a garage can be constructed that can comply with all zoning standards. Leaving the commercial zoning in place would prevent the garage from being constructed in the desired logical location.

The basis for decision on zoning map amendments is listed in OCCGF §17.16.40.030. The recommendation of the Zoning Commission, and the decision of City Commission, shall at a minimum consider the criteria which are attached as Findings of Fact. Staff finds that the proposed zoning map amendment meets the criteria as submitted.

After the public hearing on July 11, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended that the City Commission approve ordinance 3167 providing for the rezoning of the subject property from C-1 Neighborhood Commercial to R-3 Single Family High Density District.

Commissioner Burow moved, seconded by Commissioner Houck, that the City Commission accept Ordinance 3167 on first reading and set a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones asked if there was any discussion amongst the Commissioners or comments from the public. Hearing none, Mayor Pro Tempore Jones called for the vote.

Motion Carried 4-0

CITY COMMISSION

20. **Miscellaneous reports and announcements from the City Commission.**

Commissioner Houck encouraged those interested to apply for board openings on the Design Review, Mansfield, and Planning Advisory Boards.

21. **Commission Initiatives.**

Mayor Pro Tempore Jones noted that earlier this evening the Commission denied Resolution 10192. Staff now needs direction from the City Commission whether or not to prepare a resolution to submit the question of creating a park maintenance district to the election office for a vote of the people.

After discussion, the Commissioners concurred on moving forward with having staff prepare a resolution to submit to the election office for a vote of the electorate to be presented at a work session. In addition, staff was requested to look at other possible alternatives in which this issue could be presented to the electorate with respect to asking their views on additional funding. Additionally, to the maximum extent possible, that staff address some of the particular criticisms regarding the process for other funding alternatives at said work session.

Commissioner Bronson suggested, and the Commissioners concurred, that the Commission author a letter of support to the Charlottesville City Council regarding the recent violence that took place in Charlottesville.

Commissioner Burow suggested staff prepare an ordinance for consideration to allow concealed firearms to be carried in City parks and trails for protection. After discussion, Manager Doyon commented that staff will explore this issue and provide feedback to the Commission.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Commission, **Commissioner Bronson moved, seconded by Mayor Pro Tempore Jones, to adjourn the regular meeting of August 15, 2017, at 8:30 p.m.**

Mayor Pro Tempore Bob Jones

City Clerk Lisa Kunz

Minutes Approved: September 5, 2017

DRAFT



Item: Total Expenditures of \$3,976,014 for the period of August 1, 2017 through August 23, 2017, to include claims over \$5,000, in the amount of \$3,543,171.

From: Fiscal Services

Initiated By: City Commission

Presented By: Melissa Kinzler, Fiscal Services Director

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▣ 5000 Report



ITEM: \$5,000 Report
 Invoices and Claims in Excess of \$5,000

PRESENTED BY: Fiscal Services Director

ACTION REQUESTED: Approval with Consent Agenda

LISTING OF ALL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE CHECKS ISSUED AVAILABLE ONLINE AT
www.greatfallsmt.net/fiscalservices/check-register-fund

TOTAL CHECKS ISSUED AND WIRE TRANSFERS MADE ARE NOTED BELOW WITH AN
ITEMIZED LISTING OF ALL TRANSACTIONS GREATER THAN \$5000:

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE CHECK RUNS FROM AUGUST 3, 2017 - AUGUST 23, 2017	3,939,105.64
MUNICIPAL COURT ACCOUNT CHECK RUN FOR AUGUST 1, 2017 - AUGUST 14, 2017	36,908.33
TOTAL: \$	<u>3,976,013.97</u>

GENERAL FUND

OTHER ADMIN

CASCADE CITY COUNTY HEALTH DEPT	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION FOR CITY COUNTY HEALTH DEPT	125,000.00
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FIRE

L N CURTIS & SONS	THERMAL IMAGING CAMERA	22,125.00
VISION NET INC	EOC TABLE	39,585.50
US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	FIRE TRUCK DEBT SERVICE	42,114.93
A T KLEMENS INC	OF 1238.7 FIRE STATION #3 PAD AND GENERATOR	5,201.56
L N CURTIS & SONS	HOSE NOZZLES	5,747.81
HIGH POINT NETWORKS, LLC	SHORETEL IMPLEMENTATION	18,774.64

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

STREET DISTRICT

FLINT TRADING INC	WHITE LINE BLANKS	17,095.70
DUSTBUSTERS INC	MAG CHLORIDE	5,504.80
UNITED MATERIALS OF GREAT FALLS	OF 1641.1 13TH ST S RECONSTRUCTION (SPLIT AMONG FUNDS)	8,543.65
GREAT FALLS SAND & GRAVEL	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	65,266.81

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND (CONTINUED)

LIBRARY

OCLC ONLINE COMPUTER LIBRARY CENTER INC.	ONLINE CATALOGING FY18	6,489.70
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LIBRARY FOUNDATION

OVERDRIVE INC	MONTANA LIBRARY 2 GO CONTENT PURCHASES	11,163.90
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SUPPORT & INNOVATION

GREAT FALLS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	JULY 2017 TAX DISTRIBUTIONS	7,618.98
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NATURAL RESOURCES

GALLATIN TREE CARE	TREE INVENTORY	31,992.00
TREE AMIGOS TREE SERVICE	TREE TRIMMING OF 29 TREES	18,500.00

FEDERAL BLOCK GRANTS

WADSWORTH BUILDERS CO INC	OF 1393.5 NATATORIUM INTERIOR DOORS AND LOUVERS REPLACEMENT.	20,079.67
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ENTERPRISE FUNDS

WATER

FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC	SENSUS 520M SMART POINT RADIO WALL MOUNT	12,312.00
UNITED MATERIALS OF GREAT FALLS	OF 1716 8TH AVE N WMR	198,751.16
ADVANCED ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	OF 1625 WATER STORAGE TANK EVALUATION	9,903.58
E J CARPENTRY	OF 1455.6 PW BUILDING FACILITY PLAN & REPAIRS	66,578.18
WILLIAMS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION	OF 1571.1 4TH AVE N WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT 15TH ST TO 27TH ST	159,634.33
ADVANCED ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	OF 1625.0 WATER STORAGE TANK EVALUATION	13,224.84
DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP	LEGAL SERVICES THROUGH 08/03/17	10,000.00
ABLE WRIGHT INC	VACUUM EJECTORS & KITS	5,737.83

SEWER

BEARTOOTH ENVIRONMENTAL INC	OF 1728 MISC MATERIAL DISPOSAL	7,136.75
VEOLIA WATER NORTH AMERICA	PAINTING THE INTERIOR OF THE PROCESS WATER BUILDING	20,661.38

STORM DRAIN

WATER & ENVIRONMENTAL TECH.	OF 1361.2 MS4 COMPLIANCE/PERMIT	13,793.66
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ENTERPRISE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

SANITATION

US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DEBT SERVICE SANITATION TRUCKS 137,573.95

911 DISPATCH CENTER

NELSON MECHANICAL CORP. COOLING UNIT FOR UPS RM 911 CTR 5,675.00

RECREATION

BISON MOTOR CO 2017 TRANSIT 350 15 PASSENGER VAN 38,603.75

INTERNAL SERVICES FUND

INSURANCE & SAFETY

BISON MOTOR CO 2017 FUSION (SPLIT AMONG FUNDS) 15,769.75

MONTANA MUNICIPAL INTERLOCAL
AUTHORITY FY 17/18 LIABILITY ASSESSMENT 569,635.00

HEALTH & BENEFITS

MONTANA MUNICIPAL INTERLOCAL
AUTHORITY HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM FOR
AUGUST 2017 746,634.75

HUMAN RESOURCES

BISON MOTOR CO 2017 FUSION (SPLIT AMONG FUNDS) 6,000.00

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC ANNUAL LOGOS MAINTENANCE 140,000.00

CENTRAL GARAGE

MOUNTAIN VIEW CO-OP FUEL 25,448.19

ENGINEERING

US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ENGINEERING DEBT SERVICE 44,338.52

TRUST AND AGENCY

COURT TRUST MUNICIPAL COURT

CITY OF GREAT FALLS	FINES & FORFEITURES COLLECTIONS	31,941.00
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PAYROLL CLEARING

STATE TREASURER	MONTANA TAXES	47,758.00
ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST	EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS	6,028.15
FIREFIGHTER RETIREMENT	FIREFIGHTER RETIREMENT EMPLOYEE & EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	50,470.53
STATEWIDE POLICE RESERVE FUND	POLICE RETIREMENT EMPLOYEE & EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	70,182.63
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT	PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT EMPLOYEE & EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	128,901.28
POLICE SAVINGS & LOAN	EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS	13,830.00
US BANK	FEDERAL TAXES, FICA & MEDICARE	228,957.17
AFLAC	EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS	11,443.11
NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS	EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS	12,919.51

CASTLE PINES TRUST

UNITED MATERIALS OF GREAT FALLS	OF 1641.1 13TH ST S RECONSTRUCTION (SPLIT AMONG FUNDS)	12,294.53
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UTILITY BILLS

ENERGY WEST RESOURCES INC	JULY 2017 MONTHLY CHARGES	13,239.95
NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	JUNE 2017 WATER PLANT CHARGES	20,365.48
MONTANA WASTE SYSTEMS INC	JULY 2017 MONTHLY CHARGES	74,010.75
TALLEN TREASURE STATE	JULY 2017 MONTHLY CHARGES	122,611.20

CLAIMS OVER \$5000 TOTAL:		\$ <u><u>3,543,170.56</u></u>
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Item: Contracts List

From: Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

Initiated By: Various City Departments

Presented By: City Commission

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Contracts List

CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

AGENDA: 7

COMMUNICATION TO THE CITY COMMISSION

DATE: September 5, 2017

ITEM: CONTRACTS LIST
Itemizing contracts not otherwise approved or ratified by City Commission Action
(Listed contracts are available for inspection in the City Clerk’s Office.)

PRESENTED BY: Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

ACTION REQUESTED: Ratification of Contracts through the Consent Agenda

MAYOR’ S SIGNATURE: _____

CONTRACTS LIST

	DEPARTMENT	OTHER PARTY (PERSON OR ENTITY)	PERIOD	AMOUNT	PURPOSE
A	Great Falls Police Department	US Fish and Wildlife Service 922 Bootletter Trail Great Falls, MT 59404	09/05/2017	\$750/yr	Use Agreement for the Shooting Sports Complex (gun range) north of Great Falls by law enforcement agencies for the purpose of training/qualifying Public Safety Officers with approved weapons

B	Public Works – Engineering	Outback Construction	09/05/2017 – 12/30/2018	\$70,580	Public Works Construction Agreement to replace approximately 850 linear feet 10 feet wide of existing asphalt trail with new concrete trail and installing one handicap accessible picnic table for West Bank Park Trail Replacement Phase 2 OF 1585.8
C	Public Works – Engineering	Morrison-Maierle, Inc.	09/05/2017 – 06/30/2018	\$32,577	Professional Services Agreement for design of an updated septage receiving facility at the Wastewater Treatment Plant and study to determine if the plant can receive an additional loading of Fats Oils and Grease (FOG) OF 1731
D	Great Falls Police Department	Guy Tabacco Construction Co.	09/05/2017 – 12/31/2017	\$2,859	Agreement to remove and replace back door at Great Falls Police Department
E	Public Works – Engineering	Brian K. and Cathleen E. Rogers	Perpetual	\$1.00	Storm Drainage Easement in Lot 1 of COS No. 3538, located in the SW1/4 of Section 22, T20N, R3E, PMM OF 1666.6
F	Public Works – Engineering	NorthWestern Energy	Fall	\$3,933	Customer Agreement Notification # 340088765 to install power to the proposed Gore Hill Water Tower at 2901 38 th Avenue SW OF 1625.2
G	Planning and Community Development	Montana State Historic Preservation Office & Great Falls/Cascade County Historic Advisory Commission	09/05/2017 – 09/05/2027	N/A	Programmatic Agreement for specified U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Programs administered by the City of Great Falls to streamline the environmental review process for projects that receive federal funding to ensure the City is compliant with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

H	Park and Recreation	Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks	07/31/2017 – 10/15/2019	<p>\$4,378 (Recreational Trails Program (RTP) Grant Award</p> <p>\$2,098 In-Kind Labor and Montana Conservation Corps support</p> <p>\$1,000 River's Edge Trail Foundation for MCC crew trail construction</p>	<p>Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Recreational Trails Program Project Agreement 2017-17 to extend the River's Edge Trail an additional ¾ mile & trail signage on the scenic upper banks of the Missouri River</p>
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Item: Grants List

From: Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

Initiated By: Planning and Community Development Department

Presented By: City Commission

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▣ Grants List

**CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
COMMUNICATION TO THE CITY COMMISSION**

**AGENDA: 8
DATE: September 5, 2017**

ITEM: GRANTS LIST
Itemizing grants not otherwise approved or ratified by City Commission Action
(Listed grants are available for inspection in the City Clerk’s Office.)

PRESENTED BY: Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

ACTION REQUESTED: Ratification of Grants through the Consent Agenda

MAYOR’S SIGNATURE: _____

GRANTS

	DEPARTMENT	OTHER PARTY (PERSON OR ENTITY)	PERIOD	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED	CITY MATCH (INCLUDE FUND MATCH TO BE PAID OUT OF)	PURPOSE
A	Great Falls Police Department	US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance	10/01/2017 – 09/30/2020	\$26,839	N/A	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Application # 2017-H3086-MT-DJ for In Car Air Cards for Mobile Data Terminals and Watchdog Digital Video

B	Planning & Community Development	Department of Commerce, Community Development Division	08/2017 – 06/30/2018	\$20,000	<u>No City Match</u> In-Kind Staff Time Other Commitments From: DDP - \$2,000 BID - \$3,000 NWGF - \$500 Pending Commitment From: TBID - \$4,500	Montana Main Street Program Grant Application for design and construction of two additional pedlets, and to develop a pedlet program for downtown
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Item: Cancellation of Outstanding and Unpaid Checks over a year old.

From: Melissa Kinzler, Fiscal Services Director

Initiated By: Melissa Kinzler, Fiscal Services Director

Presented By: Melissa Kinzler, Fiscal Services Director

Action Requested: Approve cancellation of outstanding and unpaid checks over one (1) year old.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (approve/deny) the cancellation of City of Great Falls checks that remain outstanding, and unpaid, for a period of one (1) year or longer as authorized by Mont. Code Ann. §7-6-4303.”

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission approve the cancellation of checks that remain outstanding, and unpaid, for the period of one (1) year or longer.

Summary:

Mont. Code Ann. §7-6-4303, authorizes the City Commission to cancel municipal checks that have remained outstanding and unpaid for a period of one (1) year or longer. Attached is the required list of the instruments to be cancelled including the check number, date, amount, and payee. Fiscal Services Department sends out two separate letters with affidavits to the address on record for the payee. If no response is received, a request to cancel the checks is sent to the City Commission. If a payee comes forward anytime after the checks are cancelled, Fiscal Services will generate a replacement check. The cancellation of outstanding checks is done on an annual basis. The last time the City Commission approved cancellation of checks, issued by the Fiscal Services Department, was August 2, 2016.

Fiscal Impact:

The total amount of the checks that are written off (\$1,539.33) is placed in the General Fund miscellaneous revenue.

ATTACHMENTS:

- List of Stale Dated Checks Redacted

Stale Dated Accounts Payable Checks

Check Number	Check Date	Dollar Amount	Date of 1st Letter	Date of 2nd Letter
327767	7/22/2015	5.00	3/26/2016	3/29/2016
328385	8/13/2015	8.71	3/26/2016	5/24/2016
329116	9/9/2015	30.00	3/26/2016	5/24/2016
329283	9/16/2015	31.11	3/26/2016	5/24/2016
330053	10/20/2015	95.00	3/26/2016	5/24/2016
330381	10/28/2015	110.00	3/26/2016	5/24/2016
330710	11/10/2015	\$7.00	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
331038	11/25/2015	\$12.00	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
331555	12/22/2015	\$32.66	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
331584	12/23/2015	\$40.20	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
332324	01/20/2016	\$263.69	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
332971	02/17/2016	\$75.00	9/12/2016	11/7/2016
334953	05/04/2016	\$12.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
334972	05/04/2016	\$190.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
335003	05/09/2016	\$59.41	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
335373	05/18/2016	\$12.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
335750	06/03/2016	\$47.22	2/22/2017	2/28/2017
335755	06/07/2016	\$100.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
335908	06/08/2016	\$100.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
336111	06/15/2016	\$24.08	2/22/2017	6/9/2017
337221	07/27/2016	\$45.00	2/22/2017	6/9/2017

1,300.08

Stale Dated Payroll Checks

Check Number	Check Date	Dollar Amount	Date of 1st Letter	Date of 2nd Letter
258099	8/20/2015	20.83	3/30/2016	5/24/2016
258247	9/4/2015	123.95	3/30/2016	5/24/2016
258374	9/18/2015	79.50	3/30/2016	5/24/2016
258584	10/20/2015	1.12	9/12/2016	10/11/2016
259013	12/18/2015	13.85	9/12/2016	11/29/2016

239.25



Item: Cancellation of Outstanding and Unpaid Checks from Municipal Court over a year old.

From: Jo Griner, Municipal Court Supervisor

Initiated By: Jo Griner, Municipal Court Supervisor

Presented By: Jo Griner, Municipal Court Supervisor

Action Requested: Approve cancellation of outstanding and unpaid checks over a year old issued by City of Great Falls Municipal Court.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (Approve/Deny) the cancellation of City of Great Falls checks that remain outstanding, and unpaid, for a period of one (1) year or longer as authorized by section Mont. Code Ann. §7-6-4303 and authorize redistribution to the General Fund and the Municipal Court Unclaimed Restitution Fund.”

2. Mayor request a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission approve the cancellation of checks that remain outstanding, and unpaid, for the period of one (1) year or longer.

Summary:

Mont. Code Ann. §7-6-4303, authorizes the City Commission to cancel municipal checks that have remained outstanding and unpaid for a period of one (1) year or longer. Attached is the required list of the instruments to be cancelled including the check number, date, amount, and payee. Municipal Court sends out two separate letters with affidavits to the address on record for the payee. If no response is received, a request to cancel the checks is sent to the City Commission. If a payee comes forward anytime after the checks are cancelled, Municipal Court will generate a replacement check. All affidavits for replacement checks, that have been returned to the City, have had checks re-issued. The last time the City Commission approved cancellation of checks, issued by the Great Falls Municipal Court Department, was June 29, 2016.

Fiscal Impact:

The total amount of the checks that are written off (\$1,311.98) is placed in the General Fund miscellaneous revenue and/or the Municipal Court Unclaimed Restitution Fund.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Stale Dated Checks - Municipal Court - Redacted

<u>Type</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Check No</u>	<u>Physical Ck</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bond	7/27/2016	32955	Yes	\$85.00
Bond	8/31/2016	33050	Yes	\$285.00
Rest.	12/14/2016	33453	Yes	\$50.00
Rest.	11/15/2016	33323	Yes	\$16.66
Rest.	10/31/2016	33260	Yes	\$25.00
Rest.	12/30/2016	33486	Yes	\$25.00
Rest.	6/30/2016	32870	Yes	\$50.00
Rest.	10/31/2016	33291	Yes	\$200.00
Rest.	11/15/2016	33319	Yes	\$16.66
Rest.	12/14/2016	33425	Yes	\$6.66
Rest.	10/18/2016	33215	Yes	\$50.00
Rest.	11/15/2016	33341	Yes	\$50.00
Rest.	12/30/2016	33513	Yes	\$50.00
Bond	10/18/2016	33208	Yes	\$385.00
Rest.	7/27/2016	32953	Yes	\$17.00

Total	\$1,311.98
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Item: 2017-18 SRO Services Agreement GFPS

From: Chief David Bowen

Initiated By: Chief David Bowen

Presented By: Chief David Bowen

Action Requested: Approve the agreement

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (approve/not approve) the School Resource Officer Services Agreement with the Great Falls Public School District for the 2017/2018 school year and authorize the City Manager to sign the Agreement.”

2. Mayor calls for a second, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission accept the terms of the agreement and authorize the City Manager to sign the agreement.

Background:

The Great Falls Public School District and the Police Department have had a partnership for over nineteen years, where the Police Department has provided the School District police services on a contract basis. This year is a continuation of the ongoing partnership, where the Police Department has agreed to provide four confirmed police officers and equipment necessary to provide school resource officer services. The School District has agreed to pay the city quarterly for the cost of these services as detailed in the agreement. SRO's fulfill an important role at the schools and the current staffing of four officers is required to meet the workload.

Fiscal Impact:

The school district will be billed quarterly in the amount of Seventy-six Thousand, Seven Hundred Eighty-one Dollars and Twenty-five Cents (\$76,781.25) for a total of Three Hundred Seven Thousand One Hundred Twenty-five Dollars and No Cents (\$307,125.00). Quarterly payments will be due by

September 30, 2017, Decembers 31, 2017, March 31, 2018, and on or before June 30, 2018.

Alternatives:

The City Commission could vote to deny the contract.

ATTACHMENTS:

- 2017-2018 SRO Service Agreement GFPS

2017-2018
SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER
AGREEMENT

Between the City of Great Falls and the Great Falls Public School District

This AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between the City of Great Falls, a municipal corporation of the State of Montana, 2 Park Drive South, Great Falls, Montana 59401, (hereinafter "City") and the Great Falls Public School District Number 1 and A, (hereinafter "District"), 1100 4th Street South, Great Falls, Montana 59405.

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

The AGREEMENT formalizes the relationship between the participating entities in order to foster an efficient and cohesive program that will build positive relationships between law enforcement and the youth in our community, with the goal of reducing crime committed by juveniles and young adults. This AGREEMENT delineates the mission, terms, goals and procedures of the School Resource Officer (hereinafter "SRO") Program as a joint cooperative effort between the District and the City, through the Great Falls Police Department (hereinafter the "Police Department"). The success of this program relies upon the effective communication between all involved parties.

SECTION 2. TERM, AMOUNTS and LIABILITIES

The term of this AGREEMENT shall begin August 30, 2017 and end on June 1, 2018. The parties may renew this AGREEMENT only by written agreement or addendum hereto, which must be executed by both parties.

The City does hereby agree to provide the District with four confirmed Police Officers and equipment necessary to provide SRO services. The District shall pay the City quarterly installments of \$76,781.25, for a total amount of \$307,125.00 as follows: Quarterly payments will be due on or before September 30, 2017; December 31st, 2017; March 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018. The aforesaid charges are based on a full one hundred eighty-seven (187) day school session and the same shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to reflect any additional school days.

In the event that an SRO is absent from work for five consecutive instructional days, then beginning with the sixth consecutive day of absence and continuing through the absence, the Police Department may assign another officer to substitute for the SRO. If a substitute officer is not available to the Great Falls Public School District starting on the sixth consecutive instructional day, the Great Falls Public School District payment will be pro-rated for the period of time that an officer was not available.

The parties agree that their respective employees, students and/or agents are not to be considered employees of the other party for any purpose. The parties agree to comply with all federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, including safety rules, codes and provisions of the Montana Safety Act in Title 50, Chapter 71, MCA. The parties, as to their own employees, shall comply with the applicable requirements of the Workers' Compensation Act, Title 39, Chapter 71, MCA,

and the Occupational Disease Act of Montana, Title 39, Chapter 71, MCA, and shall maintain workers' compensation coverage for all employees, except for those members who are exempted as independent contractors under the provisions of 39-71-401, MCA.

To the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to the applicable limitations set forth in Mont. Code Ann. §2-9-108, the parties shall mutually indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other against, and from, any and all liability, costs, damages, claims or causes of action which may arise out of that party's officers, employees, agents, and students' performance under this agreement.

SECTION 3. MISSION and GOALS

The mission of the SRO Program is the reduction and prevention of school-related violence and crimes committed by juveniles and young adults and to build relationships between law enforcement and the youth community. The SRO Program aims to create and maintain safe, secure and orderly learning environments for students, teachers and staff. This is accomplished by assigning a Law Enforcement Officer as an SRO, who is employed by the Police Department to the District facilities on a permanent basis.

Goals and objectives are designed to develop and enhance rapport between youth, police officers, school administrators/staff and parents. Goals of the SRO Program include, but are not limited to:

1. Reducing incidents of school violence and crime;
2. Maintaining a safe and secure environment on school grounds;
3. Reducing criminal offenses committed by juveniles and young adults;
4. Establishing a rapport between the SRO and the student population; and
5. Establishing a rapport between the SRO and parents, faculty, staff and administrators.

Moreover, the SRO's will establish a trusting channel of communication with students, parents and school staff. The SRO's will serve as a positive role model to instill in students good moral standards, good judgment and discretion, respect for others, and a sincere concern for the school community. The SRO's will promote citizen awareness of the law to enable students to become better-informed and effective citizens, while empowering students with the knowledge of law enforcement efforts and obligations regarding enforcement, as well as consequences for violations of the law. The SRO's can serve as confidential sources of informal counseling for students and parents concerning problems they face, as well as providing information on community resources available to them.

The SRO Program shall utilize the SRO Triad concept as set forth by NASRO (National Association of School Resource Officers). Under this framework, each SRO is first and foremost a law enforcement officer for the Police Department. Additionally, the SRO's are extensions of the school administration and will be recognized as school officials. The SRO's shall be responsible for carrying out all duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers and shall remain at all times under the control, through the chain of command, of the Police Department. All acts of commission or omission shall conform to the guidelines of the Police Department

directives. Although the SRO's may assist with the enforcement of the District's code of conduct, discipline related to such matters is the responsibility of District teachers and administrators.

Although the SRO's have been placed in a formal educational environment, they are not relieved of the official duties as enforcement officers. The SRO's shall intervene when it is necessary to prevent any criminal act or maintain a safe school environment. Citations shall be issued and arrests made when appropriate and in accordance with Montana state law and department policy.

The SRO's, the Police Department, and/or appropriate prosecuting agencies will have the final decision on whether criminal charges shall be filed. The Police Department reserves the right to temporarily remove the SRO's in the event that it determines, in its sole discretion, that additional officers are needed during a critical incident or natural disaster.

SECTION 4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The responsibilities of the SRO's include but are not be limited to:

1. Act as employees of the Police Department and be subject to the administration, supervision and control of the Police Department;
2. Abide with all personnel policies and practices of the Police Department except as such policies or practices may be modified by the terms and conditions of this AGREEMENT;
3. Enforce criminal law and protect the students, staff, and public at large against criminal activity. School authorities and the parents of any student criminally charged shall be notified as quickly as possible by the SRO's;
4. Complete reports and investigate crimes and conduct follow-up investigations as assigned by the SRO supervisors;
5. Abide by all applicable legal requirements concerning interviews or searches should it become necessary to conduct formal law enforcement interviews or searches with students or staff on property or at school functions under the jurisdiction of the District. The SRO's will not be involved in searches conducted by school personnel unless a criminal act is involved or unless school personnel require the assistance of the SRO because of exigent circumstances, such as the need for safety or to prevent flight;
6. Be highly visible throughout the campus, yet be unpredictable in their movements. For officer safety reasons, the SRO's shall not establish any set routine, which allows predictability in their movements and their locations;
7. Confer with the school administration to develop plans and strategies to prevent and/or minimize dangerous situations on or near the campus or involving students at school-related activities;

8. Provide information concerning questions about law enforcement topics to students and staff;
9. Attend law enforcement agency in-service trainings as required. Reasonable attempts will be made to schedule such trainings to minimize SRO absence from school on an instructional day;
10. Attend meetings of parent and faculty groups to improve their understanding of the SRO Program and to promote awareness of law enforcement functions;
11. Be familiar with community agencies offering assistance to youths and their families such as mental health clinics, drug treatment centers, etc., and may make recommendations to the families when appropriate;
12. Act as the designee of the campus administrator in maintaining the physical plant of the assigned campus to provide a safe environment as to law enforcement matters. This includes building(s), grounds, parking lot(s), lockers and other public school property;
13. Be involved in school discipline but only when it pertains to preventing a disruption that would, if ignored, place students, faculty and staff at risk of harm, the SRO's will assist in resolving the problem to preserve the school climate. Regarding school code violations that disrupt the school learning environment, the SRO's will take the student to a school administrator's office for discipline to be meted out by school officials;
14. Share information with the school administrator(s) about persons and conditions that pertain to all District campus safety concerns;
15. Wear business casual attire with appropriate logos and/or badges depending on the time of school year, the type of school activity or program, and the requests of the school and/or police department;
16. Wear Police Department authorized duty weapons in accordance with Police Department policy;
17. Not transport students in Police Department vehicles except when in the SRO's judgment, the students are victims of a crime, under arrest, or some other unique circumstances exist;
18. As soon as reasonably possible, in the event an SRO is absent from work, notify his or her supervisor in the Police Department and the principal of the school(s) to which the SRO is assigned; and
19. At the School Administrator's request, take appropriate law enforcement action against unwanted guests or trespassers who may appear at the school and school related functions, to the extent that the SRO's may do so under the authority of the law.

B. The responsibilities of the Police Department SRO supervisors include but are not limited to:

1. Coordinate work assignments of the SRO's;
2. Ensure SRO's compliance with Police Department directives;
3. Coordinate scheduling and work hours of the SRO's (Vacation requests, sick leave, etc.). It is the intent of the parties that the SRO's duty hours shall conform to the school day;
4. Work with the schools to make any needed adjustments to the SRO program throughout the school year;
5. Complete the SRO's annual performance evaluation. The SRO supervisor will request feedback from the schools designated contact person during the evaluation process;
6. In their sole discretion, as agents of the Police Department, hire, discharge, and discipline SRO's; and
7. Serve as liaisons between the Police Department and District Administrators in order to resolve matters of mutual concern.

C. The responsibilities of the District Administrators and staff include but are not limited to:

1. Provide the SRO's with private, appropriately furnished office space at the assigned primary school that can be secured. This may include but is not limited to desks with drawers, chairs, filing cabinets for files and records which can be properly locked and secured, telephones and computers;
2. Seek input from the SRO's regarding criminal justice problems relating to students and site security issues;
3. Notify the SRO's as soon as reasonably possible when school personnel discover weapons, drugs, alcohol, or other illegal contraband on school property. Even if the possession of the contraband is not prohibited by federal, state or local laws or regulations, if the possession of the contraband is a violation of District policy or the student handbook, the contraband may be confiscated and turned over to the SRO's to be properly secured and/or disposed of;
4. Timely notify the SRO's with the names of specific individuals who are not allowed on school property, and shall notify the SRO's of any anticipated parental problems resulting from disciplinary action taken against a student;

5. Work cooperatively with the Police Department to make any needed adjustments to the SRO Program throughout the year;
6. Allow SRO's to view records maintained by the school (Power School, Mileposts) as deemed necessary in the course of their official duties. The SRO's will maintain the same level of confidentiality with regards to school records as they would with any police records, which is dictated by Police Department policy and applicable law; and
7. Consider as hours worked under this AGREEMENT, time spent by SRO's attending municipal court, juvenile court, and/or criminal cases arising from and/or out of their employment as an SRO.

SECTION 5. NON-DISCRIMINATION

The parties agree that in the performance of this AGREEMENT, they will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, national origin, or other class protected by state and/or federal law.

SECTION 6. DEFAULT AND TERMINATION

If either party fails to comply with any condition of this AGREEMENT at the time or in the manner provided for, the other party, at its option, may terminate this AGREEMENT and be released from all obligations if the default is not cured within ten (10) days after written notice is provided to the defaulting party. Said notice shall set forth the items to be cured. Additionally, the non-defaulting party may bring suit for damages, specific performance, and any other remedy provided by law. These remedies are cumulative and not exclusive. Use of one remedy does not preclude use of the others. Notices shall be provided in writing and hand-delivered or mailed to the parties at the addresses set forth in the first paragraph of this AGREEMENT.

SECTION 7. APPLICABILITY

This Agreement and any extensions hereof shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Montana.

SECTION 8. BINDING EFFECT


This AGREEMENT and all of the covenants hereof shall inure to the benefit and be binding upon the City and the District respectively and their successors, assigns and legal representatives. Neither the City nor the District shall have the right to assign or transfer their interest or obligations hereunder without written consent of the other party.

SECTION 9. AMENDMENTS


Any amendment or modification of this Agreement or any provisions herein shall be made in writing and executed in the same manner as this original document and shall after execution become a part of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this AGREEMENT to be executed by the persons duly authorized on the ____ day of _____, 2016¹

EXECUTED BY:
GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, District No. 1 and A

By Tammy L Lucey 
Print Name Tammy L Lucey
Print Title Superintendent

GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, District No. 1 and A

By Brian Patrick 
Print Name Brian Patrick
Print Title Director of Business Operations

CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Greg Doyon
City Manager
City of Great Falls

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF THE CITY)

APPROVED AS TO FORM*:

By _____
Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

* By law, the City Attorney may only advise or approve contract or legal document language on behalf of the City of Great Falls, and not on behalf of other parties. Review and approval of this document was conducted solely from the legal perspective, and for the benefit, of the City of Great Falls. Other parties should not rely on this approval and should seek review and approval by their own respective counsel.



Item: Three New 2018 Single Axle Cab & Chassis Dump Box Trucks

From: Doug Alm, Vehicle Maintenance Supervisor

Initiated By: Public Works Department

Presented By: Jim Rearden, Public Works Director

Action Requested: Approve Purchase

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (approve/reject) the purchase of three new 2018 Kenworth T470 single axle cab & chassis dump box trucks for \$341,280.87 from Motor Power Great Falls, Inc., through NJPA (National Joint Powers Alliance) including trade-ins."

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission approve the purchase of three new 2018 Kenworth T470 single axle cab & chassis dump box trucks from Motor Power Great Falls, Inc., for a total of \$341,280.87, including trade-ins. Depending on the order and production date, these units could be a 2019 model year.

Background:

Purpose

These single axle cab & chassis dump box trucks will be used in the Street Division primarily for snow and ice control but will also be used to assist in other maintenance efforts.

Evaluation and Selection Process

The City of Great Falls has a membership with NJPA to view their competitive bid contracts. As a member of NJPA, the City of Great Falls can interact directly with awarded vendors to facilitate a purchase. This also allows the City of Great Falls to work with the NJPA contract manager to verify pricing, answer contract questions, or any other questions that may arise.

Conclusion

The bid specifications from NJPA meet specifications for the single axle cab & chassis trucks.

Fiscal Impact:

Staff recommends accepting the trade-in offer of \$58,500 from Motor Power Great Falls, Inc., for the City's 2009 Freightliner, VIN #1FVAC3DJ5ADAN3553, mileage 51,447, Unit #817; 2009 Freightliner, VIN #1FVAC3DJ7ADAN3554, mileage 51,419, Unit #819; and 2009 Freightliner, VIN #1FVAC3DJ0ADAN3556, mileage 54,696, Unit #821.

Due to emission issues the vehicles' engines derate. This leaves the vehicles' engines with no power causing them to shut down. These trucks are the City's front-line snow removal units and as such are critical to the winter time operations of the Street Division. This issue was discussed during the FY 2018 Budget process. Funds for this unscheduled purchase would come from the ERS (Equipment Revolving Schedule).

Alternatives:

The City Commission could vote to reject the purchase of three new 2018 single axle cab & chassis dump box trucks.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ NJPA Acceptance & Award - Kenworth
- ▢ Form G
- ▢ Kenworth Proposal

FORM E
CONTRACT ACCEPTANCE AND AWARD



(Top portion of this form will be completed by NJPA if the vendor is awarded a contract. The vendor should complete the vendor authorized signatures as part of the RFP response.)

NJPA Contract #: 081716-KTC

Proposer's full legal name: Kenworth Truck Company, a Division of PACCAR Inc.

Based on NJPA's evaluation of your proposal, you have been awarded a contract. As an awarded vendor, you agree to provide the products and services contained in your proposal and to meet all of the terms and conditions set forth in this RFP, in any amendments to this RFP, and in any exceptions that are accepted by NJPA.

The effective date of the Contract will be November 15, 2016 and will expire on November 15, 2020 (no later than the later of four years from the expiration date of the currently awarded contract or four years from the date that the NJPA Chief Procurement Officer awards the Contract). This Contract may be extended for a fifth year at NJPA's discretion.

NJPA Authorized Signatures:



NJPA DIRECTOR OF COOPERATIVE CONTRACTS
AND PROCUREMENT/CPO SIGNATURE

Jeremy Schwartz
(NAME PRINTED OR TYPED)



NJPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/CEO SIGNATURE

Chad Coquette
(NAME PRINTED OR TYPED)

Awarded on November 15, 2016

NJPA Contract # 081716-KTC

Vendor Authorized Signatures:

The Vendor hereby accepts this Contract award, including all accepted exceptions and amendments.

Vendor Name KENWORTH TRUCK COMPANY

Authorized Signatory's Title ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER



VENDOR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

JASON P. SKODG

(NAME PRINTED OR TYPED)

Executed on 11/21, 2016

NJPA Contract # 081716-KTC



**NOTICE OF AWARD TO KENWORTH TRUCK COMPANY,
A DIVISION OF PACCAR INC.
Request for Proposal #081716
CLASS 6, 7, AND 8 CHASSIS WITH RELATED EQUIPMENT,
ACCESSORIES AND SERVICES**

November 15, 2016

Kenworth Truck Company, a Division of PACCAR Inc.
10630 N.E. 38th Place
Kirkland, WA 98033

Dear Mr. Kleespies:

Congratulations! You have been awarded an NJPA national contract for procurement of "Class 6, 7, and 8 Chassis with Related Equipment, Accessories and Services." Your proposal was accepted, deemed responsive, evaluated, and recommended for award by NJPA's Evaluation Committee as a solution to meet our members' needs. NJPA's Chief Procurement Officer and the Executive Director have approved a contract award to Kenworth Truck Company, a Division of PACCAR Inc., and this award will be effective on the date stated in the Acceptance and Award document.

This award means that you are now an "NJPA Awarded Contract Vendor" and are part of a select group of world-class vendors. We have attached the NJPA Acceptance and Award. Please check to make sure that your organization's authorized representative has signed this document and has provided a fully executed copy to NJPA.

Jed Klein is your NJPA Contract Administrator and will be contacting you soon to discuss plans to make this contract a success for you and our members. Here is Jed's contact information.

Office Phone: 218-895-4169
Cell Phone: 218-232-5643
Email: jed.klein@njpacoop.org

Sincerely,

Jonathan Yahn
Contracts and Compliance Manager

cc: Jed Klein

202 12th Street NE • P.O. Box 219 • Staples, MN 56479

Form C

**EXCEPTIONS TO PROPOSAL, TERMS, CONDITIONS,
AND SOLUTIONS REQUEST**



Company Name: Kenworth Truck Company, Division of PACCAR Inc.

Any exceptions to the terms, conditions, specifications, or proposal forms contained in this RFP must be noted in writing and included with the Proposer's response. The Proposer acknowledges that the exceptions listed may or may not be accepted by NJPA or included in the final contract. NJPA will make reasonable efforts to accommodate the listed exceptions and may clarify the exceptions in the appropriate section below.

Section/page	Term, Condition, or Specification	Exception	NJPA ACCEPTS
3.35/10	Warranty:	Kenworth Truck Company offers a limited basic vehicle warranty and extended warranties in lieu of implied warranties. The terms and conditions of these warranties generally meet or exceed the warranties offered by other truck manufacturers.	Accepted as clarification.
3.36/10	Additional Warrants:	Kenworth Truck Company agrees to accept sole source responsibility for the vehicle and component parts warranted by Kenworth. Kenworth cannot accept responsibility for parts which are separately warranted (e.g. body installations, engines other than PACCAR branded engines). Typically, the Kenworth dealer will work with the responsible manufacturer or service supplier to rectify a defect or performance issue. Or, if desired, the Kenworth dealer will designate a point of contact for the NJPA member.	Accepted as clarification.
7.7/25	Awarded Vendors must report at least quarterly the total gross dollar volume of all products and services purchased by NJPA Members as it applies to this RFP and Contract. This report must include the name and address of the purchasing agency, Member number, amount of purchase, and description of the items purchased.	Kenworth dealers will report the total gross dollar, member name and address, member number, description of the items purchased, copy of member P.O. and final Kenworth dealer invoice to member monthly or at least quarterly. In addition, Kenworth Truck Company will report quarterly the selling Kenworth dealer name, member name, and Kenworth vehicle number (last 6 of the VIN) and send with the NJPA fee.	Accepted as clarification.

Form C.

Proposer's Signature: *M. Kelly* Date: 8/26/2016

NJPA's clarification on exceptions listed above:





Form G
Class 6, 7, and 8 Chassis with Related Equipment, Accessories, and Services

	Possible Points	Autocar, LLC	Bayshore Ford Truck Sales, Inc.	Birmingham Freightliner, LLC	Hiab USA Inc	I-State Truck, Inc	Kenworth Truck Company	Long Lewis Western Star	Los Angeles Truck Centers	National Auto Fleet Group	Navistar, Inc.	Palmer Trucks, Inc	Peterbilt Motors Company	RWC International, LTD	Volvo Group North America
Conformance to Terms/ Conditions to Include Documentation	50	38	38	34		36	43	32	34	39	40	40	41	35	43
Pricing	400	306	276	255		285	339	242	269	331	328	306	325	281	336
Financial, Industry and Marketplace Successes	75	58	42	44		45	61	43	47	59	62	52	62	47	61
Bidder's Ability to Sell/ Service Contract Nationally	100	83	43	44		45	88	41	44	77	88	49	87	52	88
Bidder's Marketing Plan	50	40	30	30		30	40	27	32	40	41	36	32	37	43
Value Added Attributes	75	59	42	41		44	59	44	41	61	59	52	59	48	62
Warranty Coverages and Information	50	43	41	37		39	46	39	37	41	45	41	43	41	45
Selection and Variety of Products and Services Offered	200	156	121	124		132	170	111	127	179	165	127	159	121	151
Total Points	1,000	782	633	610		656	845	579	632	826	827	702	809	661	829
Rank Order		6	10	12		9	1	13	11	4	3	7	5	8	2

Ginger Line, CPPB, NJPA

Jonathan Yahn, JD, NJPA

Chris Robinson, JD, NJPA

Gregg Mejerhofer, CPPO, NJPA

Keith Hanson, CPA, NJPA

Kim Austin, NJPA

MOTOR POWER GREAT FALLS, INC.



4732 TRI HILL FRONTAGE ROAD • P.O. BOX 2264 • GREAT FALLS, MT 59403
E-Mail: mpgf@motorpowerkw.com

August 16, 2017

Doug Alm
City of Great Falls
1025 25th Ave NE
Great Falls MT 59404

NJPA Cooperative Government and Municipality Purchase Program

Kenworth NJPA Contract Number: 0181716-KTC
City of Great Falls Member Number: 16787

Proposal for purchase of (3) 2018 Kenworth T470 single axle dump trucks, please note that depending on the order date and the production date, this unit could be a 2019 model year. The chassis is detailed in the following build prospectus. Pricing is guaranteed and protected under the current NJPA program, no federal excise tax has been applied due to the exempt status of the City of Great Falls.

Installation of the body included in unit cost.

NJPA contracted purchase price: \$88,182.95 per unit
Body Installation by 3V \$ 45,077.34 per unit
Trade of 2009 Freightliner Dump truck: \$ 19,500.00 per unit

Total Unit Cost \$113,760.29 per unit Extended (3) \$341,280.87

Please review all the accompanying information and contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,


Charlie Bennett



Great Dane Trailers

City Commission Meeting - September 5, 2017

TELEPHONE 406-727-3055

IN-STATE WATS 800-823-4848

Attachment # 3

FAX 406-771-8551



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Motor Power Great Falls M410
4732 Tri Hill Frontage Road

CITY OF GREAT FALLS
1025 25th Ave NE

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone: (406) 761-1400
Fax:
Contact Email:
Prepared for: Doug Alm

Vehicle Summary

Unit		Chassis	
Model:	T400 Series Conventional.	Fr Axle Load (lbs):	16000
Type:	FULL TRUCK	Rr Axle Load (lbs)	21000
Description:	2018 T470	G.C.W. (lbs):	37000
Application		Road Conditions:	
Intended Serv.:	Construction. Vehicles used in the construction	Class A (Highway)	81
Commodity:	Gravel/crushed rock/sand	Class B (Hwy/Mtn)	12
Body		Class C (Off-Hwy)	07
Type:	Flatbed	Class D (Off-Road)	00
Length (ft):	16.0	Maximum Grade:	6
Height (ft):	13.5	Wheelbase (in):	189
Max Laden Weight (lbs):	4000	Overhang (in):	65
Trailer		Fr Axle to BOC (in):	67
No. of Trailer Axles:	0	Cab to Axle (in):	122
Type:		Cab to EOF (in):	187
Length (ft):	0.0	Overall Comb. Length (in):	326
Height (ft):	0.0	Special Req.	
Kingpin Inset (in):	0	U.S. Domestic Registry, 50-State	
Corner Radius (in):	0		
Restrictions			
Length (ft):	120		
Width (in):	102		
Height (ft):	13.5		

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Note: All sales are F.O.B. designated plant of manufacture.

	Ask your dealer for a quote today, or visit our website @ www.paccarfinancial.com .
	PACCAR Financial offers innovative finance, lease and insurance programs customized to meet your needs.

Unpublished options may require review/approval.
Dimensional and performance data for unpublished options may vary from that displayed in PROSPECTOR.

Printed:	8/17/2017 11:15:34 AM	Complete	Model Number:	T400 Series Conventional.
Effective Date:	Jul 1, 2016		Quote/DTPO/CO:	Q51541125
Prepared by:	Administrator		Version Number:	38.21



Motor Power Great Falls M410
4732 Tri Hill Frontage Road

CITY OF GREAT FALLS
1025 25th Ave NE

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone: (406) 761-1400
Fax:
Contact Email:
Prepared for: Doug Alm

Data	Code	Description	Weight
Model			
0000410	O	T400 Series Conventional.	11,600
0070071	O	T470 4x2 Medium Duty	0
0072000	O	Chassis operation will not include a stationary application. Stationary operation is defined as running the engine under load while stationary at a substantial fraction of engine gross horsepower (60% or greater) for an extended period of time (longer than 5 - 10 minutes).	0
0080075	O	Dealer/Customer declines engine w/CARB Idle Emissions Reduction Feature.	0
0090063	O	T470 4x2 Medium Duty	0
0091042	O	Gravel/crushed rock/sand	0
0093130	O	Construction. Vehicles used in the construction industry, other than those listed above. Use typically involves operating on the jobsite, to pick up or deliver construction materials, or to position the vehicle for its intended use at the construction site. Includes such activities as delivery of precast concrete, concrete pumpers, flatbeds or roll-offs for delivery of construction materials or equipment, etc. Typically includes some operation off of paved roads. Road usage: any combination, which includes some Class C.	0
0095140	O	Flatbed	0
0098025	O	U.S. Domestic Registry, 50-State	0

Engine & Equipment

0129532	O	PACCAR PX-9 330 2017 330@2000 320@2200 1000@1400 Includes turbo exhaust brake, no code is used. Diagnostic Plug for data link, Oil Cooler, Aluminum Flywheel Housing. N09200 N205 120..Standard Maximum Speed Limit [LSL] N09220 N207 0....Expiration Distance N09240 P09 120...Hard Maximum Speed Limit N09260 P14 64...Maximum Accelerator Pedal Vehicle Speed N09280 P16 0....Accelerator Lower Droop N09300 P19 64...Maximum Cruise Speed N09320 C143 0....Cruise Control Lower Droop N09360 N203 252..Reserve Speed Function Reset Distance N09380 N202 0....Maximum Cycle Distance N09400 N206 10...Maximum Active Distance N09420 N201 0....Reserve Speed Limit Offset N09440 P11 NO...Engine Protection Shutdown	0
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Unpublished options may require review/approval.
Dimensional and performance data for unpublished options may vary from that displayed in PROSPECTOR.

Printed:	8/17/2017 11:15:34 AM	Complete	Model Number:	T400 Series Conventional.
Effective Date:	Jul 1, 2016		Quote/DTPO/CO:	Q51541125
Prepared by:	Administrator		Version Number:	38.21

Data	Code	Description	Weight
		N09460 P06 NO...Gear Down Protection	
		N09480 P26 1400.Max PTO Speed	
		N09500 P02 NO...Cruise Control Auto Resume	
		N09520 P04 NO...Auto Engine Brake in Cruise	
		N09540 N209 0....Expiration Distance	
		N09560 P520 YES..Enable Idle Shutdown Park Brake Set	
		N09580 P32 5....Timer Setting	
		N09600 P233 YES..Enable Impending Shutdown Warning	
		N09620 P234 60...Timer For Impending Shutdown Warning	
		N09640 P516 35...Engine Load Threshold	
		N09680 P33 NO...Idle Shutdown Manual Override	
		N09720 P230 YES..Enable Hot Ambient Automatic Override	
		N09740 P46 40...Low Ambient Temperature Threshold	
		N09760 P56 60...Intermediate Ambient Temperature Threshold	
		N09780 P47 80...High Ambient Temperature Threshold	
1000158	O	Prospector Version 40.1 Replaces 40.0	0
1000684	O	Effective VSL Setting NA	0
1000857	O	Engine Idle Shutdown Timer Enabled	0
1000859	O	Enable EIST Ambient Temp Override	0
1000860	O	Enable EIST in PTO Mode Use only with MX and Cummins engines	0
1000891	O	Eff EIST NA Expiration Miles Use only with MX and Cummins engines	0
1002060	S	Air compressor: Cummins 18.7 CFM For Cummins And PACCAR PX engines.	0
1051092	S	Engine mount Powercore air cleaner. w/constant torque SS clamps, pop-up air restriction indicator. Pop-up indicator is standard.	0
1105230	O	Fan Hub: Horton 2-Speed for ISL9, ISL-G, PX-8 or PX-9	0
1121210	O	Cooling module: 1000 square inches. Clog resistant. Includes metal surge tank on T170/T270/T370.	0
1160105	O	Radiator winterfront.	2
1160205	O	Bug screen: Front of grille on C500 ,T800, T880, and W900. Behind grille on T660, T680, and T300 (Medium Duty).	2
1247166	S	Exhaust: 2017 EPA RH Under DPF/SCR w/ RH side of vertical cab tailpipe w/ daycabs, extended daycabs, or modular sleepers.	0
1290124	O	Tailpipe: 5 in. single 24 in. 45 degree curved.	-3
1321145	O	Fuel Filter:Fleetguard FS1003 Fuel/Water Separator for PX-9	0
1321200	O	Run Aid:None *For Fuel Filter	0
1321300	O	Start Aid:None *For Fuel Filter	0

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Prepared by:	Administrator		Version Number:	38.21



Data	Code	Description	Weight
1500029	O	Kenworth Fuel Cooler Required for Cummins engines with a single fuel tank. Required for PACCAR MX-13 engine with a single fuel tank and stationary use: High RPM, low vehicle speed, sustained for longer than 1 hour. Optional for all other applications.	6
1504002	O	Immersion block heater 120V 1000W w/plug under door on C500, T660, T800 & W900.	0
1816260	O	Alternator: PACCAR 160 amp, brush type	0
1821220	S	Batteries: 2 PACCAR GP31 threaded post (700-730) 1400-1460 CCA dual purpose.	0
1836100	S	Starter: PACCAR 12 volt electrical system. W/ centralized power distribution incorporating plug-in style relays. Circuit protection for serviceability, 12-volt light system w/circuit protection circuits number & color coded.	0

Transmission & Clutch

2011232	O	Transmission: Allison 3500RDS 6-speed w/PTO drive gear. 5th Gen Controls. Limited to 860 lb.-ft. Includes heat exchanger & oil level sensor. Rugged Duty Series for vocational applications. Transynd transmission fluid is standard on all Allison 1000, 2000, 3000 & 4000 series transmissions.	291
2406452	O	Driveline: 2 SPL170XL 1 centerbearing requires 3500057 interaxle driveline.	46
2410018	O	Torque converter included w/Allison Transmission.	0
2410151	O	Pushbutton control center console mounted. Class 8 with Allison Transmission.	0
2410203	O	Allison FuelSense Base: Includes EcoCal, 5th Gen Controls, and Dynamic Shift Sensing	0
2410244	O	J1939 Park Brake Auto Neutral	0
2429100	O	Chassis will be fitted w/ LH transmission PTO. (Prevents ECU F/Interfering w/ PTO Only).	0
2429358	O	Rear transmission support springs for transmission PTO applications are required to ensure that engine flywheel housings are not overloaded when transmission PTO's are installed.	0

Front Axle & Equipment

2506181	O	Dana Spicer D2000 Front Axle rated 20K standard track.	120
2607002	O	Front Brakes: 14,601-22K Bendix air disc brakes.	10
2690024	S	Splined rotor for front air disc brakes for use with aluminum hubs.	0
2701319	O	Front Hubs Aluminum hub pilot 20,000 lbs. 16.5x6in. or 7in. or air disc brakes. 10 Bolt, 11-1/4 in. bolt circle.	16

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Data	Code	Description	Weight
2741970	S	ConMet PreSet Plus Hub package; front axle.	0
2750001	S	Hubcap: front vented.	0
2769000	S	Slack Adjusters included w/ front axle or brake. also use w/ disc brakes	0
2866020	O	Front Springs: Taperleaf 20K w/ shock absorbers w/ maintenance-free elastomer spring pin bushings. Standard with rubber pins except for C500 which has threaded pins. W900S only. Not available on W900L. W900B use 2866021.	241
2893881	O	Single power steering gear: 16K TRW TAS85 W9B available, but not available W9S, W9L or T3.	18
2899336	O	Power Steering Cooler:Radiator Mounted Air-to-Oil	11

Rear Axle & Equipment

3031170	S	Single Dana Spicer S21-170 single reduction rear axle. Single rear axle rated at 21K.	0
3200557	O	Rear Axle Ratio - 5.57.	0
3302001	O	Single rear Bendix air disc brakes for single rear axles to 23K capacity.	20
3392204	O	Splined rotor for single rear air disc brakes for use with aluminum hubs.	-104
3401010	S	Single Rear Hubs: Aluminum hub pilot 23K; 11-1/4 in. bolt circle.	0
3441971	S	ConMet PreSet Plus Hub package; single rear axle.	0
3465900	O	Rear slack adjusters included w/ axle or air disc brakes.	0
3485004	O	Spring brakes included w/ single rear air disc brakes.	0
3495226	S	Bendix 4S/4M anti-lock brake system.	0
3531001	O	Wheel Differential Lock for Dana Spicer Axles S21-170, S21-190, S23-170, S23-190, S26-190 & S30-190; adds D to the end of the axle part number.	28
3636426	U	Reyco 79KB Taperleaf 23k sing*cl8 W/hel per sprg, w/RR air disc brakes	0

Tires & Wheels

4010006	O	Front Tires: Michelin X Works Z 315/80R22.5 20PR	96
4217218	O	Rear Tires: Michelin XWorks XDY 11R22.5 16PR 41.9 in. diameter, drive. in. 19.7 SLR. Code is priced per pair of tires	84
4900004	O	Rear Tire Quantity: 4	0
5045268	O	Front Wheel: Alcoa 89U63 22.5X9 AL Ultra ONE Wheel.	-39
5242285	O	Rear Wheel: Accuride 50344 22.5x8.25 steel Steel Armor[TM] powder coat, hub-pilot mount. Heavy-duty 5 hand-hole hub pilot mount. Code is priced per pair of wheels.	40

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Data	Code	Description	Weight
5853906	O	Powder coat white steel wheel. Use in conjunction with front, dual front, rear, spare or lift axle wheel code(s). All wheels on chassis must have same finish color.	0
5900004	O	Rear Wheel/Rim Quantity: 4	0
Frame & Equipment			
6056400	O	Frame Rails: 10-3/4 x 3-1/2 x 3/8in. Steel 285in. to 336 in. Truck frame weight is 3.48 lb.-in. per pair of rails. Section modulus is 17.80, RBM is 2,132,000 in-lbs per rail. Frame rail availability may be restricted based upon application, axle/suspension capacity, fifth wheel setting, or component/dimensional specifications. The results of the engineering review may result in a change to the requested frame rail. If a change is required Kenworth Application Engineering will advise the dealer of the appropriate material specification for a substitute rail.	358
6141400	O	Full Steel Insert: for 10-5/8 in. or 10-3/4 in. Steel 285 in. to 336 in. or 2nd insert for 11-5/8 in. steel frame. Adds 1,149,000 in-lb to main rail RBM. Truck insert weight is 2.05 lb.-in. per pair of rails. Full frame insert length is equal to wheelbase plus rear frame cutoff plus dimension forward of front axle by model: T660, T680, T800, T880 = 21.26 in.; C500B = bumper setting minus 0.79 in.; W900B = 5.27 in., W900L = 1.50 in., W900S = 3.27 in.; T440/T470 50 in. bumper setting = 21.26 in., T470 73 in. bumper setting = 72.3 in.	668
6302460	S	Bumper: Tapered painted steel channel. Requires a bumper setting code.	0
6319073	O	73 in. Bumper setting. Requires a bumper code.	0
6390033	O	T470 W/ extended front frame rail. Must code for rail separately.	0
6390103	S	Front mudflaps.	0
6405048	S	Battery box module: Short length aluminum parallel under cab, aluminum diamond plate cover w/ step. Up to 2 air tanks may mount to bottom of box. Batteries will be oriented perpendicular on rail.	0
6409901	O	Battery box location: LH Side.	0
6451090	S	T470,C5, T6, T8 non-polished DPF/SCR or CNG cover diamond plate w/ step. For use w/ 2010 or later exhaust systems. For T8, use extended length non-polished battery box on opposite rail to match the length of under cab components. End plates will be painted standard black frame color.	30
6721102	S	Rear mudflap arms: Betts B-25 standard-duty, straight. Includes B1732 mounting brackets as standard.	0
6722000	S	Rear mudflap shields: White plastic antisail w/ Kenworth logo.	0
6742009	S	Square end-of-frame w/o crossmember; non-towing.	0
Fuel Tanks & Equip			
7214075	O	Fuel Tank: 75 US gallon 24.5in. aluminum BOC replace. Class 8 fuel tanks w/ o locking caps include an anti-siphon device on the filler neck.	-33

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Data	Code	Description	Weight
7722011	O	Small round DEF tank. 11 gallons of useable volume. The DEF tank will be located on the side you specified. If you have specific configuration or body builder concerns, please utilize the Custom Frame Layout option. Standard capacity is calculated by fuel capacity of the vehicle and will accommodate two diesel fill-ups for every DEF fill-up. For 1:1 DEF fuel fill ratio, add 7889204.	0
7889203	O	Standard DEF to fuel fill ratio: 2:1 or greater.	0
7889604	O	DEF tank location is on the LH.	0
7940075	O	Location: 75 gal fuel tank LH behind cab	0

Cab & Equipment

8024310	S	Cab: Curved Glass Conventional. Cab Includes aluminum & fiberglass fully hucked cab w/ all aluminum bulkhead doors & continuous stainless steel piano-style door hinges. Single electric horn standard. Incandescent exterior lights include diagnosable bulb detection and warning. Trailer cable on tractors includes integrity detection. Standard features include multiplex wiring for interior lights, automated pre-trip inspection, short and open check diagnostics. Warning alarm will sound when lights are left on.	0
8080137	O	Cab door bearing blocks, top & bottom.	0
8090410	O	Hood: T470 Sloped Hood for straight rail. Includes radiator mounted grille, split fenders, mudflaps, & separate bumper.	0
8108010	S	Cab heater: W/integral defrosters & A/C 45,000 btu cab heater. No sleeper heater/AC. Includes 5 mode rotary control. T660 include filter media.	0
8201013	S	Steering wheel: 18 in. 4-spoke.	0
8201200	O	Adjustable telescoping tilt steering column.	10
8203088	O	All chassis on this order keyed alike. Only includes ignition & doors.	0
8205038	O	Controls on dash for pintle hook. Includes piping.	2
8208498	O	Five spare switches: Wired to power.	0
8282004	S	KW Driver Information Center: Includes fuel economy, RPM display, trip information, truck information, diagnostics, gear display, alarm clock.	0
8282009	S	Instrument package: Includes speedometer, tachometer, fuel gauge, engine coolant temperature gauge, engine oil pressure, voltmeter. Class 8 also includes primary & secondary air reservoir gauges & an air application gauge. DEF level gauge and warning lamp are included with 2010+ engines. Engine hour meter and outside air temperature readouts are standard. Primary read out will be MPH. Add 8240620 to switch primary scale to KPH in Canada.	0
8282107	S	Large flat panel on dash For customer-installed controls. Reduces gauge count by 6.	0

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Data	Code	Description	Weight
8331140	S	Cab Interior: Summit. T440/T470 Only. Includes smooth upholstered side & back panels w/stitched accent lines, upholstered door pads, full vinyl headliner, black dash panels & black rubber floor mats.	0
8343305	O	Interior color: Jet Black w/Dark Slate Gray.	0
8410091	S	Driver seat: Kenworth Air cushion Plus HB cloth. Standard features includes 7 in. fore and aft slide adjustment w/isolator, 6- 23 degree recline, air suspension with cover, dual armrests, and single chamber air lumbar support. Seat cushion is 20 inches wide w/ 2-position tilt and 2-position front cushion extension. Seat material has a horizontal stitch pattern and is 2-tone in color. Seat back is carpeted and includes a map pocket. Seat is manufactured by National. Includes inside visor and retractable 3-point matching seat belts. Grey seat belts.	0
8480090	S	Rider seat: Kenworth Toolbox Plus HB cloth. Standard features include fixed base and backrest, tool box seat base w/ door, and dual armrests. Seat cushion is 19.5 inches. Seat material has a horizontal stitch pattern and is 2-tone in color. Seat back is carpeted with a map pocket. Seat is manufactured by National. Includes inside visor and retractable 3-point matching seat belts. Grey seat belts.	0
8490110	S	Seat color: Dark Slate Gray.	0
8601421	O	Kenworth Radio with AM/FM/WB/USB and Bluetooth	4
8699926	O	CB installation kit: Center mounted of header. W/header mounted quick release CB mount. One red power post & one black ground post. Includes dual antenna leads located on the mirror brackets. Includes dual antenna & separate speaker.	0
8700108	O	Under dash center console: Includes one cupholder & two 12V outlets. For use w/Autoshift, Ultrashift, & Allison Gen IV only.	0
8700168	S	Non-self cancelling turn signal: W/column-mounted headlight dimmer switch & intermittent wiper control.	0
8700186	S	Electric LH & RH door locks.	0
8800200	S	Cab access contoured grabhandles, LH/RH.	0
8800400	S	Grabhandle: LH inside door frame above dash.	0
8800401	S	Grabhandle: RH inside door frame above dash.	0
8832115	O	Daylite Door: LH/RH includes RH peeper window	0
8841411	S	Single air horn under cab.	0
8850300	S	Look-Down, Pass. Door, Stainless 8.5x4.4	0
8863570	O	Dual convex heated mirror 8.5 inch w/ offset mounting below regular mirror.	11
8867202	O	Mirror: Dual Moto heated mirrors 7 in. x 16 in. LH & RH remote controlled. Switch located on door pad.	4
8869005	S	Mirror brackets 8-1/2 ft load width.	0
8879200	S	Manual LH & electric-powered RH door window. Switch located on door.	0

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Data	Code	Description	Weight
8879911	O	Two corner & one rear cab stationary windows 17.5 in. x 16 in. (two) & 17 in. x 36 in. (one).	15
8890100	S	One-piece windshield, w/ curved glass.	0
8890351	O	2 in. rubber wheelwell fender extension.	8
8890898	O	Link Cabmate suspension.	22
8891000	O	Quiet Cab Package: For Non-VIT Interiors. Includes Firewall Insulation & Floor Covering w/ Sound Deadening Materials and Cowl Blanket	77

Lights & Instruments

9010801	S	Headlamps: Halogen Projector Low Beam, Halogen Complex Reflector High Beam	0
9022137	O	Marker Lights: Five, rectangular, LED	0
9030010	S	Turn Signal Lights: Mounted on fender	0
9058037	O	Switch & Wiring for Customer-Installed Floodlight W/O Electrical Pass-Through - 1st Set. Wire Coiled BOC/BOS.	0
9070138	S	Combination Stop, Tail, Turn & Backup Lights RH & LH.	0
9080205	O	Stainless Steel Brackets, Switch & Wiring: Customer-installed dual beacon lights mounted over door of cab with insulators.	4
9090058	O	Switch & Wiring: For customer-installed plow light. Includes circuit breaker.	0
9090126	O	Electric Backup Alarm: Meets SAE J994 & OSHA requirements.	4
9090316	O	Junction Box: End of Frame	1

Air Equipment

9101215	S	Air Dryer Bendix AD-IS heated Puraguard	0
9108001	S	Moisture ejection valve w/ pull cable drain.	0
9140020	S	Nylon air tubing in frame & cab, excluding hoses subject to excessive heat or flexing.	0

Extended Warranty

9200021	O	Standard Warranty.	0
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Miscellaneous

9400072	O	Ship to Dealer.	0
9409852	O	GHG Secondary Manufacturer: Does Not Apply	0
9490003	O	Additional lead time required for off highway & /or specialty component truck.	0
9490206	O	Warning triangle reflector kit: Shipped loose. Kit consists of 3 triangles in plastic carrying case. Not floor mounted.	4

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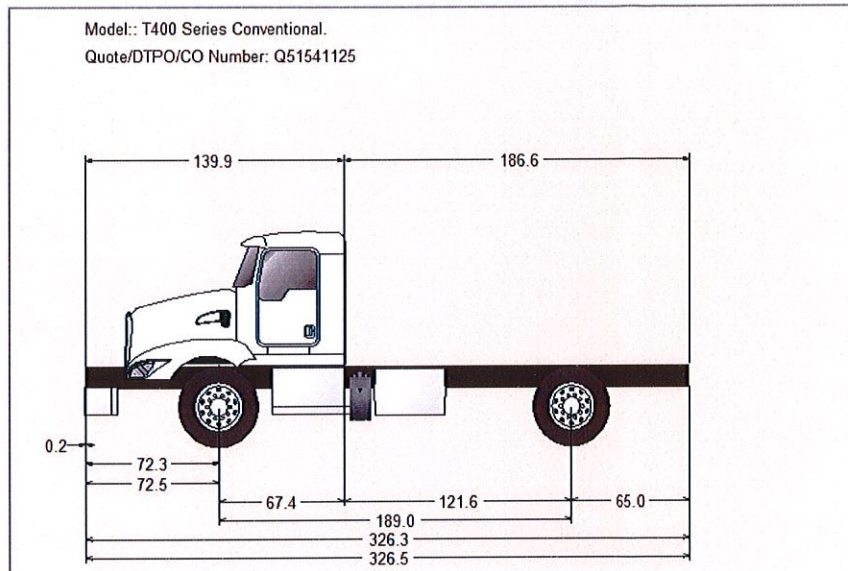
Motor Power Great Falls M410
4732 Tri Hill Frontage Road

CITY OF GREAT FALLS
1025 25th Ave NE

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Great Falls, Montana United States 59404
Phone: (406) 761-1400
Fax:
Contact Email:
Prepared for: Doug Alm

Horizontal Dimensions



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Complete

Model Number: T400 Series Conventional.
Quote/DTPO/CO: Q51541125
Version Number: 38.21



Item: Change Order No. 1: 36th Avenue NE Improvements (Phase 2) - O. F. 1622.2

From: Engineering Division

Initiated By: Public Works Department

Presented By: Jim Rearden, Public Works Director

Action Requested: Approve Change Order No. 1.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (approve/not approve) Change Order No. 1 in the amount of \$37,178.99 to United Materials of Great Falls, Inc. for the 36th Avenue NE Improvements (Phase 2) and authorize the City Manager to execute the agreements.”

2. Mayor calls for a second motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends the City Commission approve Change Order No. 1.

Background:

Significant Impacts

Change Order No. 1 will increase the contract amount and time for additional work scope, including paving fabric and subgrade digouts. The additional work was required to improve the structural integrity of the roadway by addressing areas of saturated and relatively weak soils that were discovered during construction. The paving fabric was placed between the two lifts of asphalt pavement, while the digouts involved excavating the subgrade an additional two feet in depth and replacing the soils with geogrid and gravel. The quantities and costs are summarized in the Attachment to Change Order No. 1.

Work Load Impacts:

City Engineering staff is performing construction inspection and administration duties.

Evaluation and Selection Process

The project was originally bid on August 24, 2016. Only one bid was received from EDK Engineering and Construction, Inc. in the amount of \$854,912.00, which was approximately \$200,000 over the engineers estimate and project budget. It was determined the lack of bids was due to the commitment of local contractors to other construction contracts. Because of these circumstances, staff recommended to not award a contract and rebid the project at a later time. The City Commission moved not to award a contract at the September 6, 2016 meeting.

The project was rebid on February 22, 2017. Four bids were received ranging between \$594,286.40 and \$725,248.50. United Materials submitted the low bid which was \$260,625.60 less than the bid received on August 24, 2016.

Commission Award Date

The City Commission awarded a contract to United Materials on March 7, 2017.

Conclusion

City staff recommends approving Change Order No. 1 to United Materials in the amount of \$37,178.99. The value of the contract will increase from \$594,286.40 to \$631,465.39. However, it is projected that after the final reconciliation of bid item quantities and costs, the final net increase in the contract amount will be approximately \$25,000.

The additional work scope provided by this change order will add to the service life and performance of the roadway.

Alternatives:

The City Commission could vote to deny Change Order No. 1.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Change Order No. 1

Change Order No. 1

Date of Issuance: July 12, 2017

Effective Date: August 1, 2017

Project: 36th Avenue NE Improvements Phase 2 – O.F. 1622.2	Owner: City of Great Falls	Owner's Contract No.: O.F. 1622.2
Contract : 36th Avenue NE Improvements Phase 2 – O.F. 1622.2	Date of Contract: March 7, 2016	
Contractor: United Materials of Great Falls, Inc.	Engineer's Project No.: O.F. 1622.2	

The Contract Documents are modified as follows upon execution of this Change Order:

Description: **Increase contract amount by \$37,178.99
Increase contract time by 15 days**

Attachments: (List documents supporting change): **Attachment to Change Order No. 1**

CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE:

Original Contract Price:

\$ 594,286.40

[Increase] [Decrease] from previously approved Change

Orders No. N/A to No. N/A :

\$0.00

Contract Price prior to this Change Order:

\$ 594,286.40

[Increase] [Decrease] of this Change Order:

\$ 37,178.99

Contract Price incorporating this Change Order:

\$ 631,465.39

CHANGE IN CONTRACT TIMES:

Original Contract Times:

Working days **75** Calendar days

Substantial completion (days or date): **75 days**

Ready for final payment (days or date):

[Increase] [Decrease] from previously approved Change Orders

No. N/A to No. : N/A

Substantial completion (days):

Ready for final payment (days):

Contract Times prior to this Change Order:

Substantial completion (days or date): **75 days**

Ready for final payment (days or date):

[Increase] [Decrease] of this Change Order:

Substantial completion (days or date): **15 days**

Ready for final payment (days or date):

Contract Times with all approved Change Orders:

Substantial completion (days or date): **90 days**

Ready for final payment (days or date): **August 22, 2017**

RECOMMENDED:

By: *Jan Young*
Engineer (Authorized Signature)

Date: July 12, 2017

Approved by Funding Agency (if applicable):

ACCEPTED:

By: _____
Owner (Authorized Signature)

Date: _____

ACCEPTED:

By: *David Clark*
Contractor (Authorized Signature)

Date: 7/14/2017

Date: _____

ATTACHMENT TO CHANGE ORDER NO. 1

36th Avenue NE Improvements Phase 2 – O.F. 1622.

Prepared by City Engineers Office

July 12, 2017

CHANGES IN PROJECT SCOPE/CONTRACT TIME

ITEM/JUSTIFICATION/COST/CONTRACT TIME:

Paving Fabric

Justification: Paving fabric added additional structural strength and stability to the roadway section.

Cost Increase: 8,106.11 S.Y. @ 2.50/S.Y. = \$20,265.28

Time: Add 5 days

Subgrade Digouts

Justification: Areas of saturated clay subgrade soils were removed and replaced with higher strength materials to improve the structural number and integrity of the roadway section.

Digouts/Gravel: 367.49 C.Y. at \$41/C.Y. = \$15,067.09
Geogrid BXG11: 551.23 S.Y. @\$3.35/S.Y. = \$1,846.62
Total \$16,913.71

Time: Add 10 days

SUMMARY - CHANGE ORDER NO. 1

COST

Paving Fabric	\$20,265.28
<u>Subgrade Digouts</u>	<u>\$16,913.71</u>
Total Increase (Decrease)	\$37,178.99

TIME

Paving Fabric	5 days
<u>Subgrade Digout</u>	<u>10 days</u>
Total Increase (Decrease)	15 days



Item: Construction Contract Award: Gore Hill Water Tower Replacement

From: Engineering Division

Initiated By: Public Works Department

Presented By: Jim Rearden, Public Works Director

Action Requested: Consider Bids and Approve Construction Contract (Office File 1625.2).

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move the City Commission (award/not award) the base bid portion of the contract in the amount of \$2,447,100.00 to Landmark Structures I, L.P. for the Gore Hill Water Tower Replacement, and authorize the City Manager to execute the construction contract documents."

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Approve award of the base bid portion of the construction contract and not award the additive alternative portion of the bid which would have been to place the City logo and lettering on tower. Staff recommends waiting until after the tower is constructed to better visualize the appropriate design.

Summary:

This project will install a new 500,000 gallon water tower on Gore Hill and demolish the existing 500,000 gallon water tower located near the airport. The new composite elevated water storage tank will consist of a concrete pedestal, approximately thirty (30) feet in diameter, topped with a welded steel bowl, approximately sixty (60) feet in diameter. The new water tower will be located north of the Flying J property on land that the City purchased last winter. It is anticipated that construction will start in the fall of 2017 and be complete in the summer of the 2019.

Background:

Significant Impacts

In 2013, Advanced Engineering and Environmental Services (AE2S) evaluated the Gore Hill Water Tower and documented excessive corrosion and pitting to the point that proper reconditioning might not

be feasible. The 2006 Water Master Plan prepared by Thomas, Dean, and Hoskins (TD&H) and Black & Veatch Corporation recommended relocating the Gore Hill Water Tower further away from the Airport and constructing a new taller water tower to improve the normal operating water pressure in the Gore Hill Zone of the water distribution system. Based on these findings and recommendations, City Staff, in conjunction with AE2S, have completed a design for a new water tower to be located on a parcel of land north of the Flying J Travel Plaza. The height of the new water tower has been designed to the maximum height allowed by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The height of the overflow pipe will be approximately 27 feet higher than the elevation of the overflow pipe in the existing tower.

In the last 2 years, approximately 22 holes in the Gore Hill Water Tower have been plugged by City Staff. When a hole develops that cannot be plugged, the water tower will need to be taken off line. At that time, the Gore Hill portion of the water distribution system will need to be pressurized by the Gore Hill Pump Station. This will result in power bills that are 2 to 3 times higher than normal and a loss of capacity in the system.

Citizen Participation

The construction activity should not require temporarily shutting off the water to the surrounding businesses. The location of the construction activities should not interfere with access to these businesses, and the contractor will be required to maintain access to the residential properties to the east of the site. Based on this, staff anticipates minimal impact to citizens during construction.

Workload Impacts

The City has a Professional Services Agreement with AE2S to design the project, prepare the construction documents, and perform the construction inspection for this project. City Staff will help manage contract administration duties for this project. Public Works staff will be responsible for maintaining the improvements once the construction is complete.

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to construct a new 500,000 gallon composite elevated water storage tank with a concrete pedestal that is approximately 30 feet in diameter and topped with a welded steel bowl that is approximately 60 feet in diameter. The new water tower will replace the existing 500,000 gallon water tower located near the airport.

Project Work Scope

This project will build a new 500,000 gallon composite elevated water storage tank, connect the new tank to the recently installed water main, construct a 125,000 gallon storm drainage detention pond, and demolish the existing elevated water storage tank.

Evaluation and Selection Process

Four (4) bids were received and opened for this project on August 22, 2017. The bids for this project ranged from \$2,447,100 to \$3,043,200. Landmark Structures submitted the low bid. The company is an established contractor which has completed a number of similar projects throughout the country.

Conclusion

City staff recommends awarding the base bid contract to Landmark Structures in the amount of \$2,447,100. Landmark Structures has executed all the necessary bid documents.

Fiscal Impact:

The attached bid tabulation summarizes the bids that were received. Funding for this project is through the Water Capital Improvement fund.

Alternatives:

1. The City Commission could vote to award the base bid and recommend Staff work with other agencies to evaluate possible design options and investigate possible funding for the logo lettering. Typically, logo lettering is painted on a tower after it has been erected. As such, should it be determined that logo lettering is needed, this feature can be installed in the future. Should the City Commission determine that logo lettering is an important design feature of the new tower, staff recommends waiting until the tower is completed. Determining the appropriate wording, size, style, and orientation of the logo lettering would be easier to visualize on the completed tower.

2. The City Commission could vote to award the base bid and the logo lettering additive alternative.

"I move the City Commission (award/not award) the base bid and the additive alternative portions of the contract in the amount of \$2,454,000.00 to Landmark Structures I, L.P. for the Gore Hill Water Tower Replacement, and authorize the City Manager to execute the construction contract documents."

3. The City Commission could vote to re-bid the project. The direct cost to rebid would be between \$7,000 and \$10,000. It is impossible to predict what a future low bid would be, but since the current bidders know their competition's prices, new bids will likely be somewhere between the current bid prices. The higher bid price would be absorbed by the City.

4. The City Commission could vote to postpone bid award. A delay in awarding the contract would negatively affect the construction schedule and likely result in completion of the project being postponed until the fall of 2019.

5. The City Commission could vote to cancel the project, and direct Staff to continue repairing the existing water tower, until such time that the water tower is required to be taken off line.

Concurrences:

The purchase of this property for constructing the new Gore Hill Water Tower was approved by the City Commission on October 4, 2016. On February 2, 2017 the FAA issued a Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation for the construction of a water tower with a maximum height of 3830 feet above mean sea level for the proposed location. At the April 4, 2017 City Commission meeting, Resolution 10180 to Annex said property into the City was adopted, Ordinance 3159 to assign a City zoning classification of PLI-Public Lands and Institutional was adopted, and Resolution 10181 for a Conditional Use Permit to allow the construction of a water tower on said property was adopted. A construction contract to extend a water main to the proposed water tower site was approved by the City Commission on June 20, 2017. During the August 14, 2017 meeting, the Design Review Board recommended approval of the site layout and design with a recommendation that the City consider adding lettering on the bowl of the tower.

AE2S also recommends awarding the construction contract to Landmark Structures I, L.P.

ATTACHMENTS:

- OF 1625.2 Water Tower Bid Tabulation

CITY OF GREAT FALLS ENGINEERING
 P.O. BOX 5021
 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403

BID TABULATION SUMMARY

OFFICE FILE 1625.2
 GORE HILL WATER TOWER REPLACEMENT

BIDS TAKEN AT CIVIC CENTE
 DATE: 22-AUG-17
 TABULATED BY: KARI WAMBACH

	NAME & ADDRESS OF BIDDER	ACK. ADD. #1	ACK. ADD. #2	ACK. ADD. #3	10% BID SECURITY	CERT. OF NON SEG FACILITIES	CERT OF COMP W/INS REQ.	TOTAL BASE BID	ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #2
1	LANDMARK STRUCTURES 1665 HARMON ROAD FORT WORTH, TX 76177	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$2,447,100.00	\$2,454,000.00
2	CALDWELL TANKS 4000 TOWER ROAD LOUISVILLE, KY 40219	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$2,793,000.00	\$2,799,900.00
3	PHOENIX FAB. & ERECTORS PO BOX 40 SEEBREE, KY 42455	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$3,040,400.00	\$3,043,200.00
4	ED BOLAND CONSTRUCTION 4701 N STAR BLVD GREAT FALLS, MT 59403								DID NOT BID
5	SHUMAKER TRUCKING P.O. BOX 1279 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403								DID NOT BID
7	GERANIOS ENTERPRISES PO BOX 2543 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$2,800,985.51	\$2,804,785.51
8									
9									
10									



Item: Construction Contract Award: ADA Handicap Ramps 2nd Street NW.

From: Engineering Division

Initiated By: Public Works Department

Presented By: Jim Rearden, Public Works Director

Action Requested:

Consider Bids and Approve Contract Award (Office File 1730.1).

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (award/not award) a contract in the amount of \$84,538.00 to United Materials of Great Falls for the ADA Handicap Ramps 2nd Street NW, and authorize the City Manager to execute the construction contract documents."

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Approve construction contract award.

Summary:

This project was initiated to install Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant sidewalk ramps prior to a proposed mill and overlay project. The project begins at the intersection of 17th Avenue NW and 2nd Street NW and continues north to the intersection of 19th Avenue NW and 2nd Street NW. Additionally, the project includes replacing curb and gutter and the installation of valley gutters within the project limits along 2nd Street NW.

Background:

Citizen Participation:

The construction activity will require temporary closure of 2nd St NW and the CMR High School faculty parking lot entrance and exit. Construction activity will also require temporary closure of the sidewalks at the intersections under construction along 2nd Street NW. Access to residences and businesses adjacent to construction zones will be maintained. Great Falls Public Schools was kept

informed regarding this project.

Workload Impacts:

Design phase engineering and plans and specifications were completed by the City Engineering staff with assistance from City Street Division. City Engineering staff will provide construction phase engineering services and project inspection.

Purpose:

The primary objective of this project is to install sidewalk ramps at three intersections along 2nd Street NW. These ramps will be compliant with ADA requirements. In addition to the sidewalk ramp installations, a driveway entrance will be reconstructed for the CMR High School faculty parking lot, and valley gutters will be installed and repaired as part of this project. Following these installations, this portion of 2nd Street NW and the adjacent intersections will be reconstructed to match new valley gutter flow lines and milled and overlaid by the City Street Division.

Project Work Scope:

This project consists of replacing approximately 614 lineal feet of integral concrete curb and gutter, 1,320 square feet of four (4) -inch concrete sidewalk, 1,630 square feet of six (6) -inch concrete sidewalk, 16 truncated domes, 1,750 square feet of six (6) -inch reinforced concrete valley gutter installation and modification, and 2,200 square feet of sod replacement. The project is scheduled for substantial completion in 51 calendar days, with 30 of those calendar days to be completed before and/or during the public school year and 21 of those days to be completed following the conclusion of the public school year. This scheduling is to ensure access to the CMR High School faculty parking lot during the school year. The overlay and street reconstruct are planned to be completed, weather permitting, before the winter shut down.

Evaluation and Selection Process:

Five (5) bids were received on August 23, 2017 with the bid prices ranging from \$84,538.00 to \$175,542.00. United Materials of Great Falls submitted the low bid.

Conclusion:

City staff recommends awarding the contract to United Materials of Great Falls in the amount of \$84,538.00.

Fiscal Impact:

The attached bid tabulation summarizes bids that were received. City street repair and maintenance funds are programmed to fund this project.

Alternatives:

The City Commission could vote to deny award of the construction contract and re-bid or cancel the project.

ATTACHMENTS:

- OF 1730.1 - Bid Tab

CITY OF GREAT FALLS ENGINEERING
 P.O. BOX 5021
 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403

BID TABULATION SUMMARY
 OFFICE FILE 1730.1
 ADA HANDICAP RAMPS 2ND STREET NW

BIDS TAKEN AT CIVIC CENTER
 DATE: 23-AUG-17
 TABULATED BY: KARI WAMBACH

	NAME & ADDRESS OF BIDDER	ACKNOWLEDGE ADD. #1	ACKNOWLEDGE ADD. #2	10% BID SECURITY	CERTIFICATE OF NON-SEGREGATED FACILITIES	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH INSURANCE REQ.	TOTAL BID
1	UNITED MATERIALS, INC. P.O. BOX 1690 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403	√	N/A	√	√	√	\$84,538.00
2	KUGLIN CONSTRUCTION P.O. BOX 491 BLACK EAGLE, MT 59414	√	N/A	√	√	√	\$98,092.00
3	JAG GRADING & PAVING 9205 GROUSE DRIVE MISSOULA, MT 59808	√	N/A	√	√	√	\$175,542.00
4	GERANIOS ENTERPRISES PO BOX 2543 GREAT FALLS, MT 59403	√	N/A	√	√	√	\$98,225.92
5	MRTE, INC. PO BOX 538 BLACK EAGLE, MT 59414	√	N/A	√	√	√	\$89,503.00
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							



Item: Improvement Agreement for North Park Addition, Block 5, Lots 11-16, located in the NW1/4 of Section 4, T20N, R4E, P.M. Cascade County, MT.

From: Thomas Micuda, Deputy Director, Planning and Community Development

Initiated By: Montana Egg LLC

Presented By: Craig Raymond, Director of Planning and Community Development

Action Requested: City Commission approve the Improvement Agreement for deferred improvements for the subject property.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (approve/deny) the Improvement Agreement for North Park Addition, Block 5, Lots 11-16.

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval of the Improvement Agreement for deferred improvements for the subject property.

Summary:

The Owner has been issued a permit to construct a new 54,600 square foot egg processing building and related improvements on lots 13-16 of the property. 17.32.310 of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) requires a sidewalk to be installed along the entire property frontage of North Star Boulevard. 17.44.1.030 of the OCCGF also requires boulevard trees to be installed along the entire frontage of North Star Boulevard prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, unless an improvement agreement is filed and accepted by the City.

The owner has requested that the City defer the sidewalk improvement, as well as the boulevard tree requirement, along Lots 11-12 of North Star Boulevard since there is no development on these parcels at this time. This request is also due to reducing the project cost and nearby properties do not contain these same improvements.

The owner is willing to construct the improvements if sidewalk and boulevard trees are installed on the adjacent properties, or if the remaining Lots 11-12 are developed in the future as outlined in the attached agreement. Per 17.68.040 of the OCCGF this agreement is authorized.

Fiscal Impact:

There are no fiscal impacts to the City in conjunction with this agreement.

Alternatives:

The City Commission may, in its discretion, deny this agreement and require Montana Egg LLC to construct full improvements as stipulated by code.

Concurrences:

Representatives from the City's Public Works Department have been involved throughout the review of this agreement.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Improvement Agreement

IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT FOR MONTANA EGG DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

This IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made and entered into this ___ day of August 2017 by and between the City of Great Falls, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana (the "City"), and Montana Eggs, LLC, aka Montana Egg, LLC (the "Owner") for real estate comprising Lots 11-16, Block 005 of North Park Addition, Located in the NW ¼ of Section 4, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana (the "Property"). The date written above shall be the date of the parties' mutual execution on this Agreement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, execution of this Agreement is authorized by 17.68.040, et seq. of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (the "OCCGF");

WHEREAS, the Owner has been issued a permit to construct a new 54,600 square foot egg processing building and related improvements on Lots 13-16 of the Property (the "Development");

WHEREAS, 17.44.1.030 of the OCCGF requires boulevard trees to be installed along the entire property frontage of North Star Boulevard prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, unless an improvement guarantee is filed and accepted by the City;

WHEREAS, 17.32.210 of the OCCGF requires a sidewalk to be installed along the entire property frontage of North Star Boulevard;

WHEREAS, both the Owner and City acknowledge that sidewalks and boulevard trees are missing along significant portions of North Star Boulevard, including properties immediately east of the Lots 11-16 as well as across the street;

WHEREAS, the Owner has requested that the City defer the sidewalk improvement along North Star Boulevard and the boulevard trees along Lots 11-12 of North Star Boulevard, in the interest of reducing project cost and because nearby properties do not contain these same public improvements;

WHEREAS, the Owner is willing to construct sidewalk along Lots 11-12 adjacent to North Star Boulevard and install boulevard trees on Lots 11 and 12 adjacent to North Star Boulevard in the future, if sidewalk and boulevard trees are installed on the adjacent property to the east, or if these public improvements are required by the City on the Property as part of a future Development noted in 17.44.3.010 of the OCCGF;

WHEREAS, the parties desire to set forth in detail when, and in accord with what plans, specifications and standards the Owner shall construct or install the these future improvements for the Development; identify those required improvements by incorporating the approved plans, specifications and standards for the Development into this Agreement; establish how the Owner will guarantee that the promised improvements are made in a timely manner; provide for the inspection and warranty of the required improvements before they are accepted by the City; and

establish how necessary changes in the plans upon which this Agreement is based will be submitted for review and approval by the City;

WHEREAS, this Development occupies a portion of the area described by the Amended Plat of Lots 11-16, Block 005 of North Park Addition, Located in the NW ¼ of Section 4, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana (the "Property") and legally described in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, the building permit for the Development was approved by the Great Falls Planning and Community Development Department on August 30, 2016, including the lots shown on the amended plat and the adjoining rights-of-way within which improvements will be made.

Now, therefore, the parties hereto agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

Section 1. *The Property.* The Property is legally described in **Exhibit A**.

A. *Zoning.* The Property is zoned Heavy Industrial ("I-2") pursuant to the Zoning Map and Land Development Code.

Section 2. *The Development.* The Development is for the use of Lots 13-16 as an egg processing facility with landscaping, fixtures, and associated improvements on these lots as required by Building Permit # 2016-00001623 and attached hereto as **Exhibit B**, and incorporated by reference, as such approval may be amended in the future. By mutual agreement, although the Development is limited to Lots 13-16, the Improvement Agreement terms shall cover Lots 11-16 of the Property.

Section 3. *Definitions.* As used in this Agreement, the following terms, phrases and words shall have the meanings and be interpreted as set forth in 17.8.120 of the OCCGF, except:

- A. "Administrator" shall mean the City Manager or his or her designee.
- B. "Certificate of Occupancy" shall mean either a certificate issued after inspections by the City, authorizing the Owner to use a specified building, after final inspection. Certificate of Occupancy does not include a temporary certificate or authorization allowing limited occupancy of the building for purposes of stocking and preparation but not including occupancy by the general public.

Section 4. *Development is a Private Undertaking.* It is agreed among the parties that the Development is a private development and that the City has no interest therein except as authorized in the exercise of its governmental public duty function.

Section 5. *Development Under this Agreement.* The Development will be developed under the jurisdiction of the City pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

Section 6. *Vested Rights.* This Agreement creates a vested right that protects the Development and the Owner from any changes in the OCCGF and all other applicable development regulations, plans and policies that may occur during development, including but not limited to the Growth Policy, Zoning Map, Land Development Code, the Stormwater Drainage Design Manual, Water Master Plan, Long-Range Transportation Plan, and the Southeast Great Falls Wastewater Master Plan. During the term of this Agreement, unless sooner terminated in accordance with the terms hereof, in developing the Property consistent with the Development described herein, the Owner is assured, and the City agrees, that the development rights, obligations, terms, and conditions specified in this Agreement, are fully vested in the Owner and may not be changed or modified by the City, except as expressly consented by the Owner. Changes to the Development that are proposed after the City issues a Certificate of Occupancy for the Development, must comply with the then current OCCGF, unless such changes are approved pursuant to **Section 8** below.

Section 7. *Deferred Public Improvements.* The deferred public improvements along North Star Boulevard shall consist of boulevard trees along Lots 11 and 12 and a sidewalk along Lots 11-12. This agreement shall not require construction of these improvements prior to the Development's Certificate of Occupancy associated with Building Permit # 2016-00001623. However, the City reserves the right, at its discretion, to require these improvements in the future, if sidewalk and boulevard trees are installed on the adjacent property to the east, or if these public improvements are required on the Property as part of a future Development noted in 17.44.3.010 of the OCCGF. If required, these improvements must be executed in compliance with the standards of the OCCGF, be installed by the Owner or by the City at the Owner's expense, and owned and maintained by the -Owner. The future boulevard tree and sidewalk improvements that are required for compliance with the OCCGF and this Agreement are shown in **Exhibit C**. Except as provided for in this Agreement, all public improvements shown on the approved plans must be in place, inspected for compliance with the approved plans and the OCCGF, and accepted by the City before a Certificate of Occupancy for this Development is issued.

Section 8. *Plan and Permit Modifications.* The City recognizes that minor modifications are often necessary as construction proceeds and the Administrator is hereby authorized to permit minor modifications to the approved final plans, as provided below in this Section. Such modifications shall not require an amendment to this Agreement:

A. *Revised Plans.* Before making changes, the Owner must submit revised plans to the Administrator for review. Failure to provide revised plans sets before the proposed change is made, is a breach of this Agreement and a violation of the OCCGF. The Administrator shall review the revised plans and make a determination as to the nature of the requested modification within fifteen (15) days from receipt subject to the following standards:

- i. *Dimensional Changes.*** The Administrator may permit minor dimensional changes provided that they do not result in a violation of the Agreement for this Development or the applicable development standards pursuant to the OCCGF as outlined herein or qualify as a Substantial Change pursuant to **Section 8.B**.

- ii. *Public Works Changes.* The Administrator may, after consultation with and approval of the City Engineer, permit changes in the location and specifications of the required public improvements.

B. Substantial Change. Substantial changes are not permitted by this Agreement. Any change that is not a Substantial Change shall be deemed a minor change. For the purposes of this subsection, a “Substantial Change” shall include a change to the:

- i. Approved use as provided for in the Permit;
- ii. Location or extent of the area proposed to be cleared, graded, or otherwise disturbed for Building Permit # 2016-00001623 by more than 7.5 percent of the square footage of the Property;
- iii. Location, extent, or design of any of the required public improvements as provided for in Section 7, except where a minor change is approved as provided for in Section 8.A;
- iv. Number of lots, buildings, or structures, as provided for in the Building Permit; or
- v. Size of any lot, building or structure by more than 10 percent of the gross floor area.

Section 9. Security for Public Improvements. If the public improvements are required by the City, pursuant to the terms of Section 7 of the Agreement, the Owner shall provide the City with cash in escrow, a performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or another form of security acceptable to the Administrator in an amount equal to 135% of the costs of the public improvements. This will allow the City to contract for and complete the improvements, if the Owner fails to do so. The security shall be returned or released upon acceptance of the required improvements and issuance of a Certificate of Approval for the Development, except as follows that a portion of the required security will be retained by the City during the warranty period for the required public improvements, as described in Section 10.

Section 10. Warranties. If the public improvements are required by the City pursuant to the terms of Section 7 of this Agreement, the Owner shall be responsible for the repair or replacement of any faults in the materials or workmanship of the required public improvements installed that will be maintained by the City for a period of two years from the date those improvements are accepted for maintenance by the City (“Warranty Period”). This warranty shall be enforced by the City’s retaining 10% of the security required by Section 9 for the Warranty Period. At the conclusion of the Warranty Period, the City shall release the remaining sums. The City shall provide notice to the Owner pursuant to Section 21 of this Agreement within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the Warranty Period to facilitate the timely return of any sum due.

Section 11. Site Conditions. Pursuant to OCCGF 17.68.040, the Owner warrants that it has conducted site investigations sufficient to be aware of all natural conditions, including but not limited to flooding and expansive soils, that may affect the installation of improvements on the site and that the plans submitted account for all such conditions. The Owner indemnifies, defends, and holds the City harmless for natural conditions and for any faults in its own assessment of those conditions.

Section 12. Inspections. Under this Agreement, the City will perform inspections of the property and improvements and provide approvals or Certificates of Occupancy and review plans for compliance with applicable regulations and/or laws. However, in doing so, the City is not providing a substantive review of the plans, property and/or improvements, is only performing a general public duty and does not assume a specific duty to Owner or third parties. The City's review, approvals, and/or inspections are not an endorsement of the plan or construction. Owner is exclusively responsible for ensuring that its plans and construction comply with applicable regulations and/or laws. Owner must rely on its own experts as to the sufficiency of the development or individual properties therein. Neither the Owner nor any third party may rely upon the City's limited review or approval anticipated herein.

Section 13. Release and Indemnification. The Owner indemnifies, defends, releases and holds harmless the City, and its officials, officers, agents, servants and employees, against any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person arising out of or resulting from the construction, installation, operation, ownership or maintenance of the project or which is proximately caused by the Owner, its agents, officers and/or assigns; provided that the indemnity shall not apply if and to the extent such loss or damage is caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the City, its agents or employees.

Section 14. Terms of Agreement. The terms of this Agreement, including but not limited to the vesting described in **Section 6**, shall apply in perpetuity unless the public improvements specified in **Section 7** are required by the City and executed satisfactorily by the Owner or unless a Replacement Agreement is executed to the satisfaction of both parties.

Section 15. Execution of Agreement. The Administrator's signature on this Agreements shall follow within eighty-five (85) days of the City Commission's final action on the Approvals.

Section 16. Default.

A. Cures Taking More than Thirty Days. No party shall be in default under this Agreement unless it has failed to perform, as required under this Agreement, for a period of thirty (30) days after written notice of default from the other party. Each notice of default shall specify the nature of the alleged default, and the manner in which the default may necessarily be cured satisfactorily. If the nature of the alleged default is such that it cannot be reasonably be cured within the thirty (30) day period, then commencement of the cure within such time period and the diligent prosecution to completion of the cure shall be deemed a cure.

B. Rights of the City. The Owner acknowledges that failure to install the improvements required in **Section 7** of this Agreement, in accordance with the approved

plans, is a breach and may void this Agreement, if the Owner fails to cure consistent with this Agreement. In the event that the City is not in default under this Agreement, the City shall have all rights and remedies provided by law or equity, including but not limited to those provided in the OCCGF (including penalties) and specific performance.

C. *No Third-Party Beneficiaries.* This Agreement is made and entered into for the sole protection and benefit of the parties hereto and their successors and assigns. No other person shall have any right of action based upon any provision of this Agreement.

Section 17. *Covenants Running with the Land, Easements.* This Agreement and the approvals by the City, on which it is based, run with the land. This Agreement applies to any party to whom that land is conveyed by any means, in whole or in part, and is binding on them, as if they were the Owner who has signed below. To the extent that the public improvements are to be located on the private property, the Developer will grant to the City from time to time such easements, rights-of-way and similar licenses the City may reasonably request.

Section 18. *Termination.* This Agreement shall terminate only in accordance with **Section 16**, or if the Owner's obligations in connection therewith are satisfied as determined by the City. Upon termination of this Agreement, the City shall record a notice of such in a form satisfactory to both parties that the Agreement has been terminated.

A. *Right to Terminate.* Owner shall have the right to terminate this agreement, and all rights and obligations of Owner hereunder, immediately upon written notice to the City (the "Termination Notice") at any time prior to the commencement by Owner of construction work on the Development. The Termination Notice shall constitute a request by Owner, to the City, that the building permit for the Project be rescinded. Nothing herein shall obligate Owner to construct or operate the Development, except that if the Development is constructed or operated, in whole or in part, Owner shall not have the right to avoid its obligations under **Section 7** by terminating this Agreement.

Section 19. *Assignment and Assumption.* The Owner shall have the right to sell, assign, or transfer this Agreement with all its rights, title and interests therein to any person, firm, or corporation at any time during the term of this Agreement. The Owner shall provide the City with written notice of any intent to sell, assign, or transfer all or a portion of the Property, at least thirty (30) days in advance of such action.

Section 20. *Releases.* The Owner and any subsequent landowner, successor, or assign may free itself from further obligations relating to sold, assigned, or transferred property, provided that the buyer, assignee, or transferee expressly assumes the obligations under this Agreement.

Section 21. *Amendment to Agreement.* This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of the parties provided that any such amendments shall follow the process established by law and the OCCGF for the adoption or modification of an improvement agreement.

Section 22. *Specific Performance.* The parties specifically agree that damages are not an adequate remedy for breach of this Agreement, and that the parties are entitled to compel specific performance of all material terms of this Agreement by any party in default hereof.

Section 23. Notices. All communications, notices, and demands of any kind that a party under this Agreement requires or desires to give to any other party shall be in writing and either: (a) delivered personal, (b) sent by facsimile transmission with any additional copy mailed first-class mail, (c) or by national overnight courier, or (d) deposited in the U.S. Mail, certified mail postage prepaid, return receipt requested and addressed as follows:

If to the City: Director of Planning & Community Development
PO Box 5021
Great Falls, MT 59403
Phone: 406-455-8530

With a Copy to: City Attorney
PO Box 5021
Great Falls, MT 59403
Phone: 406-455-8422

If to the Owner: Montana Eggs, LLC
600 Kingsbury Colony Rd.
Valier, MT 59486-5461

Notice by hand delivery or facsimile shall be effective upon receipt, provided that notice by facsimile shall be accompanied by mailed notice as set forth herein and shall be evidenced by a machine-printed confirmation of successful transmission of facsimile, or by signed receipt of hand delivery. If deposited with an overnight courier, notice shall be deemed delivered one (1) day after deposited. If deposited in the mail, certified mail, return receipt requested, notice shall be deemed delivered three (3) days after deposited. The parties hereto may, from time to time, advise the other of new addresses for such notices, demands, or correspondence.

Notices to subsequent owners, shall be required to be given by the City only for those owners who have given the City written notice of their address for such notice.

Section 24. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Montana. Venue for any action shall lie in Montana State Eighth Judicial District Court or other Montana Judicial District Courts of competent jurisdiction.

Section 25. Attorneys' Fees. In the event either party hereto brings an action at law or other proceeding against the other party to enforce any of the terms, covenants, or conditions hereof or any instrument executed pursuant to this Agreement, or by reason of any breach or default hereunder, the party prevailing in any such action or proceeding shall be paid all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees by the other party and in the event any judgment is secured by such prevailing party, all such costs and attorneys' fees shall be included in such judgment. The reasonableness of such costs and attorneys' fees shall be determined by the court and not a jury.

Section 26. Authority. Each party respectively represents and warrants that it has the power and authority, and is duly authorized, to enter into this Agreement on the terms and conditions herein stated, and to deliver and perform its obligations under this Agreement.

Section 27. Headings. The headings to this Agreement are inserted for reference only and shall not be construed to expand, limit, or otherwise modify the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section 28. Entire Agreement. The Agreement represents the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter thereof. There are no other agreements, oral or written, except as expressly set forth herein and this Agreement supersedes all previous agreements, oral and written.

Section 29. No Waiver. The failure to enforce any particular provision of this Agreement on any particular occasion shall not be deemed a waiver by any party of any of its rights hereunder, nor shall it be deemed to be a waiver of subsequent or continuing breaches of that provision, unless such a waiver be expressed in a writing by the party to be bound.

Section 30. Severability. If any phrase, provision or section of this Agreement is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, or if any provision of this Agreement is rendered invalid or unenforceable according to the terms of any statute of the State of Montana which became effective after the effective date of this Agreement, and either party in good faith determines that such provision or provisions are material to its entering into this Agreement, that party may elect to terminate this Agreement as to all of its obligations remaining unperformed.

Section 31. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2017.

City of Great Falls, Montana

**Montana Eggs LLC
Aka Montana Egg LLC**

By _____

By Mike S. Kleinsasser

Gregory T. Doyon, City Manager

Print Name: Mike S. Kleinsasser

Print Title: Sec. Treg.

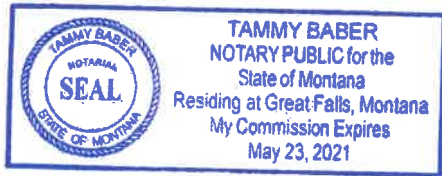
State of Montana)

:SS.

County of Cascade)

On this 16 day of August, in the year Two Thousand and Seventeen, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State of Montana, personally appeared Mike S. Kleinsasser, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the instrument within and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year first above written.



Tammy Baber
Notary Public for the State of Montana

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

ATTEST:

(Seal of the City)

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

By _____

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

* By law, the City Attorney may only advise or approve contract or legal document language on behalf of the City of Great Falls, and not on behalf of other parties. Review and approval of this document was conducted solely from the legal perspective, and for the benefit, of the City of Great Falls. Other parties should not rely on this approval and should seek review and approval by their own respective counsel.



Item: Public Hearing on Ordinance 3161, “An Ordinance Amending Title 1, Of The Official Code Of The City Of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining To General OCCGF Provisions.”

From: Joseph Cik, Assistant City Attorney

Initiated By: Sara Sexe, City Attorney

Presented By: Joseph Cik, Assistant City Attorney

Action Requested: Conduct a public hearing and adopt Ordinance 3161.

Public Hearing:

1. Mayor opens and conducts public hearing, calling three times each for proponents and opponents.
2. Mayor closes public hearing and asks the will of the Commission.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Ordinance 3161.”

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.
-
-

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission conduct a public hearing and adopt Ordinance 3161.

Background:

Members of the City Commission and Staff have examined numerous sections of the OCCGF and have noticed various types of deficiencies throughout numerous sections of the code. The deficiencies vary from typographical errors, needed updates, and conflicts with State and Federal law. Additionally, the OCCGF conflicts in various places with itself. In an effort to cure these issues, City staff has assembled input from the different departments to begin a comprehensive revision of the Code.

The Ordinance under consideration would amend several provisions of OCCGF Title 1, pertaining to the General Provisions of the OCCGF. The vast majority of the amendments are non-substantive. Non-substantive changes include chapter re-designation to put chapters in correct numerical order, typographical errors, and reformatting of subsections.

Substantive changes include adding a description of the “City Logo” into the definitions section of Chapter 1. The definition of “City Logo” would be inserted because the Code requires that the City Logo be displayed on the City Flag. Additionally, Ordinance 3161 would add an additional provision to Chapter 2. Proposed OCCGF §1.2.040 would dictate that unless otherwise specified by the Code, or by stipulation of the parties, all administrative proceedings, pursuant to the Code, would be governed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act as codified in Mont. Code Ann. Title 2, Chapter 4. The reference to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act will eliminate future confusion when an administrative proceeding is required by the Code, but no procedure is outlined by the Code. Ordinance 3161 was accepted on first reading on August 15, 2017. There was no public comment or Commission discussion after staff presentation. Ord. 3161 Exhibit “A” illustrates the proposed amendments in track changes format. Ord. 3161 Exhibit “B” illustrates how the proposed Code would read, if the amendments are adopted.

Alternatives:

1. The City Commission could deny Ordinance 3161; or
2. The City Commission could suggest further revisions for staff consideration.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Ordinance 3161
- ▢ Ord. 3161 Exhibit "A"
- ▢ Ord. 3161 Exhibit "B"

ORDINANCE 3161

AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS AMENDING TITLE 1, OF THE OFFICIAL CODE OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS (OCCGF), PERTAINING TO GENERAL OCCGF PROVISIONS

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the City Commission established Title 1 of the OCCGF outlining the General Provisions pertaining to the OCCGF; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has recognized deficiencies throughout OCCGF Title 1, including but not limited to, typographical, grammatical, formatting, and referencing deficiencies; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to cure the deficiencies contained in OCCGF Title 1; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to establish a codified description of the “City Logo” and establish procedures for administrative proceedings not otherwise established by the OCCGF.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

Section 1. OCCGF Title 1 pertaining to the General Provisions be amended as depicted in Exhibit “A” attached hereto, which removes any language indicated by a ~~strike out~~ and inserts any language that is **bolded**; and

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full effect thirty (30) days after second reading and final adoption by the City Commission.

ACCEPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on first reading August 15, 2017.

ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on second reading September 5, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara Sexe, City Attorney

State of Montana)
County of Cascade : ss
City of Great Falls)

I, Lisa Kunz, City Clerk of the City of Great Falls, Montana, do certify that I did post as required by law and as prescribed and directed by the City Commission, Ordinance 3161 in three conspicuous places within the limits of said City to-wit:

On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Civic Center Building;
On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Cascade County Court House;
On the Bulletin Board, Great Falls Public Library

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1 CODE ADOPTION

Sections:

1.1.010 Adoption.

There is hereby adopted the "Official Code of the City of Great Falls" (OCCGF) as hereinafter published.

(Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Ord. 1994 §1, 1977).

1.1.020 Amendment.

Any Ordinance amending this Code shall set forth, in full, the section or sections of the Code being amended.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1901 §2(part), 1976).

1.1.030 Severability.

If any part of this Code is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1994 §9, 1977).

Chapter 42 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

1.42.010 Form of government.

The form of government is "commission-manager" established by charter with self-governing powers.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993).

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.42.020 Definitions.

Unless otherwise specified, or a different meaning is plainly intended, the following definitions apply throughout this Code:

- A. "Board of Appeals" hereinafter referred to as the Board of Adjustment.
- B. "City" means the City of Great Falls, Montana, or the area within the territorial limits of the City of Great Falls, Montana, and such territory outside of the City over which the City has jurisdiction or control by virtue of any constitutional or statutory provision.
- C. **"City Logo" means a banner with the words, "City of Great Falls"; depicting Lewis and Clark, the falls, buffalo skull representing Charlie Russell, the sky, the smoke stack, and the word Montana.**
- D. "Computation of time" means the time within which an act is to be done. It shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day; and if the last day is a Sunday or a legal holiday, that day shall be excluded.
- E. "Commission" means the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana. "All its members" or "all Commissioners" means the total number of Commissioners provided by the general laws of the State of Montana.
- F. "County" means ~~the Cascade County of Cascade~~, Montana.
- G. "Law" denotes applicable federal law, the ~~e~~Constitution and ~~s~~Statutes of the State of Montana, the Ordinances of the City of Great Falls, and when appropriate, any and all rules and regulations which may be promulgated thereunder.
- H. "Manager" means City Manager.
- I. "May" is permissive.
- J. "Month" means a calendar month.
- K. "Must" and "shall" are mandatory.

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- L. "Oath" shall be construed to include an affirmation or declaration in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in such cases the words "swear" and "sworn" shall be equivalent to the words "affirm" and "affirmed."
- M. "Ordinance" means a law of the City; provided that a temporary or special law, administrative action, order, or directive, may be in the form of a resolution.
- N. "Owner" applied to a building, or land, includes any single owner, joint owner or tenant in common, of the whole or a part of such building or land.
- O. "Person" means natural person, **manager, lessee, agent, or officer of any** joint venture, joint stock company, partnership, association, club, company, corporation, business, trust, organization., ~~or the manager, lessee, agent, servant, officer or employee of any of them.~~
- P. "Personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt.
- Q. "Preceding" and "following" mean next before and next after, respectively.
- R. "Property" includes real and personal property.
- S. "Real property" includes lands, tenements, and hereditament.
- T. "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb-line and the adjacent property line intended for the use of pedestrians.
- U. "State" means the State of Montana.
- V. "Street" includes all streets, highways, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places, squares, curbs, or other public ways in this City which have been, or may hereafter be, dedicated and open to public use, or such other public property so designated in any law of the State.
- W. "Tenant" and "occupant," applied to a building or land, includes any person who occupies whole or a part of such building or land, whether alone or with others.

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- X. "Title of Office." Use of the title of any officer, employee, department, board, or commission means that officer, employee, department, board, or commission of the City.
- Y. "Written" includes printed, typewritten, mimeographed or multi-graphed.
- Z. "Year" means a calendar year.
- AA. All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law, shall be construed and understood according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993).

1.42.030 City limits.

The corporate limits of the City shall be as shown on the official City map, ~~which map~~ **which** -shall be on file in the Department of Public Works at all times.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Prior code §1-3-1).

1.2.040 Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

Unless otherwise specified in this Code, or by stipulation of the parties, all administrative proceedings, pursuant to this Code, will be governed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Mont. Code Ann. Title 2, Chapter 4.

(Ord. 3161, 2017).

Chapter 3 SEALS, SYMBOLS, AND DEDICATIONS

Sections:

1.43.0410 City seal.

The corporate seal of the City shall be **designed as follows:**

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. circular in form with inner and outer circles of rope design. The outer circle shall be one and three-fourths (1¾) inches in diameter, and the inner circle shall be one and one-fourth (1¼) inches in diameter;-
- B. It shall bear upon the upper portion of the space between the inner and outer circles the words, "City of Great Falls" and upon the lower portion of the space the word, "Montana-";
- C. Upon the upper portion of the space within the inner circle shall be the word, "Seal" and upon the lower portion of the space the inscription, "Incorporated 1888-"; **and**
- D. All lettering shall be in gothic style type. Within the inner circle shall also be a replica of a waterfall.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Prior code §1-4-1).

1.43.04250 City flag.

- A. **Official Flag.** The flag hereafter described is adopted as the Official Flag of the City of Great Falls for the purpose of display in the Commission Chambers. Replicas of the Official Flag of the City of Great Falls may be used by elected officials and City staff for representing and publicizing purposes in City-related events.
- B. **Description.** On the background of white shall appear the **City logo of the City of Great Falls** surrounded by a blue border.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. No. 3064, § 1, 2-1-2011).

1.43.0530 Official flower.

The "iris" is designated and shall be the official flower of the City.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Prior code §1-12-1).

1.43.05450 Naming and renaming City parks.

- A. **Naming a park.** To name a City park the following procedure shall be used.:
 - 1. Each park shall be named upon adoption of a resolution by the City Commission. The City Commission shall conduct a public hearing prior to the consideration of the park naming resolution.

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

2. When developing names for a park, the Neighborhood Council in the district where the park is located may review a list of options submitted by the Park and Recreation staff in order to make a recommendation to the Park and Recreation Board. The Park and Recreation Board may use the input of the Neighborhood Council, and any interested citizens, when making a recommendation to the City Commission.

B. Changing the name of park. To change a name of a park the following procedure shall be used:

1. A written request for a park name change shall be submitted to the Park and Recreation Director;-
2. The Park and Recreation Director shall meet with the appropriate Neighborhood Council **and any interested citizens** to discuss the requested name change and receive a recommendation from them to take to the Park and Recreation Board;-
3. The Park and Recreation Board shall make a recommendation to the City Commission based on, but not limited to, the following:
 - ai. Justification/rationale for change;
 - bii. Appropriateness of the proposed name; **and**
 - eiii. Amount of support for the change;
4. The park name may be changed upon adoption of a resolution by the City Commission. The City Commission shall conduct a public hearing on the resolution changing the name of the park.

C. Park names in memory, dedication or in honor of an individual or group. Parks named in memory, dedication, or in honor of an individual will only be done, if that person has made a significant contribution toward the development of that specific park, or in some way has made a notable contribution to the City, State, or Nation. In order for a park to be named after a group, club, or organization, that entity must have made a major financial or service contribution toward the development of that specific park.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2770, 2000).

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 4 ORDINANCE POSTING AND PENALTY

Sections:

1.4.010 (Renumbered)

1.4.020 (Renumbered)

1.4.030 (Renumbered)

1.4.040 (Renumbered)

1.4.050 (Renumbered)

1.4.060 Posting of ordinances.

Except as otherwise specified, an ordinance shall contain only one (1) comprehensive subject clearly expressed in its title and shall be posted **on the Great Falls Civic Center posting board and the Great Falls City website**. ~~in three (3) conspicuous places within the City, as the governing body shall direct and prescribe.~~

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1903 §2(part), 1976).

1.4.070 General penalty.

- A. Except as otherwise specified, any person convicted of a violation of any section of this Code shall be fined a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or incarcerated for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

(Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1902 §2(part), 1976)

- B. Any person convicted of a violation of any section of this Code, where any duty is prescribed or obligation imposed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day such duty or obligation remains unperformed or such act continues, unless otherwise specifically provided in this Code.

(Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1902 §2(part), 1976).

- C. Any person convicted of a violation of this Code, the Montana Code Annotated, or is determined by the City Manager or his designee to be behaving in a disorderly or abusive manner, on the property of the City of Great Falls may be banned from entering, or remaining upon, said property for a period not to exceed one year.

Exhibit "A"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Ord. 3148, 2017).

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1 CODE ADOPTION

Sections:

1.1.010 Adoption.

There is hereby adopted the "Official Code of the City of Great Falls" (OCCGF) as hereinafter published.

(Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Ord. 1994 §1, 1977).

1.1.020 Amendment.

Any Ordinance amending this Code shall set forth, in full, the section or sections of the Code being amended.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1901 §2(part), 1976).

1.1.030 Severability.

If any part of this Code is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1994 §9, 1977).

Chapter 2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

1.2.010 Form of government.

The form of government is "commission-manager" established by charter with self-governing powers.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993).

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.2.020 Definitions.

Unless otherwise specified, or a different meaning is plainly intended, the following definitions apply throughout this Code:

- A. "Board of Appeals" hereinafter referred to as the Board of Adjustment.
- B. "City" means the City of Great Falls, Montana, or the area within the territorial limits of the City of Great Falls, Montana, and such territory outside of the City over which the City has jurisdiction or control by virtue of any constitutional or statutory provision.
- C. "City Logo" means a banner with the words, "City of Great Falls"; depicting Lewis and Clark, the falls, buffalo skull representing Charlie Russell, the sky, the smoke stack, and the word Montana.
- D. "Computation of time" means the time within which an act is to be done. It shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day; and if the last day is a Sunday or a legal holiday, that day shall be excluded.
- E. "Commission" means the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana. "All its members" or "all Commissioners" means the total number of Commissioners provided by the general laws of the State of Montana.
- F. "County" means Cascade County, Montana.
- G. "Law" denotes applicable federal law, the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Montana, the Ordinances of the City of Great Falls, and when appropriate, any and all rules and regulations which may be promulgated thereunder.
- H. "Manager" means City Manager.
- I. "May" is permissive.
- J. "Month" means a calendar month.
- K. "Must" and "shall" are mandatory.

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- L. "Oath" shall be construed to include an affirmation or declaration in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in such cases the words "swear" and "sworn" shall be equivalent to the words "affirm" and "affirmed."
- M. "Ordinance" means a law of the City; provided that a temporary or special law, administrative action, order, or directive may be in the form of a resolution.
- N. "Owner" applied to a building, or land, includes any single owner, joint owner or tenant in common, of the whole or a part of such building or land.
- O. "Person" means natural person, manager, lessee, agent, or officer of any joint venture, joint stock company, partnership, association, club, company, corporation, business, trust, organization.
- P. "Personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt.
- Q. "Preceding" and "following" mean next before and next after, respectively.
- R. "Property" includes real and personal property.
- S. "Real property" includes lands, tenements, and hereditament.
- T. "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb-line and the adjacent property line intended for the use of pedestrians.
- U. "State" means the State of Montana.
- V. "Street" includes all streets, highways, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places, squares, curbs, or other public ways in this City which have been, or may hereafter be, dedicated and open to public use, or such other public property so designated in any law of the State.
- W. "Tenant" and "occupant," applied to a building or land, includes any person who occupies whole or a part of such building or land, whether alone or with others.
- X. "Title of Office." Use of the title of any officer, employee, department, board, or commission means that officer, employee, department, board, or commission of the City.

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Y. "Written" includes printed, typewritten, mimeographed or multi-graphed.
- Z. "Year" means a calendar year.
- AA. All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law, shall be construed and understood according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993).

1.2.030 City limits.

The corporate limits of the City shall be as shown on the official City map which shall be on file in the Department of Public Works at all times.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Prior code §1-3-1).

1.2.040 Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

Unless otherwise specified in this Code, or by stipulation of the parties, all administrative proceedings, pursuant to this Code, will be governed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Mont. Code Ann. Title 2, Chapter 4.

(Ord. 3161, 2017).

Chapter 3 SEALS, SYMBOLS, AND DEDICATIONS

Sections:

1.3.010 City seal.

The corporate seal of the City shall be designed as follows:

- A. circular in form with inner and outer circles of rope design. The outer circle shall be one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches in diameter, and the inner circle shall be one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches in diameter;

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- B. It shall bear upon the upper portion of the space between the inner and outer circles the words, "City of Great Falls" and upon the lower portion of the space the word, "Montana";
- C. Upon the upper portion of the space within the inner circle shall be the word, "Seal" and upon the lower portion of the space the inscription, "Incorporated 1888"; and
- D. All lettering shall be in gothic style type. Within the inner circle shall also be a replica of a waterfall.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Prior code §1-4-1).

1.3.020 City flag.

- A. **Official Flag.** The flag hereafter described is adopted as the Official Flag of the City of Great Falls for the purpose of display in the Commission Chambers. Replicas of the Official Flag of the City of Great Falls may be used by elected officials and City staff for representing and publicizing purposes in City-related events.
- B. **Description.** On the background of white shall appear the City logo surrounded by a blue border.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. No. 3064, § 1, 2-1-2011).

1.3.030 Official flower.

The "iris" is designated and shall be the official flower of the City.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 §(part), 1993; Prior code §1-12-1).

1.3.040 Naming and renaming City parks.

- A. **Naming a park.** To name a City park the following procedure shall be used.:
 - 1. Each park shall be named upon adoption of a resolution by the City Commission. The City Commission shall conduct a public hearing prior to the consideration of the park naming resolution.
 - 2. When developing names for a park, the Neighborhood Council in the district where the park is located may review a list of options submitted by the Park and Recreation staff in order to make a recommendation to the Park and Recreation Board. The Park and Recreation Board may use the input of the Neighborhood Council, and any interested citizens, when making a recommendation to the City Commission.

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

- B. **Changing the name of park.** To change a name of a park the following procedure shall be used:
1. A written request for a park name change shall be submitted to the Park and Recreation Director;
 2. The Park and Recreation Director shall meet with the appropriate Neighborhood Council and any interested citizens to discuss the requested name change and receive a recommendation from them to take to the Park and Recreation Board;
 3. The Park and Recreation Board shall make a recommendation to the City Commission based on, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Justification/rationale for change;
 - ii. Appropriateness of the proposed name; and
 - iii. Amount of support for the change;
 4. The park name may be changed upon adoption of a resolution by the City Commission. The City Commission shall conduct a public hearing on the resolution changing the name of the park.
- C. **Park names in memory, dedication or in honor of an individual or group.** Parks named in memory, dedication, or in honor of an individual will only be done, if that person has made a significant contribution toward the development of that specific park, or in some way has made a notable contribution to the City, State, or Nation. In order for a park to be named after a group, club, or organization, that entity must have made a major financial or service contribution toward the development of that specific park.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2770, 2000).

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 4 ORDINANCE POSTING AND PENALTY

Sections:

1.4.010 (Renumbered)

1.4.020 (Renumbered)

1.4.030 (Renumbered)

1.4.040 (Renumbered)

1.4.050 (Renumbered)

1.4.060 Posting of ordinances.

Except as otherwise specified, an ordinance shall contain only one (1) comprehensive subject clearly expressed in its title and shall be posted on the Great Falls Civic Center posting board and the Great Falls City website.

(Ord. 3161, 2017; Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1903 §2(part), 1976).

1.4.070 General penalty.

- A. Except as otherwise specified, any person convicted of a violation of any section of this Code shall be fined a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or incarcerated for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or both.

(Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1902 §2(part), 1976)

- B. Any person convicted of a violation of any section of this Code, where any duty is prescribed or obligation imposed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day such duty or obligation remains unperformed or such act continues, unless otherwise specifically provided in this Code.

(Ord. 2642 § (part), 1993; Ord. 1902 §2(part), 1976).

- C. Any person convicted of a violation of this Code, the Montana Code Annotated, or is determined by the City Manager or his designee to be behaving in a disorderly or abusive manner, on the property of the City of Great Falls may be banned from entering, or remaining upon, said property for a period not to exceed one year.

(Ord. 3148, 2017).

Exhibit "B"

Title 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS



Item: Public Hearing -Ord 3166 “An Ordinance Amending Title 17, Chapter 20, of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Pertaining to Exhibit 20-1 Principal Uses by District.”

From: Leslie Schwab, Planner II, Planning and Community Development

Initiated By: Planning and Community Development

Presented By: Craig Raymond, Director, Planning and Community Development

Action Requested: City Commission to conduct the public hearing and adopt Ordinance 3166.

Public Hearing:

1. Mayor conducts public hearing, calling three times each for opponents and proponents.
2. Mayor closes public hearing and asks the will of the Commission.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Ordinance 3166.”

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.
-
-

Staff Recommendation:

At the conclusion of a public hearing held on July 11, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended that the City Commission adopt Ord 3166 to include “Worship Facility” as a Permitted Use in the C-2 zoning districts based on the accompanying Findings of Fact.

City Commission accepted the proposed ordinance on first reading at its August 15, 2017, meeting and scheduled a public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Staff also recommends that the City Commission adopt Ordinance 3166.

Summary:

The intent of the proposed zoning change is two-fold: give owners of underutilized commercial properties more options to develop or lease their spaces for religious organizations; and allow

congregations more flexibility to conduct religious assembly, so that local land use regulations do not impose unjustified, substantial burden on religious exercise. Including Worship Facilities in C-2 zoning districts (totaling 1085 acres) will increase the overall land area to approximately 70% of the city within which religious uses can potentially locate.

The proposed amendment to C-2 General Commercial will add Worship Facilities to the existing uses, which include: high-traffic businesses, special care facilities, hotels, taverns, casinos, restaurants, sales/retail, general services, equipment repair and rentals, auto-related businesses, storage, indoor sports and entertainment, government and civic uses, communities centers, cultural facilities, community gardens, health care facilities, schools, and cell towers (not a comprehensive list).

Background:

While this is a City-initiated request, it is based on a situation that arose last year where a religious organization signed a lease to operate as a tenant within a small shopping area located at 105 Smelter Avenue. During staff's review of the Safety Inspection Certificate (SIC) to allow the use on this property, staff discovered that "Worship Facility" was not a Permitted Use within the General Commercial C-2 zoning district. After internal discussion, staff decided to allow the SIC request for only a short-term basis with the understanding that a code amendment would be submitted for consideration to allow this use within the C-2 zoning district. Generally speaking, Worship Facilities are authorized through a Conditional Use Permit process in residential zoning districts, but are Permitted Uses in non-residential zoning districts.

Worship Facility is defined in Title 17 as "...a place and/or building, or portion thereof, that has tax-exempt status and that is used or is intended as a place where people can regularly assemble for religious worship and associated activities. The term includes sanctuaries, chapels, cathedrals, churches, synagogues, and temples and other onsite accessory buildings such as parsonages, friaries, convents, fellowship halls, Sunday schools, rectories, and day care centers within the same structure. The term does not include, community recreation facilities, dormitories, private educational facilities, emergency shelters, health care facilities, and the like."

Currently, Worship Facilities are permitted in approximately half the city. They are permitted in C-1, M-1, M-2, C-5, and AI zones. Worship Facilities are also Conditional Uses in the C-4 zoning district (downtown) and in all residential zones, citywide. Presently, Worship Facilities are not allowed in C-2, C-3, PLI (Public Lands and institutional), I-1, I-2 (industrial zones), or POS (Parks and open space) zones. Presently, they have one special standard that must be met before locating on any particular parcel; that is: to have one property line abutting a street classified as collector or higher street (Title 17.20.6.180).

Public Notice for the July 11, 2017, Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission Public Hearing was published in the Great Falls Tribune on June 25, 2017. Staff received one (1) telephone inquiry regarding the proposed amendment. No substantive comments from agency staff were received. All Neighborhood Councils were copied on the distribution of the staff report and Findings of Fact, and notified of the public hearing. At the close of the public hearing, Zoning Commission members asked questions and then voted to recommend that City Commission approve the proposed zoning change to add "Worship Facility" to C-2 zoning districts within the city.

Subsequent to the Zoning Commission review and prior to the City Commission's public hearing for Ord 3166, staff placed notices in the Great Falls Tribune on August 27, 2017, and provided notice to Neighborhood Councils and relevant public agencies. To date, no inquiries have been received.

Impacts to Commercial Development and Casinos:

Staff believes there are two impact issues that should be considered in association with the proposed text amendment. The first is whether the allowance of Worship Facilities as a Permitted Use would somehow negatively impact the build-out of the C-2 zoning district for more typical commercial uses. On the first issue, staff sees no negative impacts. First, properties zoned C-2 generally have very high appraised value. Churches would likely target re-use of existing buildings, small tenant spaces within such buildings, or abandoned, lower value properties. Development of such spaces is a positive outcome and would not negatively impact overall commercial development in Great Falls. There is a surplus of real estate zoned C-2 in the community.

The impact to Casinos were noted by Zoning Commission members at the public hearing. The City's Land Development Code (17.20.6.140) notes that "Casinos shall not locate within six hundred (600) feet of an education facility (K through post-secondary), worship facility, park, or playground." On this issue, staff notes the following: 1) due to different regulations in the past, there are already "encroachments" where existing casinos and existing schools, churches, or parks are located within 600 feet of each other, 2) all of these existing situations are "Existing, Non-conforming" unless the casino in question is abandoned and re-activated or a brand new casino approval is sought, and 3) the regulation does not prevent a church from locating within 600 feet of a casino.

Fiscal Impact:

There are no anticipated fiscal impacts associated with this very minor code amendment. The amendment will give owners of C-2 zoned property more flexibility for an additional use.

Alternatives:

1. The City Commission may decide to not adopt Ordinance 3166 at the public hearing.
2. The Commission may suggest additional revisions for staff consideration.

Concurrences:

Notice of the proposed zoning change was provided to various city departments. No concerns of any kind were expressed.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Draft Ordinance 3166
- ▢ Findings of Fact: ORD 3166_Aug 2017

ORDINANCE 3166

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 17, CHAPTER 20, OF THE OFFICIAL CODE OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS (OCCGF), PERTAINING TO EXHIBIT 20-1 PRINCIPAL USES BY DISTRICT

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the land uses are categorized in Title 17, Chapter 20, Article 3, Section 010 as principal, accessory, and temporary; and,

WHEREAS, Exhibit 20-1 lists the uses as allowed in one (1) or more base zoning districts; and,

WHEREAS, the coding system, as described below, is used to identify the appropriateness of the land uses in each of the various base districts and the type of review if allowed:

"P" indicates that the use is permitted in the district by right,

"C" indicates that the use is permitted in the district as a conditional use,

"-" indicates that the use is not permitted in the district; and

WHEREAS, the land use *Worship Facility* is already identified as a Permitted Use in multiple nonresidential zoning districts, including two commercial zoning districts; and

WHEREAS, allowing religious congregations more locations to practice their religious faith is in the best interest of the community; and

WHEREAS, allowing Worship Facilities as a Permitted Land Use in the C-2 General Commercial zoning district will increase redevelopment options without compromising commercial development opportunities; and

WHEREAS, notice of public hearing was published in the *Great Falls Tribune* advising that a public hearing on this text amendment would be held on the 5th day of September, 2017, before final passage of said Ordinance herein; and

WHEREAS, following said public hearing, it was found and decided that said text amendment be made.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

Section 1. Title 17, Chapter 20, Exhibit 20-1 be amended to include Worship Facility as a Permitted Use in C-2 General Commercial base zoning districts, citywide.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its passage and adoption by the City Commission.

ACCEPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on first reading August 15, 2017.

ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, on second reading September 5, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

State of Montana)
County of Cascade : ss
City of Great Falls)

I, Lisa Kunz, City Clerk of the City of Great Falls, Montana, do certify that I did post as required by law and as prescribed and directed by the Commission, Ordinance 3166 in three conspicuous places within the limits of said City to-wit:

- On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Civic Center Building;
- On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Cascade County Courthouse;
- On the Bulletin Board, Great Falls Public Library

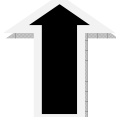
 Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

OCCGF Title 17 Chapter 20
 Exhibit 20-1. Principal Uses by District

Use	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-5	R-6	R-9	R-10	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	M-1	M-2	PLI	POS	GFIA	I-1	I-2	Special Standards
Community center	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	C	-	-	-	
Community cultural facility	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	C	-	-	-	
Community garden	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	17.20.6.175
Public safety facility	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	
Worship facility	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	-	-	C	P	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	17.20.6.180

Exhibit 20-1


**ADD "P" TO
 C-2
 COLUMN**

APPENDIX B:
DRAFT
FINDINGS OF FACT
WORSHIP FACILITY IN C-2

DRAFT

FINAL DRAFT
FINDINGS OF FACT
TITLE 17 TEXT AMENDMENT
To the
C-2 ZONING DISTRICT
August 15, 2017

PRIMARY REVIEW CRITERIA:

The basis for decisions on zoning text amendments is listed in the Official Code of the City of Great Falls § 17.16.40.030 of the Land Development Code. The recommendation of the Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall, at a minimum, consider the following criteria:

Staff Findings of Fact:

1. The amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the City's Growth Policy.

As one would expect with a minor text amendment, the City's Growth Policy does not address the specific situation being considered. However, the proposed text amendment is, in general, consistent with the overall intent and purpose of the 2013 City Growth Policy Update. Stated goals of the Growth Policy that are consistent with this initiative are:

- Urban Form – Env 2.3 – Enhance the urban built environment by promoting infill and redevelopment in the City, and;
- Land Use – Phy 4.1 – Encourage a balanced mix of land uses throughout the City.

Broadening the geographic opportunities for worship facilities supports the Growth Policy's goal of finding "new, innovative solutions and problem solving in the City". Including Worship Facilities in C-2 districts facilitates adaptive reuse of underutilized commercial spaces.

2. The amendment is consistent with and furthers adopted neighborhood plans, if any.

Great Falls is separated into nine Neighborhood Councils. There are no adopted Neighborhood Plans for any of the Councils within the City. Staff provided the Neighborhood Council Chairs with copies of the staff report, findings of fact, and appendices as part of the notification process outlined in Title 17.16.4.010 of the City's zoning code.

3. The amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the City Commission, including the river corridor plan, transportation plan and sub-area plans.

It is impossible to gauge at a citywide scale how this amendment would affect transportation. Impacts to traffic and parking will need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis but the nature of general commercial zoning and regulation is to accommodate high-traffic use and related uses.

4. The code with the amendment is internally consistent.

The proposed amendment will create more consistency in the Land Development Code. Currently, Worship Facilities are permitted in multiple commercial and non-residential zoning districts.

5. The text amendment is the least restrictive approach to address issues of public health, safety, and welfare.

The text amendment fosters the health, safety and the general welfare of residents by increasing the total land area where worship facilities can locate and serve their community.

6. The City has or will have the financial and staffing capability to administer and enforce the amendment.

The City has the financial and staffing capability to enforce the text amendment if it is approved. This is a very minor change to the zoning code.

DRAFT



Item: Public Hearing for Ord. 3167, “An ordinance by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls to rezone the property legally described as: Lot 5, Block 348, Great Falls Fourth Addition, located in Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M.M. Cascade County, Montana.”

From: Leslie Schwab, Planner II, Planning and Community Development

Initiated By: Planning and Community Development

Presented By: Craig Raymond, Director, Planning and Community Development

Action Requested: Commission to conduct a public hearing and adopt Ordinance 3167.

Public Hearing:

1. Mayor conducts public hearing, calling three times each for opponents and proponents.
2. Mayor closes public hearing and asks the will of the Commission.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Ordinance 3167.”

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.
-
-

Staff Recommendation:

At the conclusion of a public hearing held on July 11, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended the City Commission approve the rezoning request from C-1 Neighborhood commercial district to R-3 Single-family High density for the subject property. Additionally, the City Commission accepted the proposed ordinance on first reading at its August 15, 2017, meeting and scheduled the public hearing for September 5, 2017.

Staff also recommends that the City Commission adopt Ordinance 3167.

Summary:

The subject property is currently zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District. The Planning and Community Development Department requests that the subject property be rezoned to R-3 Single-family

High Density in order to facilitate the current owner's desire to redevelop the property in keeping with its current use.

Background:

The subject property is located at 2016 Central Avenue East on the south side of the roadway. In total, the property comprises 7500 square feet on a 50-foot wide by 150-foot deep lot having two (2) existing structures on the property: a single family dwelling constructed circa 1941 and a 240 square foot outbuilding built in 1945.

While this is a City-initiated rezoning request, it is based on a request from the current property owner, Michele Miranti, to construct a detached garage on the rear of the property. When staff and the contractor discussed the request last year, it was discovered that the property was zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial. Given that the property is a long-standing residential use and because the property is residential in character and next to a residential zone, rezoning the property was determined to be the best option. If residential zoning is granted for the property, a garage can be constructed that can comply with all zoning standards. Leaving the commercial zoning in place would prevent the garage from being constructed in the desired location because the C-1 district requires a 10-foot side setback while the R-3 district requires a 2-foot setback.

Public Notice for the Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission Public Hearing was published in the Great Falls Tribune on June 25, 2017. Written notice of the public hearing was mailed to Neighborhood Council (NC) chairs for NC #8 and NC #9. Prior to the City Commission Public Hearing, notices were placed in the Great Falls Tribune on August 27, 2017, and notices were sent to affected property owners within 150 feet of the parcel to be rezoned. Site posting occurred as well. On August 15, 2017, City Commission held a first reading of the ordinance and set the date for the public hearing. To date, staff has not received any comments or inquiries regarding this project, and no substantive comments from agency staff were received.

Zoning Map Amendment Request:

The subject property is currently zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District. The Planning and Community Development Department requests that the subject property be rezoned to R-3 Single-family High Density in order to facilitate the current owner's desire to add the aforementioned garage on the property. The Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) Title 17 - Land Development Code §17.20.2.040 Establishment and Purpose of Districts, describes these two districts as:

C-1 Neighborhood Commercial: This district is found near established and developing residential areas and is intended to accommodate low intensity commercial activities that serve the nearby residential area. Development standards ensure the compatibility of this district to those residential districts that may adjoin.

R-3 Single-Family High Density: This district is intended to accommodate single family residences at the highest urban density. Home occupations can occur in this district to the extent they are compatible with residential uses found in this district. Schools and other public facilities are often found in close proximity.

The OCCGF, Title 17, Chapter 20 – Land Use, outlines development standards for each zoning district, which can be found in Appendix C (attached). The primary differences with regard to development standards between the C-1 and R-3 districts include the minimum front, side, and rear yard setbacks, and the maximum lot coverage allowed in each zoning district.

Fiscal Impact:

The subject property is located within city limits. If the rezoning application is approved, the applicant will be able to move forward with their proposed garage project. This will slightly increase the property's assessed value. Otherwise, the zoning change has no impact.

Alternatives:

1. The City Commission may decide to not adopt Ord. 3167 at the public hearing; or
2. The City Commission may suggest additional revisions for staff consideration.

Concurrences:

Notice of the proposed zone change was provided to various city departments. No concerns of any kind were expressed.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Ordinance 3167_August 15 2017
- ▢ Ord 3167 Attachment A
- ▢ Findings of Fact: 2016 Central Ave Map Amendment
- ▢ App C: Development Standards Exhibit
- ▢ zoning map: 2016 Central Avenue

ORDINANCE 3167
AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS TO REZONE THE PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: LOT 5, BLOCK 348, GREAT FALLS FOURTH ADDITION LOCATED IN SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, P.M.M. CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA, FROM C-1 NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL TO R-3 SINGLE-FAMILY HIGH DENSITY

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the subject property, located on the south side of Central Avenue at 2016 Central Avenue is presently zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls is petitioning to rezone said property to R-3 Single-family High Density due to its long history of residential use and because it would assist the owner in constructing a detached garage structure; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Falls Zoning Commission conducted a public hearing on July 11, 2017, to consider said rezoning from C-1 Neighborhood commercial district to R-3 Single-family high density district. At the conclusion of said hearing the Zoning Commission passed a motion recommending the City Commission rezone the property legally described as: Lot 5, Block 348, Great Falls Fourth Addition located in Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M.M. Cascade County, Montana; and,

WHEREAS, notice of assigning said zoning classification to the subject property was published in the *Great Falls Tribune* advising that a public hearing on this zoning designation would be held on the 5th of September, 2017, before final passage of said Ordinance herein; and,

WHEREAS, following said public hearing, it was found and decided that the zoning map amendment on said property meets the Basis of Decision requirements in the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Section 17.16.40.030; and, that said rezoning designation be made.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

Section 1. It is determined that the herein requested rezoning meets the criteria and guidelines cited in Mont. Code Ann. 76-2-304, and Section 17.16.40.030 of the OCCGF.

Section 2. That the property legally described as: Lot 5, Block 348, Great Falls Fourth Addition located in Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M.M. Cascade County, Montana, be rezoned to R-3 Single-family High Density District, subject to Attachment "A", and by this reference made a part thereof, as well as all other applicable regulatory codes and ordinances.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its passage and adoption by the City Commission.

ACCEPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on first reading August 15, 2017.

ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, on second reading September 5, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

State of Montana)
County of Cascade : ss
City of Great Falls)

I, Lisa Kunz, City Clerk of the City of Great Falls, Montana, do certify that I did post as required by law and as prescribed and directed by the Commission, Ordinance 3167 in three conspicuous places within the limits of said City to-wit:

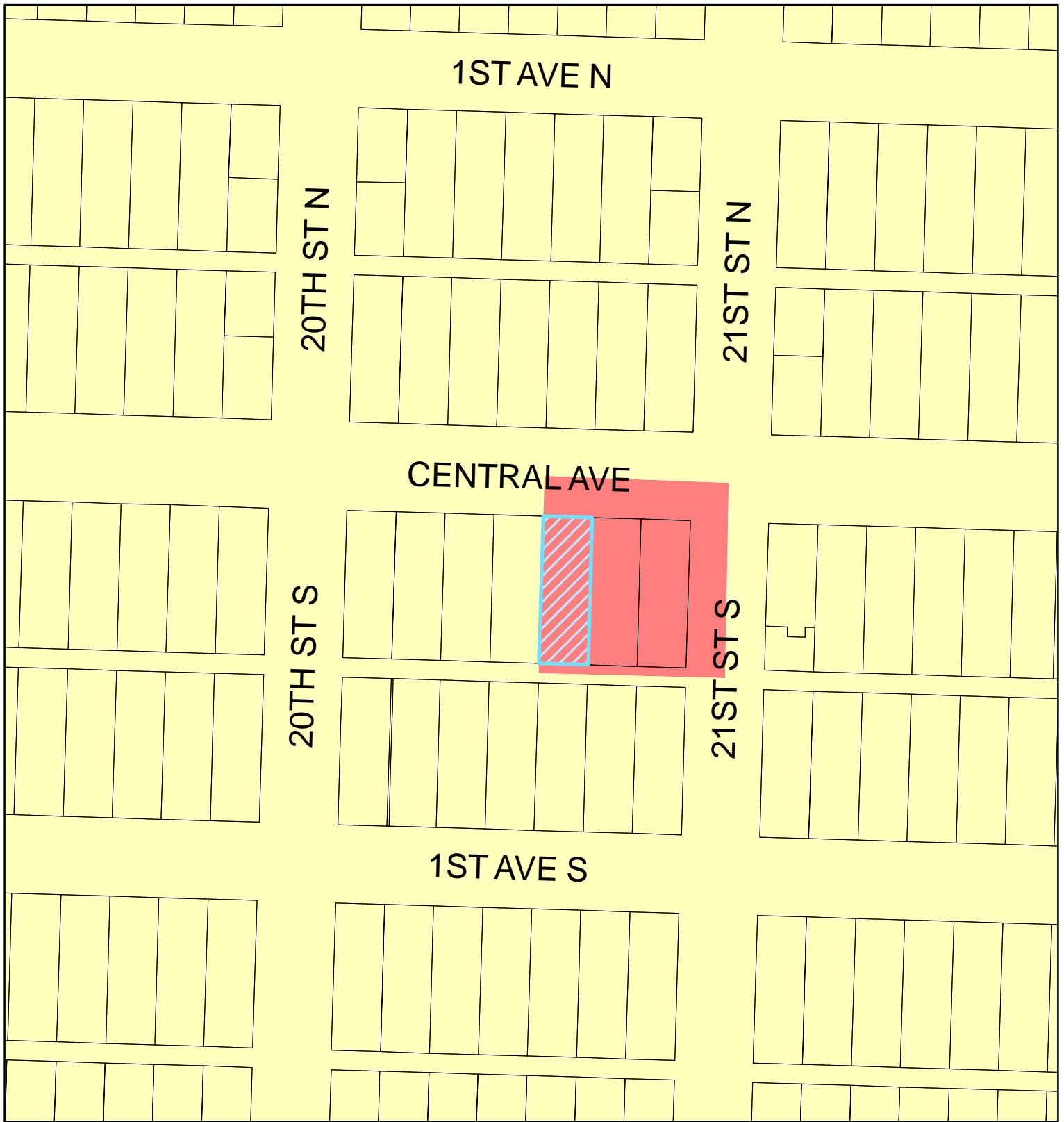
On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Civic Center Building;

On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Cascade County Courthouse;
On the Bulletin Board, Great Falls Public Library

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

ZONING MAP







0 50 100 200 Feet



N



-  Tracts of Land
-  R-3 Single-family High Density
-  2016 Central Ave
-  C-1 Neighborhood Commercial

APPENDIX B:
DRAFT
FINDINGS OF FACT
2016 CENTRAL AVENUE

DRAFT

DRAFT
FINDINGS OF FACT
2016 CENTRAL AVENUE: MAP AMENDMENT
August 15, 2017

Lot 5, block 348, Great Falls Fourth Addition, located in Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M.M. Cascade County, Montana.

PRIMARY REVIEW CRITERIA:

The basis for decisions on zoning map amendments is listed in the Official Code of the City of Great Falls § 17.16.40.030 of the Land Development Code. The recommendation of the Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall, at a minimum, consider the following criteria:

Staff Findings of Fact:

1. The amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the City's Growth Policy.

The proposed rezoning is, in general, consistent with the overall intent and purpose of the 2013 City Growth Policy Update. This project supports the Physical portions of the Growth Policy. The Growth Policy emphasizes compatibility and traditional neighborhood design. Additional supportive Policies that this project is consistent with include:

Physical - Land Use

- Phy4.1.1 Promote and incentivize infill development that is compatible with the scale and character of established neighborhoods.
- Phy4.1.6 Recognize, conserve, maintain and support the value and character of Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) in the City.

Social Policies -Housing

- Soc1.4.11 Promote the character, quality, and livability of neighborhoods by maintaining quality of our existing housing stock.
- Soc1.4.13 Protect the character, livability, and affordability of existing neighborhoods by ensuring that infill development is compatible with existing neighborhoods.

The Growth Policy identifies that Great Falls embodies balanced, compatible growth, while at the same time acknowledges the issues of compatibility between zoning districts and certain land uses. Physical Policy 4.2.6 states:

The City may oppose zoning changes that will result in incompatible land uses and or adverse impacts to the residential character or adjoining properties.

Staff finds that the proposed zoning change will facilitate more compatible development and a built environment that is more compatible with the neighborhood to the west.

2. The amendment is consistent with and furthers adopted neighborhood plans, if any.

Great Falls is separated into nine Neighborhood Councils. There are no adopted Neighborhood Plans for any of the Councils within the City. The subject property is located in Neighborhood Council #9. Staff provided the Neighborhood Representative with copies of the public notices, staff report, findings of fact, and appendices as part of the notification process outlined in Title 17.16.4.010 of the City's zoning code. Staff has not received any concerns from this neighborhood council about the proposed zone change.

3. The amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the City Commission, including the river corridor plan, transportation plan and sub-area plans.

Given the limited area of rezoning (one parcel), the change to traffic patterns would presumably be unnoticeable and therefore would have no impact upon any provisions in the Long Range Transportation Plan.

4. The code with the amendment is internally consistent.

If approved, the parcel will be more closely aligned with its existing use, which is single family residential in nature.

5. The amendment is the least restrictive approach to address issues of public health, safety, and welfare.

Rezoning the parcel will have no effect (either beneficial or detrimental) to public health, safety, and welfare. The existing use of the property is residential even though it is zoned neighborhood commercial. The properties to the east are zoned C-1/Neighborhood Commercial, while the surrounding neighborhood is zoned R-3/Single-family High Density, generally. The overall impact to the neighborhood and neighboring properties will not produce a change -or hardship- to the use and enjoyment of their respective properties.

6. The City has or will have the financial and staffing capability to administer and enforce the amendment.

Approval of the rezoning proposal will allow for less restrictive development standards for accessory buildings. The City has the financial and staffing capability to enforce the map amendment and process the owner's garage permit if it is approved.

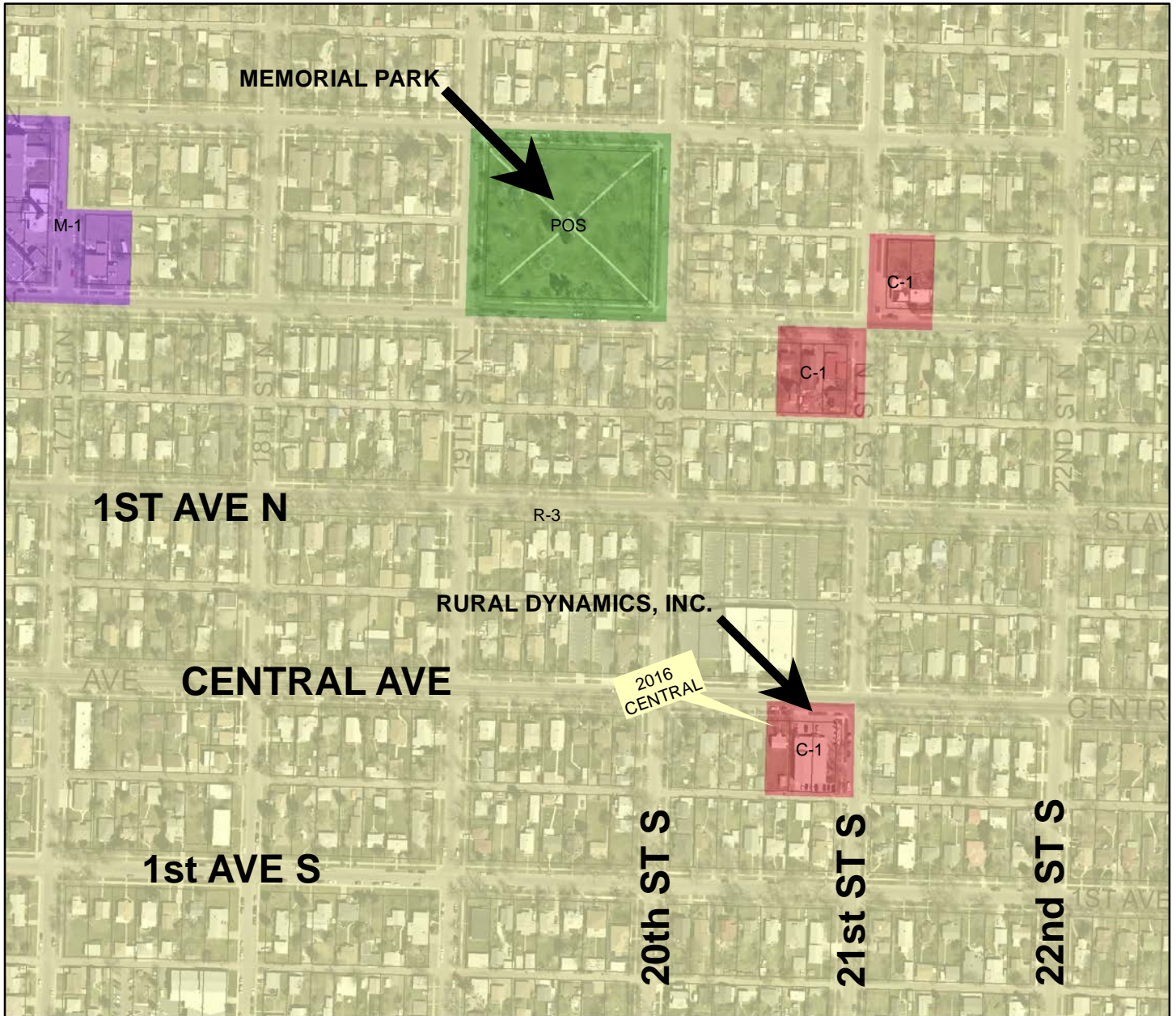
Exhibit 20-4 (continued). Development standards for other zoning districts

	M-1	M-2	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	PLI	GFIA	I-1	I-2	
Residential density	500 sq. feet of lot area per dwelling unit	500 sq. feet of lot area per dwelling unit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Minimum lot size for newly created lots	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	7,500 sq. feet	
Minimum lot width for newly created lots	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	
Lot proportion for newly created lots (maximum depth to width)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3:1	3:1	
Maximum building height of principal building	65 feet except as follows: 35 feet within 200 feet of an R-1, R-2, R-3 district; 45 feet when within 200 feet of an R-1, R-2, R-3 district; and 65 feet when more than 350 feet from an R-1, R-2, R-3 district	65 feet except as follows: 35 feet within 200 feet of an R-1, R-2, R-3 district; 45 feet when within 200 feet of an R-1, R-2, R-3 district; and 65 feet when more than 350 feet from an R-1, R-2, R-3 district	35 feet	65 feet	50 feet	100 feet by right; 101 feet to 160 feet as conditional use	55 feet	100 feet by right; 101 feet to 160 feet as conditional use, except as follows; in the proposed medical district master plan area, 160 feet by right	65 feet	45 feet	45 feet	none
Maximum building height of accessory building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	n/a	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	24 feet, but may not be higher than the uppermost elevation of the principal building	35 feet	none	

	M-1	M-2	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	PLI	GFIA	I-1	I-2
Minimum front yard setback of principal and accessory buildings	none	Existing Industrial: 20 feet	15 feet	none	25 feet	none	15 feet	25 feet	25 feet	20 feet	10 feet
Minimum side yard setback of principal and accessory buildings	Commercial: none Residential: 5 feet each side	Commercial: none Residential: 5 feet each side Existing Industrial: 15 feet each side	10 feet each side	10 feet each side	15 feet each side	none	10 feet each side	10 feet each side	none	10 feet each side	10 feet each side, 15 feet when side yard abuts a non-industrial zoning district
Minimum rear yard setback of principal and accessory buildings	10 feet	10 feet	15 feet	1/10 of lot depth but not less than 1/10 of building height	1/10 of lot depth but not less than 1/10 of building height	none	1/10 of lot depth but not less than 1/10 of building height	1/10 of lot depth but not less than 1/10 of building height	none	5 feet	5 feet
Maximum lot coverage of principal and accessory buildings	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 65%	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 65%	Corner lot: 50% Other lots: 40%	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 60%	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 60%	100%	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 60%	Corner lot: 70% Other lots: 60%	none	Corner lot: 85% Other lots: 70%	Corner lot: 85% Other lots: 70%

(Ord. No. 3087, § 1(Exh. A), 6-19-2012, eff. 7-19-2012)

ZONING MAP



- City Limits
- Tracts of Land
- R-3 Single-family High Density
- C-1 Neighborhood Commercial
- M-1 Mixed-use District
- POS Parks and Open Space





Item: Public Hearing - Resolution 10170 to annex Tract 2A on Certificate of Survey (COS) #5081, Ordinance 3157 to rezone the subject property from R-2 Single-family medium density to PUD Planned Unit Development; and final amended plat of East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, located in the N ½ Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, PM, City of Great Falls, Cascade County, MT.

From: Erin Borland, Planner II, Planning and Community Development

Initiated By: Western National Properties, Owner

Presented By: Craig Raymond, Director of Planning and Community Development

Action Requested: City Commission adopt Resolution 10170, adopt Ordinance 3157, approve the Improvement Agreement, the final plat of East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, and the Findings of Fact.

Public Hearing:

1. Mayor conducts public hearing, calling three times each for proponents and opponents.
2. Mayor closes public hearing and asks the will of the Commission.

Suggested Motion:

Commissioner moves:

I. "I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Resolution 10170 to annex Tract 2A and (approve/deny) the Improvement Agreement, pertaining to East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2 and the accompanying Findings of Fact."

Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.

and:

II. "I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Ordinance 3157 and the accompanying Finding of Fact."

Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.

If motion I and II are made in the affirmative, then;

III. "I move that the City Commission (approve/deny) the final plat of East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2 and the accompanying Findings or Fact."

Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval of the proposed annexation, rezone, and major subdivision of the subject property all subject to the fulfillment of the Conditions of Approval as stated by the Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission.

Summary:

Resolution 10170

The subject property to be annexed into the City is legally described as Tract 2A on Certificate of Survey (COS) #5081. This property is owned by the City of Great Falls and, upon approval of annexation by the City Commission, will be dedicated as public right-of way to extend 13th Avenue South to the intersection of 47th Street South. The purpose of dedication is to provide legal access to the proposed lots on the proposed amended plat; to provide paved access to the City's lift station abutting upon the south; and, to provide for future connectivity to parcels to the east.

Ordinance 3157

The subject property to be subdivided and rezoned is located in the vicinity of 13th Avenue South and 47th Street South. The property was annexed as East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2 when all parcels associated with East Ridge Addition Phase 5 were annexed into the City on April 4, 2009. The City Commission approved annexation of the whole property, assigning R-2 Single-family medium density zoning at the time of annexation. However, due to limited access to Lot 2, development has not occurred.

At the conclusion of a public hearing held on June 27, 2017, the Zoning Commission recommended the City Commission approve the annexation of Tract 2A, rezone request from R-2 Single-family medium density to PUD Planned Unit Development, and the preliminary amended plat.

Conditions of Approval for Annexation:

- 1. General Code Compliance.** The proposed project shall be developed consistent with the conditions in this report, and all codes and ordinances of the City of Great Falls, the State of Montana, and all other applicable regulatory agencies.
- 2. Amended Plat.** Provide dedication of the subject property as right-of-way as a part of the Amended Plat of the Correctional Plat of East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, which shall incorporate corrections of any errors or omissions noted by Staff.
- 3. Land use and Zoning.** Except as provided herein, development of the property shall be consistent with the attached Improvement Agreement.
- 4. Reimbursements for Public Improvements.** The City shall pay all reimbursements owed to the owner as a result of the installation of public improvements as outlined in the attached Improvement Agreement.

Conditions of Approval for Amended Plat and Rezone:

- 1. General Code Compliance.** The proposed project shall be developed consistent with the conditions in this report, and all codes and ordinances of the City of Great Falls, the State of Montana, and all other

applicable regulatory agencies.

2. Amended Plat. Provide an Amended Plat of the subject property which shall incorporate corrections of any errors or omissions noted by Staff.

3. Utilities. The final engineering drawings and specifications for public improvements for the subject property shall be submitted to the City Public Works Department for review and approval.

4. Land Use & Zoning. Except as provided herein, development of the property shall be consistent with allowed uses and specific development standards for this (PUD) Planned Unit Development district designation.

5. Subsequent modifications and additions. If after establishment of the 2-unit townhomes, the owner proposes to expand or modify the use, buildings, and/or structures, the Director of the Planning and Community Development Department shall determine in writing if such proposed change would alter the finding for one or more review criteria. If such proposed changes would alter a finding, the proposal shall be submitted for review as a new development application. If such proposed change would not alter a finding, the owner shall obtain all other permits as may be required.

On July 18, 2017, at a public meeting, the City Commission reviewed and approved the preliminary amended plat of East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2. Upon that approval, the Planning Advisory Board reviewed and recommended approval of the final plat at a public meeting held on July 25, 2017.

Ordinance 3157 to rezone the subject property from R-2 Single-family medium density to PUD Planned Unit Development upon City Commission approval was accepted by the City Commission on first reading on August 15, 2017.

Notice of Public Hearing before the City Commission for the annexation, rezone request and the amended plat was published in the *Great Falls Tribune* on August 20, 2017. To date, Staff has received one in person request for general information regarding this project.

Background:

The subject property is currently ±40,395 square feet and is currently zoned R-2 Single-family medium density. The applicant is requesting a major subdivision to Block 2, Lot 2 of the Phase 5 East Ridge Addition to create ten lots. Lots shown on the attached draft preliminary amended plat range in size from ±3,829 square feet to ±4,515 square feet. The Owner would like rezone the property to (PUD) Planned Unit Development in order to accommodate the development of 2-unit townhomes. The annexation and dedication of Tract 2A as public right-of-way will enable the construction of 13th Avenue South to an extension of 47th Street South.

The Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) Title 17 - Land Development Code permits townhouses (similar to the proposed "townhome" units) in the R-2 zoning district with a conditional use permit, as long as each building has three to eight attached units, along with several other special conditions. However, there are several recently approved developments throughout the city where PUD zoning was established to construct 2-unit residential buildings, with the units separated by a property line and shared walls.

Use of the PUD zoning district allows for this residential use to be established, per OCCGF §17.20.2.040 Establishment and purpose of districts, which states:

"A Planned Unit Development district is a special type of zoning district that is proposed by the developer to account for a desired mix of uses. Each district is unique and therefore has its own set of development standards which are documented in the approval."

Because similar housing types exist in this area of the city, including the previous Phases of East Ridge Addition, with similar look, function and impact, it would not be inappropriate to establish PUD zoning and adopt similar building envelopes and dimensional standards for the subject property.

PUD zoning district classification is subject to building envelopes and setbacks. The proposed development standards for the 2-unit townhomes are attached. The proposed development standards for the PUD have underlying R-2 Single-family medium density development standards, and will be compatible with adjacent neighborhoods to the north and west.

The basis for decision on zoning map amendments (rezone) is listed in OCCGF §17.16.40.030. The recommendation of the Planning Advisory Board/Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall at a minimum consider the criteria which are attached as Findings of Fact – Zoning Map Amendment.

Concurrent to the rezoning request, the applicant is also requesting a major subdivision to Block 2, Lot 2 of the Phase 5 East Ridge Addition to create ten lots. Lots shown on the attached draft preliminary amended plat range in size from ±3,829 square feet and ±4,515 square feet. The Owner would like to develop the subject property with the aforementioned 2-unit townhomes.

The basis for decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny a proposed subdivision is whether the subdivision application, preliminary plat, applicable environmental assessment, public hearing, Planning Board recommendations, or additional information demonstrate that development of the proposed subdivision meets the requirements of 76-3-608 MCA. The governing body shall issue written findings of fact that weigh the criteria in of 76-3-608 (3) MCA, which are attached as Findings of Fact – Subdivision.

Improvements:

Roadways: Per the draft Improvement Agreement, the Owner is responsible for the installation of all improvements to 47th Street South and 13th Avenue South, in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the City of Great Falls Engineering Division.

Utilities: The Owner is responsible for the installation of all public utilities, as per the Improvement Agreement, in order to serve the proposed subdivision. The on-site improvements required for the development of the subject property shall be installed as shown on the final construction plans that are submitted to, and approved by, the Public Works Department. The on-site improvements shall include everything required to provide water, sanitary sewer, storm water management, and access, including streets and sidewalks.

Storm Water Management: A Stormwater Management Plan shall be developed to City standards, and it shall be submitted to the City Public Works Department for review and approval prior to issuance of building permits.

Neighborhood Council Input: The subject property is located in Neighborhood Council #5. The Owner presented information to Council #5 on June 19, 2017, and the Council voted in favor of the project.

Fiscal Impact:

Services will be provided by the City, and the cost of infrastructure improvements will be borne by the

Owner, per the agreed upon terms of the draft Improvement Agreement for East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, with participation by the City. The City will reimburse the Owner for the proportionate share of costs of public improvements as outlined in the Improvement Agreement. The rezone request and amended plat provide for a ten lot increase in residential housing, which increases the City's tax base and increases revenue.

Alternatives:

If there are justifiable reasons to do so, the City Commission could deny the requested action to the extent allowed in City Code and State Statute.

Concurrences:

Representatives from the City's Public Works, Police, and Fire Departments have been involved throughout the review and approval process for this project and will continue throughout the permit approval process.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ▢ Resolution 10170
- ▢ Resolution 10170 Attachment A Pg 1
- ▢ Resolution 10170 Attachment A Pg 2
- ▢ Findings of Fact - Annexation
- ▢ Ordinance 3157
- ▢ Ordinance 3157 Attachment A
- ▢ Ordinance 3157 Attachment B
- ▢ Aerial Map
- ▢ Zoning Map
- ▢ Findings of Fact - Zoning Map Amendment
- ▢ Amended Plat
- ▢ Findings of Fact - Subdivision
- ▢ Improvement Agreement

RESOLUTION 10170

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, TO EXTEND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS TO INCLUDE TRACT 2A OF COS 5081, LOCATED IN THE NE1/2 SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, PMM, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF SECTION 7-2-4601, MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED.

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls is a city incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana, and having a population of more than ten thousand (10,000) is a city of the first class; and

WHEREAS, there is contiguous to said City, but without the boundaries thereof, a certain tract of land situated in the County of Cascade, State of Montana, and described as follows:

Tract 2A of COS 5081 located in the NE 1/2 Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, PMM, Cascade County, Montana;

all as shown on the map attached hereto marked Attachment "A", and by this reference made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, Section 7-2-4601, Montana Code Annotated, provides that whenever the owners of real property contiguous to any incorporated city of the first class petition to have said property made a part of the municipal corporation, such lands may be embraced within the corporate limits thereof and the boundaries of such city of the first class extended so as to include the same; and

WHEREAS, the owner of the hereinabove described property has submitted a petition to have the subject property annexed to the City of Great Falls; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission finds that it is to the best interest of the City of Great Falls and its inhabitants to proceed with the incorporation of said territory into the City of Great Falls; and

WHEREAS, all of the proceedings herein have been conducted in strict compliance with and in conformity to the laws of the Montana Code Annotated, Title 7, Chapter 2, Part 46, Annexation by Petition, and all conditions, acts, and actions required to be performed precedent to and in the passage and adoption of this resolution have been properly and legally done, and performed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

That the boundaries of the City of Great Falls, Montana, be, and the same are hereby extended so as to embrace and include within the corporate limits of said city, all of the land hereinabove described, included as: "Tract 2A of COS 5081 located in the NE 1/2 Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, PMM, Cascade County, Montana," as shown on attached Attachment "A."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

That the Cascade County Clerk and Recorder is hereby authorized and directed to change the appropriate boundaries of the City of Great Falls, Montana, to include said tract of land; and

That this Resolution shall become effective from and after the date of the filing of said document in the office of the Cascade County Clerk and Recorder.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, on this 5th day of September, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

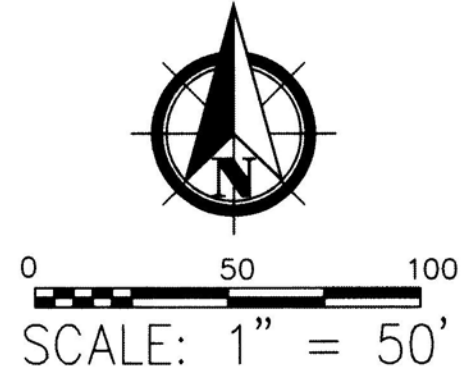
(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY #5081 1/2

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE N1/2, SECTION 16, T20N, R4E,
P.M., MT, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA

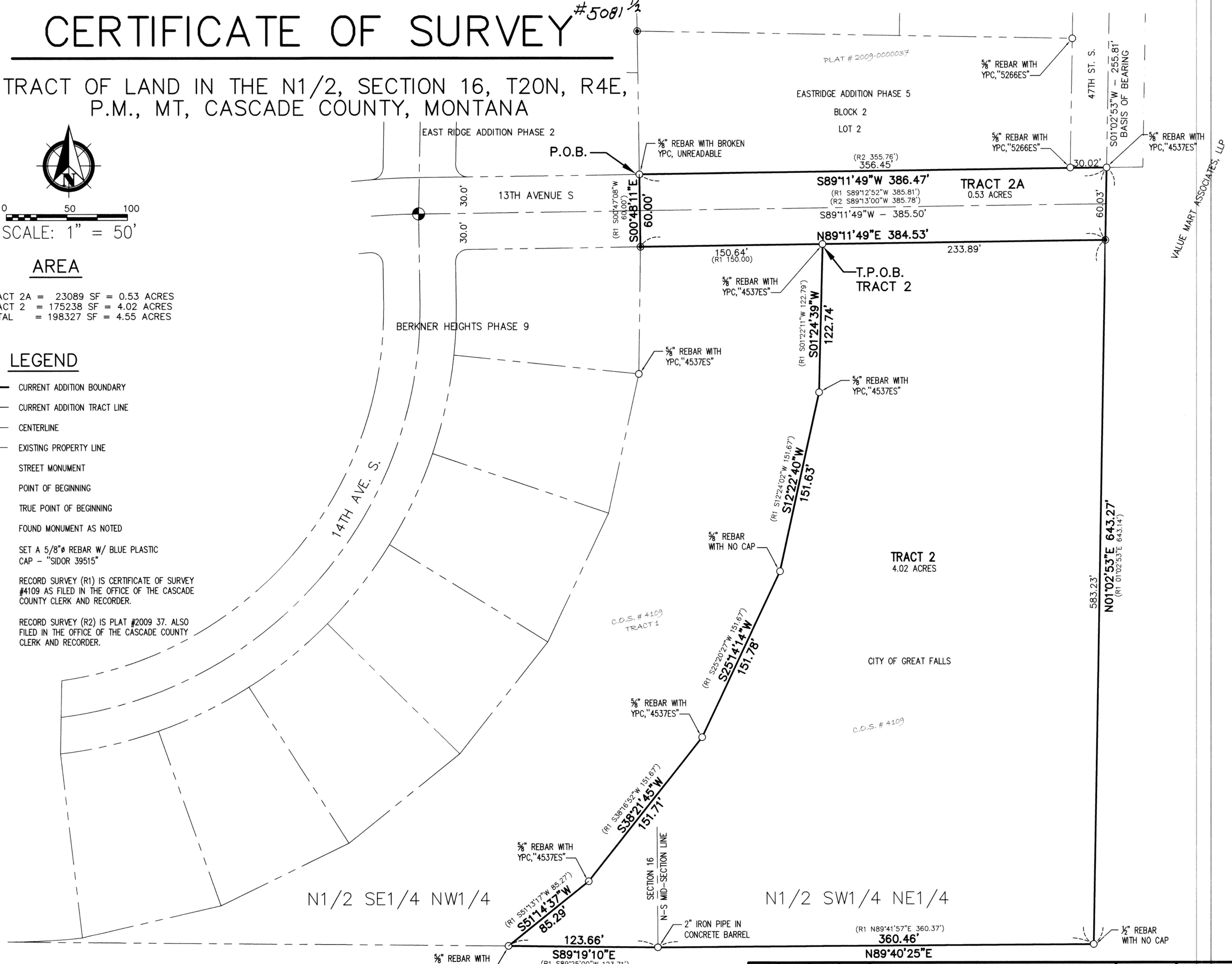


AREA

TRACT 2A = 23089 SF = 0.53 ACRES
TRACT 2 = 175238 SF = 4.02 ACRES
TOTAL = 198327 SF = 4.55 ACRES

LEGEND

- CURRENT ADDITION BOUNDARY
- CURRENT ADDITION TRACT LINE
- - - CENTERLINE
- - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- ⊕ STREET MONUMENT
- P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING
- T.P.O.B. TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING
- FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
- SET A 5/8" REBAR W/ BLUE PLASTIC CAP - "SIDOR 39515"
- (R1) RECORD SURVEY (R1) IS CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY #4109 AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CASCADE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.
- (R2) RECORD SURVEY (R2) IS PLAT #2009 37. ALSO FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CASCADE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.



S-0005081 CS

Total Pages: 2 R 26.00 By: mejohnson 04/03/2017 01:39:50 PM
Cascade County, Rina Ft. Moore - Clerk & Recorder

OWNERS: CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY NO. _____
DATE FILED: _____

1/4	SEC	TSP	RGE
	16	T20N	R4E

WOITH ENGINEERING, INC.
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
P.O. BOX 7326, GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59406

JOB NO.: 1612
F.B.NO.: G.P.S.
FILE: 1612-005
DRAWN: G.C.
DATE: 3-2017

VALUE MART ASSOCIATES, LLP

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY #5081 2/2

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE N1/2, SECTION 16, T20N, R4E,
P.M., MT, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA

PURPOSE

The purpose of this certificate of survey is to divide a tract of land, from an existing tract, of which Tract 2a is to be dedicated, in the future, as a public right-of-way.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

I, the undersigned property owner, do hereby certify that I have caused to be surveyed as shown by the attached map, the tracts of land located in the N1/2, Section 16, T20N, R4E, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana more fully described as follows:

TRACT 2: Beginning at the Southeast corner of East Ridge Addition Phase 2 to the City of Great Falls, Montana as filed in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Cascade County Montana, being a point on the north right-of way of 13th Avenue South; thence S00°48'11"E, a distance of 60.00 feet along the east boundary of Berkner Heights Addition - Phase 9 to the City of Great Falls to a point on the south right-of way of 13th Avenue South; thence N89°11'49"E, a distance of 150.64 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING** of Tract 2; thence S01°24'39"W, a distance of 122.74 feet to a point; thence S12°22'40"W, a distance of 151.63 feet to a point; thence S25°14'14"W, a distance of 151.78 feet to a point; thence S38°21'45"W, a distance of 151.71 feet to a point; thence S51°14'37"W, a distance of 85.29 feet to a point; thence S89°19'10"E, a distance of 123.66 feet to a point; thence N89°40'25"E, a distance of 360.46 feet to a point; thence N01°02'53"E, a distance of 583.23 feet to a point; thence S89°11'49"W, a distance of 233.89 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING** of the TRACT 2, containing 4.02 acres.

TRACT 2A : Beginning at the Southeast corner of East Ridge Addition Phase 2 to the City of Great Falls, Montana as filed in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Cascade County Montana, being a point on the north right-of way of 13th Avenue South; thence S00°48'11"E, a distance of 60.00 feet along the east boundary of Berkner Heights Addition - Phase 9 to the City of Great Falls to a point on the south right-of way of 13th Avenue South; thence N89°11'49"E, a distance of 384.53 feet to a point; thence N01°02'53"E, a distance of 60.03 feet to a point; thence S89°11'49"W, a distance of 30.02 feet to a point at the southeast corner of Lot 2, Block 2, Eastridge Addition Phase 5 to the City of Great Falls, thence continuing S89°11'49"W a distance of 356.45 feet along the south boundary of said Lot 2, Block 2 to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**, containing 0.53 acres.

I hereby certify that this division of land is exempt from review as a subdivision in accordance with 76-3-201(1)(h) MCA. "...any division of land that: (h) is created for rights-of-way or utility sites. A subsequent change in the use of the land to a residential, commercial, or industrial use is subject to the requirements of this chapter."

I further certify that this survey is excluded from review by the Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with 76-4-125(2)(a)MCA. "A subdivision excluded from the provisions of chapter 3 must be submitted for review according to the provisions of this part, except that the following divisions or parcels, unless the exclusions are used to evade the provisions of this part, are not subject to review: (a) the exclusion cited in 76-3-201;"
Dated the 3rd day of APRIL, 2017.

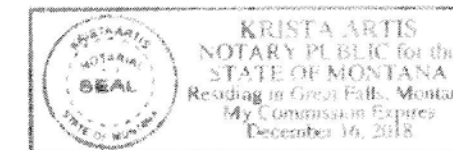
CITY OF GREAT FALLS


GREGORY T. DOYON, City Manager,
City of Great Falls, Montana

STATE OF MONTANA)
 : SS
County of Cascade)

On this 3rd day of APRIL, 2017, before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State of Montana, personally appeared, GREGORY T. DOYON known to me to be the City Manager of the City of Great Falls, Montana and the person who executed the foregoing Certificate of Survey and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

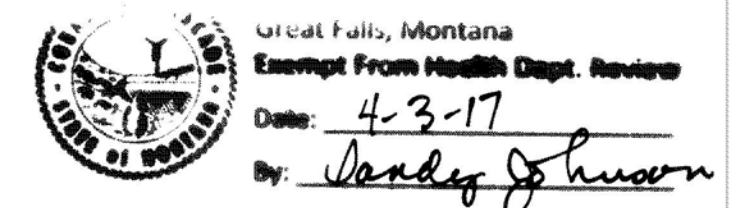
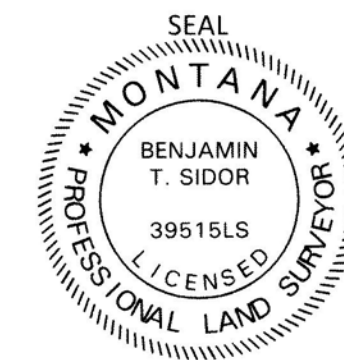

NOTARY PUBLIC, State of Montana
Residing at Great Falls, Montana
My Commission Expires December 16, 2018
Krista Artis
Print Notary Public Name



CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR

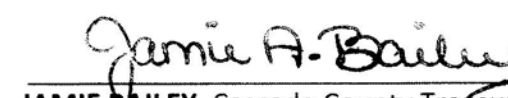
I, **BENJAMIN T. SIDOR**, Professional Land Surveyor, Montana Licence No. 39515LS, do hereby certify that in February, 2017 I supervised the surveyed the tract of land shown on the attached certificate of survey and described in the Certificate of Dedication and that the survey was made in accordance with the provisions of Title 76, Chapter 3, Part 4, MCA.


BENJAMIN T. SIDOR, PLS
Montana Reg. No. 39515



CERTIFICATE OF COUNTY TREASURER

I, **JAMIE BAILEY**, County Treasurer of Cascade County, Montana, do hereby certify that I have examined the records covering the areas included in the accompanying certificate of survey and find that the taxes on the same have been paid for the last five years.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 2017.


JAMIE BAILEY, Cascade County Treasurer
Paige Smith, Deputy



OWNERS: CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY NO. _____
DATE FILED: _____

1/4	SEC	TSP	RGE
	16	T20N	R4E

WOITH ENGINEERING, INC.
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
P.O. BOX 7326, GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59406

JOB NO.: 1612
F.B.NO.: G.P.S.
FILE: 1612-COS
DRAWN: G.C.
DATE: 3-2017

2/2

NOTE: THE PURPOSE OF THIS C.O.S. IS TO DIVIDE A TRACT OF LAND FROM AN EXISTING TRACT. IT IS NOT THE INTENT OF THIS C.O.S. TO IDENTIFY ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD. THERE MAY BE EXISTING EASEMENTS WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS C.O.S.

FINDINGS OF FACT – ANNEXATION

Tract 2A, Certificate of Survey #5081

PRIMARY REVIEW CRITERIA:

The basis for decision on annexation is listed in Official Code of the City of Great Falls §17.16.7.050 of the Land Development Code. The recommendation of the Planning Advisory Board and the decision of City Commission shall at a minimum consider the following criteria:

1. The subject property is contiguous to the existing City limits.

The subject property is contiguous to existing City limits with annexed property to the north and west boundary of the property.

2. The proposed annexation is consistent with the City's growth policy.

The proposed annexation is in conjunction with a proposed subdivision and rezone which is consistent with the overall intent and purpose of the City's growth policy. Additionally the annexation specifically supports the following policies:

Soc1.4.12 When annexing land for residential development, consider the timing, phasing and connectivity of housing and infrastructure development.

Phy4.4 Increase mobility and the access of citizens to transportation alternatives throughout the City.

3. The proposed annexation is consistent with applicable neighborhood plans, if any.

Great Falls is separated into nine Neighborhood Councils. There are no adopted Neighborhood Plans for any of the Councils within the City. The subject property is located in Neighborhood Council #5. The Owner presented information to Council #5 on June 19, 2017, and the Council voted in favor of the project.

4. The proposed annexation is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the City Commission, including a river corridor plan, transportation plan, and sub-area plans.

The Long Range Transportation Plan addresses several goals and objectives of the Growth Policy Update. This project is consistent with those goals and therefore is consistent with the Long Range Transportation Plan as well as other planning documents adopted by the City Commission.

5. The City has, or will have, the capacity to provide public services to the subject property.

The subject property is proposed to be public right-of-way which will aid the city to provide public services to the proposed subdivision on the property annexed to the north.

6. The subject property has been or will be improved to City standards.

The subject property is proposed to be dedicated as public right-of-way and will be improved as the extension of 13th Ave South per the Improvement Agreement attached.

- 7. The owner(s) of the subject property will bear all of the cost of improving the property to City standards and or/ the owner(s) has signed an agreement waiving the right of protest to the creation of a special improvement district created to pay, in whole or in part, any necessary improvement.**

An Improvement Agreement has been drafted outlining the responsibilities and proportionate shares of costs for the various improvements to bring the subject property to City standards. This Agreement has been attached for reference.

- 8. The subject property has been or will be surveyed and officially recorded with the County Clerk and Recorder.**

The subject property was surveyed as Tract 2A on COS #5081, and will be dedicated as public right-of-way as part of the major subdivision of East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2.

- 9. The City will provide both water and sewer service to each of the uses in the subject property that may require potable water and waste water treatment and disposal.**

Public improvements for City water and City sewer services have been addressed in the attached Improvement Agreement and will be installed in the proposed right-of-way.

- 10. The subject property is not located in an area the City Commission has designated as unsuitable for annexation.**

The subject property is not located in an area the City Commission has designated as unsuitable for annexation.

- 11. The subject property is not located in another city or town. (See: 7-2-4608 (1), MCA)**

The subject property is not located in another city or town.

- 12. The subject property is not used in whole or in part for agriculture, mining, smelting, refining, transportation, or any other industrial or manufacturing purpose or any purpose incidental thereto. (See: 7-2-4608 (2), MCA)**

The subject property is not used for the uses listed above. It is vacant land that is proposed to be dedicated as public right-of-way.

ORDINANCE 3157

AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS TO REZONE THE PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: EAST RIDGE BLOCK 2, LOT 2 LOCATED IN THE N1/2 OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, P.M.M. CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA, FROM R-2 SINGLE-FAMILY MEDIUM DENSITY TO PUD PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the subject property located on the northwest corner of 13th Avenue South and 47th Street South is presently zoned R-2 Single-family medium density; and

WHEREAS, the property owner, Western National Properties, Inc., has petitioned the City of Great Falls to rezone said properties to PUD Planned Unit Development district; and

WHEREAS, the Great Falls Zoning Commission conducted a public hearing on June 27, 2017, to consider said rezoning from R-2 Single-family medium density residential district to PUD Planned Unit Development district and, at the conclusion of said hearing, passed a motion recommending the City Commission rezone the property legally described as East Ridge Block 2, Lot 2, located in the North ½ Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana; and,

WHEREAS, notice of assigning said zoning classification to the subject property was published in the *Great Falls Tribune* advising that a public hearing on this zoning designation would be held on the 5th day of September, 2017, before final passage of said Ordinance herein; and

WHEREAS, following said public hearing, it was found and decided that the zoning map amendment on said property meets the Basis of Decision requirements in the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF), Section 17.16.40.030, and that the said rezoning designation be made.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:

Section 1. It is determined that the herein requested rezoning meets the criteria and guidelines cited in Mont. Code Ann §76-2-304, and Section 17.16.40.030 of the OCCGF.

Section 2. That the property legally described as: East Ridge Block 2, Lot 2, located in the N½ Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, be rezoned to PUD Planned Unit Development district, subject to the setbacks, and other development standards attached hereto as Attachment A, and by this reference made a part hereof, as well as all other applicable regulatory codes and ordinances.

Section 3. Except for the development standards in Attachment A and B, where the OCCGF regulations apply to a specific zoning district, the R-2 Single-family medium density district regulations shall apply to the properties within the PUD.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its passage and adoption by the City Commission.

ACCEPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on first reading August 15, 2017.

ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana on second reading September 5, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara Sexe, City Attorney

State of Montana)
County of Cascade : ss
City of Great Falls)

I, Lisa Kunz, City Clerk of the City of Great Falls, Montana, do certify that I did post as required by law and as prescribed and directed by the City Commission, Ordinance 3157 in three conspicuous places within the limits of said City to-wit:

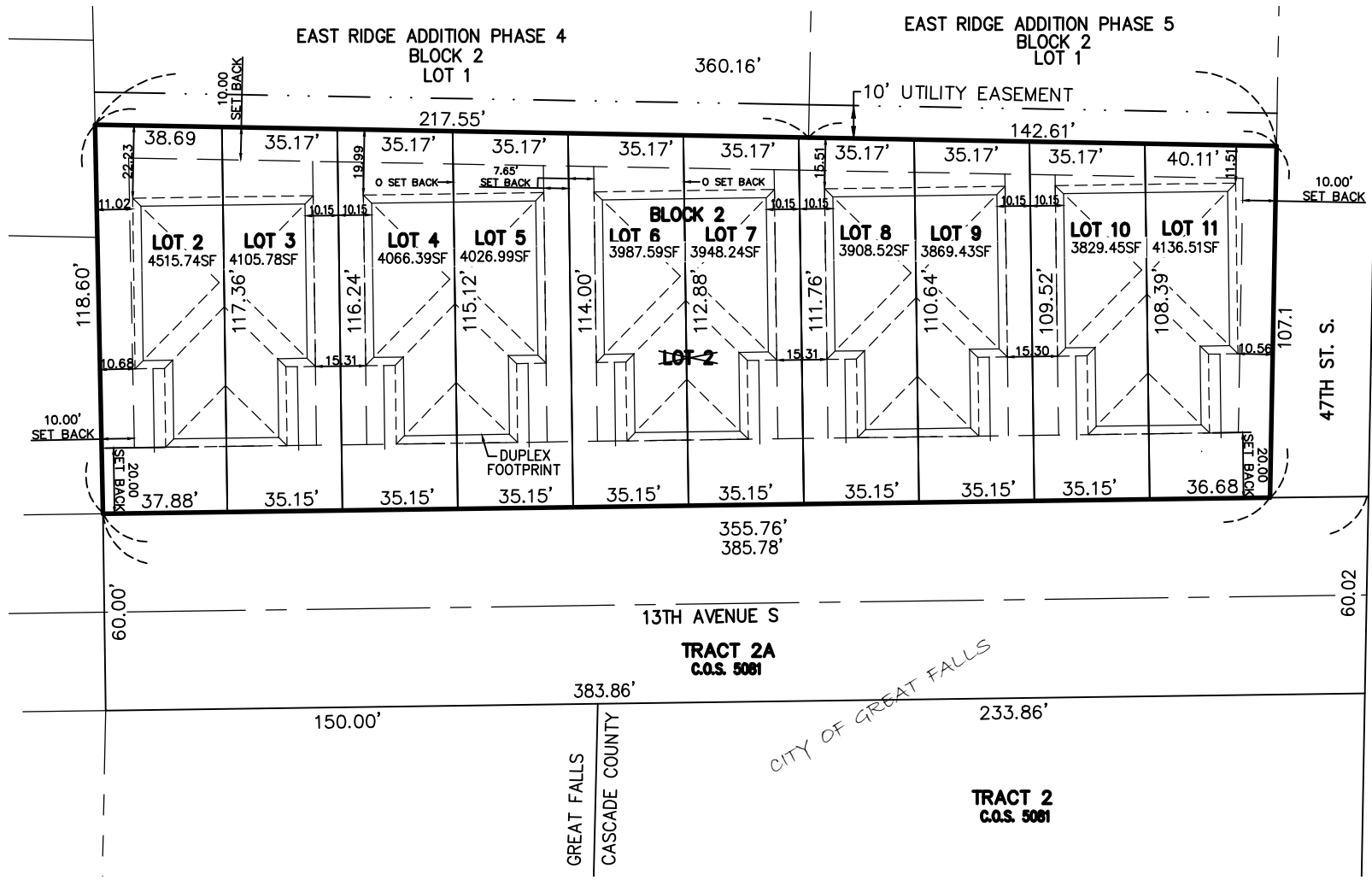
On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Civic Center Building;
On the Bulletin Board, first floor, Cascade County Court House;
On the Bulletin Board, Great Falls Public Library

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)



PUD SITE PLAN FOR
 LOT 2 BLOCK 2 EAST RIDGE ADDITION - PHASE 5
 CITY OF GREAT FALLS MONTANA



PUD STANDARDS

- LAND USE – P.U.D. HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL.
- BUILDING HEIGHTS SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO A MAXIMUM OF 35’.
- MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE OF LOT 41% (LOT 10).
- MINIMUM FRONT SET BACK 20’.
- MINIMUM REAR SET BACK 10’.
- MINIMUM SIDE SET BACK 0’ ATTACHED SIDE AND 7.65’ ON DETACHED SIDE.
- MAXIMUM LOT DEPTH TO WIDTH 3.1:1 (LOT 2).



SCALE: 1" = 50'

EAST RIDGE PHASE 5 BLOCK 2, LOT 2, PUD ZONING STANDARDS	
Standard	Single Family Residence - Attached (Townhomes)
Residential density	-
Minimum lot size for newly created lots	3829 sf
Minimum lot width for newly created lots	35.15 feet
Lot proportions for newly created lots (maximum depth to width)	3.1:1 or <
Maximum building height of principal building	35 feet
Maximum building height of detached garage	24 feet but not higher than principal building
Maximum building height of other accessory structures and buildings	12 feet
Minimum front yard setback	20 feet
Minimum rear yard set back	10 feet
Minimum side yard set back	0 feet on attached side and 7.65 feet on detached side
Maximum lot coverage of principal and accessory buildings	41%

AERIAL MAP



--- City Limits



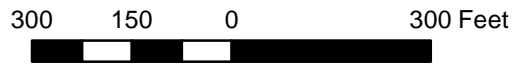
East Ridge Addn Phase 5



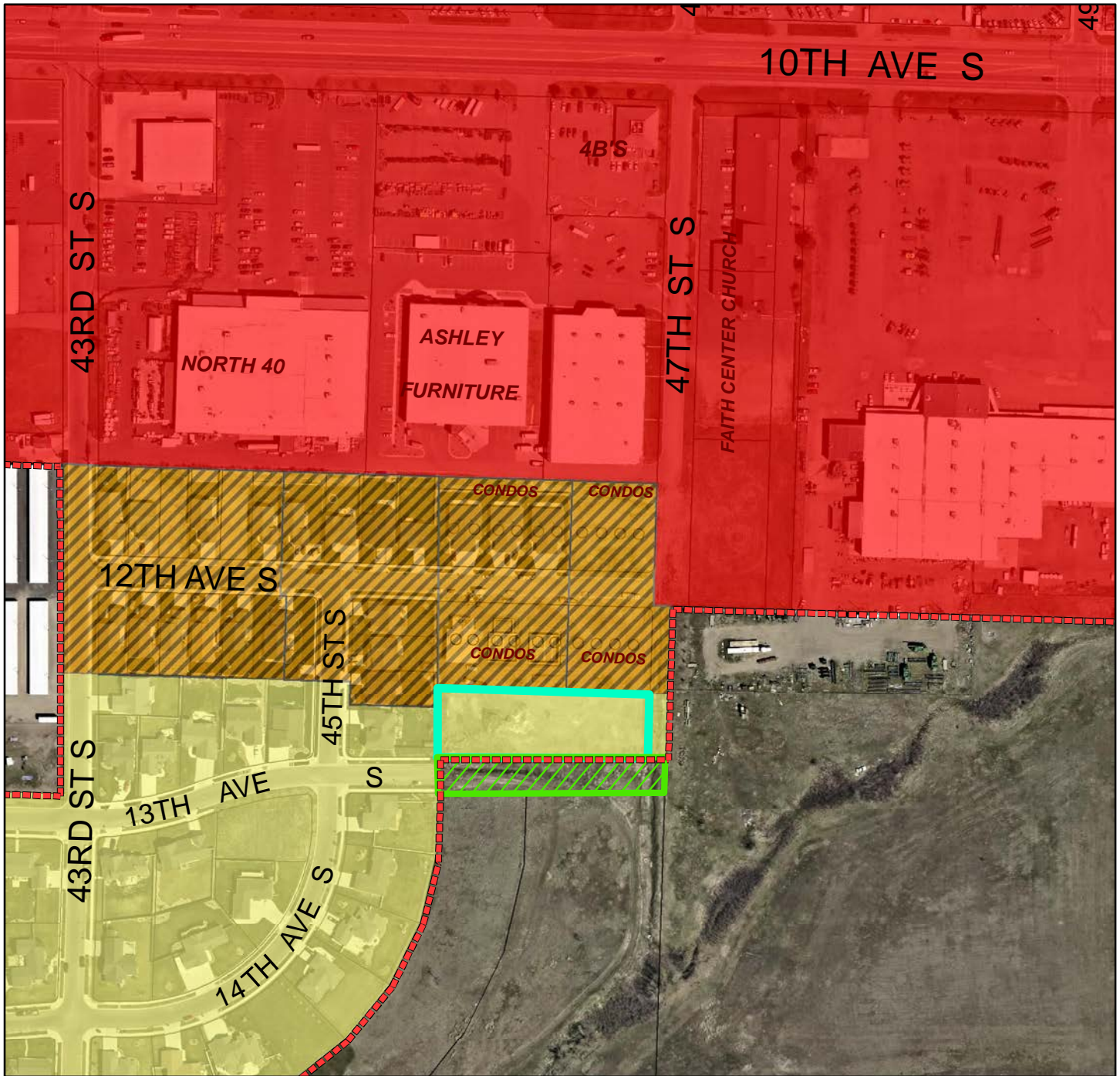
Extension of 13th Ave S



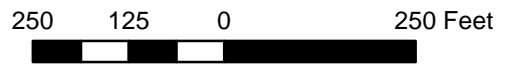
Tracts of Land



ZONING MAP



- City Limits
- Extension of 13th Ave S
- East Ridge Addn Phase 5
- Tracts of Land
- R-2 Single-family Medium Density
- PUD Planned Unit Development
- C-2 General Commercial
- U Unincorporated Enclave



BASIS OF DECISION AND FINDINGS OF FACT – ZONING MAP AMENDMENT

East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, located in the N 1/2 Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, PM, City of Great Falls, Cascade County, MT

PRIMARY REVIEW CRITERIA:

The basis for decision on zoning map amendments is listed in Official Code of the City of Great Falls § 17.16.40.030 of the Land Development Code. The recommendation of the Zoning Commission and the decision of City Commission shall at a minimum consider the following criteria:

1. The amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the City's growth policy.

The proposed rezoning is consistent with the overall intent and purpose of the 2013 City Growth Policy Update. This project strongly supports the Social and Physical portions of the Growth Policy, specifically the goals and principles to 1) encourage a safe, adequate and diverse supply of housing and fair housing opportunities in the City; and 2) encourage a balanced mix of land uses throughout the City. This project also supports the Physical portion of the Growth Policy which addresses transportation and mobility with the annexation of the parcel to extend 13th Ave South.

Additional supportive Policies that this project is consistent with include:

Social - Housing

- Soc1.4.1 Work with the private sector and non-profits to increase housing opportunities in the city.
- Soc1.4.2 Expand the supply of residential opportunities including single family homes, apartments, manufactured homes and assisted living facilities.
- Soc1.4.3 Encourage, promote and support adequate and affordable home ownership in the City.
- Soc1.4.6 Encourage a variety of housing types and densities so that residents can choose by price or rent, location and place of work.
- Soc1.4.13 Protect the character, livability and affordability of existing neighborhoods by ensuring that infill development is compatible with existing neighborhoods.

Physical - Land Use

- Phy4.1.3 Create a balanced land use pattern that provides for a diversity of uses that will accommodate existing and future development in the City.
- Phy4.1.4 Foster the development of safe, walkable neighborhoods, with a mix of uses and diversity of housing types.

Physical – Transportation and Mobility

- Phy4.4 Increase mobility and the access of citizens to transportation alternatives throughout the City.

The Growth Policy identifies that the City needs balanced, compatible growth, while at the same time sets the task to review the zoning districts in which townhomes are permitted in order to expand this use, either by allowing it in more zoning districts or improving the review standards so as to make it more suitable for other zoning districts.

2. The amendment is consistent with and furthers adopted neighborhood plans, if any.

Great Falls is separated into nine Neighborhood Councils. There are no adopted Neighborhood

Plans for any of the Councils within the City. The subject property is located in Neighborhood Council #5. The Owner presented information to Council #5 on June 19, 2017, and the Council voted in favor of the project.

3. The amendment is consistent with other planning documents adopted by the City Commission, including the river corridor plan, transportation plan and sub-area plans.

The Long Range Transportation Plan addresses several goals and objectives of the Growth Policy Update. This project is consistent with those goals and therefore is consistent with the Long Range Transportation plan because it facilitates the extensions and connection of 13th Avenue South and 47th Street South.

4. The code with the amendment is internally consistent.

The proposed rezoning is within the City limits. There are existing phases of this development to the north and northeast that are established PUD districts, which have similar residential uses and development standards. If approved, this project development would be very similar to said PUD. The housing type proposed is consistent with the intent of the PUD district, and the proposed development shall be consistent with applicable code.

5. The amendment is the least restrictive approach to address issues of public health, safety, and welfare.

The subject property is located in a developing residential neighborhood along the south eastern quadrant of the city. Any development within the City limits requires City review, including review of how the development will impact the public health, safety and welfare. At the time that this project was initially annexed and received City zoning, it went through said review.

This project was originally zoned for single-family residential development, due to lack of access. Rezoning ultimately allows the applicant to address the need for diverse housing options in the City and will have no negative effect on the public health, safety and welfare.

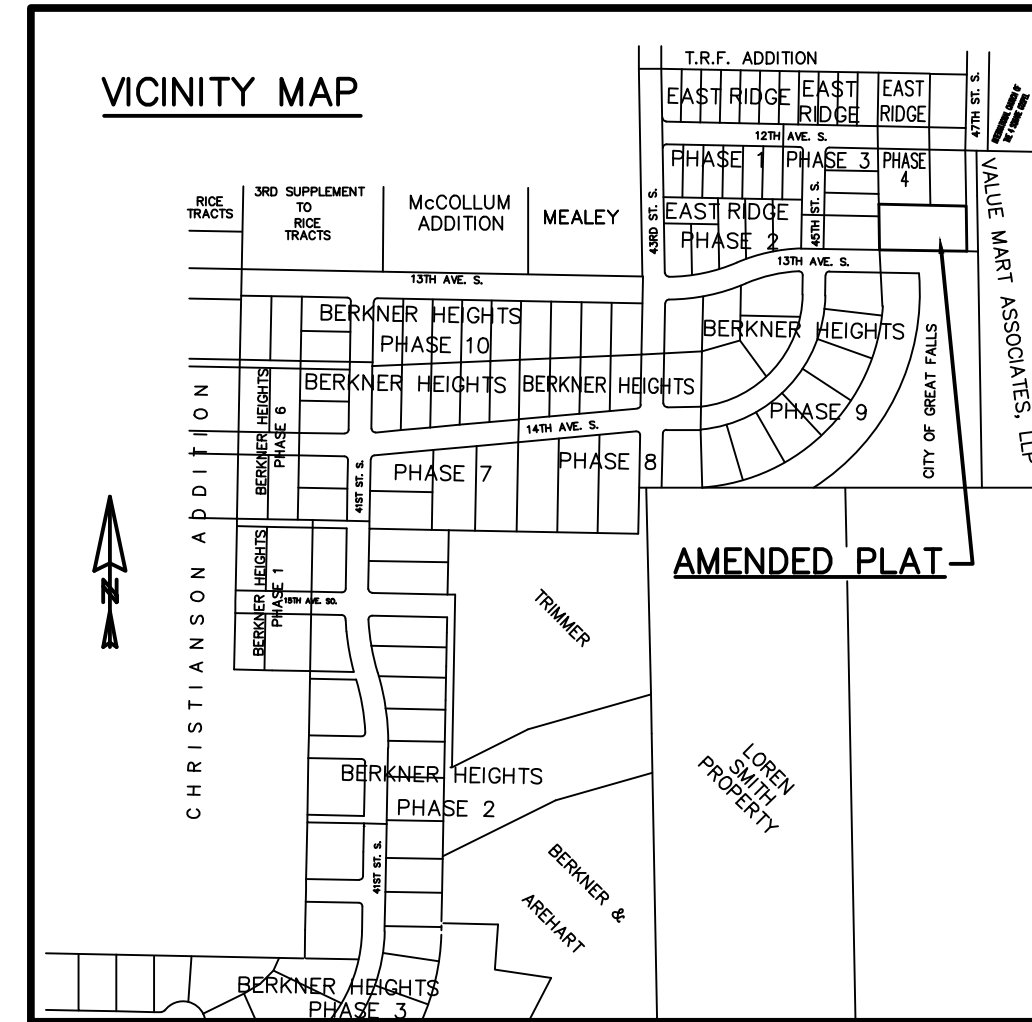
6. The City has or will have the financial and staffing capability to administer and enforce the amendment.

Completion of the full project proposal, contingent on rezoning, will have beneficial financial impact for the City due to the creation of ten additional lots that can be assessed for property taxes. There is adequate staffing to administer and enforce the amendment.

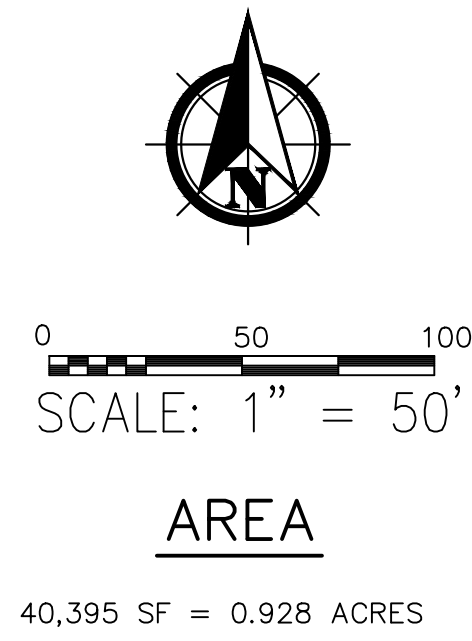
AN AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2, EAST RIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5

TO THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS A SUBDIVISION LOCATED IN THE N1/2, SECTION 16,
T20N, R4E, P.M. MT, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA

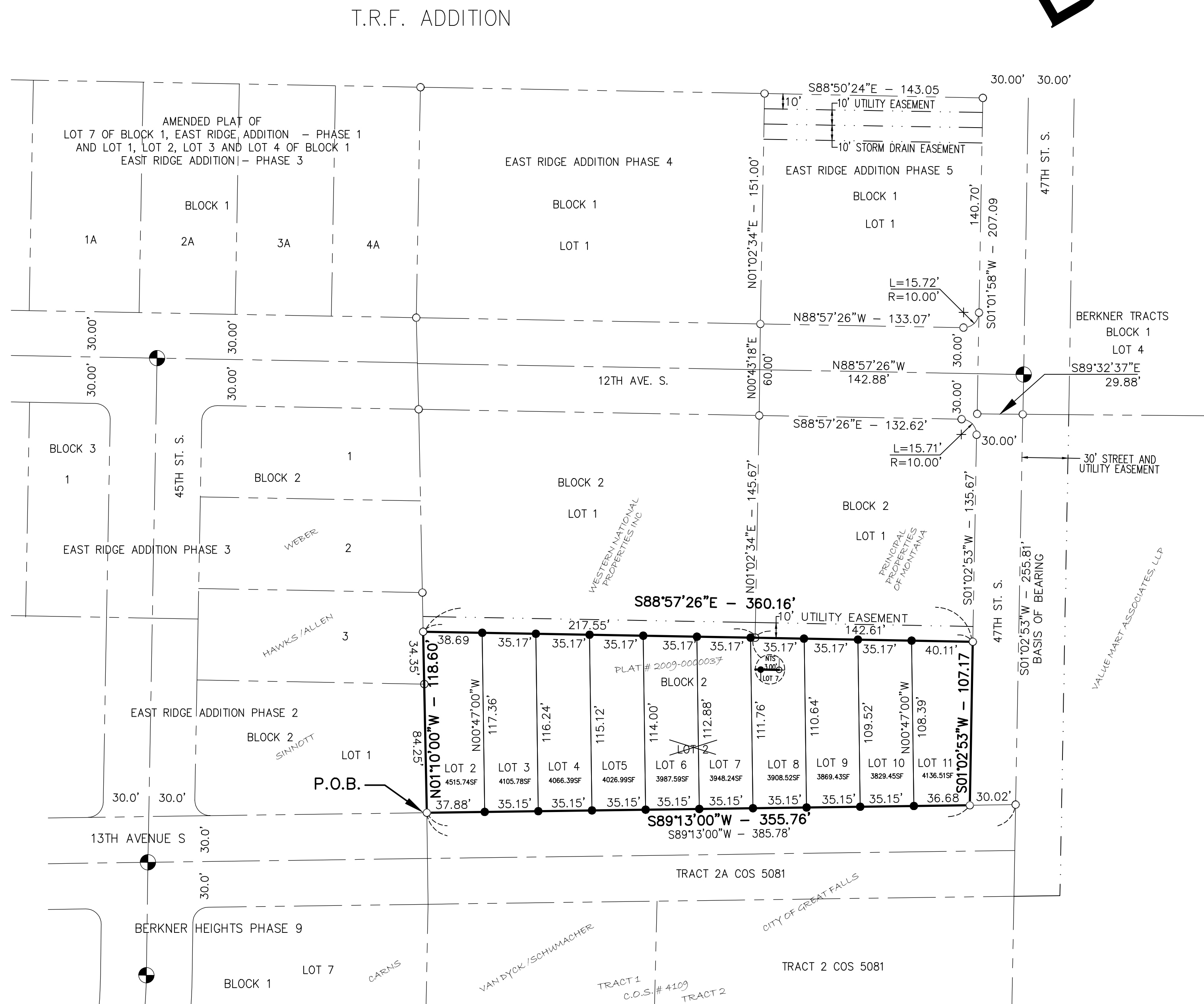
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAT IS TO DIVIDE THE EXISTING LOT 2 OF
BLOCK 2, EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5 INTO 10 LOTS.



- ### LEGEND
- CURRENT ADDITION BOUNDARY
 - CURRENT ADDITION LOT LINES
 - CENTERLINE
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - UTILITY EASEMENT
 - STREET MONUMENT
 - P.O.B.** POINT OF BEGINNING
 - FOUND IRON PIN
 - SET IRON PIN AND CAP
 - SF SQUARE FEET
 - NTS NOT TO SCALE



DRAFT



CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY
I, the undersigned property owner, do hereby certify that I have caused to be surveyed and platted into lots, as shown by the attached plat, the tract of land to be known as the AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, a subdivision located in the N1/2, Section 16, T20N, R4E, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana more fully described as follows:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of East Ridge Addition Phase 2 to the City of Great Falls, Montana as filed in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Cascade County Montana; thence N01°10'00"W, 118.60 feet along the easterly boundary of East Ridge Addition Phases 2 and 3 to the City of Great Falls, Montana; thence S88°57'26"E, 360.16 feet; thence S01°02'53"W, 107.17 feet along the westerly right of way of 47th Street South; thence S89°13'00"W, 355.76 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 0.928 acres.

The above described tract of land is to be known and designated as the AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana.

WESTERN NATIONAL PROPERTIES, INC.

CASEY CUMMINGS, AUTHORIZED OFFICER

STATE OF MONTANA)
 :SS
County of Cascade)

On this _____ day of _____, 2017, before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State of Montana, personally appeared, **CASEY CUMMINGS** known to me to be an authorized officer of Western National Properties, Inc, the corporation that executed the foregoing Certificate of Survey and he acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.

SEAL

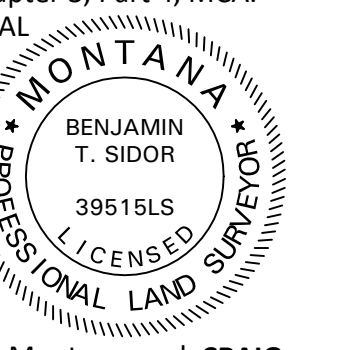
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of Montana
Residing at Great Falls, Montana
My Commission Expires _____

Print Notary Public Name

CERTIFICATE OF DEDICATION
All land included in Tract 2A as described on Certificate of Survey 5081 filed in the Office of the Clerk and Recorder of Cascade County, Montana is hereby dedicated and donated, as Right-of-Way, to the use of the public forever.

GREGORY T. DOYON, City Manager, City of Great Falls, Montana

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR
I, **BENJAMIN T. SIDOR**, Professional Land Surveyor, Montana License No. 39515LS, do hereby certify that in March, 2016 I supervised the surveyed the tract of land shown on the attached AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana and described in the Certificate of Survey and that the survey was made in accordance with the provisions of Title 76, Chapter 3, Part 4, MCA.



BENJAMIN T. SIDOR, PLS
Montana Reg. No. 39515

CERTIFICATE OF GREAT FALLS PLANNING BOARD
We, the undersigned, **R. NATHAN WEISENBURGER**, President of the said Great Falls Planning Board, Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, and **CRAIG RAYMOND**, Secretary of said Great Falls Planning Board, do hereby certify that the accompanying AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, has been submitted to the said Great Falls Planning Board for examination by them and was found by them to conform to law and was approved at a meeting held on the _____ day of _____, 2017.

ATTEST:

R. NATHAN WEISENBURGER, President, Great Falls Planning Board CRAIG RAYMOND, Secretary, Great Falls Planning Board

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
I, **JIM REARDEN**, Public Works Director for the City of Great Falls, Montana, do hereby certify that I have examined the accompanying AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, and the survey that it represents, and I find the same conforms to the regulations governing the platting of land and to presently platted adjacent land, as near as circumstances will permit and I do hereby approve the same on this _____ day of _____, 2017.

JIM REARDEN, Public Works Director, City of Great Falls, Montana

CERTIFICATE OF CITY COMMISSION
I, **GREGORY T. DOYON**, City Manager of the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, do hereby certify that this AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, was duly examined and approved by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls at its regular meeting held on the _____ day of _____, 2017.

GREGORY T. DOYON, City Manager, City of Great Falls, Montana

CERTIFICATE OF AVAILABILITY OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES
I, **GREGORY T. DOYON**, City Manager of the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, do hereby certify that the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, found that adequate municipal facilities for the supply of water and disposal of sewage and solid waste are available to the above described property, namely, the facilities of the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, and that this certificate is made pursuant to Section 76-4-125(2)(d) of the Montana Code Annotated, MCA, thereby permitting the Clerk and Recorder of Cascade County, Montana to record the accompanying plat. Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

GREGORY T. DOYON, City Manager, City of Great Falls, Montana

CERTIFICATE ACCEPTING A CASH DONATION IN LIEU OF PARK DEDICATION
I, **GREGORY T. DOYON**, City Manager of the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, do hereby certify that the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, made the following order at a regular meeting held on the _____ day of _____, 2017, to-wit: "The City Commission found no necessity due to the size and location of the proposed residential subdivision for the setting aside or dedication of any park or playground within the platted area of the AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana. It is hereby ordered by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, that a cash donation in the sum of \$ _____ be accepted for the park fund in lieu of the land that would have been dedicated if a dedication were made, in accordance with Section 76-3-621(4), MCA". Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

GREGORY T. DOYON, City Manager, City of Great Falls, Montana

CERTIFICATE OF COUNTY TREASURER
I, **JAMIE BAILEY**, County Treasurer of Cascade County, Montana, do hereby certify that I have examined the records covering the areas included in the accompanying AMENDED PLAT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PLAT OF LOT 2, BLOCK 2 EASTRIDGE ADDITION PHASE 5, to the City of Great Falls, to the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, and find that the taxes on the same have been paid for the last five years. Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

JAMIE BAILEY, Cascade County Treasurer

	JOB NO.: 1612	1
	F.B.NO.: G.P.S.	
	FILE: 1612-PLAT-REV	
	DATE: 6-2017	
P.O. BOX 7326, GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59406		

FINDINGS OF FACT – MONTANA SUBDIVISION AND PLATTING ACT

East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, located in the N 1/2 Section 16, Township 20 North,
Range 4 East, PM, City of Great Falls, Cascade County, MT

(PREPARED IN RESPONSE TO 76-3-608(3) MCA)

PRIMARY REVIEW CRITERIA:

Effect on Agriculture and Agricultural Water User Facilities: The major subdivision is located within the City limits and is not currently being used for agricultural purposes. The subject property was annexed as part of East Ridge Addition Phase 5 and has remained vacant. Thus, the proposed minor subdivision will not interfere with any agricultural irrigation system or present any interference with agricultural operations in the vicinity.

Effect on Local Services: Lots in the subdivision will extend and connect to City water and sewer mains. The Owner will pay the cost of extending these utility mains and the City will reimburse the Owner for its proportionate share of the cost as outlined in the Improvement Agreement attached. The occupants of the two unit townhomes within the subdivision will pay regular water and sewer charges, and monthly storm drain charges.

The previous phases of East Ridge Addition are currently receiving law enforcement and fire protection service from the City of Great Falls. Providing these services to the subdivision is expected to be a manageable cost to the City and increased tax revenues from improved properties may cover increased costs.

The Owner will have the responsibility to install curb, gutter, sidewalks and paved roadways to extend 13th Avenue South and 47th Street South. The Improvement Agreement outlines requirements of the Owner.

Effect on the Natural Environment: The subdivision is not expected to adversely affect soils or the water quality or quantity of surface or ground waters. Surface drainage from the subdivision will flow to a proposed storm system for the subdivision which the design will be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Department.

Effect on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat: The subdivision is part of the southeast edge of the City limits. There is existing development to the north and west, and this is not in an area of significant wildlife habitat beyond occasional grazing deer or migrating fowl. This subdivision will not result in closure of public access to hunting or fishing areas, nor to public lands.

Effect on Public Health and Safety: Based on available information, the subdivision is not subject to abnormal potential natural hazards such as wildfire, avalanches or rockslides; nor potential man-made hazards such as high voltage power lines, high-pressure gas lines, high traffic volumes, or mining activity.

REQUIREMENTS OF MONTANA SUBDIVISION AND PLATTING ACT, UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR MONUMENTATION, AND LOCAL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

The subdivision meets the requirements of the Montana Subdivision and Platting Act and the surveying requirements specified in the Uniform Standards for Monumentation, and conforms to the design standards specified in the local subdivision regulations. The local government has complied with the subdivision review and approval procedures set forth in the local subdivision regulations.

EASEMENT FOR UTILITIES

The developer shall provide necessary utility easements to accommodate water mains, sanitary sewer mains and private utilities to serve all lots of the subdivision.

LEGAL AND PHYSICAL ACCESS

Legal and physical access to the proposed development will be from the extension of 47th Street South that will be installed as part of this project, and 13th Avenue South. Upon approval of the annexation of Tract 2A the right-of-way for 13th Avenue South will be dedicated. These will be public roads maintained by the City of Great Falls after construction is completed and after final acceptance of the improvements by the City.

**DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
(EAST RIDGE PHASE 5, BLOCK 2, LOT 2),
LOCATED IN THE N 1/2 OF SECTION 16 TOWNSHIP 20
NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, P.M. MT, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA**

The following is a binding Agreement dated this _____ day of _____, 2017, between Western National Properties, Inc., hereinafter referred to as "Owner," and the City of Great Falls, Montana, a municipal corporation of the State of Montana, hereinafter referred to as "City", regarding the requirements for development of East Ridge Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2, hereinafter referred to as "Development Parcel" and annexation into the corporate limits of the City, a tract of land, owned by the City, legally described on Certificate of Survey #5081 as Tract 2A, to be dedicated as public right of way located in the N ½ of Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 4 East, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana, hereinafter referred to as "Right of Way Parcel". Owner of the aforementioned Development Parcel agrees to and is bound by the provisions of this Agreement, and by signing the Agreement, therefore agrees to terms applicable to the Development Parcel and the Right of Way Parcel. The City is authorized to enter into this Agreement by 17.68.010-040 of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF).

1. Supporting Documents.

- A. Subdivision of the right-of-way parcel, Certificate of Survey #5081, filed of record in the Clerk and Recorder's Office of Cascade County, Montana.
- B. Amended plat of East Ridge Phase 5 Block 2 Lot 2, to be filed in conjunction with the approval of the major subdivision.
- C. Engineering drawings, specifications, reports and cost estimates, preliminary and final, prepared for the Subject Property, consisting of documents for, but not limited to the public sanitary sewer, water, storm drain and street improvements.
- D. "As Built" reproducible 4 mil mylar drawings of public infrastructure, private utilities, and drainage facilities shall be supplied to the City Engineer upon completion of the construction.
- E. Legal documents, including but not limited to any articles of incorporation, bylaws, covenants, and declarations establishing the responsibilities of owners recorded in the Clerk and Recorder's Office of Cascade County, Montana.

2. Changes.

The Owner understands that failure to build in compliance with approved plans is a breach of this Agreement and a violation of the OCCGF, subject to the penalties provided for such violations. The

City recognizes, however, that minor changes are often necessary as construction proceeds and the Administrators (the Administrators are the persons charged by the City Manager with the administration of this improvement agreement) are hereby authorized to permit minor changes to approved plans, as provided below.

- A. Minor changes to engineering documents and such revisions to the engineering drawings as are deemed appropriate and necessary by the City Engineer and the City's Public Works Department and which do not materially affect the hereinabove mentioned Development Parcel and the Right of Way Parcel, can be made as follows:
 - a. Before making changes, the applicant must submit revised plans to the Administrator(s) for review. Failure to do this before the proposed change is made is a breach of this Agreement and a violation of the OCCGF. The Administrator(s) shall respond to all proposed changes within ten (10) business days of receipt of the revised plans.
 - b. Based on a review of the revised plans, the Administrator(s) may permit minor dimensional changes provided they do not result in a violation of the conditions of approval for the Subject Property or the OCCGF.
 - c. Based on a review of the revised plans, the Administrator(s) may permit substitutions for proposed building and construction materials provided that the proposed substitute has the same performance and, for exterior materials, appearance as the originally approved material.
 - d. Minor changes in the location and specifications of the required public improvements may be permitted. Revised plans showing such changes must be submitted to, and then reviewed and approved by the Administrator(s).
- B. Substantial changes are not permitted by this Agreement. A new public review and permitting process will be required for such changes. 'Substantial Change' versus 'Minor Change' is described as follows:
 - a. 'Substantial Change' is defined here in order to further clarify what may be permitted as a 'Minor Change.' A substantial change adds one or more lots; changes the approved use; changes the location or extent of the area proposed to be cleared, graded, or otherwise disturbed by more than 4,000 square feet (a smaller change in the area that will be cleared, graded, or otherwise disturbed may be treated as a minor dimensional change); changes the location, extent, or design of any required public improvement, except where a minor change is approved by the Administrator(s); or changes the approved number of buildings, structures or units; or the size of any building or structure by more than 10%. A smaller change in the size of a lot, building, or structure may be treated as a minor dimensional change.
- C. "As Built" reproducible drawings of public infrastructure, private utilities, and drainage facilities shall be supplied to the City Engineer upon completion of the construction, whether or not changes to the original plan documents are made pursuant to this section.

3. City Fees and Charges.

A. Owner shall pay the following fees as provided by City policy and resolution:

a. Fees and Reimbursements paid by Owner:

- i. Storm Drain Fee (\$250/acre x 0.53 acres) \$132.50
(Fee is for the Right of Way Parcel, the fee for the Development Parcel was paid in the previous East Ridge Phase 5 Annexation Improvement Agreement)
- ii. Recording fees for Development Agreement and Resolutions (\$11 per page x 18 pages) \$198.00

Total Fees paid by applicant to City: \$330.50

Fees paid by applicant are in addition to the \$2,000 application fee for Planned Unit Development, the \$2,000 application fee for Preliminary Plat, the \$1,750 application fee for Final Plat, and the \$500 application fee for Annexation, which have been paid prior to this Development Improvement Agreement.

B. The total fees summarized in Section A above shall be paid to the City no later than 30 days after City Commission action to annex the Right of Way Parcel into the City.

C. Owner or its successors or assigns shall reimburse City for its expenses incurred for inspection, testing and acceptance of public utilities and roadways serving the Development Parcel and sidewalk at the rates charged by City for said work at the time performed.

D. Water service tapping and water and sewer service connection fees will be assessed at the time of installation.

E. The absence of any fee from this Agreement which is lawfully charged by the City in connection with construction activity associated with Subject Property shall not constitute a waiver by the City.

4. Public Improvements

A. Sidewalks including curb ramps, shall be installed on street frontages abutting the Right-of-Way Parcel, along the parcel legally described as Tract 1 on COS 4109 connecting to existing sidewalk and on the west side of 47th Street South abutting East Ridge Addition Phase 5, Lot 1, Block 1, and Lot 1, Block 2. Sidewalk on the Development Parcel will be installed by the individual lot owner. Said sidewalks shall be installed in accordance with Title – 17 Land Development Code of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls after review and approval by the City Public Works Department. Said sidewalks may include curb and gutter and minor street repair, if required by the City Public Works Department.

B. The Owner hereby agrees to install a public water main within public rights-of-way, including the addition of any required hydrants. The improvements shall be in accordance with City and Montana Department of Environmental Quality standards and approved plans and specifications. The improvement is to be maintained by the City.

- C. The Owner hereby agrees to extend a public sanitary sewer through public rights-of-way. The improvement shall be in accordance with City and Montana Department of Environmental Quality standards and approved plans and specifications. The improvement is to be maintained by the City upon completion.
- D. The Owner agrees to install all improvements to 47th Street South and 13th Avenue South in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the City of Great Falls Engineering Division. The City agrees that the extension of 13th Avenue South shall be dedicated to the east property line of the Development Parcel to intersect with the extension of 47th Street South.
- E. The Owner agrees to install stormwater facilities that address City water quantity storage requirements as well as City water quality requirements. The design, installation, inspection, and maintenance responsibilities of these facilities shall be approved by the City of Great Falls Engineering Division as well as the Environmental Division.
- F. The Owner agrees to install all on-site improvements required for the Development, prior to certificate of occupancy of any structure built upon the Development Parcel, which shall be installed as shown on the final construction plans that are submitted to and approved by the City's Public Works Department. The on-site improvements shall include everything required to provide water, sanitary sewer, and access. Access for purposes of emergency vehicles shall be installed to the specifications of the Public Works Department prior to the issuance of any building permits for the Development Parcel. The Owner shall provide public utility easements for all required public utilities. The Owner will be issued certificates of occupancy by the City on a building by building basis as each building is completed and inspected.

5. Private Improvements

- A. The existing and proposed storm drainage improvements on East Ridge Addition Phase 4 Lot 1, Block 1 will remain private, including the portion of the improvements extending into the public right-of-way to connect to the public main in 47th Street South.
- B. The City is not responsible for the maintenance of this storm drain.

6. Reimbursements to Owner for Public Improvements.

A. Street Improvements

- 1. As shown in Exhibit A, attached to this Agreement and incorporated herein, the City shall reimburse the Owner for 100% of the costs to construct public improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 2 (south half of a portion of the right-of-way of 13th Avenue South and the east half of a portion of the right-of-way of 47th Street South). This includes the cost of the street, curb and gutter, curb cuts for future ADA ramps, and moving the existing fence. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.

2. The City shall reimburse the Owner the \$18,425.00 that was provided at the time of the Annexation of Phase 5, Block 2, Lot 2 for the construction of 47th Street South and the 8" water main located in 47th Street South.
3. As shown in Exhibit A, the owner of Block 1, Lot 4 of Berkner Tract shall reimburse the Owner for 100% of the costs to construct public improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 3 (east half of a portion of 47th Street South). This includes the cost of the street, curb and gutter and curb cuts for future ADA ramps. Said owner will pay through an established SID per the annexation agreement dated, 1967 or other acceptable financial surety that is approved by the city; otherwise the Owner will pay. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.

B. Water Improvements

1. As shown in Exhibit B, attached to this Agreement and incorporated herein, the City shall reimburse the Owner for 50% of the costs to construct public water improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 2 (A portion of the right-of-way of 13th Ave S and the right-of-way of 47th St S). This includes the installation of an 8" water main in 47th Street S and an 8" water main in the right-of-way of 13th Ave S. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.
2. The Owner is responsible for 100% of the cost of installation of services lines, except for the service line to the City's lift station the cost of which will be paid for by the City.

C. Sewer Improvements

1. As shown in Exhibit C, attached to this Agreement and incorporated herein, the City shall reimburse the Owner for 50% of the costs to construct public sanitary sewer improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 2 (A portion of the right-of-way of 13th Ave S). The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.
2. The Owner is responsible for 100% of the cost of the installation of services lines.

D. Storm Drainage Improvements

1. As shown in Exhibit D, attached to this Agreement and incorporated herein, the City shall reimburse the Owner for 100% of the costs to construct public storm drainage improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 2 (West of the centerline of 47th Street South and north of East Ridge Phase 5 Block 1, Lot 1). The cost shall include the storm inlets and piping to the proposed inlet shown in the Exhibit as area 3. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the

City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.

2. As shown in Exhibit D, the owner of Block 1, Lot 4 of Berkner Tract shall reimburse the Owner 100% of the costs to construct public storm drainage improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 3 (A portion of the right-of-way of 47th Street South). The cost shall include the storm inlets and piping from the proposed inlet to the proposed manhole on North location of 47th Street South. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.
3. As shown in Exhibit D, the owner of Lot 4, Block 1 of Berkner Tract shall reimburse the Owner 3% and City shall reimburse the Owner 95% of the costs to construct public storm drainage improvements for the area delineated in the Exhibit as area 4 (A portion of the right-of-way of 47th Street South). The cost shall include the storm inlets, piping and outfall. The amount to be reimbursed shall be determined by using the Owner's actual costs and quantities of improvements constructed. In the event that the improvement costs are not provided by the Owner or they are determined by the City to be unreasonable, the City will determine the reimbursement amount using standard bid and/or material prices.
4. The Owner is responsible for 100% of the cost for the piping, inlets and manhole for the private line including connection to the proposed manhole on north location of 47th Street South.

7. Stormwater Management.

A Stormwater Management Plan shall be developed to City standards and shall be submitted to the City Publics Works Department for review and approval prior to issuance of building permits.

8. Site Conditions.

The Owner warrants that it has conducted site investigations sufficient to be aware of all natural conditions, including, but not limited to, flooding, slopes, and soils characteristics, that may affect the installation of improvements on the site and its development for the approved use. The Owner further warrants that all plans submitted pursuant to this Agreement and all applications for building permits within the Development will properly account for all such conditions. The Owner holds the City harmless for natural conditions and for any faults in their own assessment of those conditions.

9. Maintenance Districts.

Owner hereby agrees to waive its right to protest and appeal the lawful creation by City of maintenance districts for any proper purpose including, but not limited to, fire hydrant and street maintenance and shall pay the proportionate share of the costs associated with said maintenance districts as they may be applied to the Development Parcel.

10. Public Roadway Lighting.

Owner hereby agrees to waive its right to protest and appeal any future special lighting district for public roadway lighting facilities that service the Right of Way Parcel, and further agrees to pay for its proportionate share of the costs associated with roadway lighting which services the Development Parcel that may be installed with or without a special lighting district.

11. Warranty, Ownership and Inspection of Public Improvements.

Installation of all public streets, sidewalks, curb ramps, water, sewer, storm drain, and other public improvement required for the Development Parcel shall be subject to the City's inspection policy in place at the time of installation.

12. City Acceptance and Zoning.

In consideration of the terms of this Agreement, the City hereby accepts a tract of land as legally described on Certificate of Survey #5081 located in the N ½ of Section 16 Township 9 North, Range 4 East, and, P.M. MT, Cascade County, Montana, for incorporation by annexation into the corporate limits of the City of Great Falls, Montana, as public right-of-way with an assigned zoning classification of Planned Unit Development.

13. Security for Public Improvements

The Owner shall, upon approval of the final plat, and before the installation of the required public improvements listed in this Agreement, provide the City with a performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or another form of security acceptable to the Administrator in an amount equal to 135% of the costs of the required public improvements.

The security required by this section shall be returned or released upon acceptance of the required improvements, except as provided in Section 14. Following the final required inspection, the Director of Public Works shall promptly inform the Administrator, in writing, that all improvements have been inspected and are acceptable for maintenance by the City. The Administrator shall then, provided that the Development is in compliance with the final plat, all conditions of approval, this Agreement, and the OCCGF, instruct the Director of Fiscal Services to release the security, minus the portion to be held in warranty as required by Section 14 of this Agreement, to the Owner.

14. Warranty on Public Improvements

The Owner is responsible for the repair or replacement of any faults in the materials of workmanship of the required public improvements for a period of two years from the date those improvements are accepted for maintenance by the City. This warranty will be enforced by the City retaining 10% of the security required by Section 13 of this Agreement for the two-year warranty period. That sum will be released at the end of two years unless the parties are involved in a dispute about the condition, repair or replacement of any of the required improvements, in which case the funds will be held by the City until that dispute is resolved.

15. Limitation of Liability.

The City will conduct a limited review of plans and perform inspections for compliance with requirements set forth in this agreement and/or in applicable law. The scope of such review and inspections will vary based upon development type, location and site characteristics. The Owner is exclusively responsible for ensuring that the design, construction drawings, completed construction, and record drawings comply with acceptable engineering practices, State requirements, and other applicable standards. The City's limited plan review and inspections are not substantive reviews of the plans and engineering. The City's approval of any plans or completed inspections is not an endorsement of the plan or approval or verification of the engineering data and plans. Neither the Owner, Western National Properties, Inc., nor any third party may rely upon the City's limited review or approval.

The Owner shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the City of Great Falls, its officers, agents, servants and employees and assigns from and against all claims, debts, liabilities, fines, penalties, obligations and costs including reasonable attorney fees, that arise from, result from or relate to obligations relating to that owner's property described herein. Upon the transfer of ownership of property, the prior owner's (whether it is the Owner that signed this agreement or a subsequent owner) indemnity obligation herein for the transferred property is released as to that owner and the indemnity obligation runs to the new owner of the property. Only the owner of the parcel of property at the time the City incurs the claim, debt, liability, fine, penalty, obligation or cost is obligated to indemnify, and no owner of property is obligated to indemnify for adverse conditions on property owned by someone else. This indemnification by the owner of the property shall apply unless such damage or injury results from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the City.

16. Binding Effect.

The provisions, covenants and terms of this Agreement shall run with the land and bind the present owners, their devisees, heirs, successors, and assigns; and any and all parties claiming by, through, or under them, shall be taken to agree and covenant with each of the parties to the Agreement, their devisees, heirs, successors and assigns, to conform to the provisions, covenants and terms of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and seal the day, month and year first hereinabove written.

THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
A Municipal Corporation of the State of Montana

Gregory T. Doyon, City Manager

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(Seal of City)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT*:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

*By law, the City Attorney may only advise or approve contract or legal document language on behalf of the City of Great Falls, and not on behalf of other parties. Review and approval of this document was conducted solely from the legal perspective, and for the benefit, of the City of Great Falls. Other parties should not rely on this approval and should seek review and approval by their own respective counsel.

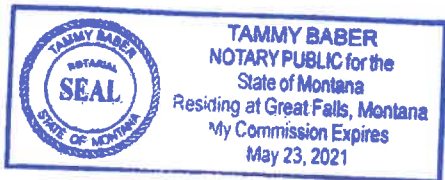
Western National Properties, Inc.

By: Casey Cummins
Its: President

State of Montana)
:ss.
County of Cascade)

On this 19th day of July, in the year Two Thousand and Seventeen, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State of Montana, personally appeared Casey Cummins known to me to the persons whose names are subscribed to the instrument within and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year first above written.



(NOTARIAL SEAL)

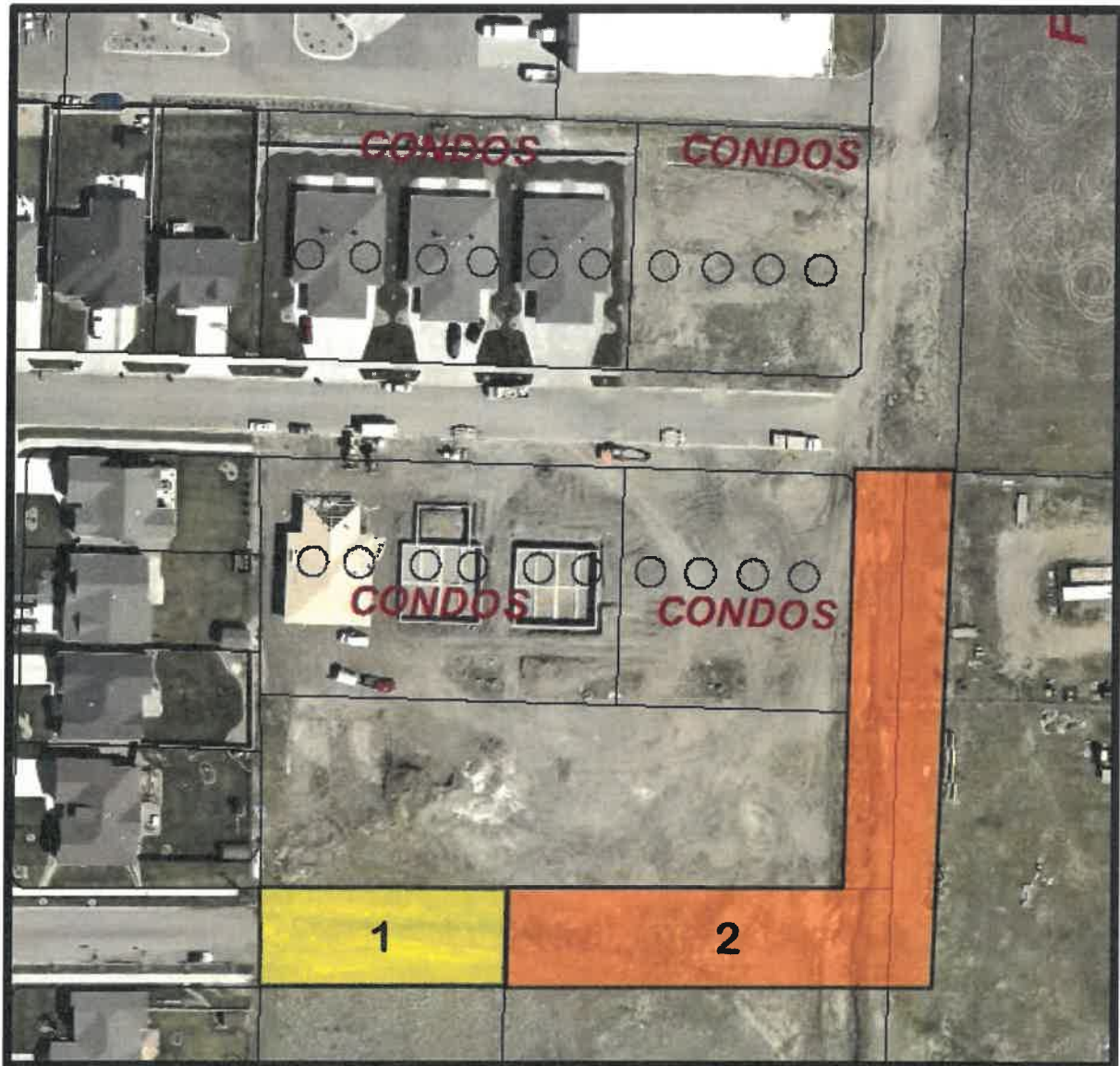
Tammy Baber
Notary Public for the State of Montana

Exhibit A



Street Improvements

1. 100% Owner: Street, Curb, Sidewalk, ADA Ramps (Includes connection to existing sidewalks)
2. 100% City: Street, Curb, Curb Cuts for future ADA Ramps, No Sidewalks (includes moving the existing fence)
3. 100% Church: Street, Curb, Curb cuts for future ADA Ramps, No Sidewalk (The Church only pays if an SID per 1967 Agreement otherwise developer pays)



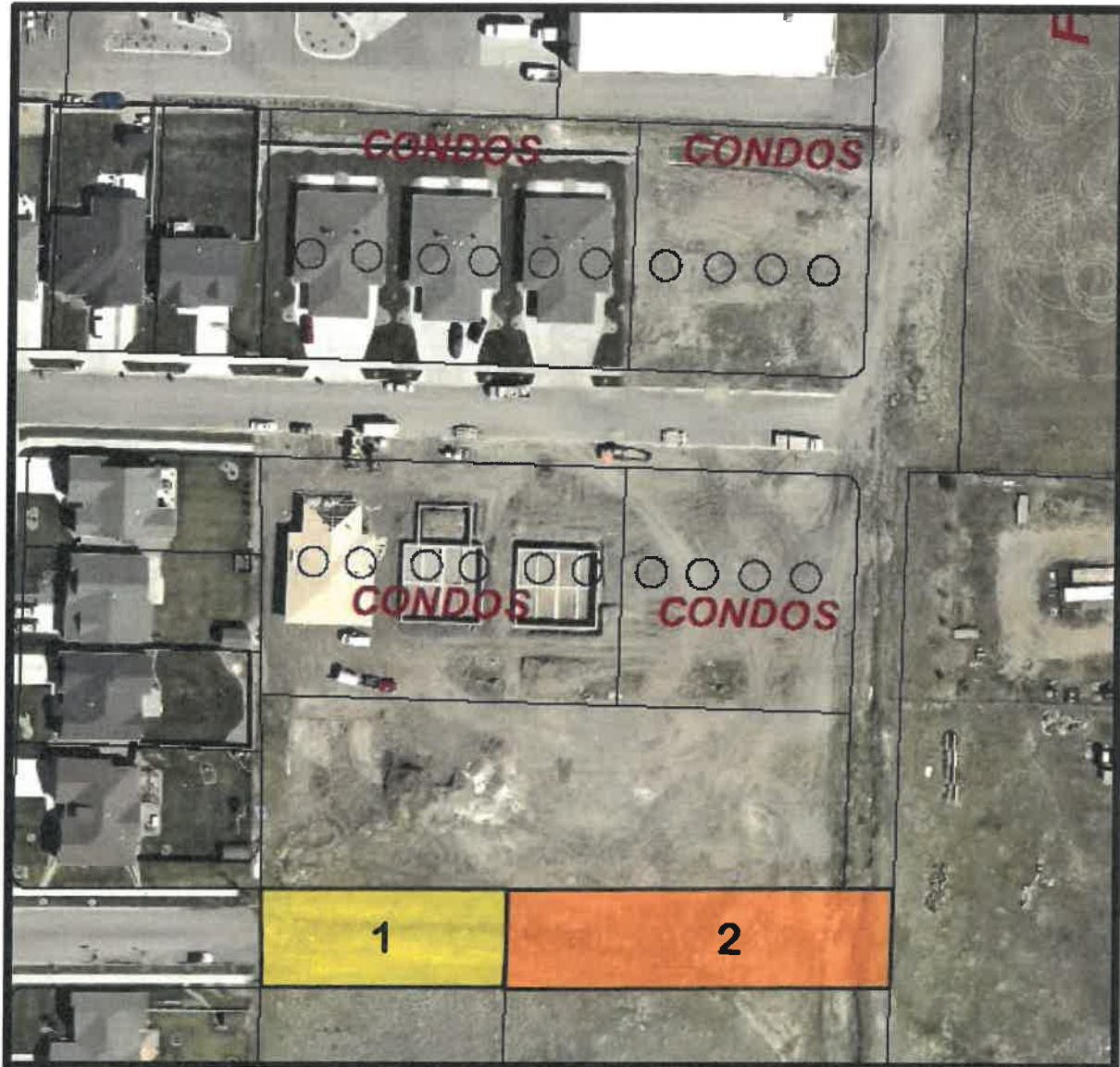
Water Improvements

1. 100% Owner

2. 50% Owner/50% City

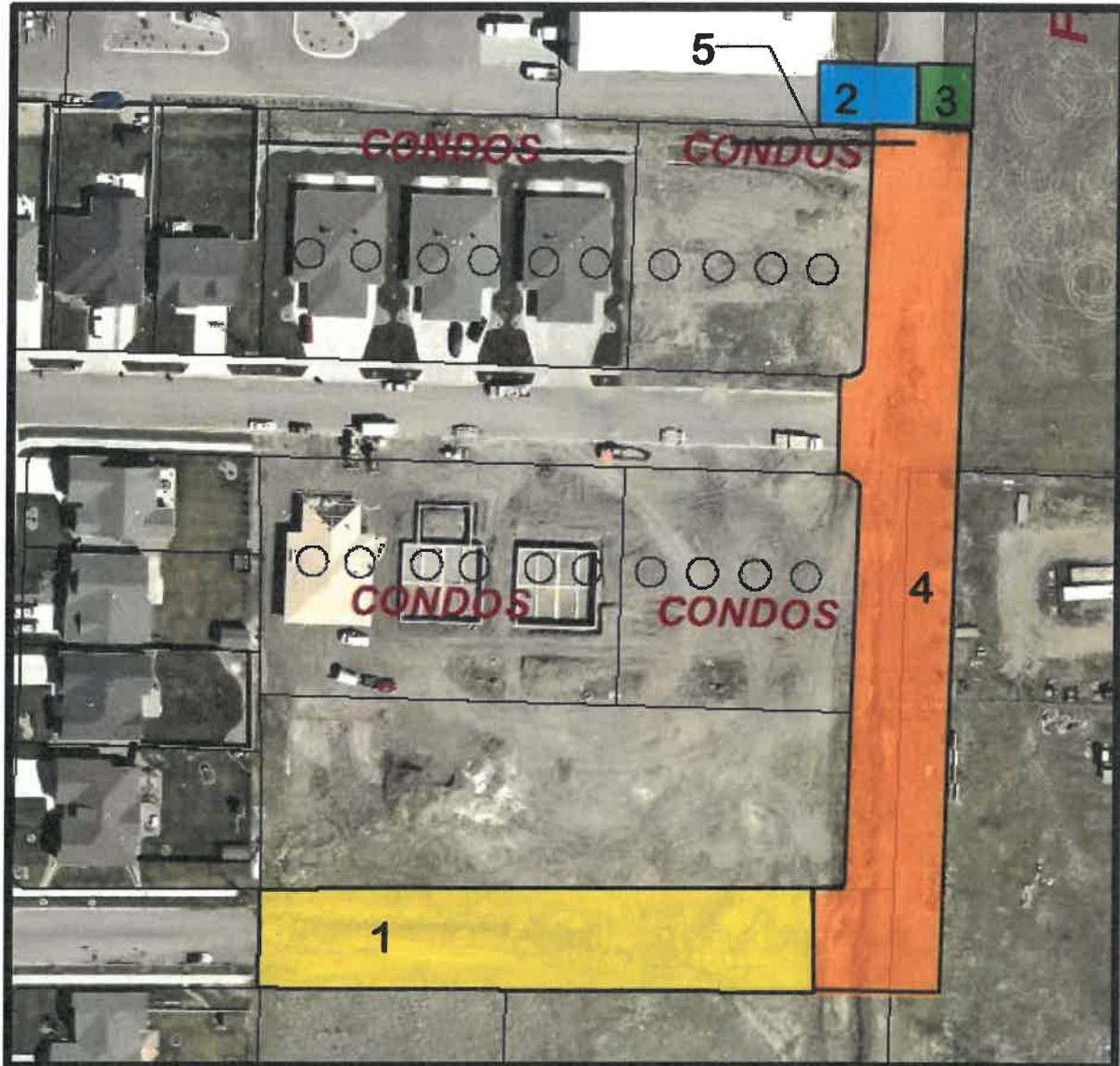
(Owner is responsible 100% of the service lines except the service line to the lift station) which is City is 100% responsible for)

Exhibit C



Sewer Improvements

1. 100% Owner
2. 50% Owner/50% City
(Owner is responsible 100% of the all sewer services)



Storm Drainage Improvements

1. No improvements proposed
2. City 100%: Storm inlets and piping from proposed inlet to proposed inlet shown in area 3.
3. Church 100%: Storm inlets and piping from proposed inlet to proposed manhole on north location of 47th Street South.
4. Owner 3%, Church 2%, City 95%: Storm inlets, piping, and outfall.
5. Owner 100%: Piping, inlets, manhole on north location of 47th Street South.



Item: Adopt the 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

From: Stephen A. Hester

Initiated By: David R. Nordel

Presented By: Stephen A. Hester

Action Requested: Adopt the 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan for Cascade County, City of Great Falls, and Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) the 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (previously known as the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan).”

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends the Commission adopt the 2017 Update to Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Summary:

In response to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, (DMA 2000) Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, the Town of Belt, the Town of Cascade, and the Town of Neihart, have developed this Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). Cascade County completed and adopted the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) in 2011 to help guide and focus hazard mitigation activities. The purpose of the updated MHMP is to promote sound policy designed to protect residents, critical infrastructure and the environment from man-made and natural disasters.

Background:

The DMA amends the Stafford Act and is designed to improve planning for, response to, and recovery from, disaster by requiring State and local entities to implement pre-disaster mitigation activities. The county had hired Tetra Tech Inc. a third party contractor to study, prepare, and amend the County's MHMP. The review was conducted in cooperation with Cities, Townships, Montana Air National Guard, USAF, Malmstrom AFB, and many private businesses and companies which are listed in

Appendix B.

The process followed to prepare the MHMP update included the following;

1. Review and prioritize disaster events that are most probable and destructive;
2. Update and identify new critical facilities;
3. Review and update areas within the community that are most vulnerable;
4. Update and identify new goals for reducing the effects of a disaster event;
5. Review and identify new projects to be implemented for each goal;
6. Review and identify new procedures for monitoring progress and updating the MHMP;
7. Review and draft MHMP and
8. Adopt the updated MHMP.

Fiscal Impact:

The project was 80% funded by the 2016 State Emergency Management Planning Grant. The other 20% was a soft-match paid by participation in the process. The total cost of the project was \$40,000.00. Since the County had primary responsibility for the project no costs were incurred by the City.

Alternatives:

Deny the adoption of the revised Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Concurrences:

The Cascade County Board of Commissioners have adopted his MHMP. Also adopting the plan are the incorporated communities of Belt, Neihart, and Cascade. As with the City of Great Falls these governing bodies have the authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural and man-made hazards in their jurisdictions.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



2017 Update to Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan



Cascade County, MT City of Great Falls and Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart



June 2017



TETRA TECH



**2017 UPDATE TO
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

FOR

CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA
AND
CITY OF GREAT FALLS, TOWN OF BELT,
TOWN OF CASCADE, AND TOWN OF NEIHART**

Prepared for:

**Cascade County Disaster and Emergency Services
521-1st Avenue NW
Great Falls, Montana 59404**

Prepared by:

**Tetra Tech Inc.
303 Irene Street
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 443-5210**

June 2017

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BNSF	Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad
BOR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CEIC	Census and Economic Information Center
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CRS	Community Rating System
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
DES	Disaster and Emergency Services
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DNRC	Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
DPHHS	MT Department of Health and Human Services
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EMP	Electro-Magnetic Pulse
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FD	Fire District
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FP&S	Fire Prevention & Safety
FSA	Fire Service Area
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
IBC	International Building Code
IDSA	Infectious Disease Society of America
IRC	International Residential Building Code
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LIDAR	Light Detection and Radar
LOMA	Letter of Map Amendment
LOMAR	Letter of Map Revision



LIST OF ACRONYMS

MDOR	Montana Department of Revenue
MDT	Montana Department of Transportation
MHMP	Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
NRDP	National Drought Resiliency Partnership
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NID	National Inventory of Dams
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRIS	Natural Resource Information System
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NEW	NorthWestern Energy
NWS	National Weather Service
PAL	Provisional Accreditation Levee
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PDMC	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (grants program)
RFA	Rural Fire Assistance
RFD	Rural Fire District
SHELDUS	Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States
SPLC	Southern Poverty Law Center
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WHO	World Health Organization
WRN	Weather Ready Nation
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface



SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In response to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, the Town of Belt, the Town of Cascade, and the Town of Neihart, have developed this Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). DMA 2000 amends the Stafford Act and is designed to improve planning for, response to, and recovery from, disasters by requiring State and local entities to implement pre-disaster mitigation planning and develop MHMPs. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has issued guidelines for development of Hazard Mitigation Plans. The Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) supports plan development for jurisdictions in the State of Montana.

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long term risk and effects that can result from specific hazards.

FEMA defines a **Hazard Mitigation Plan** as the documentation of a state or local government evaluation of natural hazards and the strategies to mitigate

Cascade County completed and adopted a Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Plan in 2011 to help guide and focus hazard mitigation activities. The County, working together with Tetra Tech Inc., has prepared this update to their PDM Plan to satisfy the requirement that MHMPs be updated every five years. The updated Cascade County MHMP profiles significant hazards to the community and identifies mitigation projects that can reduce those impacts. The purpose of the updated MHMP is to promote sound public policy designed to protect residents, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural and man-made hazards. The updated Cascade County MHMP includes resources and information to assist residents, organizations, local government, and others interested in participating in planning for natural and man-made hazards. This 2017 updated MHMP supersedes the 2011 PDM Plan.

1.2 Authority

The Cascade County MHMP update has been developed pursuant to the requirements in the Interim Final Rule for hazard mitigation planning and the guidance in the State and Local Plan Interim Criteria under DMA 2000. The Plan also meets guidance developed by FEMA in June of 2008 for Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning.

The Cascade County Board of County Commissioners have adopted this MHMP. Also adopting the Plan are the incorporated communities of Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart. These governing bodies have the authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural and man-made hazards in their jurisdictions. Copies of the signed resolutions are included as **Appendix A** to this plan. The MHMP was adopted at the regularly scheduled County Commission and City/Town Council meetings, which were open to the public and advertised through the typical process the jurisdictions use for publicizing meetings.

Cascade County will be responsible for submitting the adopted MHMP to FEMA for review. Upon acceptance by FEMA, Cascade County and the incorporated communities of Great Falls, Belt, Cascade



and Neihart will remain eligible for mitigation project grants and post-disaster hazard mitigation grant projects.

1.3 Acknowledgements

Many groups and individuals have contributed to development of the Cascade County MHMP. Cascade County DES provided support for all aspects of plan development including providing digital locations and insurance values for the critical facilities and infrastructure used in the PDM analysis. The MHMP Planning Team, comprised of various members of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and other community members, met on a regular basis to guide the project, identify the hazards most threatening to the County, develop and prioritize mitigation projects, review draft deliverables and attend the public meetings. The local communities participated in the planning process by attending public meetings and contributed to plan development by reviewing and commenting on the draft plan.

1.4 Scope and Plan Organization

The process followed to prepare the Cascade County MHMP update included the following:

- Review and prioritize disaster events that are most probable and destructive,
- Update and identify new critical facilities,
- Review and update areas within the community that are most vulnerable,
- Update and identify new goals for reducing the effects of a disaster event,
- Review and identify new projects to be implemented for each goal,
- Review and identify new procedures for monitoring progress and updating the MHMP,
- Review the draft MHMP, and
- Adopt the updated MHMP.

The MHMP is organized into sections that describe the planning process (Section 2), community profile (Section 3), risk assessment (Section 4), mitigation strategies (Section 5) and plan maintenance (Section 6). Appendices containing supporting information are included at the end of the plan.

SECTION 2. PLANNING PROCESS

The updated Cascade County MHMP is the result of a collaborative effort between Cascade County, the incorporated communities of Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart, utilities, local agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and regional, state and federal agencies. The planning effort was facilitated by the contractor, Tetra Tech. Public participation played a key role in development of goals and mitigation projects, as outlined below. For the purposes of this planning effort, the public is defined as residents of Cascade County, local departments, state and federal agencies that support activities in the County, neighboring communities and local partners.

2.1 MHMP Planning Team

The Cascade County DES Coordinator requested that various members of the LEPC and other community members serve as the MHMP Planning Team for the purposes of updating the MHMP. These individuals are listed in **Appendix B**. The affiliation of these participants are presented in **Table 2.1-1**.

Table 2.-1. Agencies Represented on the MHMP Planning Team

Organization / Department / Position	Type of Organization
Cascade County / Disaster & Emergency Services Coordinator	County Government
Cascade County Public Works Department / Deputy Director	County Government
Cascade County Sheriff's Office / Captain of Operations & Lieutenant	County Government
City of Great Falls / Emergency Manager	City Government
City of Great Falls / Development & Planning / Floodplain Administrator	City Government
City of Great Falls / Police Department / Lieutenant	City Government
City of Great Falls / Fire Department / Chief	City Government
City of Great Falls Public Works / Director & Environmental Division	City Government
City of Great Falls Information Technology	City Government
Cascade City-County / Health Department / Preparedness & Communications	City-County Government
Cascade County Rural Fire Council / Vice Chairman	Local Fire Response
West Great Falls Flood Control & Drainage District	Local Flood Organization
Town of Belt / Mayor	Town Government
Town of Belt / Clerk	Town Government
Town of Cascade / Mayor	Town Government
Town of Cascade / Floodplain Administrator & Clerk	Town Government
Town of Neihart / Mayor	Town Government
Montana Air National Guard / Emergency Manager	State Government
Montana Disaster & Emergency Services / District #2 Representative	State Government
Malmstrom Air Force Base / Emergency Manager	Federal Government

Responsibilities of the Planning Team included attending conference calls to discuss update of the Plan, providing data for analysis in the risk assessment, attending public meetings, providing input and feedback on mitigation strategies, review of the draft plan document, and supporting the plan throughout the adoption process. The MHMP Planning Team will assist the Cascade County DES in updating the Plan in the future.

The Planning Team met several times over the course of the project; once to rank the hazards, and three other times to update the mitigation strategy. Conference calls were held on November 22nd,



2016, January 10th, February 1st and February 28th, 2017. In advance of each conference call, an agenda and/or materials to be discussed (i.e. hazard maps, hazard ranking matrices, example mitigation strategies, etc.) were emailed to meeting participants. Planning Team conference call notes are presented in **Appendix B**.

A meeting was held on January 23, 2017 with the Cascade County Rural Fire Council to review the wildfire hazard area used in the MHMP analysis and update the wildfire mitigation strategy. The meeting included representatives from the Black Eagle Volunteer Fire Department (VFD), Cascade VFD, Fort Shaw VFD, Manchester VFD, Sand Coulee VFD, Vaughn VFD, Simms VFD, Malmstrom Air Force Base Fire, a County Commissioner, Cascade County DES, and the Salvation Army.

Meetings were held on January 31, 2017 with the mayors and town clerks/floodplain administrators from the towns of Belt and Cascade to review critical facilities and mitigation strategies for the 2017 Cascade County MHMP. These Planning Team members were generally unable to attend the regularly scheduled meetings and conference calls due to conflicting schedules; therefore, separate meetings were held to obtain input for the MHMP.

2.2 Project Stakeholders

The planning process was initiated by preparing a stakeholders list of individuals whose input was needed to help prepare the MHMP. Planning partners on the stakeholders list received a variety of information during the project including meeting notices, documents for review, and the draft mitigation strategy. **Appendix B** presents the stakeholders list for this project.

On the County level, project stakeholders included the Commissioners, County Attorney, DES, Health Department, Risk/Safety Management, Public Works (including Road & Bridge, Planning Division, Floodplain Administrator and GIS), Sheriff's Office, Extension Service, and Department of Technology. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings, participating on the MHMP Planning Team, and/or reviewing the draft MHMP.

Stakeholders from the City of Great Falls included: the Mayor, City Manager, Commissioners, Emergency Management & Preparedness, Police and Fire Departments, Planning & Community Development including Building Department and Floodplain Administrator, Public Works, GIS, Information Technology, and Public Schools. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings, participating on the MHMP Planning Team, and/or reviewing the draft MHMP.

Stakeholders from the Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart included: the Mayors, Clerks, Public Works Departments, Floodplain Administrators and/or Schools. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings, participating on the MHMP Planning Team, and/or reviewing the draft MHMP.

Stakeholders from local districts and departments (flood control, fire) included the West Great Falls Food Control and Drainage District; Great Falls Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Fire Rescue, Cascade County Rural Fire Council and, Dearborn and Vaughn Volunteer Fire Departments. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings, participating on the MHMP Planning Team, and/or reviewing the draft MHMP.

Stakeholders from federal agencies included representatives from: the National Weather Service (NWS), U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Malmstrom Air Force Base. These agencies were provided information on plan development, attended public meetings, and/or reviewed the draft MHMP.

Stakeholders from state agencies included representatives from: the Montana Highway Patrol, Montana Air National Guard, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), Montana Department of Transportation, Montana State University–Great Falls College and, the District Representative and Deputy Hazard Mitigation Officer from Montana DES. These entities participated in the planning process by providing data for the plan, participating on the MHMP Planning Team, attending the public meetings and/or reviewing the draft MHMP.

Non-governmental stakeholders (non-profits, medical, utilities, businesses) included: Great Falls Amateur Radio Club, Salvation Army, and American Red Cross; Benefis Health Systems and Great Falls Clinic; NorthWestern Energy; Malteurop NA Inc., Greenfield Industries, Phillips 66/Yellowstone Pipeline Co., DVM, and Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway Company. Some of these entities provided information for plan development, attended the public meetings, and/or reviewed the draft MHMP update.

Planning partners from adjoining jurisdictions included: the Teton, Chouteau, Judith Basin, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark County DES Coordinators. These entities did not offer input on the Cascade County MHMP update.

2.3 Review of Existing Plans and Studies

At the initiation of the project, planning documents and studies completed for Cascade County and the City of Great Falls were obtained from relevant websites and/or provided by the DES office. The plans and studies were reviewed in order to determine how mitigation could be integrated into this planning process and future local planning mechanisms and programs. Contributing plans/ordinances reviewed by the contractor included:

DAMS

- Emergency Action Plan, Black Eagle Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Cochrane Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Morony Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Rainbow Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Ryan Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Canyon Ferry Dam (Lewis & Clark County)
- Emergency Action Plan, Gibson Dam (Lewis & Clark County)
- Emergency Action Plan, Hauser Dam (Lewis & Clark County)
- Emergency Action Plan, Holter Dam (Lewis & Clark County)
- Emergency Action Plan, Willow Creek Dam (Lewis & Clark County)
- Emergency Action Plan, Pishkun Dikes (Teton County)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

- Cascade County Emergency Operations Plan, 2011



FLOOD STUDIES

- Cascade County Flood Insurance Study, 2013

GROWTH POLICIES, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS

- Cascade County Growth Policy, 2014
- Cascade County Subdivision Regulations, 2013
- Cascade County Zoning Regulations, 2016
- Cascade County Floodplain Regulations, 2013
- City of Great Falls Growth Policy, 2013
- City of Great Falls Subdivision Regulations
- City of Great Falls Zoning Regulations, 2017
- City of Great Falls Amendment to Floodplain Regulations, 2016
- Town of Cascade Growth Policy, 2011
- Town of Neihart Growth Policy, 2016
- Missouri River Urban Corridor Plan, 2004
- Malmstrom Air Force Base Joint Land Use Study, 2012

HAZARD MITIGATION

- Cascade County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, 2011
- Cascade County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2008

OTHER

- Long Range Transportation Plan, 2014
- City of Great Falls Snow & Ice Control Plan, 2007

The data obtained from the plan and regulation review was incorporated into various sections of the MHMP. A summary of land use implementation tools is presented in *Section 3.7.1*. *Section 4.0* contains reference to the plans and ordinances affecting management of the hazard. *Section 7.3* includes a discussion on how mitigation can be implemented through existing programs.

2.4 Project Website

A website was set up at the start of the project to provide information to project stakeholders and the citizens of Cascade County. The project website can be viewed at: www.countypdm.com/ (password: Great Falls). The website remained active during the course of the project through adoption of the plan.

The website contained a Home page and pages for: Contacts, MHMP Planning Team, Meetings, Draft MHMP, Maps, and References. The Home page contained a letter inviting participation in development of the Plan. The Contacts page contained information on Tetra Tech and County personnel involved in management of the project. The Planning Team page contained the meeting schedule, agendas, handouts, and notes from the Planning Team meetings. The Meetings page contained the public meeting schedule, notes, handouts and presentations from the public meetings. The Draft MHMP page contained sections from the draft plan for stakeholder review. The Maps page contained draft versions of the critical facility and hazard maps prepared for the project. The References page contained the 2011 Cascade County PDM Plan, FEMA guidance on preparing multi-



jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, the FEMA Region 8 Plan Review Guidance dated September 2011, FEMA Planning Process Bulletin dated July 2016, FEMA Risk Assessment Bulletin dated June 2016, and links to the State of Montana PDM Plan and FEMA websites.

2.5 Project Meetings

Two public meetings were conducted during development of the MHMP. The first public meeting was held to kick-off the project. At this meeting, the 2011 PDM plan was reviewed and hazard events over the past five years were discussed. The second public meeting was held to review the draft risk assessment and mitigation strategy and to kick-off the public review period for the draft MHMP. Sign-in sheets, handouts, presentations, and meeting notes are contained in **Appendix B** and posted on the project website.

The first public meeting was held on October 6, 2016 at the Cascade County DES office in Great Falls. The October 1, 2016 edition of the Great Falls and the October 6, 2016 edition of the Cascade Courier newspapers published articles on the PDM Update project and advertised the public meeting. A meeting notice was sent via e-mail to all project stakeholders and the meeting was posted on the project website. Media documentation is presented in **Appendix B**.

During the first public meeting, Tetra Tech made a presentation which reviewed and analyzed each section of the 2011 mitigation plan, outlined the background and rationale for updating the MHMP, the process and methodology for the plan update, and the project schedule. **Table 2.5-1** describes the outcome of the 2011 PDM Plan review.

Table 2.5-1. Review and Analysis of 2011 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

2011 PDM Sections	How Reviewed and Analyzed
Section 1 - Introduction	Reviewed existing section through discussion at public meeting. No analysis needed.
Section 2 - Planning Process	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion at public meeting. Planning process utilized stakeholders list, MHMP Planning Team, public meetings, and project website.
Section 3 - Hazard Evaluation and Assessment	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion during public meeting and Planning Team meetings. Reviewed and updated critical facility maps and bridges. Re-scoring hazards using Calculated Priority Risk Index. Reviewed and updated hazards updating sections with recent hazard data.
Section 4 - Mitigation Strategy	Reviewed at public meeting and updated by Planning Team during several meetings. New projects developed, existing projects re-worded and/or deleted, completed projects documented. Capability assessment updated.
Section 5 - Plan Maintenance Procedures	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion during Planning Team meetings. Determined that plan maintenance procedures outlined in previous plan were implemented but not documented.

The meeting presentation was placed on the project website for stakeholders who could not attend the meeting (**Appendix B**). Approximately 34 individuals attended the public meeting including representatives from: Cascade County DES, Public Health Department, and Sheriff's Office; City of Great Falls Emergency Management, Planning & Community Development, Police Department, Public Schools, Fire Rescue, and Airport; the West Great Falls Flood Control & Drainage District, Montana



Air National Guard, Montana DES, Malmstrom Air Force Base, National Weather Service, NorthWestern Energy, Benefis Health System, Great Falls Amateur Radio, Cascade Courier newspaper, Malteurop NA Inc., Phillips 66 Pipeline Company, Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway Company, and two members of the public.

A second public meeting to review the draft MHMP was held on May 11, 2017 at the Cascade County DES office in Great Falls. The public meeting was held at the beginning of the draft Plan public review period. A notice of the meeting was sent via email to the project stakeholders, advertised in an article in the April 28, 2017 edition of the Great Falls Tribune and on the project website. Tetra Tech presented results of the PDM risk assessment at the meeting as well as the updated mitigation strategy. Seventeen (17) individuals attended the public meeting including representatives from the Cascade County DES, City-County Health Department, City of Great Falls Emergency Management, Police Department and Planning & Community Development, Montana Air National Guard, Malmstrom Air Force Base, West Great Falls Flood Control and Drainage District, Sweetgrass Development Corp., NorthWestern Energy, Benefis Health System, and Phillips 66 Pipeline Company. Public meeting attendees networked before and after the meeting, listened to the presentation, and asked questions.

2.6 Plan Review

The planning process for the MHMP began on September 14, 2016 and lasted approximately nine months. The public was provided at least two opportunities for comment prior to adoption of the plan. The first opportunity was during the drafting process. A notice was placed in the newspaper, on the county website, and via social media regarding availability of the draft MHMP and that review copies were available in hard copy, electronically on compact disk (CD) upon request, or available on the project website. A hard copy of the draft Plan was available for review at the Cascade County DES Office. An e-mail announcement was sent to the project stakeholders indicating the draft MHMP was available for review with instructions on how to comment.

The draft document was produced with line numbers to aid in the review process. Reviewers were asked to submit their comments on the draft plan to the Cascade County DES Office after a review period of approximately 30-days (May 15, 2017 to June 15, 2017). The Cascade County DES Coordinator reviewed the comments and in consultation with the Planning Team submitted a consolidated list of comments to the contractor and a plan revision was completed.

The final draft plan was posted on the project website and stakeholders were notified of its availability via an e-mail message and social media. At this point a second opportunity was provided to the public to comment on the MHMP. The final draft plan was available for a second review from June 21 to September 21, 2017, an approximate 90-day review period.

Concurrent with the second public review period, the draft MHMP was submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and FEMA for compliance with the Region 8 Plan Review Guidance. The final draft Plan was placed on the project website and stakeholders were notified via email regarding its availability. Comments received from Montana DES and FEMA, along with comments received from the second public review of the final draft, were addressed in a second plan revision.

Section 2: Planning Process

The final Plan was provided to the Cascade County Board of County Commissioners, the Great Falls City Council, and Town Councils for Belt, Cascade, and Neihart for adoption. After adoption, copies of the final Plan were submitted to Cascade County, the incorporated communities, Montana DES and FEMA.

Future comments on the MHMP should be addressed to:

Cascade County Disaster and Emergency Services
521-1st Avenue NW
Great Falls, Montana 59404
(406) 454-6900



SECTION 3. COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section of the MHMP presents an overview of Cascade County and the communities of Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart, the jurisdictions which comprise this plan. Information is provided on the characteristics of the county, the economy and land use patterns, and presents the backdrop for this mitigation planning process.

3.1 Physical Setting

Cascade County is located in north-central Montana, east of the continental divide, in the transitional area between the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains and covers 2,698 square miles (**Figure 1**). The County seat is the City of Great Falls, serving as a regional hub for medical, retail, and transportation for the region, accounts for about 72 percent of the County's population. Incorporated communities in Cascade County include the City of Great Falls and Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart. Unincorporated communities include Black Eagle, Centerville, Fort Shaw, Monarch, Sand Coulee, Simms, Stockett, Sun Prairie, Sun River, Tracy, Ulm, and Vaughn. Malmstrom Air Force Base is located in the County, but is adjacent to the City of Great Falls' eastern municipal boundary.

The majority of Cascade County is relatively flat and elevations range from 8,621 feet in the Highwood Mountains to 2,700 where the Missouri River exits the County. The County is bordered on the west by the Rocky Mountains, to the southeast by the Little Belt and the Highwood Mountains, and by the Hi-line area to the north. Most lands in the county are used for agriculture.

The City of Great Falls is located in the Missouri River Basin, at the confluence of the Missouri and Sun Rivers. The Missouri River Basin is the largest basin in the State of Montana, draining more than half of the State's land. The Missouri River approaches from the south and the Sun River joins the Missouri River from the West. Other watersheds in the county include the Smith River, the Dearborn River, and Belt Creek.

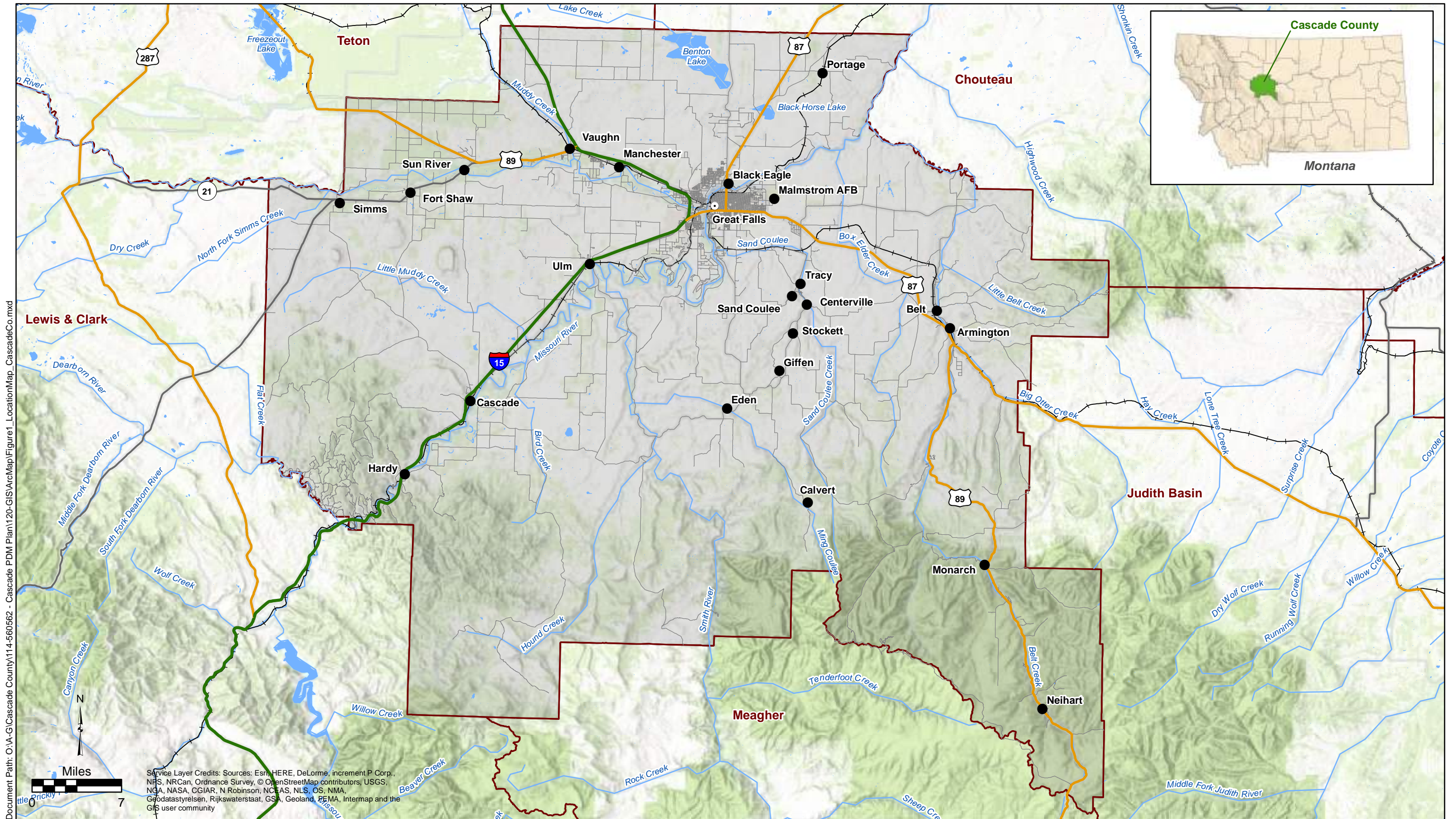
Landownership in Cascade County is 81.7 percent private, 12.4 percent federal, and 5.2 percent state. Federally owned land is administered by the U.S. Forest Service (178,412 acres), Bureau of Land Management (24,627 acres), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (7,148 acres) and Bureau of Reclamation (1,361 acres).

Population density in Cascade County is 30.1 persons per square mile. Great Falls, the third largest city in Montana has a population density of 2,909 persons per square mile. **Figure 2** presents landownership and population density in Cascade County.

3.2 Climate

Cascade County has a moderate, seasonal climate. The average daily high temperature is between 75 and 85 degrees in the summer and between 20 and 40 degrees in the winter. The average daily low temperature in Cascade County is between 40 and 55 in the summer season and between 10 and 25 in the winter. Cascade County averages between 10 to 16 inches of rain per year with the vast majority of the precipitation occurring from April to September. The highest rainfall occurs in the





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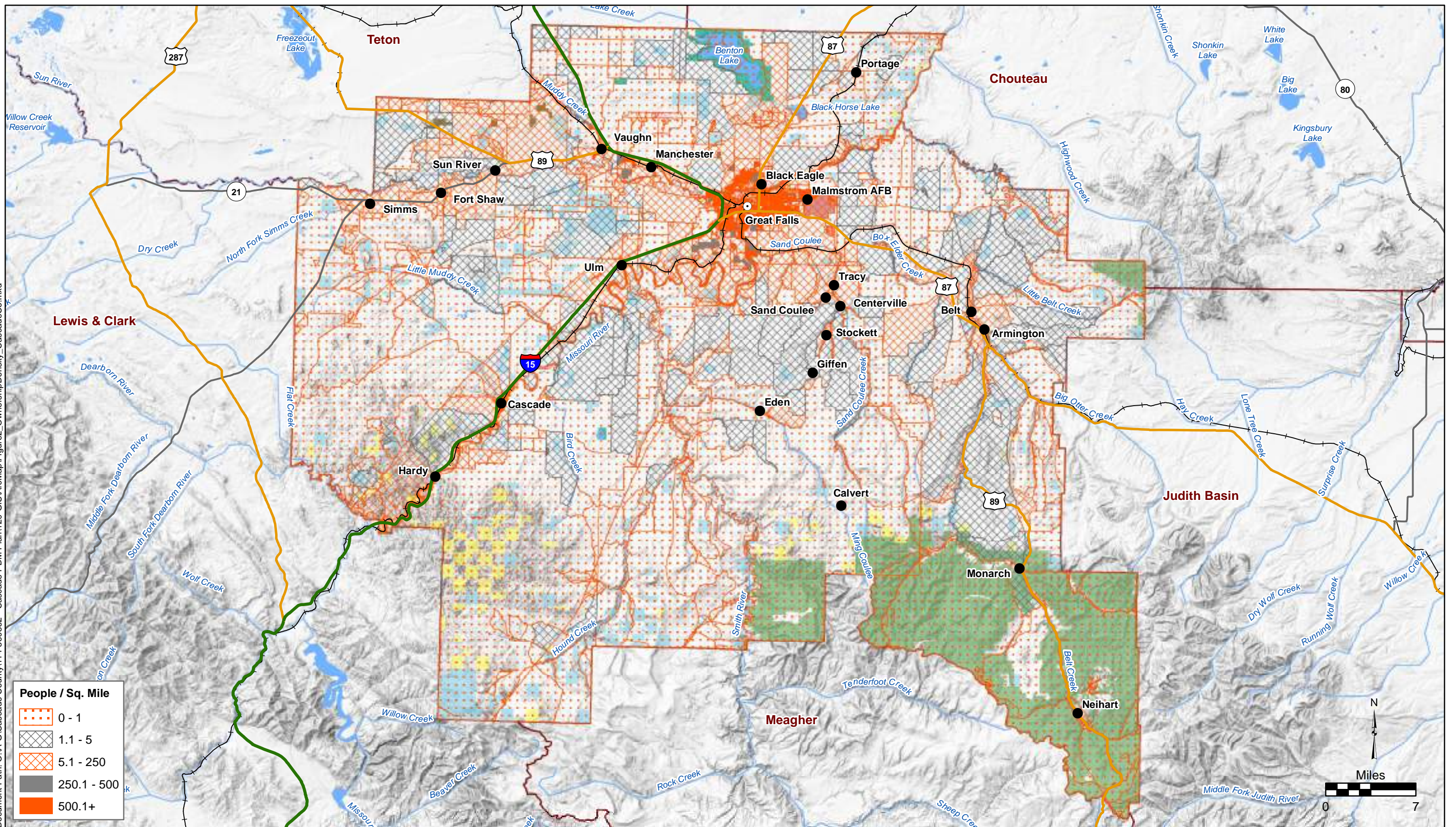
Date: 3/10/2017

Legend

- Place
- County Seat
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- River/Stream
- County Boundary

Figure 1
Location Map
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan





Date: 3/17/2017



Legend

- Place
- U.S. Highway
- ~ River/Stream
- City Government
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- ⊙ County Seat
- Montana Highway
- Lake/Reservoir
- County Government
- US Bureau of Reclamation
- US Forest Service
- Interstate
- Railroad
- County Boundary
- State
- US Dept. of Defense

Figure 2
Land Ownership & Population Density
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Highwood Mountains and averages 29 inches a year. Cascade County is considered to have a semi-arid climate.

Winters in Cascade County are typically not as cold as might be expected given the area's northern latitude. This is largely due to its location on the leeward side of the Rocky Mountains and the warm Chinook winds that frequently occur. Periods of below-zero temperatures are common each winter but they seldom last for more than a few days. January tends to be the coldest month with an average low temperature of 12.5 degrees F. Snowfall averages about 63 inches per year in the region with the Showdown Ski Resort receiving approximately 200 inches of snow a year.

An important element of the climate in Cascade County is the wind. Cascade County lies within the Chinook zone, which is associated with 160 mph wind speeds. Chinook winds during the winter and early spring can lead to significant snow melt and flooding of small streams and rivers. Average wind speeds range from 10 to 15 mph depending on the exposure of the location. The average and peak sustained winds tend to be stronger over higher, more exposed terrain and areas below steep canyons. High wind gusts often occur with thunderstorms during the summer, with gusts over 60 mph occurring every year. The highest sustained winds tend to occur in the spring and fall, when long-lasting Chinook events are most likely to occur. **Table 3.2-1** presents climate statistics for the City of Great Falls.

Table 3.2-1. Cascade County Climate Statistics – Great Falls

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average High (°F)	35	38	46	56	65	73	83	82	70	58	43	35
Average low (°F)	15	16	23	31	39	46	51	50	42	33	23	15
Avg. Precipitation (Inches)	0.51	0.47	0.91	1.42	2.4	2.52	1.5	1.57	1.42	0.87	0.59	0.55
Average Snowfall (Inches)	9	8	12	9	3	0	0	0	1	4	8	9

Source: <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/great-falls/montana/united-states/usmt0146>

For the purposes of this mitigation plan, weather is of interest when it threatens property or life and thus becomes a hazard. The National Weather Service provides short-term forecasts of hazardous weather to the public and also records weather and climatic data. Further information on NWS weather warning criteria is presented in the individual hazard profiles in *Section 4.0*.

Climate Change

Climate change will affect the people, property, economy and ecosystems of Cascade County in a variety of ways. The most important effect for the development of this plan is that climate change will have a measurable impact on the occurrence and severity of natural hazards.

A climate change study by the University of Montana predicts warmer temperatures and associated drought over the course of the next century with annual temperatures projected to warm 3.6 to 7.2 degrees. Winters will be shorter and summers will be longer with spring snowmelt occurring four to six weeks earlier and summer drought periods lasting six to eight weeks longer.



Climate change indicators provide useful information about what is occurring in complex systems. These indicators include temperature and growing season, rainfall intensity, snowpack, streamflow, stream temperature, wildland fire occurrence, plants live cycle events, and forest health. The hazard profiles in *Section 4* provide climate change implications as they relate to hazard mitigation.

3.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Critical facilities are of particular concern because they provide essential products and services that are necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life and fulfill important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions. Critical facilities include: the 911 emergency call center, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, communication sites, hospitals and shelters. Critical facilities also include those facilities that are vital to the continued delivery of community services or have large vulnerable populations. These facilities may include: buildings such as the jail, law enforcement center, public services buildings, senior centers, community corrections center, the courthouse, and juvenile services building and other public facilities such as hospitals and schools.

Critical facilities in Cascade County are identified in **Appendix C**. Replacement values were collected where readily available; however, time and resource constraints prohibited the collection of values for all structures. A geographic information system (GIS) layer of the critical facilities was used in the hazard risk assessment. This GIS layer should be updated on a regular basis for use in future analysis. Further details on the county's critical facilities and infrastructure from the Cascade County Growth Policy (2014), the City of Great Falls Growth Policy (2013) and the 2011 Cascade County PDM Plan (Tetra Tech, 2011) are presented below.

3.3.1 Water and Wastewater Services

Municipal water systems serve the City of Great Falls, Belt, Neihart, Cascade and Ulm. The Missouri River is Great Falls' source of potable water. The municipal water system consists of the water plant, about 310 miles of distribution mains, seven pump stations, and seven storage tanks. The City of Great Falls provides water in some areas even though the properties are not within the city limits. The largest of these areas are Malmstrom Air Force Base and the Black Eagle Water District. Most of the residents and businesses in unincorporated Cascade County rely on groundwater for their needs because they are not connected to any central system.

Raw water from the Missouri River receives modern treatment methods of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection before it is pumped into water distribution lines. The Water Plant uses a conventional filtration system which treats and delivers an average of 4.5 billion gallons of drinking water per year. The system serves approximately 64,000 customers. Planned Water Plant improvements include UV disinfection to meet new regulatory standards, re-locating ammonia feed facilities for safety reasons and replacement of the electrical system for age and reliability reasons.

The City of Great Falls operates a sanitary sewer system that serves most of the residents, as well as some in outlying areas. The system consists of 256 miles of collector and transmission mains, 4,454 sewer manholes, 32 lift stations, and the wastewater treatment plant located on the Missouri River. Together this system operates to collect and treat 3.6 billion gallons of wastewater per year. Key system expenditures planned include \$4.4 million over the next few years to provide ultraviolet



disinfection and \$12.6 million to extract ammonia so as to meet new State and Federal standards. Other than the City of Great Falls, there are only six community sewer systems with lagoons in Cascade County. These are in the communities of Simms, Belt, Cascade, Sun Prairie, Vaughn and Stockett. All other communities use septic systems to collect, treat and dispose of wastewater.

The City of Great Falls maintains approximately 103 miles of public storm drains, over 3,700 manholes or inlets and seven detention basins. The natural and man-made drainage facilities in the area have been designed to accommodate most storm conditions. Developers must work with the Department of Public Works to demonstrate that there will be adequate stormwater conveyance and that adjacent property owners will not be adversely impacted.

3.3.2 Utilities

A series of five hydroelectric dams have been constructed on the falls of the Missouri River within Cascade County providing electricity to the power grid. NorthWestern Energy and the Sun River Electric Cooperative provide electrical power to the county. In the Great Falls area, Energy West provides natural gas services. Propane tanks are located throughout Cascade County at ranch and home sites.

3.3.3 Transportation

The primary roadways that serve Cascade County are composed of Interstate 15, US Highway 87/89 and Montana 200. Great Falls has a well-established roadway network composed of local streets, collector streets, minor arterials, and principal arterials and maintains approximately 383 miles of streets and alleys inside the city limits, including 80 miles that are not paved. Great Falls is the primary transportation hub within north central Montana, where majority of its highways pass through the City, connecting it to other communities and other major cities throughout Montana. Approximately 30 interstate carriers serve Great Falls providing a wide spectrum of service to and from everywhere in the U.S. and Canada.

Great Falls International Airport, the transportation hub for north central Montana, located in Great Falls, is a commercial service airport serving Great Falls and the surrounding community. Presently the complex includes the airfield, terminal, general aviation, commercial and noncommercial activities, airport and airline maintenance and support facilities and a fire station. Also included on the airport is the Montana Air National Guard which transitioned from fighters to larger C-130 cargo aircraft in 2012. Great Falls is served by Delta, United, Alaska, and Allegiant Airlines. FedEx occupies a 78,000 square foot facility at the airport serving the entire state. There are two fixed base operators who provide fuel and aircraft maintenance and repair.

Rail service is used to transport freight in Cascade County. Agricultural products are the main transport of freight railcars; however, bulk incoming manufactured products and lumber are moved by rail as well. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway is the primary operator of railroads within Cascade County and has a major rail yard in the City of Great Falls. There is presently no passenger rail service to Cascade County.

One bus carrier provides national and regional parcel and passenger service in Cascade County. In addition, the Great Falls Transit District operates seven bus routes and provides invaluable



connections to people with disabilities and special needs or restrictions. It also facilitates employment by stopping at key activity centers and job support facilities. In addition, the Transit system helps reduce congestion, emissions, and the number of cars on the roads in a safe and professional manner.

3.3.4 Law Enforcement and Emergency Services

Emergency services within Cascade County include fire protection, emergency medical services including ambulance transportation, law enforcement, and emergency preparedness. The Cascade County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement and evacuation services and protects the County outside of Great Falls. Cascade County employs thirty-three deputy sheriffs. These deputies carry out all normal law enforcement duties as well as coordinate search and rescue operations. Each deputy is assigned an area in Cascade County. The incorporated towns of Cascade and Belt have chosen to contract with the Sheriff's Office to conduct law enforcement operations within their communities. Other than the Cities of Belt, Cascade, and Great Falls, the remaining communities in the County are provided two deputies on regional assignments to non-emergent response for questions, meetings and other contacts. Great Falls Emergency Services and Belt Ambulance provide ambulance service to the entire county.

The City of Great Falls Police Department consists of five bureaus; Patrol, Detective, Support, Records and Communications Bureaus. The Patrol Services Bureau consists of day to day patrol operations referred to as the backbone of the police department. Patrol officers are the front line for community services and traffic enforcement. The Investigative Services Bureau encompasses the Detective Division, Property and Evidence and the department's crime lab. This Bureau provides specialized services, general case investigations, sex crime and registration, drugs, street crimes, school resource detectives and the Safe Street Task Force. The Support Services Bureau includes community oriented policing, education, crime prevention, training and process servicing. In addition, the police manage animal control and dispatch, and central communication to all departments. The Communications Bureau handles 911 calls and dispatch personnel.

Fire Services

Rural Cascade County has a volunteer fire protection system that is trained and equipped for fire protection. The County has been broken into 16 fire districts, with the fire stations located in the larger communities. Fire related services are often extended across fire district boundaries of the County. Fire protection organizations providing fire services to Cascade County include Great Falls Fire/Rescue, Belt City Fire District (FD), and Neihart FD; Belt Rural Fire District (RFD); Fort Shaw Fire Service Area (FSA), Vaughn FSA, Black Eagle FSA, Cascade FSA, Gore Hill FSA, Monarch FSA, Sand Coulee FSA, Stockett FSA, Sun River FSA, Ulm FSA, Simms FSA, Dearborn FSA, Cascade Farmer/Rancher FSA; Montana DNRC; Lewis and Clark National Forest; and Bureau of Land Management. The Montana Air National Guard has a fire department located at the Great Falls International Airport and the Malmstrom Air Force Base has a fire department located at the Air Force Base in Great Falls.

The City of Great Falls provides fire and EMS services to 16 County Contracted Fire Districts. The City receives payment through a series of agreements for these contracted services. The City of Great Falls has 65 uniformed firefighters with 60 assigned to four shifts (15 per shift). The City has four frontline



apparatus in four fire stations. Three engine companies and one ladder company are staffed 24 hours a day seven days a week. The other apparatus options are reserves and not staffed. They are brought into service when one of the frontline apparatus needs repair or when firefighters are called for large incidents.

Disaster and Emergency Services

County emergency preparedness comes under the office of the Cascade County DES. Cascade County DES prepares and manages plans and programs directed at disaster preparedness and coordination of response and recovery. They maintain and deliver information to the public in coordination with fire protection agencies, law enforcement, and other emergency response providers.

DES provides the following services: plans, organizes, and manages the Cascade County Emergency Preparedness Program; evaluates, improves, and promotes comprehensive disaster planning efforts; organizes and facilitates effective operations of multi-jurisdiction, multi-discipline work groups and task forces; promotes interagency coordination; and, develops and reviews policies, contracts, and interagency agreements. These efforts are designed to enhance the capacity of the local government to plan for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of threats and disasters using an all-hazards framework. Overall, DES emphasizes preparedness in addressing potential natural threats (wildfires, flooding). The City of Great Falls also has an Emergency Manager who coordinates with DES on disaster preparedness.

3.4 Population Trends

According to the 2015 U.S. Census estimates, Cascade County is the fifth most populous in Montana with a population of 82,278. This represents a 1.2 percent increase since the 2010 census. **Table 3.4-1** illustrates the change in population in Cascade County compared to the United States and State of Montana.

Table 3.4-1. County, State and National Population Trends

Year	Cascade Co. Population	% change from previous census	State of Montana Population	% change from previous census	United States Population	% change from previous census
2015	82,278	1.17%	1,032,949	4.40%	321,418,820	4.10%
2010	81,327	1.2%	989,415	9.67%	308,745,538	9.71%
2000	80,357	3.4%	902,190	12.91%	281,424,602	13.15%
1990	77,691	-3.7%	799,065	1.57%	248,709,873	9.79%
1980	80,696	-1.4%	786,690	13.29%	226,542,199	11.43%
1970	81,804	11.4%	694,409	2.91%	203,302,031	13.37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016

Cascade County has experienced a low to moderate growth rate in recent years. The percentage of the population classified as "rural" is decreasing, as is the actual number of residents. Some areas of the county, specifically the area south of the City of Great Falls, south of the Town of Cascade and U.S. 89 from Manchester to Simms, are feeling development pressures, as people are moving out of Great Falls (Cascade County Growth Policy, 2014).

The Montana Census and Economic Information Center predicts that Cascade County's population will increase to 95,371 in the next 10 years (2027) and 96,442 in the next 20 years (2037). However,



the population has gotten older. The percent of population age 65 and older was 13.4 percent in 1997, 15.3 percent in 2007, and 17.2 percent in 2017.

Great Falls, the county seat, is the state’s third largest city, with a population of 59,638 individuals (2015 estimate). Great Falls accounts for 72.4 percent of Cascade County’s total population. **Table 3.4-2** presents population statistics for Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart, the incorporated communities in Cascade County.

Table 3.4-2. Cascade County Incorporated Community Population Trends

Incorporated Community	1980	% Change Since Last Census	1990	% Change Since Last Census	2000	% Change Since Last Census	2010	% Change Since Last Census	2015	% Change Since Last Census
Great Falls, city	56,884	-5.6%	55,125	-3.2%	56,690	2.7%	58,505	3.1%	59,638	1.94%
Belt, town	825	20.5%	571	-44.5%	633	9.8%	597	-6.0%	596	-0.17%
Cascade, town	773	7.6%	729	-6.0%	819	11%	685	-19.6%	696	1.61%
Neihart, town	91	-19.8%	53	-71.7%	91	41.8%	51	-78.4%	51	0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016

Great Falls and Cascade County have shared a somewhat comparable growth pattern throughout the years. The City’s highest population was 60,091 in 1970, and if current growth rates continue, the City is set to surpass the previous highest population. This possibility is, in part, because the City has experienced a steady growth rate since 2000, actually growing 3.2 percent from that time.

3.5 Housing Stock

The U.S. Census estimates in their *2010-2014 American Community Survey* that Cascade County had 37,454 housing units with a median value of \$159,900. A further breakdown of the housing units from the census is presented in **Table 3.5-1**. The housing data suggests that over 55 percent of the homes in Cascade County were constructed in 1969 or earlier and only 20 percent of the housing stock has been constructed since 1990.

Table 3.5-1. U.S. Census Housing Data; Cascade County

Category	Cascade County	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Total Number of Housing Units	37,454	27,062	314	306	162
Median Value Housing Units (2010-2014)	\$159,900	\$158,900	\$93,000	\$128,300	\$109,700
Year Structure Built					
2010 or later	390	138	0	0	4
2000 to 2009	3,742	2,061	4	13	20
1990 to 1999	3,509	2,051	17	21	11
1980 to 1989	2,699	1,765	21	18	6
1970 to 1979	6,311	4,230	67	41	22
1960 to 1969	6,118	5,018	28	42	27
1950 to 1959	5,402	4,685	39	48	4
1940 to 1949	3,159	2,449	20	48	16
1939 or earlier	6,124	4,665	118	75	52

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016.



The housing stock in Great Falls and Cascade County, including all occupied or vacant but habitable housing units, has experienced some sizable changes in recent decades. From 1970 to 2010, the number of units in the city increased by 38 percent while the county’s housing stock grew by 44 percent during this same period. Included in the county’s housing stock numbers are 1,406 units located at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

3.6 Economy and Socioeconomics

The City of Great Falls is the largest city in north central Montana encompassing over 20 miles. As such, the City serves as the financial, trade, health care and transportation center - the hub of the region. Rural residents in surrounding communities may travel to the City once a month to buy goods, obtain services or receive medical treatment, augmenting the Great Falls-area economy.

The economy of Great Falls and Cascade County is tied closely to two primary economic sectors: military spending and agricultural production. By their very nature, these two sectors produce a kind of "up and down" economy. The local economy relies heavily on agricultural production and serves a large agricultural trade area for retailing and wholesaling, as well as providing trade, health, and financial services. Major employment sectors in the City are Benefis Health Care and the Great Falls Clinic, while the County’s employment base tends to be more agricultural-based with the major exception of Malmstrom Air Force Base.

The top private employers in Cascade County in 2011, reported by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry are: Benefis Hospital (500 to 999 employees); National Electronics Warranty and Wal-Mart (500 to 999 employees); Benefis Healthcare, Easter-Seals-Goodwill and Great Falls Clinic (100 to 249 employees); Albertsons, Optimum, Centene Corp., Center for Mental Health, DA Davidson & Co., McDonald’s, Missouri River Manor, North Central Independent Living, Opportunities, Inc., Peak Health and Wellness Center, Quality Life Concepts, Sam’s Club, Town Pump, and University of Great Falls (100 to 249 employees).

Table 3.6-1 presents economic indicators for Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart, from 2011 to 2015.

Table 3.6-1. Economic & Socioeconomic Data; Cascade County

Indicator	State of Montana	Cascade County	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Per capita income	\$26,381	\$25,870	\$26,268	\$23,740	\$21,255	\$28,742
Median household income	\$47,169	\$45,205	\$42,896	\$36,765	\$40,774	\$46,250
Persons living below poverty level	14.6%	15.3%	17.4%	23.3%	20.3%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2016

3.7 Land Use and Future Development

Land use in Great Falls is predominantly urban whereas the rest of Cascade County is primarily agricultural, pasture and range lands with pockets of rural residential and transitional urban development. The City has expanded its boundaries geographically, approximately 66 percent, or approximately 14,000 acres, during the last fifty years. The primary land use in the Towns of Cascade, Belt, and Neihart is single family residential. These communities also consist of limited



commercial and civic/governmental uses. Steady growth is anticipated in the Great Falls area while growth in the remainder of the county is anticipated to be limited.

3.7.1 Land Use Implementation Tools

Industrial, commercial and residential land use is managed with zoning and subdivision regulations in accordance with guidelines set forth in County, City, and Town growth policies. These documents recognize natural hazards require regulations to ensure safe growth. Building codes also play an important role to ensure structures are constructed to safety standards.

Growth Policies

Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and Towns of Cascade and Neihart use growth policies to guide decisions about land use. These documents analyze and summarize community-wide issues and trends in order to recommend broad goals, objectives, and policies to manage long-range growth. The Town of Belt does not currently have a growth policy.

The current Cascade County Growth Policy Plan was adopted in 2014. The guiding principles of the Plan include sustaining and strengthening the economic well-being of the county's citizens, protecting and maintaining the rural character and interrelationship with the natural environment and resources, maintaining the agricultural economy, retaining the presence of the U.S. military, and preserving and enhancing the rural, friendly, and independent lifestyle of the county's citizens.

The Cascade County Growth Policy recognizes the hazards associated with transportation and wildfire and includes the following policies that support hazard mitigation:

- Promote and maintain a transportation system then provides safety, efficiency, and is cost effective.
- Minimize risk of fire by management and planning, and to permit the effective and efficient suppression of fires in order to protect persons, property and forested areas.
 - Encourage fire protection measures throughout the county, giving special emphasis to the extreme fire hazards at the wild land/urban interface.
 - Subdivisions should be planned, designed, constructed and maintained so as to minimize the risk of fire. Developers should submit a defensible space plan for each subdivision to the appropriate fire district for its review.
 - Encourage fire resistant construction materials and the use of sprinkler systems.
 - Promote cooperation with local fire districts and state and federal agencies to develop and provide a wildfire educational program.
 - Promote fire services for all subdivisions.
 - Promote adequate water supply systems.
 - Support adequate ingresses and egresses in all subdivision planning.
 - Promote vegetation policies that reduce fire hazards.

The Cascade County Growth Policy identifies *Flood Hazard Evaluation Restrictive Development Areas* of as those areas adjoining a watercourse or drainage way, which would be covered by the floodwater of a flood of 100-year flood, as delineated on FEMA's Floodway Boundary Maps. These areas are



intended to contain potential floodplains where it is necessary and desirable to review and determine any non-agricultural or non-open space uses, structures, or activities because of safety hazards from floods; financial burdens imposed upon the county through rescue and relief efforts caused by the occupancy of areas subject to flooding; potential loss of life, property damage and losses or risks associated with flood conditions; and, the potential loss of the location, character and extent of natural drainage courses.

The Great Falls Growth Policy (2013) recognizes the wildfire hazard and intends to coordinate with the County on issues related to urban and rural interface uses and the accompanying threat of wildfire. Regarding flooding, the city growth policy indicates that the floodplain ordinance has recently been updated and there is floodplain zoning regulations in effect.

The Great Falls Growth Policy acknowledges the role of emergency response and preparedness in mitigating the hazards that range from wildfires, flooding, to a train derailment or a pandemic influenza outbreak. They support the continuation of emergency planning into the future.

Town of Cascade Growth Policy (2011) indicates the town is not subjected to impacts from natural hazards such as extended periods of flooding (except for occasional ice damming on the Missouri river) or frequent high wind velocities, and earthquake potential is a minor concern for construction of public buildings and facilities. The growth policy recognizes the flooding and wildfire hazards and supports hazard mitigation with the following goals and policies:

- Development in environmentally sensitive areas including 100-year floodplain and on steep slopes may pose inherent development limitations and design should be managed to avoid and mitigate environmental impacts and natural hazards. Filling of the 100-year floodplain should be avoided.
- Protect the 100-year floodplain through implementation of the Federal Flood Insurance Program for both the City and the County.
- In the rural area, apply and enforce the Fire Protection Guidelines for Wildland Residential Interface Development adopted by the State, including defensible space, road access, water supply, building materials, and building density and spacing.
- All new developments of five lots or more (or additions to existing developments which total five lots or more) should provide hydrants or a system of recharging fire tankers acceptable to the local fire district. Where these are not feasible or acceptable, a cash payment equivalent to the cost of a tanker recharge facility should be paid to the District to assist the District in acquiring tanker and response equipment. Loop roads are encouraged over cul-de-sacs in order to provide secondary access, particularly in areas at high risk from wildfire.

The Town of Neihart Growth Policy (2016) recognizes the flood and wildfire hazards. Some of the town is located in the flood hazard zone associated with Belt Creek and the Town plans to develop a map that more accurately defines areas for potential growth, considering all constraints and opportunities including floodplain issues. Forest fires are a significant concern for the Neihart community, exacerbated at this time, as there is not enough storage capacity in the water system for fire protection. The Town plans to encourage property owners to implement a defensible space around structures, by supporting tree removal efforts. They also support upgrades to the public water system to help meet fire suppression needs, by pursuing grant and other funding opportunities and consider rate increases.



Zoning Regulations

Zoning is a tool used by local government to control and direct land use in communities, in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Zoning ordinances regulate where future growth should or should not be allowed. Cascade County and the City of Great Falls have zoning regulations. The Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart do not currently have zoning. The Town of Cascade plans to adopt zoning regulations in the near future after their Growth Policy Update is passed.

Cascade County adopted updated zoning regulations in 2016. These regulations establish 12 zoning districts and include residential, industrial, agricultural, general business, mixed-use, open space, planned unit development zones, and the Flood Road Zoning District for the Woodland Estates area. The City of Great Falls has a land development code that describes the allowable uses within zoning districts.

Subdivision Regulations

In contrast to zoning which regulates how existing lots may be used and developed, subdivision regulations govern the division of raw land into building lots. They typically identify areas with physical limitations that may not be suitable for development unless the hazards are eliminated or will be overcome by approved design and construction techniques.

Cascade County and the City of Great Falls control development through the use of subdivision regulations. The county's subdivision regulations state that all subdivisions must be designed so that potentially significant adverse impacts to public health and safety have been avoided or reasonably minimized. Among other things, public health and safety is defined as: flooding, fire or wildfire hazards, rock falls or landslides, unstable soils, steep slopes, and other natural hazards; and air or vehicular traffic safety hazards. The Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart use the County's subdivision regulations.

Flooding:

- All portions of a proposed subdivision located in a regulated floodplain of a perennial stream as defined in the Cascade County Floodplain Regulations and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), shall not be subdivided for any non-agricultural or non-open space uses, structures, or activities. These areas shall be designated as individual lots and shall require a re-zone as Open Space.
- If any portion of a proposed subdivision is within 2,000 horizontal feet and 20 vertical feet of a live stream draining an area of 25 square miles or more, and no official floodway delineation or floodway studies of the stream have been made, the applicant shall, through the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, conduct a flood hazard evaluation, including the calculated 100 year frequency water surface elevations and the 100 year floodplain boundaries.

Wildfire - Areas rated as extreme, high or medium wildland urban interface (WUI) must comply with special design standards including:

- Access and Evacuation – Roadside vegetation must be maintained so roads will serve as escape routes and fire breaks. There must be a minimum of two approach routes to ensure one than one escape route and access routes by emergency vehicles. Building Density Requirements - Densities in areas of steep slopes and/or dense forest growth shall be reduced through minimum lot standards.



- Vegetation Management - A vegetation management plan is required that will reduce fuel loading and hazard rating and provide continuous maintenance of the fuel load. The plan must include guidelines for defensible space, fuel breaks and greenbelts, and a plan for continuous maintenance.
- Water Supply – A fire-fighting water source and access to that source must exist and be maintained as defensible space. Requirements for water supply systems are stipulated and may include fire hydrants or storage tanks.
- Fire Protection Covenants are required stipulating that property owners must maintain fire protection water supplies and fire protection systems (defensible spaces, driveway routes, fuel breaks) in perpetuity.

The City of Great Falls subdivision regulations have a section on fire protection that includes completing a Fire Protection Plan. This plan must address access, ingress, egress and evaluation; fuel modification; water supply, construction, location, and design of structures; ignition potential of structures; asset protection zones (defensible space); adequate fire protection facilities for the project; adequate signage for location by fire personnel; and response agency and approximate response time. The regulations provide standards for all of these items.

Building Codes

Building codes are also a tool to control future development. The main purpose of building codes are to protect public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures. They comprise a set of rules that specify the minimum acceptable level of safety for buildings and often contain requirements for snow and wind loads, roof construction, and seismic risk. Building codes are generally intended to be applied by architects and engineers, but are also used by building inspectors. Building codes have been adopted and are enforced in the City of Great Falls and include the International Building Code, International Residential Code and International Existing Building Code. Cascade County does not have a building department and therefore, does not enforce building codes. The Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart also do not enforce building codes.

Floodplain Regulations

Recurrent flooding of land resources causes loss of life, damage to property, disruption commerce and governmental services, and unsanitary conditions. These are all detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, and property of the occupants of flooded lands and the people of Cascade County. It is in the public interest to manage regulation of flood prone lands and waters in a manner consistent with sound land and water use management practices which will prevent and alleviate flooding threats to life and health and reduce private and public economic losses.

The floodplain of the major streams, as well as its tributary streams, can present a serious obstacle to many types of development, and would necessarily be considered a constraint to the expansion of residential and commercial uses where flooding conditions exist. Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) were prepared for flood-prone areas within the Great Falls and Cascade County in 2013. This resulted in the jurisdictions adopting updated floodplain regulations to improve overall floodplain management. The new DFIRMs provides citizens, staff and the communities a comprehensive approach to disaster mitigation planning, economic development and emergency

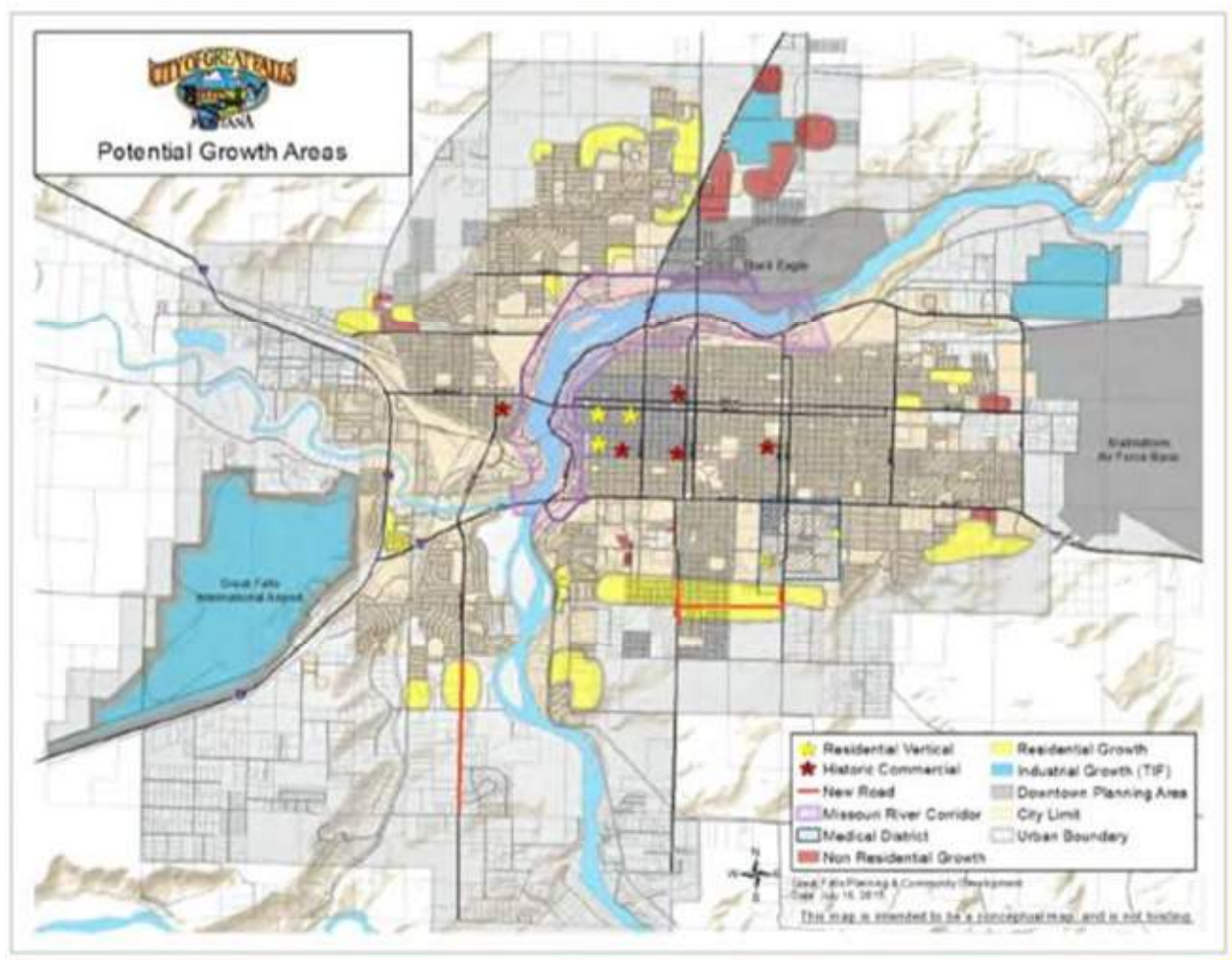


response. Builders, existing property owners and developers now have updated information for making well-informed decisions on where to build, how they can affect the properties within flood prone areas and property owners flood insurance rates. Insurance agents and lending institutions can use the updated information to manage existing and future risks. Floodplain regulations are amended periodically to stay current with statutory amendments or other relevant changes. The County currently has two letters of official flood map revision; a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) and a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR).

Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and the Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

3.7.2 Future Development

Slow steady growth is anticipated in the Great Falls area while growth in the remainder of the county is anticipated to be limited. The City of Great Falls Growth Policy identifies several areas expected to see future development, as shown in the map below.



Section 3: Community Profile

The map illustrates logical areas for future development based on the existing infrastructure and development pattern. In addition, the map illustrates two road projects that are currently in the *Transportation Improvement Plan*. This map also shows the three industrial Tax Increment Finance Districts in the City. Anticipated residential development is shown in yellow. Possible mixed-use areas as well as other potential non-residential development areas are shown in red. The *Downtown Master Plan*, *Medical District* and the *Missouri River Urban Corridor Plan* boundaries are also highlighted. These planning areas have the potential to maximize their location-related advantages by developing more mixed-use projects along with residential development.

A large portion of Neihart area is undevelopable due to its location in a mountainous valley and location in the Belt Creek floodplain. Further restrictions to possible growth of the community stem from the lack of a public waste water facility.

Section 4.10 presents a hazard analysis of the proposed future development projects in Cascade County.



SECTION 4. RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Cascade County is exposed to many hazards both natural and man-made. A risk assessment and vulnerability analysis was completed to help identify where mitigation measures could reduce loss of life or damage to property in the County City of Great Falls, and Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart.

This section includes a description of the risk assessment methodology and a hazard profile for eight hazards organized from high to low by county priority: hazardous material incidents, wildfire, severe weather and drought, communicable disease, transportation accidents, flooding and dam failure, terrorism, and cyber security. The section is concluded with a risk assessment summary and discussion on the location of future development projects. Supporting documentation is presented in **Appendix C**.

4.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

A risk assessment was conducted to address requirements of the DMA 2000 for evaluating the risk to Cascade County from natural and man-made hazards. DMA 2000 requires measuring potential losses to critical facilities and property resulting from natural hazards by assessing the vulnerability of these facilities to natural hazards. In addition to the requirements of DMA 2000, the risk assessment approach taken in this study evaluated risks to vulnerable populations and also examined the risk presented by several man-made hazards. The goal of the risk assessment process is to determine which hazards present the greatest risk and what areas are the most vulnerable to hazards.

The risk assessment approach used for this plan entailed using geographic information system (GIS) software and data to develop vulnerability models for people, structures, critical facilities, and evaluating those vulnerabilities in relation to hazard profiles that model where hazards exist. This type of approach to risk assessment is dependent on the detail and accuracy of the data used during the analysis. Additionally, some types of hazards are extremely difficult to model. Data limitations are described in *Section 4.1.7*.

4.1.1 Critical Facilities and Building Stock

Critical facilities were mapped using coordinates provided by Cascade County. Mapping of these facilities allowed for the comparison of their location to the hazard areas where such hazards are spatially recognized. Construction type of critical facilities (e.g. steel, wood, masonry, etc.) has not been compiled and was therefore, not considered in the analysis. This data should be collected for future updates of this plan. Critical facility values were obtained, where readily available, from municipal departments. Many values were estimated based on similar structures in other counties where values were available.

Infrastructure, including bridges, water and wastewater facilities, and communication sites had digital mapping available and were therefore included in the analysis. Replacement values of critical facilities were used in the risk assessment where this information was readily available from the



Section 4: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

County, City and Towns and Montana Cadastral Mapping Program. **Figures 3 through 3E** present the location of critical facilities in Cascade County, Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart, as well as several unincorporated communities.

Bridge data was obtained from the Montana Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) and the National Bridge Inventory. Bridge replacement values were extrapolated using unit costs (developed by Lewis and Clark County) for span length and width. **Figure 4** presents the bridge locations in Cascade County. The Critical Facility section in **Appendix C** presents a key to the bridge inventory. Cascade County may wish to enhance the bridge data for the 2022 MHMP update by adding the major culverts in the county.

Building stock data was obtained from the NRIS structures database and Montana Department of Revenue's (MDOR) cadastral mapping program. The NRIS structures data recognizes land parcels and provides spatial locations of structures within each parcel with a distinction between residential and other property types. Appraised building values are available on the parcel level from the MDOR cadastral mapping program. The NRIS structures shapefile was linked to the MDOR cadastral database to obtain building values for structures within each parcel. Building exposure in the risk assessment is presented for Cascade County, Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, and Neihart.

4.1.2 Vulnerable Population

Population at risk in the hazard areas was estimated using GIS and data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Vulnerable (at-risk) population was calculated by intersecting the hazard shapefile (described in *Sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.7*, for Hazardous Materials, Wildfire, Flooding, and Dam Failure hazards, respectively) with the NRIS structures shapefile and then computing population using estimates from the 2010 U.S. Census that 2.35 individuals reside in each structure, 22.5 percent of whom are under age 18 and 17.4 percent of whom are over the age of 65. This method of estimating vulnerable population is most appropriate when hazard areas are small (flooding) or linear (haz-mat).

This method of estimating vulnerable population assumes that all structures identified in the NRIS structures database are occupied, and that all structure types are occupied in accordance with residential estimates. This method could lead to over-reporting vulnerable populations where seasonal-use structures exist (Neihart), or under-reporting vulnerable population where more than 2.35 people reside in each structure (County, Great Falls, Belt and Cascade). A comparison of actual population data from the 2010 U.S. Census versus vulnerability analysis estimating methods used for the MHMP is presented in **Table 4.1-1**.

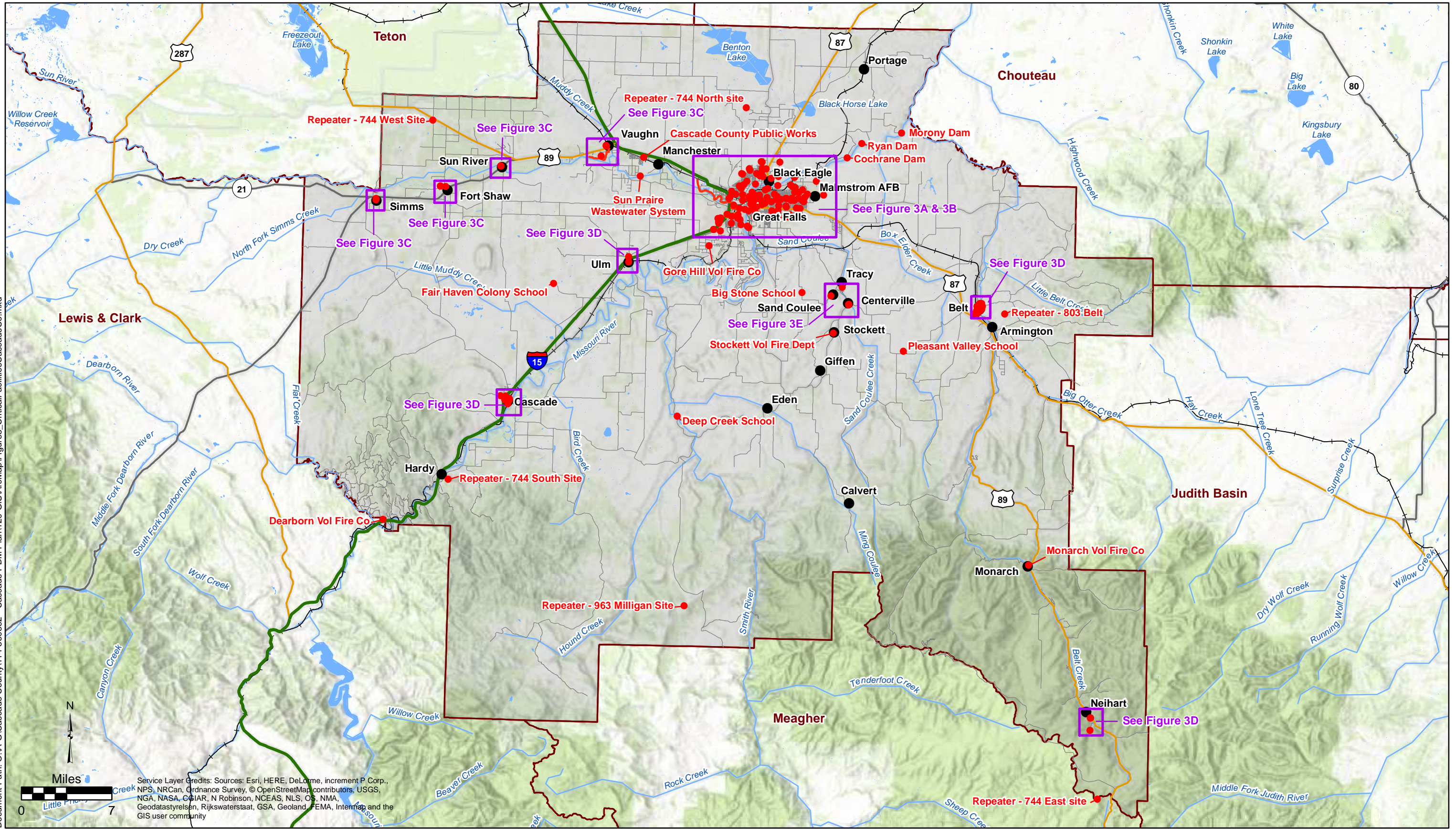
Table 4.1-1. Population Comparison: 2010 Census vs. Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

Jurisdiction	U.S. Census (2010) Population	Vulnerability Analysis Method Population Estimate
Cascade County (balance)	20,346	17,629
City of Great Falls	59,638	51,669
Town of Belt	596	230
Town of Cascade	696	613
Town of Neihart	51	148

Note: MHMP Vulnerability Analysis Method used to estimate vulnerable population in hazard area utilizing number of structures from NRIS structures database and multiplying number of structures by 2.35 persons (U.S. Census Bureau estimate of number of persons residing in each structure).



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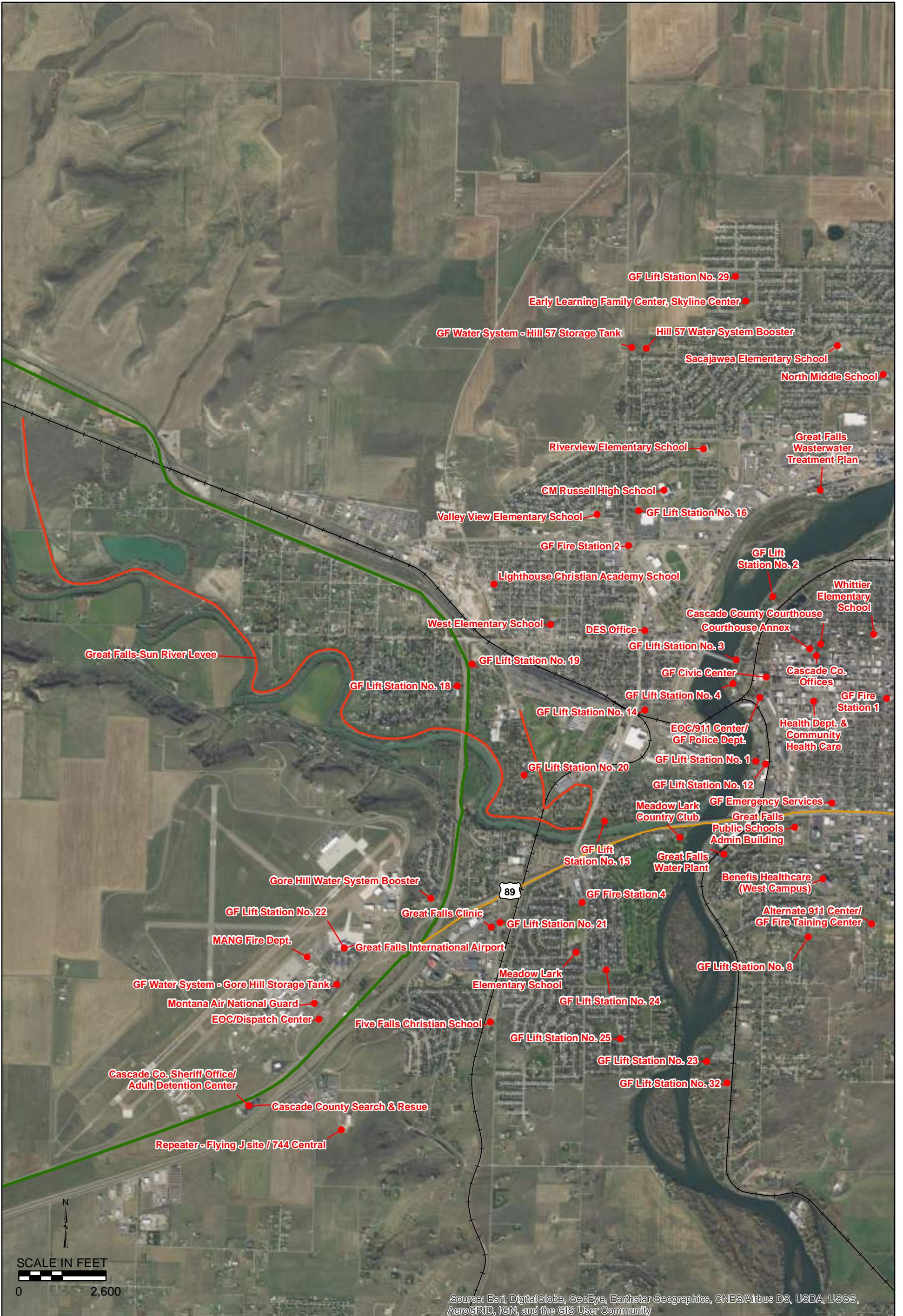
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Legend

- Critical Facility
- Levee Critical Facility
- Place
- County Seat
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- River/Stream
- County Boundary

Figure 3
 Critical Facilities
 Cascade County, Montana
 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Date: 3/17/2017



Legend

- Critical Facility
- Interstate
- Montana Highway
- Levee Critical Facility
- U.S. Highway
- Railroad

Figure 3A
 Critical Facilities
 Great Falls West
 Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



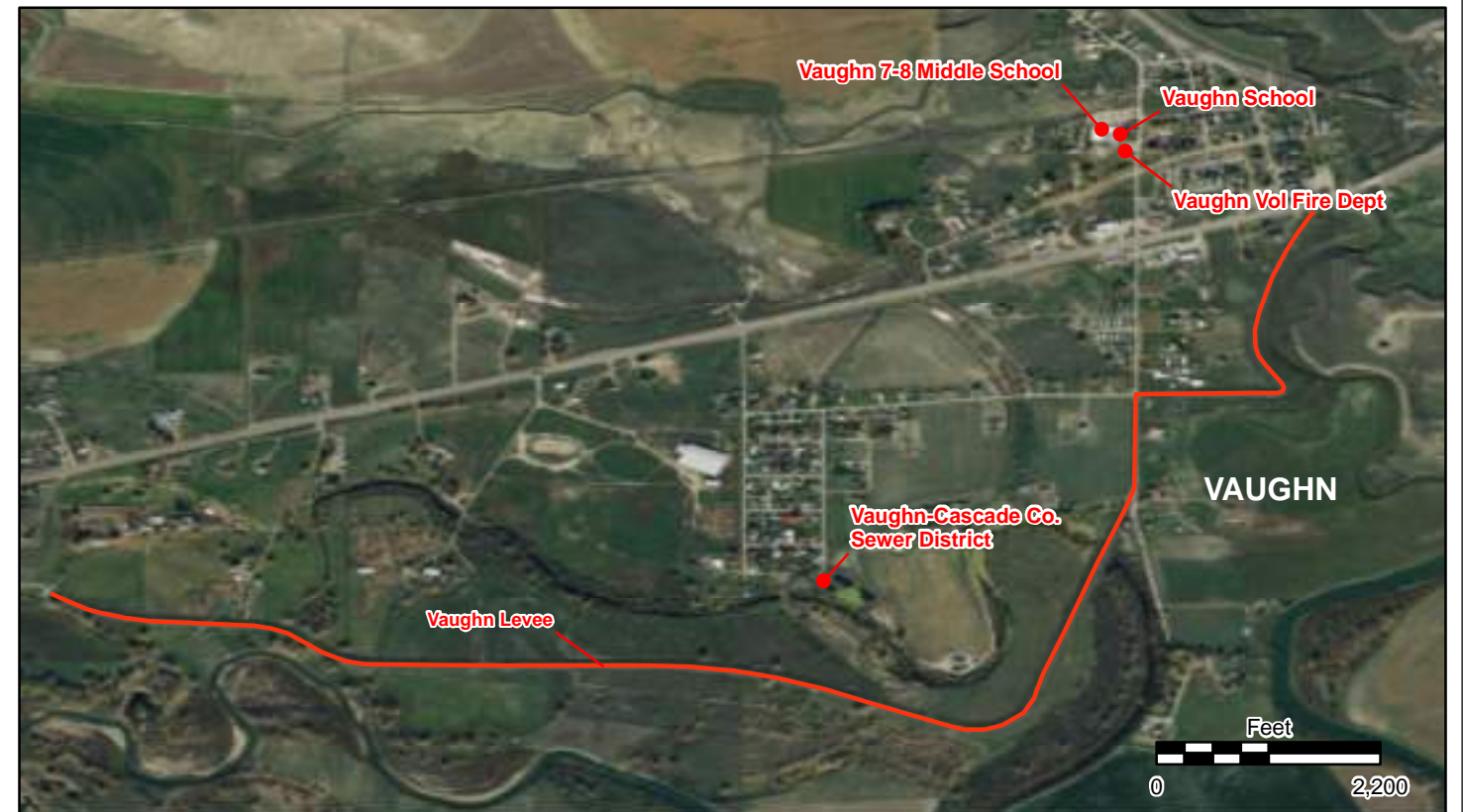
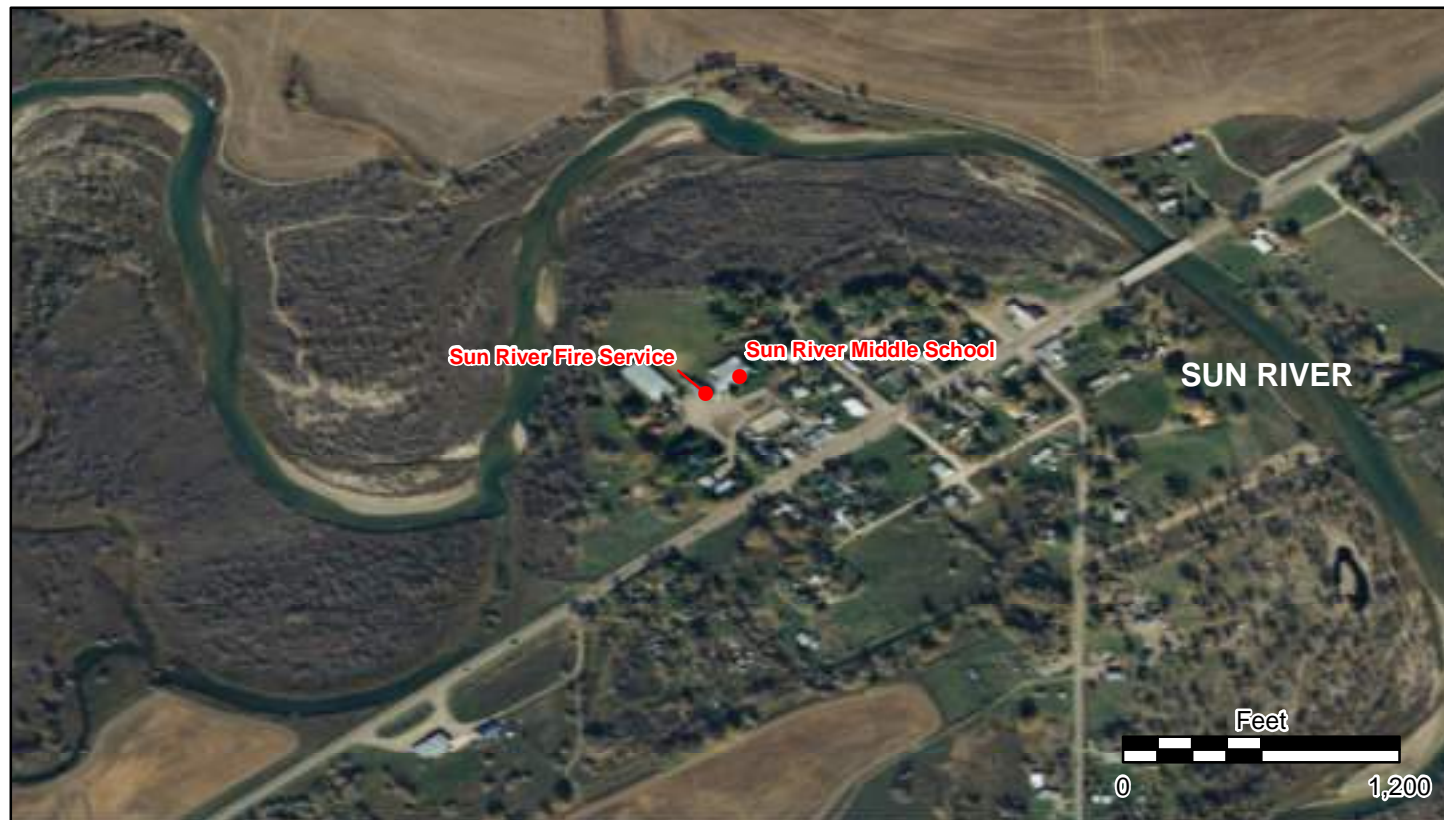
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Legend

- Critical Facility
- Interstate
- Montana Highway
- Levee Critical Facility
- U.S. Highway
- Railroad

Figure 3B
Critical Facilities
Great Falls East
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Date: 3/15/2017



Legend

- Critical Facility
- Levee Critical Facility

Figure 3C
 Critical Facilities
 Simms, Fort Shaw, Sun River, and Vaughn
 Cascade County, Montana
 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Date: 3/10/2017



Legend

- Critical Facility

Figure 3D
 Critical Facilities
 Cascade, Ulm, Belt, and Neihart
 Cascade County, Montana
 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Date: 3/10/2017

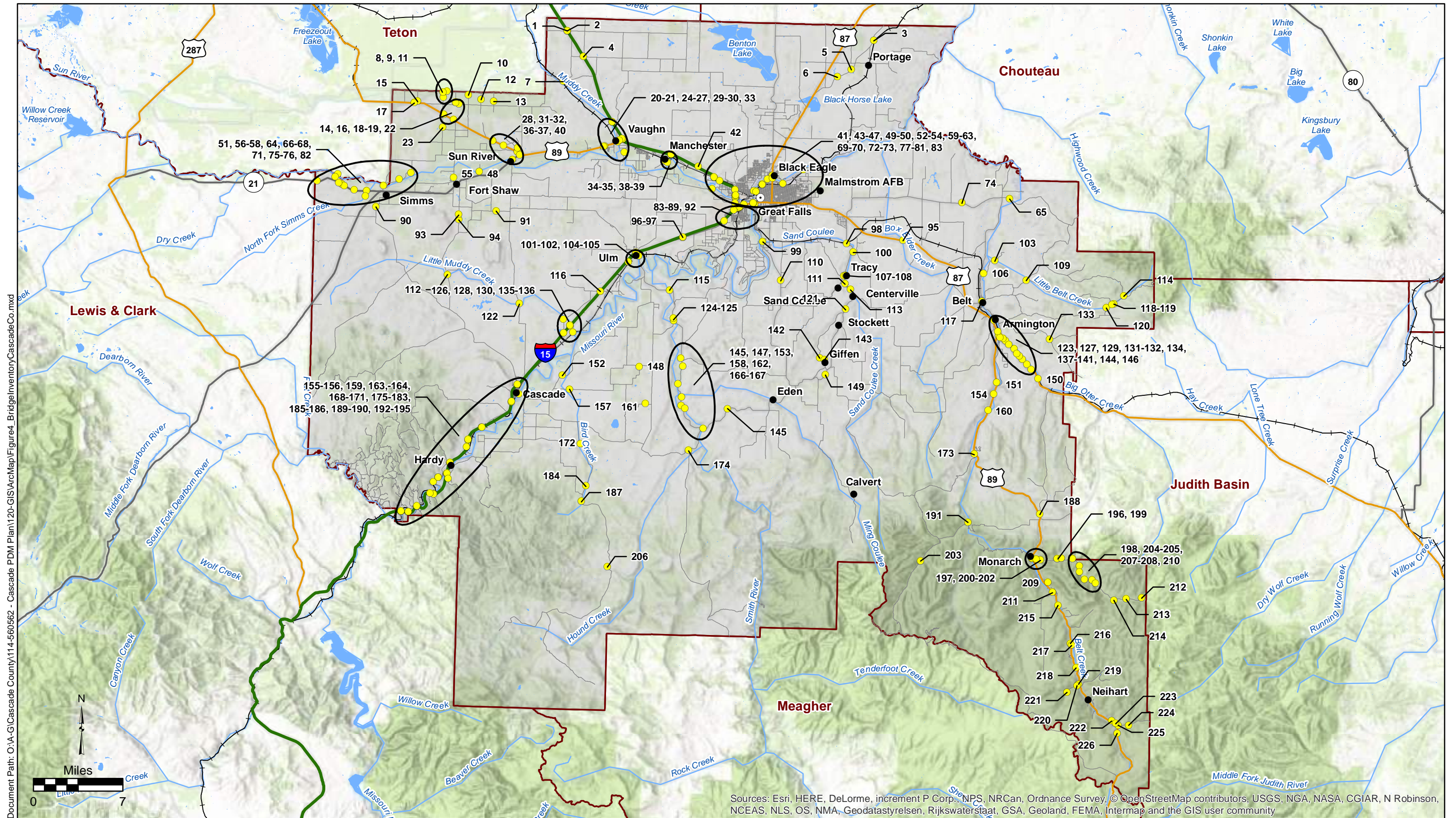
Figure 3E

Sand Coulee and Centerville
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Legend

- Critical Facility
- Place





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Legend

- Place
- County Seat
- Bridge*
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- River/Stream
- County Boundary

*Bridges sequentially numbered based on latitude coordinate with 1 being the northernmost bridge.

Figure 4
 Bridge Inventory
 Cascade County, Montana
 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



4.1.3 Hazard Identification

The 2011 Cascade County PDM Plan (Tetra Tech, 2011) identified eight hazards affecting Cascade County and the incorporated communities including: wildfire, structure fire, severe summer weather, hazardous material incidents, transportation accidents, severe winter weather, flooding/flash floods/levee failure, and dam failure. These hazards were reviewed for the 2017 PDM update by the Planning Team who considered what other hazards might be of consequence since development of the original PDM Plan.

Hazards profiled in the 2017 update include those from the 2011 PDM Plan with the following changes: flooding and dam failure are combined into one hazard profile; severe summer and severe winter weather are combined into one hazard profile along with drought; and, new hazards include communicable disease, terrorism, and cyber security. Hazards carried forward to the 2017 MHMP include wildfire, hazardous material incidents, and transportation accidents. The Planning Team decided that several hazards should be de-emphasized in the 2017 MHMP because they either effect only a small segment of the population and/or occur infrequently with little damage, including; structure fire and earthquake.

4.1.4 Hazard Profiles

Hazard profiles were prepared for each of the identified hazards and are presented within this section according to their prioritized rank (see *Plan Section 4.1.6*). The level of detail for each hazard is generally limited by the amount of data available.

Each hazard profile contains a description of the hazard and the history of occurrence, the vulnerability and area of impact, the probability and magnitude of future events, and an evaluation of how future development is being managed to reduce risk. The methodology used to analyze each of these topics is further described below.

Description and History

A number of databases were used to describe and compile the history of hazard events profiled in this plan. This data was supplemented by input from the public, local officials, newspaper accounts, and internet research. The two primary databases used included the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database and Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS).

The NCDC Storm Events database receives Storm Data from the National Weather Service. The NWS receives their information from a variety of sources, including county, state and federal emergency management officials, local law enforcement officials, skywarn spotters, NWS damage surveys, newspaper clipping services, the insurance industry and the general public. Storm Data is an official publication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which documents the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce.

SHELDUS is a county-level hazard data set for the United States for 18 different natural hazard event types. For each event, the database includes the date, location, property losses, crop losses, injuries, and fatalities that affected each county. The database includes every loss-causing and/or deadly



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event between 1960 through 1975 and from 1995 onward. Between 1976 and 1995, SHELDUS reflects only events that caused at least one fatality or more than \$50,000 in property or crop damages.

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Vulnerabilities are described in terms of critical facilities, structures, population, and socioeconomic values that can be affected by the hazard event. Hazard impact areas describe the geographic extent to which a hazard can impact a jurisdiction and are uniquely defined on a hazard-by-hazard basis. Mapping of the hazards, where spatial differences exist, allows for hazard analysis by geographic location. Some hazards can have varying levels of risk based on location. Other hazards cover larger geographic areas and affect the area uniformly.

Probability and Magnitude

Probability of a hazard event occurring in the future was assessed based on hazard frequency over a 100 year period. Hazard frequency was based on the number of times the hazard event occurred divided by the period of record. If the hazard lacked a definitive historical record, the probability was assessed qualitatively based on regional history and other contributing factors. Probability was broken down as follows:

- Highly Likely – greater than 1 event per year (frequency greater than 1).
- Likely – less than 1 event per year but greater than 1 event every 10 years (frequency greater than 0.1 but less than 1).
- Possible – less than 1 event every 10 years but greater than 1 event every 100 years (frequency greater than 0.01 but less than 0.1).
- Unlikely – less than 1 event every 100 years (frequency less than 0.01)

The magnitude or severity of potential hazard events was evaluated for each hazard. Magnitude is a measure of the strength of a hazard event and is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard. Magnitude was calculated for each hazard where property damage data was available. Magnitude is expressed as a percentage according to the following formula:

- $(\text{Property Damage} / \text{Number of Incidents}) / \$ \text{ of Building Stock Exposure}$

Future Development

The impact to future development was assessed based on potential opportunities to limit or regulate development in hazardous areas such as zoning and subdivision regulations. The impacts were assessed through a narrative on how future development could be impacted by the hazard. Plans, ordinances and/or codes currently in place were identified that could be revised to better protect future development in Cascade County from damage caused by natural and man-made hazards.

Climate Change

An essential aspect of hazard mitigation is predicting the likelihood of hazard events in a planning area. Typically, predictions are based on statistical projections from records of past events. This approach assumes that the likelihood of hazard events remains essentially unchanged over time. Thus, averages based on the past frequencies of, for example, floods are used to estimate future



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frequencies: if a river has flooded an average of once every 5 years for the past 100 years, then it can be expected to continue to flood an average of once every 5 years.

For hazards that are affected by climate conditions, the assumption that future behavior will be equivalent to past behavior is not valid if climate conditions are changing. As flooding is generally associated with precipitation frequency and quantity, for example, the frequency of flooding will not remain constant if broad precipitation patterns change over time. Specifically, as hydrology changes, storms currently considered to be a 1-percent-annual-chance event (100-year floods) might strike more often, leaving many communities at greater risk. The risks of, landslide, severe storms, extreme heat and wildfire are all affected by climate patterns as well. For this reason, an understanding of climate change is pertinent to efforts to mitigate natural hazards. Information about how climate patterns are changing provides insight on the reliability of future hazard projections used in mitigation analysis.

At the end of each hazard profile in this section is a discussion on climate change. The information provides insight on how the hazard may be impacted by climate change and how these impacts may alter current exposure and vulnerability for the people, property, and critical facilities.

4.1.5 Hazard Ranking and Priorities

In ranking the hazards, the Planning Team completed a Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Work Sheet. The CPRI examines four criteria for each hazard (probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration); the risk index for each according to four levels, then applies a weighting factor (**Table 4.1-2**). The result is a score that has been used to rank the hazards. Each hazard profile presents its CPRI score with a cumulative score sheet included in **Appendix C. Table 4.1-3** presents the results of the CPRI scoring for all hazards.



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Table 4.1-2. Calculated Priority Risk Index

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. ▪ Annual probability of less than 0.01. 	1	45%
	Possibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrequent occurrences with at least one documented or anecdotal historic event. ▪ Annual probability that is between 0.1 and 0.01. 	2	
	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequent occurrences with at least two or more documented historic events. ▪ Annual probability that is between 1 and 0.1. 	3	
	Highly Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common events with a well documented history of occurrence. ▪ Annual probability that is greater than 1. 	4	
Magnitude/ Severity	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negligible property damages (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). ▪ Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. ▪ Negligible quality of life lost. ▪ Shut down of critical facilities for less than 24 hours. 	1	30%
	Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slight property damages (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). ▪ Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability and there are no deaths. ▪ Moderate quality of life lost. ▪ Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week. 	2	
	Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate property damages (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). ▪ Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least one death. ▪ Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month. 	3	
	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe property damages (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). ▪ Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. ▪ Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 month. 	4	
Warning Time	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory.	4	15%
	6 to 12 hours	Self explanatory.	3	
	12 to 24 hours	Self explanatory.	2	
	More than 24 hours	Self explanatory.	1	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory.	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self explanatory.	2	
	Less than one week	Self explanatory.	3	
	More than one week	Self explanatory.	4	



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Table 4.1-3. Calculated Priority Ranking Index Summary; Cascade County

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude/Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI Score
Hazardous Material Incidents	Highly likely	Critical	< 6 hours	> 1 week	3.70
Wildfire	Highly likely	Critical	< 6 hours	> 1 week	3.70
Railroad Accidents	Highly likely	Critical	< 6 hours	> 1 week	3.70
Communicable Disease	Highly likely	Catastrophic	12 - 24 hours	> 1 week	3.70
Cyber Security	Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	> 1 week	3.55
Highway Accidents (Mass Casualty)	Highly likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	3.50
Aircraft Accidents	Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.15
Severe Summer Weather	Highly likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	3.10
Structure Fire	Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	3.05
Terrorism, Violence, Civil Unrest	Possible	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.00
Severe Winter Weather	Highly likely	Limited	>24 hours	< 1 week	2.85
Floods, Ice Jams, Flash Flooding	Likely	Critical	>24 hours	> 1 week	2.80
Dam Failure, Levee Failure	Possible	Catastrophic	>24 hours	> 1 week	2.65
Drought	Likely	Limited	>24 hours	> 1 week	2.50
Earthquake	Possible	Limited	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.30
Landslide	Unlikely	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.45
Avalanche	Unlikely	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.45
Volcanic Ash	Unlikely	Negligible	>24 hours	< 1 week	1.20

The Calculated Priority Risk Index scoring method has a range from 0 to 4. "0" being the least hazardous and "4" being the most hazardous situation.

The Planning Team felt that with the CPRI ranking did not accurately represent Cascade County's priorities; therefore, the list of hazards was re-prioritized and several hazards were combined into one profile, as shown below. The remainder of this section contains the hazard profiles in this order.

- 1 – Hazardous Material Incidents (*Section 4.2*)
- 2 – Wildfire (*Section 4.3*)
- 3 – Severe Weather and Drought (*Section 4.4*)
- 4 – Communicable Disease (*Section 4.5*)
- 5 – Transportation Accidents (*Section 4.6*)
- 6 – Flooding and Dam Failure (*Section 4.7*)
- 7 – Terrorism, Flooding and Dam Failure (*Section 4.8*)
- 8 – Cyber Security (*Section 4.9*)

The Electro Magnetic Pulse (EMP) hazard was considered by the Planning Team for inclusion in the MHMP. EMP is a byproduct of nuclear radiation and is also caused by solar flares. EMP can take out power grids. Malmstrom Air Force Base (AFB) is currently evaluating this scenario and its potential impacts on Cascade County. Future updates of the MHMP may profile the EMP hazard.

Two hazards profiled in the 2011 PDM Plan were deemed low priority by the Planning Team (Structure Fire, Earthquake) because they effected only a localized segment of the population and/or occurred infrequently with little damage. Abbreviated profiles for these hazards are included in **Appendix C**.

4.1.6 Assessing Vulnerability – Estimating Potential Losses

The methodology used in the vulnerability analysis presents a quantitative assessment of the building stock, population, and critical facility exposure to the individual hazards. For hazards that



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are not uniform across the jurisdiction and instead occur in specific areas (e.g. hazardous material incidents, wildfire, flooding, dam failure, etc.) the hazard area factored into the loss estimation calculations. Building stock data, available from the NRIS structures database and MDOR cadastral mapping program was used in the analysis. Linking these two data sources enabled the location of structures within land parcels to be connected to their appraised value. Using GIS, hazard risk areas were intersected with the building stock data to identify the number of structures and exposure due to each hazard. Hazard risk areas were also intersected with critical facility data (including infrastructure such as water and wastewater systems) to determine the number and exposure of critical facilities to each hazard. A separate analysis was completed for Cascade County's bridges. Using the number of structures in each hazard area, vulnerable population was estimated by assigning U.S. Census estimates on number of persons residing in each structure, percent of population over age 65 years and under age 18.

For hazards that are uniform across the jurisdiction (i.e. severe summer weather and severe winter weather) the methodology presented below was used to determine annualized property loss.

- Exposure x Frequency x Magnitude

Where:

- Exposure = building stock, vulnerable population, or critical facilities at risk
- Frequency = annual number of events determined by calculating the number of hazard events / period of record
- Magnitude = percent of damage expected calculated by: (property damage/# incidents)/ building stock or critical facility exposure

For hazards without documented property damage, magnitude could not be calculated and therefore, only the exposure of the building stock or population was computed. Annualized loss estimates cannot be calculated without property damage using this risk assessment approach.

4.1.7 Data Limitations

Risk assessment and vulnerability analysis results are only a general representation of the potential loss that may be experienced from a hazard event and there are many inherent inaccuracies with the methodology used. Output is only as good as the data sources used and Cascade County may wish to consider alternate data for future MHMP updates.

The methodology used for estimating vulnerable population is tied to GIS analysis of the number of structures at risk for each hazard. There are inherent limitations with over- and under-reporting population because this method assumes all structures are occupied and that all structure types are occupied in accordance with 2010 U. S. Census Bureau estimates for residences. The census averages that 2.35 individuals reside in each structure, 22.5 percent of whom are under age 18 and 17.4 percent over age 65. *Section 4.1.2* presents further details on limitations associated with this method of estimating vulnerable population.

The remainder of this section presents hazard profiles organized by County priority followed by a risk assessment summary. Loss estimates, where applicable, are summarized at the end of this section.



4.2 Hazardous Material Incidents

CPRI SCORE = 3.7

Description and History

A hazardous material release is the contamination of the environment (i.e. air, water, soil) by any material that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics threatens human health, the environment, or property. Hazardous materials, including petroleum products and industrial chemicals, are commonly stored and used in Cascade County and are regularly transported via the region’s roadways, railroads, and pipelines. A release of hazardous materials from both fixed and transportation incidents pose possible threats involving emergency response. Hazards range from small spills on roadways to major transportation releases on railways or pipeline ruptures contaminating land and water.

Hazardous material incidents in Cascade County have mostly been minor. Records of hazardous material events from 1990 to 2016, available from the National Response Center database, are summarized in **Table 4.2-1**.

Table 4.2-1. Cascade County Hazardous Material Incidents; 1990 – 2016

Incident Date	Type of Incident	Incident Cause	Location	Nearest City	Suspected Responsible Party	Material Spilled
10/31/1990	Fixed	Unknown	Vaughn Radio Site	Vaughn	US West	Oil: Diesel
2/27/1991	Mobile	EF	Building 245 1st Ave.	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Jet Fuel: Jp-4
5/1/1991	Mobile	EF	Malmstrom AFB	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Hydraulic Oil
7/8/1991	Fixed	OE	Bldg 145	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Halon
8/16/1991	Mobile	TA	Commercial Gate	Malmstrom AFB	Consol. Freightways	Oil: Diesel
8/27/1991	Fixed	Unknown	Ryan Dam	Great Falls	Montana Power Co	Oil: Diesel
12/5/1991	Aircraft	EF	352 Degrees	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Jet Fuel: Jp-4
1/22/1993	Pipeline	Unknown	1209 6th Ave South	Great Falls	Great Falls Gas Co	Natural Gas
7/28/1993	Fixed	EF	43rd St & 10th Ave S.	Great Falls	Montana Power Co	PCBs
2/20/1994	Pipeline	OE	1700 11th Ave South	Great Falls	Great Falls Gas Co.	Natural Gas
4/10/1994	Fixed	Dumping	Gibson Flats Road	Great Falls	NW Equipment	Diesel; Waste Oil/ Lubricants
5/5/1994	Fixed	Unknown	1900 10th St	Great Falls	MT Refining Co	Hydrochloric Acid
6/2/1994	Fixed	EF	166 Ryan Loop	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Hydraulic Oil
7/21/1994	Fixed	Unknown	9th No./ Smelter Ave.	Great Falls	Montana Refinery	Unknown Material
7/26/1994	Fixed	OE	36 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Hydraulic Oil
7/29/1994	Fixed	Unknown	Smelter Ave	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Unknown Material
8/18/1994	Fixed	EF	Ryan Power House	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Oil, Misc: Lubricating
2/8/1995	Fixed	EF	Malmstrom AFB Bldg	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	--
2/28/1995	Fixed	Unknown	312 3rd Ave South	Great Falls	Meadow Gold Dairy	--
4/4/1995	US	Unknown	10th St Bridge	Great Falls		Unknown Oil
5/10/1995	Fixed	Other	2929 10th Ave South	Great Falls	Pro Lube	Dextron; Motor Oil
5/31/1995	US	EF	Malmstrom AFB	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Jet Fuel: JP-4
7/17/1995	Fixed	Dumping	1707 5.5 Ave South	Great Falls	--	Sulfadiazine
9/8/1995	US	Other	1900 10th St NE	--	--	Ethylene Glycol
12/14/1995	Mobile	OE	Malmstrom AFB	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Oil: Diesel
4/5/1996	US	Dumping	Bay Drive on Missouri	Great Falls	Cenex	Unknown Material
5/17/1996	Fixed	OE	1900 10th St	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Sulfuric Acid
6/12/1996	Mobile	Unknown	GF Intl Airport	Great Falls	Northwest Airlines	Jet Fuel: JP-4
7/8/1996	Fixed	Other	166 Ryan Loop	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Hydraulic oil; gasoline



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Table 4.2-1. Cascade County Hazardous Material Incidents; 1990 – 2016

Incident Date	Type of Incident	Incident Cause	Location	Nearest City	Suspected Responsible Party	Material Spilled
11/29/1996	Fixed	EF	336 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Governor Oil
1/29/1997	Railroad	Other	MM 154.3	Cascade	BNSF Railroad	Oil, Fuel: No. 2-D
8/22/1997	Fixed	EF	6200 3rd Ave South	Great Falls	FAA	Oil: Diesel
9/17/1997	Fixed	Unknown	336 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Oil, Misc: Lubricating
4/9/1998	Fixed	Unknown	152 Doc Russell Rd	Fort Shaw	Independent Farmer	Ammonia, Anhydrous
6/6/1998	US	Dumping	I-15, MM 279	Great Falls	--	Mystery Barrel
8/31/1998	Mobile	OE	I-15 Near MM:282	Great Falls	Watkins Sheppard	Oil: Diesel
4/8/1999	Fixed	Unknown	312 3rd Ave South	Great Falls	Meadow Gold Dairy	Ammonia, Anhydrous
11/19/1999	Fixed	Unknown	1900 10th St NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Gasoline; Diesel Oil
2/6/2000	Fixed	OE	I-15, Exit 277	Great Falls	Pop In Conoco	Oil: Diesel
3/10/2000	Fixed	OE	Cenex Bulk Plant	Power	Cenex Transportation	Oil: Diesel
8/2/2000	Pipeline	Unknown	Milepost 30.5	Great Falls	Conoco	Gasoline
8/24/2000	Fixed	Unknown	44 Bald Eagle Drive	Cascade	--	--
5/12/2001	Fixed	Unknown	East Of 10 St Bridge	Great Falls	--	Unknown Material
1/6/2002	Fixed	Other	1300 River Drive No.	Great Falls	MT Power Co	Non PCB Dielectric Oil
6/17/2002	ST	EF	North of Vaughn	Vaughn	Red Sky Co.	Oil: Diesel
6/18/2002	ST	EF	Sun River Backwaters	Vaughn	--	Oil: Diesel
5/5/2003	Mobile	EF	5001 49th St. SW	Great Falls	IRS	Pavement Oil
6/2/2003	ST	Other	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Slop Oil
8/31/2003	ST	Unknown	1700 52nd St N	Great Falls	Mtn View Fertilizer	Propane
9/25/2003	Fixed	EF	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	NO; NO ₂
10/28/2003	ST	EF	1301 20th St. So.	Great Falls	MSU-GF	Chlorine
2/26/2004	Mobile	OE	341 CES/DEV	Malmstrom AFB	Talcott Const.	Transformer Oil
5/31/2004	Fixed	EF	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	NO; NO ₂
4/6/2005	Aircraft	EF	Malmstrom AFB	Great Falls	US Air Force	Hydrazine
5/9/2005	Pipeline	EF	Section 11	Great Falls	Conoco Phillips	Hydro Test Water; Crude Oil
8/21/2005	Fixed	EF	1600 6th Street NE	Great Falls	Veolia Water NA	PCBs; Other Oil
9/16/2006	Mobile	EF	76th St/Goddard Dr	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Gasoline
10/21/2006	ST	OE	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Caustic
12/7/2006	Fixed	OE	Missouri River	Great Falls	PPL Montana	Hydraulic Oil
12/9/2006	Fixed	EF	Cochrane Hydro Plant	Great Falls	PPL Montana	Hydraulic Oil
5/10/2007	Aircraft	EF	2800 Airport Ave B	Great Falls	Air National Guard	Jet Fuel: JP-8
5/18/2007	Aircraft	Explosion	341st CES/DEV 39 78th St North	Malmstrom AFB	U.S. Air Force	Jet A Fuel; Hydraulic Oil; Diesel Oil
10/6/2007	Fixed	Dumping	8 25th Street South	Great Falls	Superior Autobody	Sanding/Sump Water
12/21/2007	Fixed	Unknown	Cochrane Dam	Great Falls	Spooner Const.	Vegetable Oil
12/26/2007	Mobile	TA	6 Miles N. GF, Hwy 87	Great Falls	Dixon Brothers Inc	Oil, Fuel: No. 2-D
1/19/2009	ST	EF	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Gas Oil / Asphalt
1/20/2009	Railroad	OE	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Montana Refining	Asphalt
11/24/2009	Fixed	EF	Rainbow Dam Road	Great Falls	Walsh Construction	Gasoline
2/16/2010	ST	Other	Rainbow Dam	Great Falls	Walsh Construction	Diesel; Waste Water
6/28/2010	Fixed	EF	6720 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	Walsh Construction	Hydraulic Oil
7/12/2010	Fixed	EF	6720 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	Walsh Construction	Hydraulic Oil
7/19/2011	Railroad	Derailment	Gerber Road	Gerber	BNSF	1,000 Gallons Diesel
9/11/2012	Fixed	Other	19-60th Street North	Great Falls	Big Sky Transport	Motor Oil
10/7/2012	Railroad	Derailment	MP: 4	Great Falls	--	Asphalt (Residue)
7/30/2013	Fixed	EF	Morony Dam Road	Great Falls	PPL Montana	4 Gallons Gear Box Oil



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Table 4.2-1. Cascade County Hazardous Material Incidents; 1990 – 2016

Incident Date	Type of Incident	Incident Cause	Location	Nearest City	Suspected Responsible Party	Material Spilled
3/4/2014	Pipeline	EF	1900 10th Street NE	Great Falls	BNSF	--
3/16/2014	Fixed	OE	1900 10th St. NE	Great Falls	Calumet Refining Inc.	600 Gallons Sludge
3/21/2014	ST	EF	1900 10th Street NE	Great Falls	Calumet Refining Inc.	388 Gal Sodium Hydroxide
10/23/2014	Mobile	EF	12742 Hwy 201	Cascade	Thatcher Company	4134 Pounds Sulfuric Acid
2/9/2015	Fixed	Other	2535 9th Ave NW	Great Falls	Auto Parts Recycling	Transmission Fluid
6/15/2015	Fixed	EF	6700 Rainbow Dam Rd	Great Falls	NW Energy	Hydraulic Oil
6/30/2015	Fixed	Unknown	2000 Block 10th Ave So.	Great Falls	Unknown	Unknown Oil
6/7/2016	Mobile	EF	Old Havre Rd	Great Falls	Keller Transport	2500 Gallons Asphalt
6/15/2016	ST	OE	1940 Airport Ct	Great Falls	Dixon Brothers Inc.	1000 Gallons Jet-A
7/12/2016	Mobile	TA	Vaughn Road &	Great Falls	XPL Logistics	300 Gal Paraquat Dichloride

Source: National Response Center, 2016 (<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/>).

Notes: EF = Equipment Failure; OE = Operator Error; ST = Storage Tank; TA = Transportation Accident; US = Unknown Sheen.

The Montana Department of Justice maintains a list of clandestine methamphetamine drug laboratory sites. Drug lab sites in Cascade County are listed in **Table 4.2-2**. Methamphetamine labs typically require a hazardous material response. According to the Great Falls Police Department, meth labs have changed in past 5 years. Instead of being large anhydrous operations, they are now one pot labs that aren't requiring significant haz-mat response.

Table 4.2-2. Cascade County Methamphetamine Laboratory Sites

Date	City	Address	Date	City	Address
11/21/1999	Great Falls	818-3rd Ave N	1/23/2003	Great Falls	1401-4th Ave NW
12/6/2000	Great Falls	2521-7th Ave N	3/4/2003	Great Falls	5405 Lower River Rd #111
2/15/2001	Stockett	11 Burrell Ave	3/31/2003	Black Eagle	1717 Smelter Ave NE
3/20/2001	Great Falls	2319-14th Ave S # 10	4/23/2003	Great Falls	612-11th St N
3/20/2001	Great Falls	2325-14th Ave S #48	8/20/2003	Great Falls	1600-20th Ave S
4/23/2001	Great Falls	25 Golden Valley Loop	7/22/2004	Great Falls	614-12th St N
5/8/2001	Cascade	170 Upper Sawmill Creek Rd	8/18/2004	Great Falls	520-2nd Ave S # 46
5/27/2001	Great Falls	418-5th Ave N Apt #9	11/10/2004	Great Falls	1008-7th Ave S
11/4/2001	Great Falls	908-5th Ave S	3/23/2007	Great Falls	1302-24th St S Apt #2
11/6/2001	Great Falls	10-19th St S	5/30/2007	Belt	166 Castner St
11/9/2001	Great Falls	4727-2nd Ave N #5	8/3/2007	Great Falls	2611 Upper River Rd #13
11/11/2001	Ulm	33 Ulm Vaughn Rd	7/23/2010	Fort Shaw	150 Hale St
12/21/2001	Great Falls	417-5th Ave N	4/15/2011	Black Eagle	1200-25th Ave NE
2/14/2002	Great Falls	2226 Central Ave W #26	1/8/2012	Great Falls	709-17th St. N
2/20/2002	Great Falls	911-3rd Ave NW	3/22/2012	Black Eagle	121-16th St NE
4/1/2002	Great Falls	4400-10th Ave S	10/7/2012	Great Falls	1014-4th Ave. S
7/17/2002	Great Falls	10-29th St NW	7/9/2014	Great Falls	1000-4th Ave. N
11/25/2002	Great Falls	46 Fields Rd	3/26/2016	Great Falls	2025-2nd Ave. SW
1/22/2003	Great Falls	38 White Ln			

Source: DEQ, 2016.

http://deqrpts.deq.mt.gov/reports/rwservlet?DEQ&report=MCP_ACTIVE_SITES.rep¶mform=no&p_col_1=COUNTY

Several hazardous material incidents that occurred in Cascade County since the 2011 PDM Plan was adopted are described below. Also in 2016, a spill of chemical defoliant got into the Great Falls storm sewer. Further details on this incident were not available.



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July 2011 – Two BNSF employees were injured on July 19, on Gerber Road, southeast of Great Falls, when a train rear-ended another train causing 13 of 110 BNSF Railway cars with three locomotives to derail. BNFS stated that 79 gallons of diesel fuel was released from the fuel tank (not 1,000 gallons as originally reported). Impacted soil was remediated and backfilled. (www.gordon-elias.com, *Two Railroad Workers Injured when BNSF Train Derails near Great Falls, MT*, July 28, 2011).

May 2015 – Emergency crews responded to a hazmat spill in Great Falls south of Giant Springs State Park. A fuel tank on a BNSF locomotive was ruptured in the accident. Workers at the scene caught leaking fuel in a barrel but a large pool of liquid was seen on the ground near the engine (www.krtv.com, *Emergency Crews Responding to Possible Hazmat Spill in Great Falls*, May 19, 2015).

July 2016 – A fire started in an old 1,600 square foot wooden building and flames spread to within 10 feet of a refinery train in Great Falls. The building was on BNSF property that had been leased to Calumet Refinery. The train cars were empty at the time can contain 5,000 to 6,000 gallons of oil each when full. Given the proximity of the rail cars to the building fire, several were damaged as a result of the incident. (www.krtv.com, *Structure Fire Spreads Close to Nearby Refinery Train in Great Falls*, July 2, 2016; *Great Falls Tribune*, *Great Falls Crews Battle Large Structure Fire*, July 2, 2016). MHMP public meeting participants indicated that if the wind direction had been different coupled with the increased output of tank cars from the refinery (approx. 8 to 70 cars per day), the incident could have been a very big deal.



August 2016 - An 18-wheeler caught fire and sent black smoke billowing into the air on U.S. Highway 87 (Old Havre Highway) north of Great Falls. Explosions rang out as onlookers watched the burning rig. Flames caused a small fire on both sides of the road. The cargo was diesel fuel. (*Great Falls Tribune*, *Tanker truck burns north of Great Falls*, August 20, 2016)

Research conducted for the Transportation Accident hazard (see *Plan Section 4.6*) indicated that between 1990 and 2016 there were 21 railroad accidents involving trains carrying hazardous materials. Of the 158 railcars carrying hazardous materials in these incidents, 42 were damaged; however, only one railcar actually had a hazardous material release. This incident occurred on April 23, 1993 in Vaughn and involved evacuating 30 people. Further details on the material spilled were not available. The July 19, 2011 railroad haz-mat incident in Gerber described above was not included in this data.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) of facilities that have released contaminants to the environment. TRI listings for Cascade County are presented in **Table 4.2-3**.

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Table 4.2-3 - Toxic Release Inventory – Total Aggregate Releases; 2011-2015

Facility/Year	Total On-Site Disposal or Other Releases	Total Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases	Total On- and Off-site Releases / Chemical	
Calumet Montana Refining LLC, 1900 10th Street NE, Great Falls, MT				
2015	62,451 pounds	9,256 pounds	71,707 pounds	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; ammonia; antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium cobalt, copper, nickel, selenium, and zinc compounds; barium; benzene; glycol ethers; cumene; cyclohexane; ethylbenzene; ethylene; hydrogen fluoride; hydrogen sulfide; lead; mercury; N-hexane; naphthalene; phenol; propylene; toluene; xylene
2014	102,495 pounds	205,824 pounds	308,319 pounds	
2013	79,024 pounds	2,301 pounds	81,325 pounds	
2012	83,964 pounds	32,269 pounds	116,233 pounds	
2011	76,861 pounds	6 pounds	76,867 pounds	
CHS Great Falls Seed, 5325 10th Ave. N., Great Falls, MT				
2015	795 pounds	750 pounds	1,545 pounds	Copper compounds, manganese compounds, zinc compounds
US DOD USAF Malmstrom AFB, 39 78th St. N., Cascade County, Montana				
2015	5,173 pounds	0	5,173 pounds	Lead
2014	4,233 pounds	0	4,233 pounds	
2013	4,985 pounds	0	4,985 pounds	
2012	7,370 pounds	0	7,370 pounds	
2011	5,173 pounds	0	5,173 pounds	

Source: U.S. EPA, 2016; (https://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

Many facilities in Cascade County sell or use hazardous materials including the municipal water treatment facilities, industrial businesses, chemical dealers, and fuel distributors. Locations of facilities in Cascade County with Tier II reporting requirements are listed in **Table 4.2-4**.

Table 4.2-4. Cascade County Tier II Hazardous Material Reporters

Facility Name	Address	City
American Welding & Gas	2500-16th ST NE	Black Eagle
Black Eagle Bulk Fuel (Mtn View Co-op)	2200 Old Havre Hwy	Black Eagle
Black Eagle Retail Store (Mtn View Co-op)	1000 Smelter Ave	Black Eagle
Benefis Health System	1101-26th St S	Great Falls
BNSF Railway Company - Great Falls	620-5th Avenue SW	Great Falls
Bresnan Communications, LLC (Charter Comm.)	2100-21st Ave S	Great Falls
Calumet Montana Refining, LLC	1900 Tenth Street NE	Great Falls
Cascade Community Dial Office (Century Link)	160 Central Avenue	Cascade
Cereal Food Processors a Grain Craft Company	901-16th Street North	Great Falls
CHS Inc. - CHS Big Sky - Great Falls	700-6th Street SW	Great Falls
CHS, Inc. - Front Range Pipeline, LLC - Great Falls	1 Watson Ln	Great Falls
City of Great Falls Water Treatment Plant	1300 Upper River Road,	Great Falls
Coca-Cola High Country - Great Falls	933-38th Street N	Great Falls
Crop Production Services 6521	708 Highway 87 North	Great Falls
FedEx Express-GTFR	1400 Air Cargo Drive	Great Falls
Gannett Satellite Info Net - Great Falls Tribune	205 River Drive South	Great Falls
General Distributing - Great Falls	430-17th Ave NE	Great Falls
General Mills	2500-9th Ave N	Great Falls
Great Falls Armed Forces Reserve Center (Military Affairs)	401-63rd Street South	Great Falls
Great Falls Community Dial Office (Century Link)	401-1st Ave N	Great Falls
Great Falls Fertilizer Plant (Mtn View Co-op)	1700-52th Street N	Great Falls



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Table 4.2-4. Cascade County Tier II Hazardous Material Reporters

Facility Name	Address	City
Great Falls Substation (Western Area Power Admin.)	Rainbow Dam Road	Black Eagle
Great Falls Tribune	205 River Drive South	Great Falls
Helena Chemical Company	6201-18th Ave North	Great Falls
Horizon Air Great Falls	2800 Terminal Drive	Great Falls
Industrial Fumigant Company	4325 1/2 River Drive North	Great Falls
Kernaghans Service, Inc., Convenience Store & Warehouse	1504-9th Avenue North	Great Falls
Kernaghans Service, Inc., West Highwood Fertilizer Plant	332 Broadway East	Highwood
Malmstrom AFB	39-78th St. N.	Malmstrom AFB
Malmstrom AFB A	Malmstrom AFB	Belt
Malmstrom AFB I	Malmstrom AFB	Ulm
Malteurop North America Inc.	2800 Great Bear Ave	Great Falls
Meadow Gold Dairies (Dean Foods Comp.)	312 Third Avenue South	Great Falls
Montana Air National Guard - 120th Airlift Wing	2800 Airport Ave B	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Black Eagle Dam Powerhouse	6700 Rainbow Dam Road	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Morony Dam Powerhouse	20 mi. NE of GF on Missouri River	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Cochrane Dam Powerhouse	8 Mi. E of GF on Missouri River	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Rainbow #9 Dam Powerhouse	6700 Rainbow Dam Road	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Montana Rainbow Dam Powerhouse	6700 Rainbow Dam Road	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Montana Rainbow Shop Complex	6700 Rainbow Dam Road	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy - Montana Ryan Dam Powerhouse	166 Ryan Loop	Great Falls
NorthWestern Energy Great Falls Operations Center	1501 River Drive North	Great Falls
Pacific Steel & Recycling Catalytic Converters - #54	1401-3rd Street NW	Great Falls
Pacific Steel & Recycling - #19	1624-12th Avenue North	Great Falls
Pacific Steel & Recycling- #1	1401-3rd Street N.W.	Great Falls
Phillips 66 Great Falls Product Terminal	1401-52nd Street North	Great Falls
Sam's Club #6379	401 NW Bypass	Great Falls
The Home Depot Store #3103	1500 Market Place Drive	Great Falls
Ulm Retail (Mtn View Co-op)	#2 Milligan Rd	Ulm
Vaughn CDO (Century Link)	3rd St And Central Ave	Vaughn
Verizon Wireless Airport Dr (18914)	1730 Airport Drive	Great Falls
Verizon Wireless Putter (23698320)	905-23rd Street North	Great Falls
Verizon Wireless Russell (155844)	600 Central Ave Suite 416	Great Falls
Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC - Great Falls, Mt	1966 Sixth Street NE	Great Falls
Winfield Solutions	801River Dr. S	Great Falls
Zayo Great Falls MT-83R	8-3rd St N/Fl-B/Rm-F	Great Falls

Source: Cascade County DES, 2017

According to the Montana State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2010), Great Falls had among the largest hazardous material spills from a fixed facility between 1997 and 2006. The National Response Center reported a spill on 12/5/2002 involved 15,000 barrels of diesel oil, a spill on 10/6/1999 involved 1,200 barrels of fuel oil, and a spill on 10/2/2002 involved 100 barrels of crude oil. Further details on these releases were not available.

Regional hazardous-material response trailers are positioned in Great Falls.

There have been no Presidential disaster declarations or State emergency declarations associated with the Hazardous Material Incident hazard in Cascade County and the likelihood of a significant event resulting in a disaster declamation is considered low.



Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Great Falls is home to several large facilities which generate, store, or transport hazardous materials and petroleum projects including: Calumet Montana Refining which refines approximately 9,800 barrels per day of crude oil to produce gasoline, middle distillates and asphalt; a number of large facilities that distribute agricultural products, specialty chemicals, and ingredients; the Phillips 66 bulk petroleum storage facility; and, Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Transportation of hazardous materials through Cascade County on highways, pipelines, and by the railroads could result in an accident or derailment that would have the potential to impact Cascade County residents. Although there is no history of significant incidents, the potential for a hazardous material accident in Cascade County is present.

The volume and type of hazardous materials that flow into, are stored, and flow through communities will determine exposure to a potential release of hazardous materials. An accidental or intentional release of materials could produce a health hazard to those in the immediate area, downwind, and/or downstream. Some hazardous materials occur in the gaseous phase and are denser than air; therefore, having the potential to collect in low places.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted in 1986 to inform communities and citizens of chemical hazards in their areas. Sections 311 and 312 of EPCRA require businesses to report the locations and quantities of chemicals stored on-site to state and local governments in order to help communities prepare to respond to chemical spills and similar emergencies. EPCRA Section 313 requires the EPA and the states to annually collect data on releases and transfers of certain toxic chemicals from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory. In 1990 Congress passed the Pollution Prevention Act which required that additional data on waste management and source reduction activities be reported under TRI. The goal of TRI is to empower citizens, through information, to hold companies and local governments accountable in terms of how toxic chemicals are managed. There are three active TRI facilities in Cascade County, as shown in **Table 4.2-3**.

The U.S. Department of Transportation issued an emergency order on February 25, 2014 to address the safety of transporting crude oil by rail. According to the order, all shippers moving crude from the Bakken shale formation in the Williston Basin (Bakken crude oil) must test their product to ensure it is properly classified before transit. The order came in response to the series of crude oil train derailments, some of which led to explosions and injuries. Shippers must test their oil for a range of characteristics, and are required to use more robust tank cars if the oil falls into certain categories. There is evidence that crude oil from the Bakken is more flammable than typical oil. The order also forbids the use of rail cars that are usually only used for less hazardous materials (www.transportation.gov).

To model the spatial distribution of hazardous material incident risk a GIS data layer of transportation arteries was used, which included highways, major roadways, and railroads. TRI facilities were added to this layer and it was then buffered by 0.25 miles. Building exposure was calculated by intersecting the hazardous material buffer with the MDOR parcel and critical facility GIS layers. Population exposure was calculated by intersecting the hazardous material buffer with census block data. Limited property damage estimates are available from past hazardous material incidents so the estimates presented in **Table 4.2-5** represent exposure risk (vulnerability) in the



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hazard area. **Figures 5 and 5A** presents the hazardous material buffer in Cascade County and City of Great Falls, respectively, and show the vulnerability of critical facilities to hazardous material incidents.

Table 4.2-5. Cascade County Vulnerability Analysis; Hazardous Material Incidents

Category	Cascade Co. (balance)	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Residential Property Exposure \$	\$402,495,883	\$4,691,105,943	\$7,205,917	\$25,278,675	\$5,234,388
# Residences At Risk	2,935	10,736	80	261	61
Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Property Exposure \$	\$133,811,952	\$1,395,432,061	\$1,564,756	\$6,731,463	\$1,871,664
# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Properties At Risk	419	1,646	8	61	4
Critical Facilities Exposure Risk \$	\$848,395,808	\$663,373,830	\$5,708,132	\$7,198,346	\$887,371
# Critical Facilities At Risk	37	69	11	11	2
Bridge Exposure \$	\$140,446,775	\$16,933,895	\$371,995	\$0	\$258,394
# Bridges At Risk	125	19	1	0	2
Persons At Risk	6,898	25,230	188	613	143
Persons Under 18 At Risk	1,579	5,778	43	140	33
Persons Over 65 At Risk	1,029	3,759	28	91	21

The GIS analysis indicates that there are 155,404 acres in Cascade County in the hazardous material buffer (9 percent) including 14,073 residences, 2,138 commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, and 130 critical facilities. The *Hazardous Material Incident* Section in **Appendix C-2** lists the critical facilities and bridges within the hazardous material hazard buffer.

Probability and Magnitude

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Cascade County has had numerous hazardous material release with reported damages in the past 25 years, as shown in **Table 4.2-6**.

Table 4.2-6. Cascade County Hazardous Material Incidents with Damages

Date	Location	Carrier	Quantity Released	Commodity Released	Damages	Mode of Transport
1/14/1992	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	50 gal	Gasoline	\$49	Highway
4/12/1992	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	1,000 gal	Combustible Liquid	\$18,800	Highway
5/20/1992	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	20 gal	Gasoline	\$20	Highway
7/22/1992	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	30 gal	Gasoline	\$30	Highway
10/11/1992	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	55 gal	Gasoline	\$52	Highway
11/5/1992	Great Falls	Federal Express	2.64 gal	Nitric Acid O	\$5,000	Air
6/23/1993	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	73 gal	Gasoline	\$81	Highway
12/23/1993	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	5,900 gal	Aviation Fuel	\$40,750	Highway
12/20/1994	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	150 gal	Diesel Fuel	\$919	Highway
10/5/1996	Great Falls	Burlington Northern	10 gal	Sodium Hydrosulfide	\$20	Rail
11/26/1996	Great Falls	Basin Western Inc.	100 gal	Hydrochloric Acid	\$34	Highway
7/23/1997	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	20 gal	Gasoline	\$95	Highway
7/2/1999	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	50 gal	Gasoline	\$50	Highway
11/16/1999	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	32 gal	Gasoline	\$205	Highway
4/18/2000	Black Eagle	Dixon Bros. Inc.	61 gal	Diesel Fuel	\$50	Highway
11/11/2000	Great Falls	BNSF	5 gal	Methanol	\$3,605	Rail



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Table 4.2-6. Cascade County Hazardous Material Incidents with Damages

Date	Location	Carrier	Quantity Released	Commodity Released	Damages	Mode of Transport
3/21/2001	Great Falls	Consolidated Freightways	15 gal	Methanol	\$2,000	Highway
2/22/2002	Great Falls	YRC Inc.	3 gal	Phosphoric Acid	\$430	Highway
6/27/2003	Great Falls	YRC Inc.	1 gal	Hydrochloric Acid	\$385	Highway
10/11/2004	Great Falls	YRC Inc.	0.12 gal	Flammable Liquids	\$515	Highway
12/26/2007	Great Falls	Dixon Bros. Inc.	2,100 gal	Diesel Fuel	\$44,236	Highway
8/18/2010	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	2 gal	Corrosive Liquids	\$1,200	Rail
2/2/2011	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	2 gal	Sodium Hydroxide	\$1,205	Rail
8/23/2011	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	2 gal	Sodium Hydroxide	\$1,205	Rail
9/8/2012	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	3 gal	Sodium Hydroxide	\$1,910	Rail
5/10/2013	Great Falls	Allegiant Air	0.06 gal	Battery Fluid Acid	\$1,055	Air
5/7/2014	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	0.12 gal	Corrosive Liquid	\$10,900	Rail
11/11/2014	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	1 gal	Alcohols N.O.S.	\$2,003	Rail
11/12/2014	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	2 gal	Alcohols N.O.S.	\$2,026	Rail
11/20/2014	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	2 gal	Diesel Fuel	\$2,406	Rail
4/13/2016	Great Falls	BNSF Railway Company	1 gal	Sodium Hydroxide	\$1,000	Rail
4/28/2016	Great Falls	XPO Logistics	3 gal	Resin Solution	\$2,700	Highway
7/12/2016	Great Falls	XPO Logistics	300 gal	Corrosive Liquids	\$13,500	Highway
TOTAL					\$158,436	

Source: U.S. Dept. Transportation, 2016; <https://hazmatonline.phmsa.dot.gov/IncidentReportsSearch/IncrSearch.aspx>

Notes: gal = gallons.

The history of hazardous material events in Cascade County indicates 85 incidents have occurred over the past 27 years. Therefore, the probability of future events is rated as “highly likely”. The MHMP Planning Team also rated this hazard as “highly likely”. The magnitude of any hazardous material event would depend on the amount and material spilled.

Future Development

Cascade County has no land use regulations that restrict building around industrial facilities or along transportation routes or in the vicinity of facilities that store large quantities of hazardous materials or petroleum products.

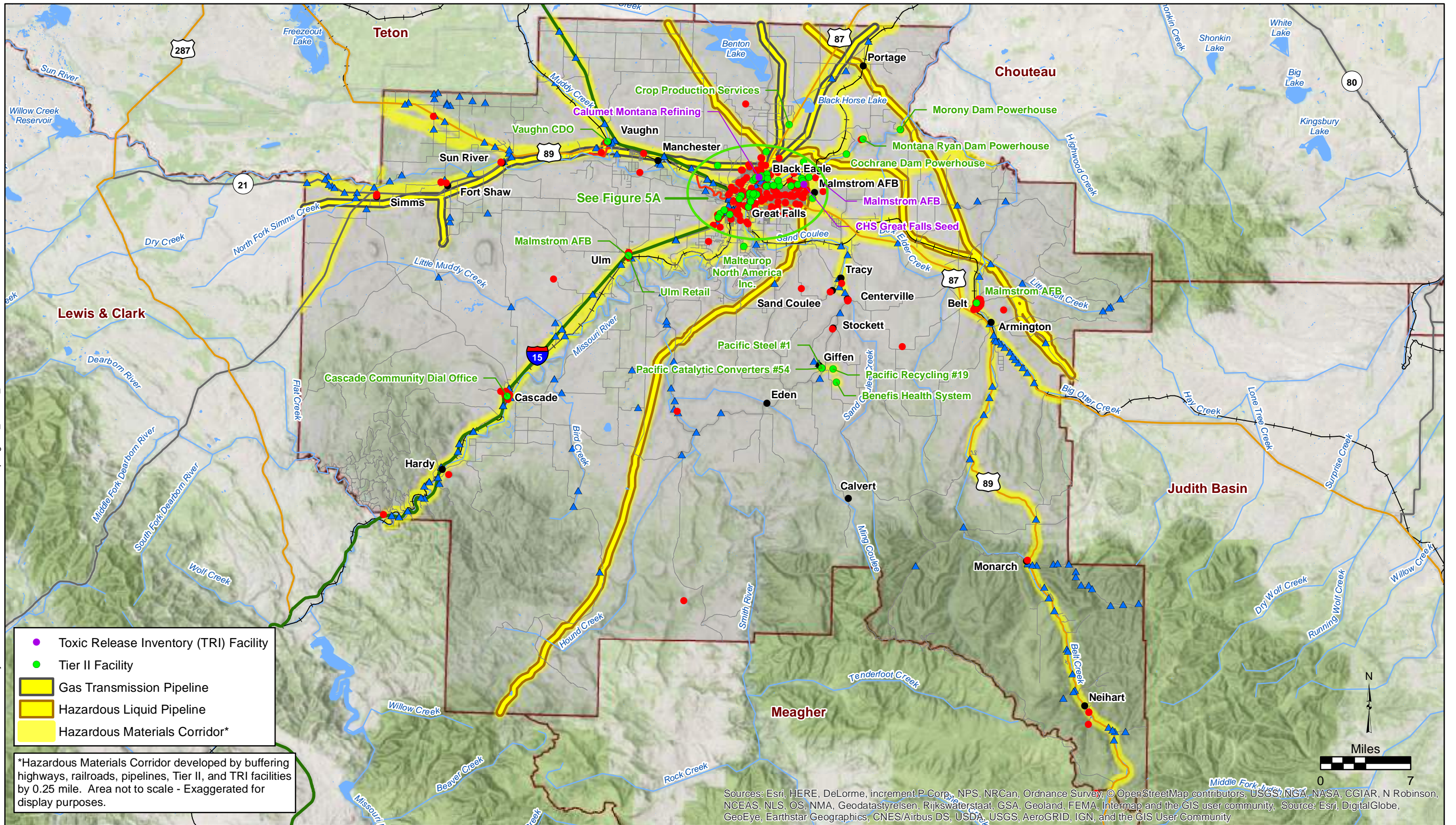
The U.S. Department of Transportation regulates the ways in which non-radioactive hazardous materials can be transported. Currently, there are no designated HAZMAT routes in central Montana. So, these materials can be transported through Great Falls and Cascade County with few restrictions. (Great Falls Growth Policy, 2013).

There are no land use regulations that restrict building around industrial facilities, along transportation routes, or in the vicinity of facilities which store large quantities of hazardous materials/petroleum products.

Climate Change

Hazardous material incidents are not expected to increase as a result of climate change. No increase in exposure or vulnerability to the population, property, or critical facilities are expected to occur.





- Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Facility
- Tier II Facility
- Gas Transmission Pipeline
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline
- Hazardous Materials Corridor*

*Hazardous Materials Corridor developed by buffering highways, railroads, pipelines, Tier II, and TRI facilities by 0.25 mile. Area not to scale - Exaggerated for display purposes.

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAN, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Date: 4/21/2017

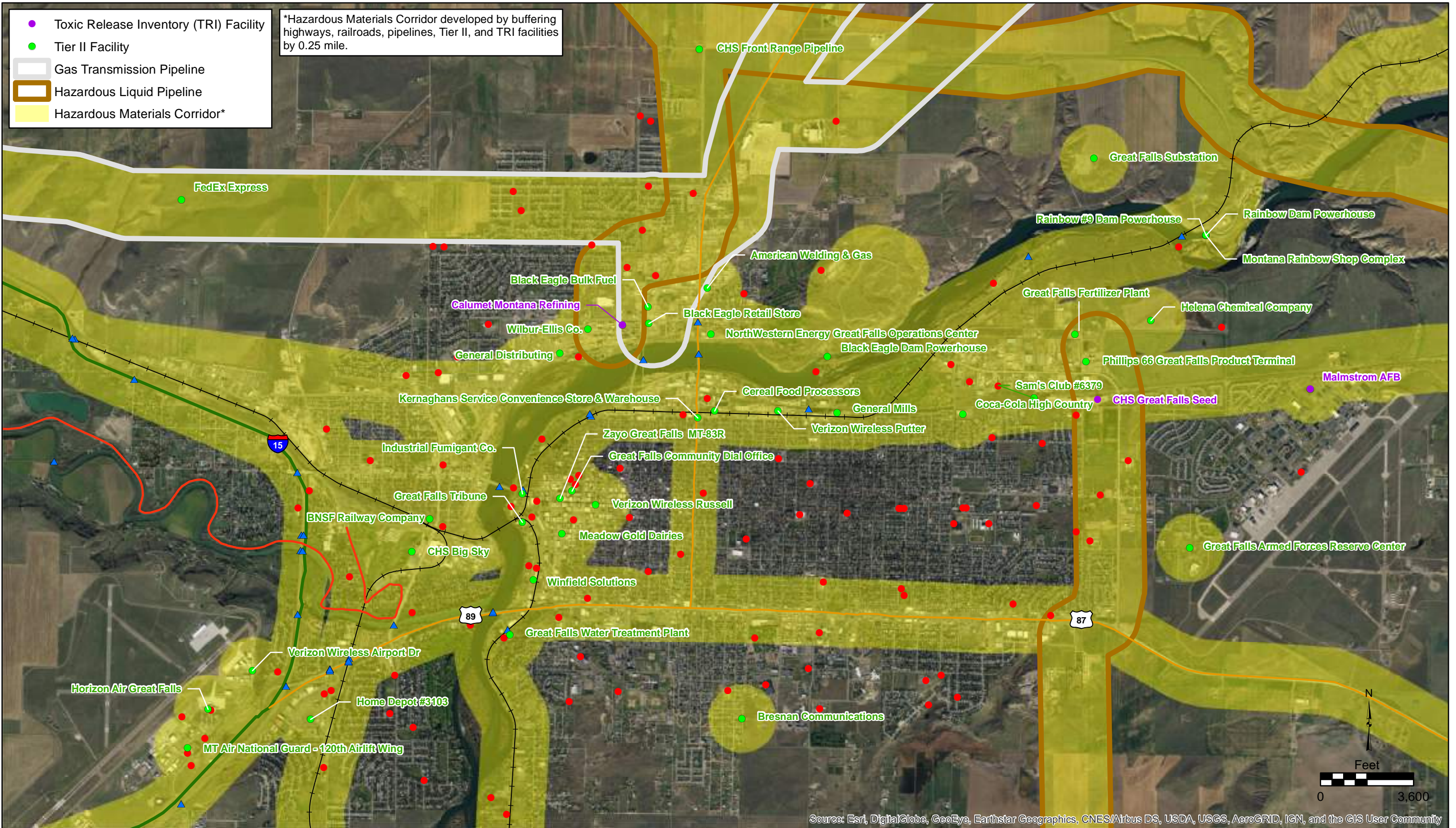
Legend

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| ● Critical Facility | ○ County Seat | — Interstate | — Other Route | — Lake/Reservoir |
| ● Place | ▲ Bridge | — U.S. Highway | — Railroad | ~ River/Stream |
| — Levee Critical Facility | Montana Highway | County Boundary | | |

Figure 5
Hazardous Material & Transportation Buffer
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Document Path: O:\A-G\Cascade County\114-560562 - Cascade PDM Plan\120-GIS\ArcMap\Figure5A_HazMat_GreatFalls.mxd



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Date: 3/17/2017

Legend

- Critical Facility
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Railroad

Figure 5A
Hazardous Material & Transportation Buffer
Great Falls, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



4.3 Wildfire

CPRI SCORE = 3.7

Description and History

A wildfire is an unplanned fire, a term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires, both man-caused and natural in origin. Severe wildfire conditions have historically represented a threat of potential destruction within the region. Negative impacts of wildfire include loss of life, property and resource damage or destruction, severe emotional crisis, widespread economic impact, disrupted and fiscally impacted government services, and environmental degradation.

Wildfire risk is the potential for a wildfire to adversely affect things that residents value - lives, homes, or ecological functions and attributes. Wildfire risk in a particular area is a combination of the chance that a wildfire will start in or reach that area and the potential loss of human values if it does. Human activities, weather patterns, wildfire fuels, agricultural practices, values potentially threatened by fire, and the availability (or lack) of resources to suppress a fire all contribute to wildfire risk. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and with the change of agricultural practices, i.e. no-till farming, have created significant wildland fire risk in parts of Cascade County.

Fire season is the result of low rainfall, high temperatures, low humidity, and thunderstorms, high winds and lightning. Varied topography, semi-arid climate, and numerous human-related sources of ignition make this possible. Over 60 percent of fire starts in Cascade County are caused by lightning. Man-made fire starts account for the remainder including; debris burning, fireworks, campfire neglect, careless smokers, downed powerlines, or heated farm equipment in dry grass or crops. Only a fraction of fire starts are arson. BNSF representatives at the MHMP public meeting indicated that the railroad scrubs equipment to minimize sparks. There were only 1 or 2 fires started by the railroad in Cascade County in 2016.

Major wildfires can occur at any time of year. **Table 4.3-1** presents warning and advisory criteria for wildfire and a description of prohibitions that land management agencies can put into effect to reduce fire risk and prevent wildfires during periods of high to extreme danger.

Table 4.3-1. Warning, Advisories and Restrictions for Wildfire

Warning/Advisory/Restriction	Description
Fire Weather Watch	A fire weather watch is issued when Red Flag conditions (see Red Flag Warning) are expected in the next 24 to 72 hours.
Red Flag Warning	A red flag warning is issued when Red Flag criteria are expected within the next 12 to 24 hours. A Red Flag event is defined as weather conditions that could sustain extensive wildfire activity and meet one or more of the following criteria in conjunction with "Very High" or "Extreme" fire danger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained surface winds, or frequent gusts, of 25 mph or higher; • Unusually hot, dry conditions (relative humidities less than 20%); • Dry thunderstorm activity forecast during an extremely dry period; • Anytime the forecaster foresees a change in weather that would result in a significant increase in fire danger. For example, very strong winds associated with a cold front even though the fire danger is below the "Very High" threshold.
Fire Warning	A fire warning may be issued by local officials when a spreading wildfire or structure fire threat ens a populated area. Information in the warning may include a call to evacuate areas in the fire's path as recommended by officials according to state law or local ordinance.
Dense Smoke Advisory	Dense smoke advisories are issued when the widespread visibilities are expected at a ¼ mile or less for a few hours or more due to smoke.



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Table 4.3-1. Warning, Advisories and Restrictions for Wildfire

Warning/Advisory/Restriction	Description
Stage 1 Fire Restriction	No building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire, or stove fire without a permit except in Forest Service developed camp or picnic grounds. No smoking unless in an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site, or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable material. No operation of welding, acetylene, or other torch with an open flame. No operation or using any internal or external combustion engine without a spark arresting device properly installed, maintained and in effective working order.
Stage 2 Fire Restriction	No building, maintaining, attending or using open fire campfires or stove fires. No smoking unless in an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site, or within a three foot diameter cleared to mineral soil. No operation of welding, acetylene, or other torch with an open flame. No operation or using any internal or external combustion engine without a spark arresting device properly installed, maintained and in effective working order.

Source: National Weather Service (NWS, 2016); National Interagency Fire Center, 2016 (gacc.nifc.gov/.../r2ftc/documents/Fire_Restriction_Chart.pdf)

Cascade County has large areas of private agricultural lands (81.7 percent). The federal government manages approximately 12.4 percent of the total land in the County including portions of the Lewis and Clark National Forest (178,412 acres) and BLM land (24,627 acres). The State of Montana manages a 5.2 percent of the acreage. This scattering of government and private ownership can present unique firefighting challenges.

Cascade County has witnessed a number of large wildfires that have destroyed property and affected wildlife habitat, scenic resources, and air quality. Between 1992 and 2012, a total of 70 fires burned 6,337 acres in the county. The majority of these fires occurred in the months of July and August and were caused by lightning and farm equipment. The wildfires were generally less than one acre in size and were extinguished within one day. **Table 4.3-2** presents wildfire listings from the Montana DNRC over 100 acres with statistics on structures lost and suppression cost where available.

Table 4.3-2. Wildfire Listings >100 Acres in Cascade County

Date	Name	Acres	Cause	Structures Lost	Suppression Cost
8/17/1985	Sun River	200	-	-	-
10/16/1991	Dearborn	170	-	-	-
8/19/1992	Sugarloaf #2	260	Miscellaneous	-	\$164,192
3/22/1994	Gondiero Ranch	400	Debris burning	-	\$478
9/9/1994	Bootlegger #1	100	Smoking	-	\$900
8/18/1996	Sheep Creek #1	700	Lightning	-	\$18,492
10/10/1996	Cascade Butte	1,100	Equipment	-	\$2,266
7/15/2003	Box Canyon	160	Campfire	1 OB	\$851,172
7/23/2009	Chokecherry	145	Miscellaneous	0	\$63,394
7/29/2011	Vinyard Road	700	Equipment	-	-
9/6/2011	Cora Creek Road	825	Equipment	-	-
3/3/2012	Moodie	8,000	-	-	-
7/22/2012	Mission Road	3,176	Lightning	0	\$1,335,711
7/30/2012	Ogden Ranch	~7,000	-	-	-
8/14/2015	Adel	262	Lightning	0	\$4,537
7/19/2016	Vinyard	700	Equipment	0	-
7/26/2016	Vinyard II	7,800	Equipment	-	-
TOTAL		31,698		1 OB	\$2,441,142

Source: DNRC, 2016; Jesse Oldham, 2017; Notes: "-" indicates no data available; OB = Outbuilding



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Cascade County was part of state emergency and/or disaster declarations due to wildfire in 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2006, and 2007. These events were part of larger state-wide declarations. A federal disaster declaration was issued in 2000. Description of two significant wildfires in Cascade County since the 2011 PDM Plan was adopted, are presented below.

July 24, 2012 – Mission Road Fire – Lightning sparked a fast moving fire which ignited in grass on private land east of Highway 287, north of Wolf Creek in the extreme southwest corner of Cascade County. The fire saw explosive growth in the first 48 hours, but winds died down and humidities went up allowing firefighters to directly attack the western flank of the fire. Seven homes that were in danger cleared brush from their property, watered their lawns and directed fire engines on how best to access the blaze. The fire burned 3,176 acres or five square miles. (Great Falls Tribune, *Mission Road Fire Now 50 Percent Contained*, July 25, 2012).

July 26-27, 2016, Vinyard II Fire - A grass fire on farmland north of great falls blew up in high winds, racing across thousands of acres and marching toward the Great Falls city limits, threatening several neighborhoods and forcing evacuations while covering the city with a fog of smoke. The fire, sparked by farm equipment, burned 15,000 acres and threatened several homes and livestock. The fire was deemed contained but the wind switched and a thunderstorm rolled through the area causing powerful downdraft winds that picked up embers and blew them toward the city. The fire threatened a building housing two radio transmitters for two FM radio stations, including a 800-foot tall radio tower next to the building. (Great Falls Tribune, *Fire Menaces Great Falls, Threatens Homes*, July 26, 2016).



Fighting wildland fires on private and state land in Cascade County is primarily the responsibility of the local volunteer fire districts. The U.S. Forest Service and the BLM are responsible for providing wildland fire protection on federal lands within Cascade County. The Cascade County Rural Fire Council has been instrumental in maximizing the efficiency of local fire districts in responding to wildfires.

Cascade County completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) in 2008 (Firelogistics, 2008). This document is presented in **Appendix E**. Mitigation projects identified in the CWPP are incorporated herein by reference.

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Problems with wildfire also occur when combined with the human environment. People and structures near wildfires are threatened unless adequately protected through evacuation or mitigation. Should fires occur, structures within the wildland-urban interface (WUI) are very vulnerable. The WUI is the zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. A WUI exists anywhere that structures are located close to natural vegetation and where a fire can spread from vegetation to structures, or vice versa. The most extreme situation with respect to fuel conditions and values at risk occurs in



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rural subdivisions where numerous high-value individual homes and subdivisions are located in the WUI in close proximity or within the wildland boundary. A significant loss of life could occur to residents, firefighters, and others who are in the wildfire area and do not evacuate. The CWPP identifies the following WUI areas in Cascade County: the Dearborn Area, including Cooper Ranch and Stickney Creek; Hardy - Missouri River Corridor; Logging Creek Area; the southwest side of the Highwood Mountains adjacent to the National Forest; and, the Missouri, Sun and Smith River corridors. The current and potential development of portions of Cascade County into residential lots of varying sizes will contribute to the WUI fire problem for the fire protection agencies in the county (Firelogistics, 2008).

According to the Cascade County CWPP, five primary issues make the county particularly vulnerable to wildfire. These include: 1) the semi-arid landscape and poor moisture regime that due to the lack of moisture during any of the four seasons can place the county into a fire season throughout a large share of the year; 2) the wind generated from the Rocky Mountain Front Range can turn an ignition into a large wildland fire in a very short period of time; 3) the size and scale of the county, scattered numbers of outlying fire stations, significant reduction in number of people willing to volunteer as fire fighters in the county, and ageing population in Neihart; 4) lands in CRP which can be easily ignited and could result in extreme fire behavior, especially under windy conditions, and provide for challenging wildland fire suppression efforts; and, 5) a very high risk subdivision with the high potential for suffering loss of life, property and resources from a wildland fire. Cascade County communities listed in the Federal Register as “Communities at Risk” from wildland fire include Monarch and Neihart (Firelogistics, 2008).

Often regional electric infrastructure passes through wildland and non-irrigated agricultural areas. In particular, the electric substations, transmission lines, fuel tanks, and radio transmission towers are not often equipped to withstand the heat from a wildfire. A wildfire could disrupt electricity or communications should this infrastructure be damaged.

Smoke from wildfires outside Cascade County have impacted local air quality. Most smoke comes from the southwest, west, and north. However, the consistent wind in area minimizes the public health hazard that wildfire smoke poses elsewhere in the state.

Probability and Magnitude

Cascade County’s history with wildfire, dry and windy weather conditions, large acres of the county in CRP, and private access roads to rural subdivisions has prompted the MHMP Planning Team to identify wildfires as a significant hazard. Although the primary concern is to structures and the interface residents, most of the costs associated with fire, come from firefighting efforts. Wildfires can also have a significant impact on the regional economy with the loss of agricultural output, timber, natural resources, recreational opportunities, and tourism.

The trend in climatic conditions in recent years has had major implications for increased wildland fire severity. Areas within the Highwood and Little Belt Mountains contain continuous stands of multi-storied Douglas fir, Lodgepole pine and sub-alpine fir that create a fire prone ecosystem subject to repeated wildland fires (Firelogistics, 2008). A stakeholder comment indicated CRP fires have gotten large in recent years.



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Property damage is difficult to obtain for wildfires since it is typically agricultural resources and forest that sustain the damage. As such, the magnitude of wildfire can be correlated with the acres burned and cost to suppress the fire by local, state, and federal agencies. **Table 4.3-2** indicates that suppression costs have amounted to \$2.4 million over the past 30 years.

Wildfire does not present a uniform risk across Cascade County. To perform the MHMP analysis for the wildfire, the WUI layer from the County’s CWPP (Firelogistics, 2008) was used combined with a WUI model that defines zones up to four miles from interface communities where population density ≥ 250 people per square mile. Each four mile zone was divided into one mile buffers, each assigned a WUI risk class. The resulting WUI map used for the analysis was adjusted by project stakeholders who felt the Great Falls urban area should be excluded from the WUI hazard area. **Figure 6** presents a wildfire risk map showing the wildfire hazard area used for the MHMP analysis.

To complete the vulnerability analysis for this project, GIS was used to intersect the wildfire hazard area with both the critical facility and MDOR cadastral parcel datasets. Estimates of vulnerable population were calculated using U.S. Census data on number of individuals per residence. Exposure values are presented in **Table 4.3-3**. Building exposure reflects only the monetary structure value and does not account for improvements or personal effects that may be lost to wildfire.

Table 4.3-3. Cascade County Vulnerability Analysis; Wildfire

Category	Cascade Co. (balance)	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Residential Property Exposure \$	\$1,299,940,864	\$106,532,382	\$8,663,740	\$25,278,675	\$5,425,218
# Residences At Risk	6,961	363	98	261	63
Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Property Exposure \$	\$166,381,741	\$15,769,986	\$4,223,279	\$6,731,463	\$1,871,664
# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Properties At Risk	581	14	14	61	4
Critical Facilities Exposure Risk \$	\$717,190,781	\$66,481,888	\$7,024,595	\$7,198,346	\$887,371
# Critical Facilities At Risk	53	12	16	11	2
Bridge Exposure \$	\$139,411,573	\$0	\$371,995	\$0	\$258,394
# Bridges At Risk	177	0	1	0	2
Persons At Risk	16,359	853	230	613	148
Persons Under 18 At Risk	3,733	195	53	140	34
Persons Over 65 At Risk	2,429	127	34	91	22

GIS analysis of the wildfire risk to Cascade County indicates that 885,895 acres (51 percent) are within the WUI. According to the vulnerability analysis, 7,746 residences, 674 commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, and 94 critical facilities are located in the wildfire hazard area. The Wildfire Section in **Appendix C-2** lists the critical facilities and bridges within wildfire hazard area.

Wildfires generally occur more than once per year in Cascade County and therefore, the probability of future events are rated as “highly likely”.

Future Development

Wildfire disasters can be mitigated through comprehensive land use planning that includes housing development design, fuels management, and public education. Land use regulations can reduce the incidence of wildland fire by addressing defensible space and access for emergency vehicles. Cascade County addresses wildfire in their Growth Policy and Subdivision regulations.



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The Cascade County Subdivision Regulations require all subdivisions to be planned, designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize the risk of fire and to permit effective and efficient response in order to protect persons, property, and natural resource areas. Design elements of the subdivision include the placement of structures in such a manner so as to minimize the potential for flame spread and to permit efficient access for firefighting equipment. Areas rated as extreme, high or medium WUI must comply with special design standards including:

- Access and Evacuation – Roadside vegetation must be maintain so roads will service as escape routes and fire breaks. There must be a minimum of two approach routes to ensure one than one escape route and access routes by emergency vehicles. Building Density Requirements - Densities in areas of steep slopes and/or dense forest growth shall be reduced through minimum lot standards.
- Vegetation Management - A vegetation management plan is required that will reduce fuel loading and hazard rating and provide continuous maintenance of the fuel load. The plan must include guidelines for defensible space, fuel breaks and greenbelts, and a plan for continuous maintenance.
- Water Supply – A fire-fighting water source and access to that source must exist and be maintained as defensible space. Requirements for water supply systems are stipulated and may include fire hydrants or storage tanks.
- Fire Protection Covenants are required stipulating that property owners must maintain fire protection water supplies and fire protection systems (defensible spaces, driveway routes, fuel breaks) in perpetuity.

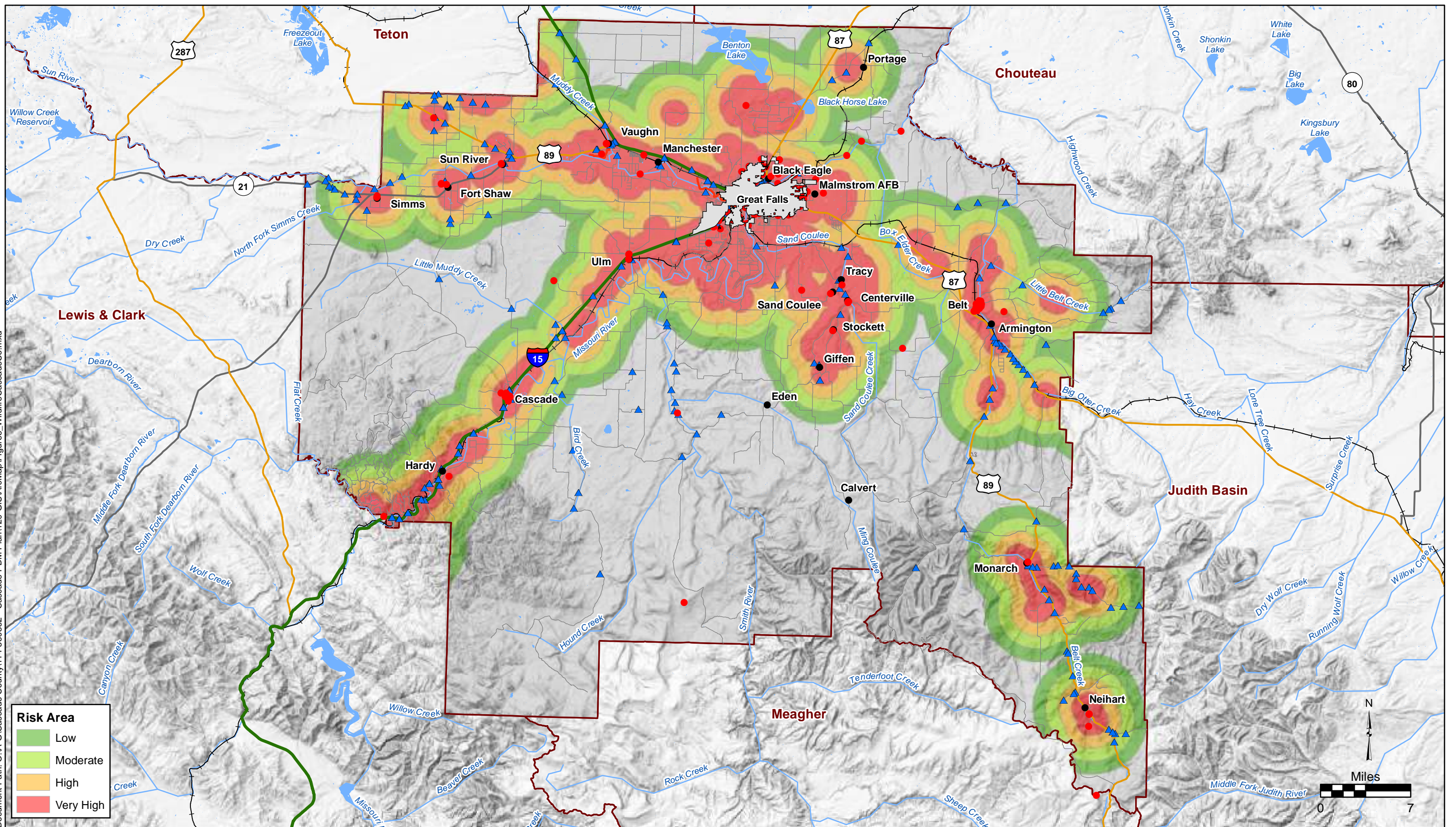
Climate Change

Wildfire is determined by climate variability, local topography, and human intervention. Climate change has the potential to affect multiple elements of the wildfire system: fire behavior, ignitions, fire management, and vegetation fuels. Hot dry spells create the highest fire risk. Increased temperatures may intensify wildfire danger by warming and drying out vegetation. Additionally, changes in climate patterns may impact the distribution and perseverance of insect outbreaks that create dead trees (increase fuel). When climate alters fuel loads and fuel moisture, forest susceptibility to wildfires changes. Climate change also may increase winds that spread fires. Faster fires are harder to contain, and thus are more likely to expand into residential neighborhoods.

Larger, more severe, and more frequent fires may impact the people, property and critical facilities by increasing the risk from ignition from nearby fire sources. Additionally, secondary impacts such as air quality concerns and public health issues from smoke may increase.

Wildfire smoke generates a lot of particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter, known as PM2.5. Those particles are so small, they easily bypass most of the human body's defenses and move directly from the lungs into the bloodstream. A recent study demonstrates that smoke waves are likely to be longer, more intense, and more frequent under climate change, which raises health, ecologic and economic concerns.





Legend

- Critical Facility*
- Place
- County Seat
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- River/Stream
- County Boundary

*Critical Facilities within Great Falls not shown to clearly illustrate Wildfire Risk area.

Date: 4/25/2017

Figure 6
Wildfire Risk
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

4.4 Severe Weather and Drought

CPRI SCORES
 SEVERE SUMMER WEATHER = 3.1
 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER = 2.85
 DROUGHT = 2.5

Description and History

Severe weather hazards have become more significant in recent years due to climate change. Natural resource trends indicate the mean annual precipitation has been below average and the mean annual temperatures have been above average for the past five years. Severe storms are not common; however, thunderstorms, hailstorms, high winds, heavy snow, freezing rain and sleet do occur. Available wind information indicates wind gusts in excess of 60 mph are not uncommon. The trend of variable weather conditions is expected to continue.

The winter weather hazard includes several weather conditions that occur from late fall through early spring in Cascade County (November through April). Snow, blizzards, extended cold and high winds frequently occur together but also occur independent of one another during these months. Severe summer weather includes thunderstorms, wind, hail, lightning, tornadoes, and microbursts that typically occur between May and October of each year. Drought is a consequence of severe weather. Further details on these severe weather hazards are profiled below.

Severe Winter Weather

Winter storms and blizzards follow a seasonal pattern that begins in late fall and lasts until early spring. These storms have the potential to destroy property, and kill livestock and people. Winter storms may be categorized as sleet, ice storms or freezing rain, heavy snowfall or blizzards, and low temperatures. Blizzards are most commonly connected with blowing snow and low visibility. Winter also brings sustained straight line winds that can be well over 50 mph.

A severe winter storm is generally a prolonged event involving snow or ice and extreme cold. The characteristics of severe winter storms are determined by the amount and extent of snow or ice, air temperature, wind speed, and event duration. Severe winter storms create conditions that disrupt essential regional systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes.

A combination of temperatures to 30 below zero and high winds can close roads, threaten disruption of utilities, limit access to rural homes, impede emergency services delivery and close businesses. Such storms also create hazardous travel conditions, which can lead to increased vehicular accidents and threaten air traffic. Additionally, motorists stranded due to closed roads and highways may present a shelter problem.

The National Weather Service provides short-term forecasts of hazardous weather to the public by producing regularly-scheduled severe weather outlooks and updates on various forms of hazardous weather including blizzards and wind chill. Warning and Advisory Criteria for winter weather is presented in **Table 4.4-1**.

Table 4.4-1. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Severe Winter Weather

Winter Weather	Weather Advisory
Winter Storm Watch	Issued to give the public 12-48 hours of advance notice of the potential for snow 6 inches or more in 12 hours or 8 inches or more in 24 hours AND sustained or frequent wind gusts of 25 - 34 mph occasionally reducing visibilities to ¼ mile or less for three hours or more.
Winter Weather Advisory	Issued when a combination of winter weather elements that may cause significant inconveniences are occurring, imminent, or have a high probability of occurring.



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Table 4.4-1. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Severe Winter Weather

Winter Weather	Weather Advisory
Winter Storm Warning	Issued when snow 6 inches or more in 12 hours or 8 inches or more in 24 hours AND sustained or frequent wind gusts of 25-34 mph occasionally reducing visibilities to ¼ mile or less for three hours or more are occurring, imminent, or have a high probability of occurring.
Blizzard Watch	Issued to give the public 12-48 hours of advance notice of possible blizzard conditions (sustained winds or frequent gusts of 35 mph or greater and visibilities of less than a quarter mile from falling and/or blowing snow for 3 hours or more).
Blowing Snow Advisory	Issued for visibilities intermittently at or below ½ mile because of blowing snow.
Blizzard Warning	Issued when blizzard conditions (sustained winds or frequent gusts of 35mph or greater and visibilities of less than a quarter mile from falling and/or blowing snow for 3 hours or more) are occurring, imminent, or have a high probability of occurring.
Freezing Rain Advisory	Issued when an accumulation of ice will make roads and sidewalks slippery, but significant and damaging accumulations of ice are not expected.
Ice Storm Warning	Issued when a significant and damaging accumulation of ice is occurring, imminent or has a high probability of occurring.
Snow Advisory	Issued when snow accumulations of 2-5 inches in 12 hours are expected.
Sleet Advisory	Issued when sleet accumulations causing hazardous conditions are expected.
Heavy Snow Warning	Issued when snow accumulations of 6 inches or more in 12 hours or 8 inches or more in 24 hours are expected.
Wind Chill Watch	Issued to give the public 12-48 hours advanced notice of the potential for wind chills of -40°F or colder with a wind speed of 10 mph or higher and a duration of 6 hours or more.
Wind Chill Advisory	Issued when wind chills of -20°F to -39°F with a wind speed of 10 mph or higher and a duration of 6 hours or more are expected.
Wind Chill Warning	Issued when wind chills of -40°F or colder with a wind 10 mph wind in combination with precipitation.

Source: National Weather Service (NWS, 2016)

Snow storms and bitterly cold temperatures are common occurrences in Cascade County and generally do not cause any problems as residents are used to winter weather and are prepared for it. Sometimes, however, blizzards can occur and overwhelm the ability to keep roads passable. Heavy snow and ice events also have the potential to bring down power lines and trees. Extreme wind chill temperatures may harm residents if unprotected outdoors or if heating mechanisms are disrupted.

State-wide winter storm disasters including Cascade County were declared in 1978, 1989 and 1996. **Table 4.4-2** presents the severe winter weather events in Cascade County since 2005.

Table 4.4-2. Cascade County Severe Winter Weather Reports (~November-April)

Date	Event	Date	Event	Date	Event	Date	Event
1/12/2005	Blizzard	6/10/2008	Heavy Snow	1/5/2012	High Wind	1/10/2012	Heavy Snow
1/18/2005	High Wind	6/11/2008	Heavy Snow	1/18/2012	Winter Storm	1/3/2014	High Wind
3/14/2005	Heavy Snow	11/12/2008	High Wind	1/25/2012	High Wind	1/11/2014	High Wind
3/17/2005	Winter Storm	12/13/2008	Blizzard	1/29/2012	High Wind	1/13/2014	High Wind
3/23/2005	Winter Storm	1/28/2009	High Wind	2/20/2012	Winter Storm	1/14/2014	High Wind
4/18/2005	Winter Storm	1/31/2009	High Wind	3/3/2012	High Wind	1/15/2014	High Wind
11/27/2005	Heavy Snow	3/28/2009	Winter Storm	3/13/2012	High Wind	1/19/2014	High Wind
12/5/2005	Winter Storm	4/14/2009	Winter Storm	3/19/2012	Winter Storm	1/26/2014	High Wind
12/14/2005	Heavy Snow	4/27/2009	Winter Storm	3/30/2012	High Wind	1/29/2014	Heavy Snow
1/10/2006	High Wind	10/27/2009	Heavy Snow	4/27/2012	Winter Storm	2/10/2014	High Wind
2/1/2006	High Wind	12/4/2009	Winter Storm	11/8/2012	Heavy Snow	2/12/2014	High Wind
3/19/2006	Heavy Snow	12/21/2009	Ice Storm	11/9/2012	Blizzard	2/14/2014	High Wind
4/2/2006	Heavy Snow	1/22/2010	Winter Storm	11/19/2012	High Wind	2/16/2014	High Wind
9/16/2006	Heavy Snow	3/29/2010	High Wind	12/5/2012	High Wind	2/23/2014	Heavy Snow



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Table 4.4-2. Cascade County Severe Winter Weather Reports (~November-April)

Date	Event	Date	Event	Date	Event	Date	Event
11/7/2006	High Wind	3/30/2010	Winter Storm	12/7/2012	Heavy Snow	2/27/2014	Heavy Snow
11/13/2006	High Wind	4/3/2010	High Wind	12/20/2012	High Wind	3/1/2014	Cold/Wind Chill
11/16/2006	High Wind	4/8/2010	High Wind	1/7/2013	High Wind	3/10/2014	Heavy Snow
11/25/2006	Heavy Snow	4/13/2010	Winter Storm	1/10/2013	Heavy Snow	3/17/2014	Heavy Snow
12/13/2006	High Wind	4/29/2010	Winter Storm	1/17/2013	High Wind	4/24/2014	High Wind
12/15/2006	High Wind	11/1/2010	High Wind	1/24/2013	High Wind	11/6/2014	High Wind
12/28/2006	Heavy Snow	11/7/2010	Winter Storm	2/9/2013	Heavy Snow	11/9/2014	Heavy Snow
1/2/2007	High Wind	11/15/2010	Winter Storm	2/12/2013	High Wind	11/22/2014	High Wind
1/6/2007	High Wind	11/16/2010	High Wind	2/17/2013	Heavy Snow	11/25/2014	Heavy Snow
1/7/2007	High Wind	12/19/2010	Winter Storm	3/3/2013	Heavy Snow	11/28/2014	Heavy Snow
2/15/2007	High Wind	12/29/2010	Winter Storm	4/27/2013	High Wind	12/27/2014	Heavy Snow
3/12/2007	High Wind	1/16/2011	High Wind	4/29/2013	High Wind	1/5/2015	Heavy Snow
4/1/2007	Heavy Snow	1/23/2011	High Wind	11/7/2013	High Wind	1/16/2015	High Wind
5/22/2007	Heavy Snow	2/4/2011	Winter Storm	11/15/2013	High Wind	1/18/2015	High Wind
11/3/2007	High Wind	2/6/2011	Winter Storm	12/2/2013	Heavy Snow	2/6/2015	High Wind
11/12/2007	High Wind	2/12/2011	High Wind	12/6/2013	Cold/Wind Chill	3/28/2015	High Wind
11/18/2007	Heavy Snow	3/10/2011	High Wind	12/10/2013	High Wind	11/3/2015	Winter Storm
1/4/2008	High Wind	4/7/2011	Winter Storm	12/12/2013	High Wind	11/13/2015	High Wind
1/17/2008	Heavy Snow	4/21/2011	Winter Storm	12/14/2013	High Wind	11/17/2015	High Wind
1/19/2008	Heavy Snow	6/2/2011	Winter Storm	12/17/2013	High Wind	11/24/2015	Winter Storm
1/28/2008	Winter Storm	11/12/2011	High Wind	12/18/2013	High Wind	12/9/2015	High Wind
3/4/2008	Heavy Snow	11/23/2011	High Wind	12/23/2013	High Wind	12/13/2015	Winter Storm
3/11/2008	High Wind	11/27/2011	High Wind	12/25/2013	High Wind	2/6/2016	High Wind
3/24/2008	High Wind	11/30/2011	Winter Storm	12/26/2013	High Wind	2/18/2016	High Wind
3/29/2008	Winter Storm	12/2/2011	High Wind	12/27/2013	High Wind	4/6/2016	High Wind
4/5/2008	Heavy Snow	12/3/2011	Winter Storm	12/28/2013	High Wind	4/15/2016	Winter Storm
4/19/2008	Heavy Snow	12/28/2011	High Wind	12/31/2013	Heavy Snow	5/9/2016	Winter Storm

Source: NCDC, 2016.

Project stakeholders identified several instances of severe winter weather causing damages or threatening the wellbeing of Cascade County residents since the 2011 PDM Plan was adopted, as listed below.

December 8, 2013 – People in Great Falls were in one of the coldest places in the world on the night of December 8th. According to the National Weather Service, the coldest place in Montana was Great Falls. Temperatures of 43 degrees below zero were reported in the Chinook Airport during the night. Fort Peck was 37 below. “I can’t officially say that the coldest place on Earth was Great Falls, but in the Northern Hemisphere, it’s pretty close”. (Missoulia, *Great Falls One of the Coldest, if not the Coldest, Spot on Earth Saturday*, December 8, 2013). Project stakeholders indicated that the sub-zero temperatures lasted several days and warming shelters were opened in Great Falls.

November 17, 2015 – Damaging winds left Great Falls and Vaughn residents in the dark. The National Weather Service reported numerous power outages with visible transformer flashes across Great Falls. High winds with gusts around 60 mph occurred in advance of the arrival of a cold front. NorthWestern Energy reported 1,500 customers without power in the Great Falls city center with reports of poles down in outlying areas. (www.kpax.com, *Power Outages Reported in and around Great Falls*, November 17, 2015).



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April 15, 2016 – A record-setting spring storm dropped more than 6 inches of snow on Great Falls, knocked out power to thousands of NorthWestern Energy customers in northcentral Montana and snapped dozens of power poles. Between 3,500 and 4,000 were without power at the peak of the storm including residents in Cascade, Ulm and Great Falls. Due to the weight of the heavy snow and wind, NorthWestern Energy lost 67 power poles in the storm including 10 on Black Eagle Road north of Great Falls. According to the Montana Dept. of Transportation, several semi-trucks spun out and were blocking Interstate 15 between Vaughn and Power. (Great Falls Tribune, *Record-setting Storm Leaves Thousands without Power*, April 15, 2016).

Severe Summer Weather

A severe thunderstorm is defined by the National Weather Service as a thunderstorm that produces wind gusts at or greater than 58 mph (50 knots), hail 1-inch or larger, and/or tornadoes. Thunderstorms can also produce intense downbursts, lightning, and microburst wind. Strong winds can occur outside of thunderstorms when the overall weather conditions are favorable.

Tornadoes are the most concentrated and violent storms produced by the earth’s atmosphere. They are created by a vortex of rotating wind and strong vertical motion, which possess remarkable strength and can cause widespread damage. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 300 mph or more. Maximum wind speeds in tornadoes are confined to small areas and vary over short distances. Thunderstorms can produce deadly and damaging tornadoes. As of February 1, 2007, the NWS began using the Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornado damage. Tornadoes are not common in Cascade County but high winds occur frequently.

A microburst is a very localized column of sinking air, producing damaging divergent and straight-line winds at the surface that are similar to, but distinguishable from, tornadoes. The scale and suddenness of a microburst makes it a great danger to aircraft due to the low-level wind shear caused by its gust front, with several fatal crashes having been attributed to the phenomenon over the past several decades. Microbursts in forested regions have flattened acres of standing timber.

The NWS provides short-term forecasts and warnings of severe summer weather to the public by producing regularly-scheduled severe weather outlooks and updates on various forms of hazardous weather including tornado warnings, as shown in **Table 4.4-3**.

Table 4.4-3. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Severe Summer Weather

Summer Weather	Weather Advisory
Hazardous Weather Outlook	Hazardous weather outlooks alert the public to the possibility for severe weather in the area from one to seven days in advance.
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	Issued when conditions for severe thunderstorms appear favorable for an area over the next several hours. Watches are typically in effect for 4-6 hours.
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	Issued when Doppler radar indicates or the public reports a thunderstorm with wind gusts of 58 mph or greater and/or hail 1-inch or larger in diameter. The warning is usually valid for 30-60 minutes.
High Wind Watch	Issued when conditions are favorable for non-thunderstorm sustained winds of 40 mph or greater or gusts of 58 mph or greater for a period of one hour or more, but the timing, location, and/or magnitude are still uncertain.
High Wind Warning	Issued when non-thunderstorm sustained winds of 40 mph or greater or gusts of 58 mph or greater for a period of one hour or more are expected.
Tornado Watch	Issued when conditions for tornadoes appear especially favorable for an area over the next several hours. Watches are typically in effect for 4-6 hours.



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Table 4.4-3. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Severe Summer Weather

Summer Weather	Weather Advisory
Tornado Warning	Issued when Doppler radar indicates or the public reports a tornado. The warning is usually valid for 15-45 minutes.

Source: National Weather Service (NWS, 2016)

There have been no Presidential Disaster Declarations or State Disasters issued for the severe summer weather hazard in Cascade County. However, since the 2011 Cascade County PDM Plan was completed, numerous incidents of severe summer weather have affected the county. **Table 4.4-4** presents severe summer storm events from the NCDC database indicating the magnitude of these events.

Table 4.4-4. Cascade County Severe Summer Weather Reports (~May-October)

Date	Event	Magnitude	Date	Event	Magnitude	Date	Event	Magnitude
6/14/1955	Hail	0.75 in	7/2/1990	Tstorm Wind	75 kts	6/6/2004	Hail	1.75 in
7/18/1955	Tstorm Wind	60 kts	7/5/1990	Tstorm Wind	59 kts	6/23/2004	Hail	0.75 in
7/1/1957	Hail	1 in	8/20/1990	Hail	1.5 in	6/29/2004	Lightning	-
7/14/1957	Tstorm Wind	70 kts	6/25/1991	Hail	1 in	8/4/2004	Hail	1.5 in
6/4/1958	Tornado	-	7/14/1991	Hail	1.75	8/5/2004	Hail	1 in
6/6/1958	Hail	0.75 in	6/10/1992	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	6/16/2005	Tstorm Wind	56 kts
6/27/1958	Tstorm Wind	65 kts	8/2/1992	Hail	1.25 in	6/22/2005	Hail	0.75 in
7/18/1958	Hail	0.75 in	8/23/1992	Hail	1.25 in	6/25/2005	Hail	1.75 in
6/19/1960	Hail	1.75 in	8/20/1993	Hail	0.75 in	8/1/2005	Lightning	-
6/29/1961	Tornado	-	4/21/1994	Tstorm Wind	53 kts	5/22/2006	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
7/6/1961	Hail	1 in	5/27/1994	Tstorm Wind	70 kts	6/4/2006	Funnel Cloud	-
6/28/1963	Hail	1.5 in	6/11/1995	Hail	1 in	7/23/2006	Tstorm Wind	57 kts
7/24/1963	Tornado	-	6/12/1995	Hail	1 in	7/24/2006	Funnel Cloud	-
2/27/1965	Tstorm Wind	53 kts	6/15/1995	Hail	1.75 in	8/29/2006	Lightning	-
6/24/1965	Hail	0.75 in	6/16/1995	Hail	1 in	5/10/2007	Hail	1 in
7/10/1965	Hail	2.75 in	8/7/1995	Hail	0.75 in	6/16/2007	Hail	1.75 in
7/3/1967	Hail	0.75 in	4/9/1996	Tstorm Wind	55 kts	6/24/2007	Hail	2 in
7/31/1967	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	5/14/1996	Tstorm Wind	68 kts	7/7/2007	Hail	1 in
6/19/1968	Tstorm Wind	55 kts	6/15/1996	Hail	1 in	7/9/2007	High Wind	50 kts
8/4/1968	Tstorm Wind	-	6/17/1996	Hail	0.75 in	8/19/2007	Tstorm Wind	54 kts
8/11/1968	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	6/25/1996	Hail	1 in	4/29/2008	Tstorm Wind	80 kts
8/14/1969	Tstorm Wind	55 kts	7/4/1996	Hail	0.75 in	5/28/2008	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
8/18/1969	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	12/10/1996	Tstorm Wind	58 kts	6/1/2008	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
6/27/1970	Tstorm Wind	73 kts	5/7/1997	Hail	0.75 in	7/4/2008	Hail	1.25 in
6/29/1970	Hail	0.88 in	6/6/1997	Hail	2.75 in	8/8/2008	Tstorm Wind	56 kts
8/20/1971	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	6/28/1997	Hail	1.25 in	8/9/2008	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
8/31/1971	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	8/7/1997	Hail	1 in	7/6/2009	Hail	1.75 in
7/24/1972	Tstorm Wind	56 kts	8/28/1997	Hail	1 in	7/12/2009	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
3/1/1973	Tstorm Wind	56 kts	9/15/1997	Hail	0.75 in	7/13/2009	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
6/22/1973	Tstorm Wind	53 kts	10/4/1997	High Wind	80 kts	5/4/2010	High Wind	51 kts
8/13/1973	Tstorm Wind	62 kts	7/3/1998	Tornado	1 in	6/29/2010	Tstorm Wind	54 kts
6/20/1974	Hail	1.75 in	7/4/1998	Hail	0.75 in	8/6/2010	Tstorm Wind	60 kts
6/30/1975	Tornado	F2	8/7/1998	Hail	1.75 in	5/15/2011	High Wind	56 kts
7/15/1975	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	8/20/1998	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	6/6/2011	Hail	1.5 in
6/3/1976	Hail	0.75 in	8/23/1998	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	6/23/2011	Hail	1.75 in
6/6/1976	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	9/9/1998	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	6/28/2011	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
6/10/1976	Hail	0.75 in	9/9/1998	Tstorm Wind	66 kts	6/28/2011	Tstorm Wind	59 kts



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Table 4.4-4. Cascade County Severe Summer Weather Reports (~May-October)

Date	Event	Magnitude	Date	Event	Magnitude	Date	Event	Magnitude
7/11/1976	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	7/7/1999	High Wind	57 kts	7/13/2011	Tstorm Wind	61 kts
6/1/1977	Tornado	-	7/21/1999	Hail	1 in	7/30/2011	Tstorm Wind	52 kts
6/28/1978	Hail	2 in	8/31/1999	High Wind	53 kts	6/4/2012	Hail	1.75 in
6/29/1978	Hail	1.5 in	9/25/1999	High Wind	35 kts	6/26/2012	High Wind	50 kts
7/3/1978	Tornado	-	10/8/1999	High Wind	67 kts	7/6/2012	Tstorm Wind	55 kts
7/16/1978	Tstorm Wind	-	10/31/1999	High Wind	71 kts	7/26/2012	Tstorm Wind	57 kts
8/22/1978	Hail	1 in	1/16/2000	Tstorm Wind	57 kts	7/30/2012	Tstorm Wind	64 kts
6/30/1979	Hail	1 in	6/5/2000	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	10/16/2012	High Wind	51 kts
7/6/1979	Tstorm Wind	64 kts	6/15/2000	Hail	0.75 in	5/10/2013	High Wind	51 kts
5/26/1980	Tornado	-	7/5/2000	Tornado	F0	6/13/2013	Hail	1 in
6/9/1980	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	7/6/2000	Hail	1.25 in	6/18/2013	Hail	1 in
6/10/1980	Hail	1 in	7/8/2000	Hail	2 in	6/19/2013	Heavy Rain	-
6/25/1980	Tstorm Wind	65 kts	8/11/2000	Hail	1.75 in	7/5/2013	Tstorm Wind	58 kts
8/4/1981	Hail	1.5 in	9/4/2000	Hail	0.75 in	7/8/2013	Hail	1 in
8/19/1981	Tstorm Wind	67 kts	9/5/2000	Hail	1 in	7/17/2013	Hail	1 in
8/20/1981	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	5/8/2001	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	7/24/2013	Hail	1.25 in
8/27/1981	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	5/16/2001	High Wind	50 kts	8/3/2013	Hail	1 in
6/28/1982	Hail	2 in	6/27/2001	Tstorm Wind	62 kts	8/10/2013	Heavy Rain	-
8/10/1982	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	7/12/2001	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	8/28/2013	Tstorm Wind	50 kts
8/11/1982	Hail	2.5 in	7/16/2001	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	9/5/2013	Tstorm Wind	54 kts
4/24/1983	Tstorm Wind	-	7/17/2001	Hail	0.88 in	9/6/2013	Hail	1.75 in
7/6/1983	Hail	0.75 in	7/28/2001	Tstorm Wind	69 kts	9/7/2013	Hail	1.75 in
7/25/1983	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	8/4/2001	Hail	0.75 in	9/8/2013	Hail	2 in
8/3/1983	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	10/12/2001	High Wind	64 kts	9/28/2013	High Wind	52 kts
8/10/1983	Tstorm Wind	60 kts	10/23/2001	High Wind	61 kts	9/29/2013	High Wind	50 kts
5/14/1984	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	10/31/2001	High Wind	54 kts	9/30/2013	High Wind	66 kts
5/15/1984	Hail	1 in	6/21/2002	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	5/4/2014	Hail	1.75 in
5/30/1984	Tstorm Wind	-	6/27/2002	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	5/15/2014	Hail	1.75 in
8/24/1984	Tstorm Wind	60 kts	7/6/2002	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	5/28/2014	Hail	1.5 in
5/25/1985	Hail	1.5 in	7/8/2002	Tstorm Wind	87 kts	5/31/2014	Hail	1 in
5/28/1985	Hail	1 in	7/14/2002	Tstorm Wind	57 kts	6/12/2014	Hail	0.88 in
6/20/1985	Tstorm Wind	71 kts	7/17/2002	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	6/12/2014	Hail	1.75 in
8/8/1985	Hail	0.75 in	7/23/2002	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	6/16/2014	Heavy Rain	-
8/27/1985	Hail	1 in	8/5/2002	Hail	1.75 in	6/17/2014	Heavy Rain	-
7/24/1987	Hail	1 in	8/16/2002	High Wind	63 kts	6/18/2014	Heavy Rain	-
5/16/1988	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	10/5/2002	High Wind	62 kts	7/14/2014	Heavy Rain	-
5/24/1988	Hail	0.75 in	4/12/2003	Hail	1.25 in	7/15/2014	Heavy Rain	-
6/17/1988	Tstorm Wind	63 kts	5/16/2003	High Wind	56 kts	7/22/2014	Heavy Rain	-
7/3/1988	Tstorm Wind	64 kts	6/10/2003	Hail	1.75 in	8/15/2014	Hail	0.75 in
7/5/1988	Tornado	F1	6/15/2003	Hail	0.75 in	8/22/2014	Heavy Rain	-
4/21/1989	Tstorm Wind	-	6/19/2003	Tstorm Wind	61 kts	8/23/2014	Heavy Rain	-
5/10/1989	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	6/20/2003	Hail	0.75 in	8/14/2015	Tstorm Wind	57 kts
7/15/1989	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	7/16/2003	Tstorm Wind	55 kts	8/29/2015	Tstorm Wind	51 kts
7/20/1989	Tstorm Wind	54 kts	8/8/2003	Funnel Cloud	-	10/11/2015	High Wind	50 kts
7/26/1989	Tstorm Wind	-	10/29/2003	High Wind	50 kts	10/30/2015	High Wind	51 kts
7/30/1989	Tstorm Wind	50 kts	5/8/2004	Tstorm Wind	57 kts	6/10/2016	Hail	1 in
6/28/1990	Hail	0.75 in	6/5/2004	Tstorm Wind	52 kts	6/11/2016	Hail	1.5 in

Source: NCDC, 2016.



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The State of Montana's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Statewide Hazard Assessment (2010) reports that Cascade County ranks 6th among counties with the highest frequency of tornado, wind, and hail events. In addition, Cascade County ranks 9th in incidents of thunderstorm winds in excess of 75 mph. There have been no Presidential Disaster Declarations or State Disasters issued for the severe summer weather in Cascade County. Project stakeholders indicated that big winds from the east (non-prevailing wind direction) take out trees and power lines several time per year in Cascade County. A hail/microburst event on June 11-13, 2013 in the Town of Cascade caused roof and exterior paint damage on a number of residences. Basements were flooded and rainwater backwashed into the municipal pool. A sequence of severe summer weather events in 2016 are summarized below.

June 11, 2016. Great Falls had a rude awakening at 5 a.m. when a storm came in from the west and dropped 1 to 1.5 inch hail over the city. According to the National Weather Service, at one inch, you see damage to cars and siding, shingles. At 1.5 to 2 inches, you see more substantial damage to trees, broken windows. (Great Falls Tribune, *Great Falls Wakes up Early to 1 to 1.5 Inch Hail*, June 11, 2016). A project stakeholder with the City of Great Falls reported that 175 city vehicles were damaged.

August 9, 2016. Heavy rain deluged Great Falls and caused widespread flooding of city streets. Stormwater drains were overwhelmed and cars stalled in many locations. The storm put down a lot of rainfall in a short amount of time and was moving slowly enough where it dumped over town for about 30 minutes. The heavy rain was accompanied by high winds and hail and caused extensive property damage. Radar indicated that some locations in Great Falls received more than an inch of rain. (Great Falls Tribune, *Heavy Rain Floods Great Falls*, August 9, 2016).

August 18, 2016. Hail damaged hundreds of vehicles across Great Falls. Much of the damage was to hoods and roofs of vehicles, with some needing an entire new hood or roof. State Farm Insurance received 26 vehicle claims and 15 claims for damage to homes the day after the storm, and an additional 20 to 30 car claims and another 10 to 15 home claims had yet to be filed. Cascade County reported more than 20 county vehicles were damaged. A streetlight broke and crashed onto a car at the City-County Health Department. (Great Falls Tribune, *Mayhem: Repair Shops, Insurance Agencies Hopping after Hail*, August 18, 2016).

Drought

Drought is an extended period of unusually dry weather and is a special type of disaster because its occurrence does not require evacuation of an area nor does it constitute an immediate threat to life or property. People are not suddenly rendered homeless or without food and clothing. The basic effect of a drought is economic hardship, but it does, in the end, resemble other types of disasters in that victims can be deprived of their livelihoods and communities can suffer economic decline.

The effects of drought become apparent when they are in longer duration because more and more moisture-related activities are affected. Non-irrigated croplands are most susceptible to moisture shortages. Rangeland and irrigated agricultural lands do not feel the effects as quickly as the non-irrigated, cultivated acreage, but their yields can also be greatly reduced due to drought.

Typically, droughts are not declared disasters in the same way as a Presidential Disaster Declaration; rather, they are declared but by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. Conservation



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Reserve Program (CRP) grazing may be opened to livestock owners for feed but other than this, the only real help for producers and growers is the fact that federal low interest loans are made available.

In periods of severe drought, range fires can destroy the economic potential of the agricultural industry, and wildlife habitat in, and adjacent to, the fire areas. Under extreme drought conditions, lakes, reservoirs, and rivers can be subject to severe water shortages. Insect infestation is an additional hazard resulting from drought. **Table 4.4-5** presents the NWS warnings and advisories that relate to drought.

Table 4.4-5. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Drought

Summer Weather Warning	Warning Description
Blowing Dust Advisory	Issued for widespread or localized blowing dust reducing visibilities to less than a mile but greater than ¼ mile with sustained winds of 25 mph or greater.
Dust Storm Warning	Issued when widespread or localized blowing dust reduces visibilities to less than ¼ mile with sustained winds of 25 mph or greater.
Heat Advisory	Issued when conditions are favorable for heat index values reaching 105 degrees or greater for three days or more.
Heat Warning	Issued when high temperatures are expected to be over 105 degrees and low temperatures are expected to be over 80 degrees for three days or more.

Source: National Weather Service (NWS, 2016)

The State of Montana established a Drought Advisory Committee and developed a Drought Plan to address the hazard. Information from the National Drought Mitigation Center also identifies Montana as a drought prone state. Temperatures can reach 100°F in the summer with extremely low humidities and high winds. Such dry, hot conditions contribute to drought conditions.

The history of drought in Montana, as presented in the State of Montana Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (DES, 2001) is summarized below.

Historical information has been obtained from the State DES website and modified to reflect the conditions in Cascade County. In the 1930's, the "Dust Bowl" drought affected the State of Montana, including Cascade County. This nationwide drought produced erosion problems in the creation of dust storms throughout the State. Again in the mid 1950's, Montana had a period of reduced rainfall.

Drought struck Cascade County again in 1961, and by July, the State's Crop and Livestock Reporting Service called it the worst drought since the 1930's. Better conservation practices such as strip cropping were used to lessen the impacts of the water shortages. Five years later in 1966, the entire state was experiencing yet another episode of drought. Although water shortages were not as great as in 1961, a study of ten weather recording stations across Montana showed all had recorded below normal precipitation amounts for a ten month period.

Then in the 1970's, a seven month survey ending in May of 1977 estimated that over 250,000 acres of Montana farmland had been damaged by winds. Inadequate crop cover and excessive tillage practices had resulted in exaggerated soil damage due to low soil moisture. The State of Montana began taking protective measures to conserve water.










Cascade County was severely affected by drought again in 1985 and received a federal drought disaster declaration. For a typical 2,500 acre Montana farm/ranch, the operator lost more than \$100,000 in equity over the course of that year. The state's agriculture industry lost nearly \$3 billion in equity.



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Cascade County had drought conditions from 2000 through 2007 and received several USDA Disaster Declarations since then. The State of Montana received a total of \$152.4 million in disaster assistance from the Farm Service Agency in 2004, 2005, and 2006. This history shows that the county experiences drought almost once every decade and the drought may last for several years. Since the Cascade County PDM Plan was completed in 2011, severe drought conditions have not impacted the county.

Table 4.4-6 shows the Montana drought status for the period 2007-2015. **Table 4.4-7** summarizes drought conditions in Cascade County during this period.

Table 4.4-6. Montana Drought Status; 2009 - 2016		
2009 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
		
2010 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
		
2011 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
		



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Table 4.4-6. Montana Drought Status; 2009 - 2016

2012 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
2013 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
2014 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September
2015 Montana County Drought Status		
May	July	September



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Table 4.4-6. Montana Drought Status; 2009 - 2016

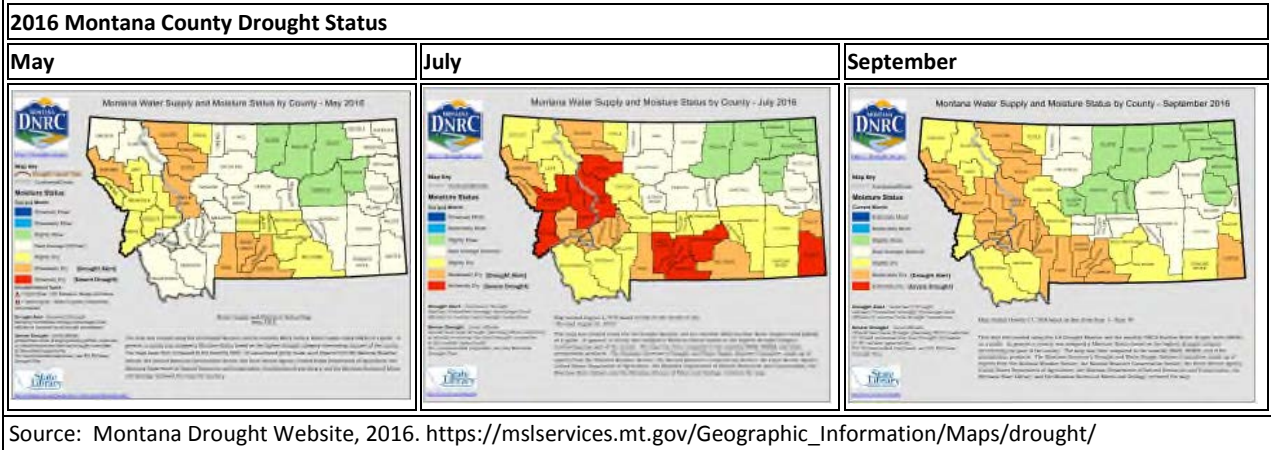


Table 4.4-7. Cascade County Drought Summary

Moisture	Alerts	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
		May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept	May	July	Sept			
Moderately Moist																									
Slightly Moist																									
No Drought																									
Slightly Dry																									
Moderately Dry	Drought Alert																								
Extremely Dry	Severe Drought																								

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Based on review of historic weather data, the entire project area has been classified with a uniform risk for severe weather events. Structures, utilities, and vehicles are most at risk from the wind component of these storms, with crops and livestock being additionally threatened by hail. Winter storm events may affect the higher regions with more snowfall but the population is concentrated in the lower elevations so the hazard risk area is considered uniform for the entire county.

Drought affects all facets of our society, from food production to water quality to public health, and there is a growing need to help communities, agriculture, businesses, and individuals threatened by drought to plan accordingly. From 1980-2000, major droughts and heat waves within the U.S. alone resulted in costs exceeding \$100 billion. In 2012, approximately two-thirds of the continental U.S. was affected by chronic drought. Severe droughts are projected for the next several decades, impacting the nation’s communities and economy (NDRP, 2016).

Drought is a hazard that does not normally cause structural damage but can have significant population and economic effects. Cascade County communities rely on water for irrigation and public water supplies. A drought or blight could also have significant impacts on the agricultural community. Economic losses could result from loss of pasture and food supply for livestock. These losses would be in addition to those losses associated with lower crop yields due to drought conditions.

Another major impact of drought is to the natural resources of the area. As river and stream levels drop, fish populations and other natural resources are impacted. A hazard directly related to drought is wildfire. Drought conditions increase the chances that a major wildfire will threaten the



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community. Unlike many other events, drought evolves slowly, and therefore, the direct impact to the population (i.e. loss of life, injuries) would be low.

On March 21, 2016, President Obama signed a Presidential Memorandum directing Federal agencies to build national capabilities for long-term drought resilience. The President tasked the National Drought Resilience Partnership (NDRP) to work collaboratively to deliver on a Federal Action Plan including six goals and 27 associated actions to promote drought resilience nationwide. Importantly, these goals reflect many of the priorities identified by the on-the-ground leaders and experts who work daily to build a more resilient future for their communities. The actions are designed to complement state, regional, tribal and local drought preparedness, planning and implementation efforts.

Federal agencies have mobilized to provide improved information and data, emergency and planning assistance, landscape-scale land management improvements, and investments in new technologies and approaches to water resource management. Continued drought conditions in the West and projections of more extreme droughts in the future underscore the urgency to pursue long term solutions for protecting our water resources and the communities and ecosystems that depend on them. In partnership with the Montana DNRC and other state and local collaborators, the Missouri Headwaters Basin was selected as a national drought resilience pilot project. Partners are leveraging multiple resources to engage communities in drought preparedness planning and to implement projects that build resiliency. Goals of the project include:

- Providing tools for monitoring, assessing and forecasting;
- Developing local and regional capacity to plan for drought; and,
- Implementing local projects to build regional resilience.

Probability and Magnitude

Table 4.4-8 and 4.4-9 present severe weather events with reported damages from winter and summer events, respectively, from the SHELDUS and NCDC databases. The dataset used to populate SHELDUS typically includes every loss causing and/or deadly event between 1960 through 1975 and from 1995 onward. Between 1976 and 1995, SHELDUS reflects only events that caused at least one fatality or more than \$50,000 in property or crop damages. The NCDC data contains sporadic damage figures which were added to the dataset when they represented a unique damaging event.

Table 4.4-8. Cascade County Severe Winter Weather Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
2/25/1961	0	0	\$859	\$859	High wind
3/1/1961	0.04	0	\$1,682	\$0	High wind
12/21/1961	0.07	0	\$96	\$0	High wind and thunderstorms
1/25/1962	0	0	\$1,738	\$0	High wind
2/22/1962	0	0	\$78	\$0	High wind, snow, blowing snow,
11/20/1962	0.07	0	\$7,013	\$0	High winds
2/1/1963	0.04	0	\$146	\$0	Freezing rain, high wind, snow
11/27/1963	1	0	\$0	\$0	Wind
4/5/1964	0	0	\$32	\$0	Snow and drifting snow
5/3/1964	0	0.04	\$14,422	\$0	Snow and high wind



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Table 4.4-8. Cascade County Severe Winter Weather Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
12/16/1964	0	0	\$68,316	\$0	High wind, blowing snow, severe
1/15/1967	0	0	\$6,341	\$0	High wind
1/19/1967	0	0	\$2,008	\$0	High wind
12/31/1967	0	0	\$90	\$0	Blowing snow
1/31/1969	0	0	\$577	\$0	Cold and snow
1/26/1969	0	0	\$6	\$0	Lightning
3/3/1971	0	0	\$994	\$0	Wind, snow
11/30/1971	0.37	0	\$1,104	\$0	Hoarfrost, ice
1/11/1972	0	0	\$5,066	\$0	Strong winds
1/16/1972	0	0	\$9,626	\$0	Strong winds
2/16/1972	0	0	\$996	\$0	High wind
3/6/1972	0	0	\$963	\$0	High winds
3/24/1973	0	0	\$129	\$0	Snow storm and blizzard
4/20/1973	0	0	\$56,641	\$0	Blizzard
11/16/1973	0	0	\$27,188	\$0	Wind
1/30/1974	0	0	\$4,372	\$0	Wind
12/31/1974	0	0	\$844	\$0	High winds
4/9/1975	0	0	\$46,745	\$0	Winter storm (severe blizzard)
12/29/1978	0	1	\$0	\$0	Cold, snow
12/4/1979	0	0	\$18,475	\$0	Wind
12/14/1979	0	0	\$18,475	\$0	Wind
10/12/1981	0	0	\$6,989	\$0	Wet and heavy snow
4/24/1983	0	0	\$30	\$0	Strong winds
11/15/1986	0.2	0.2	\$22	\$0	High wind
11/23/1986	0	0	\$85	\$0	High winds
4/13/1987	0	0	\$177	\$0	High wind
4/15/1987	0	0	\$1,771	\$0	High wind
12/9/1987	0	0	\$590	\$0	High wind
1/22/1988	0	0	\$78	\$0	High winds
2/15/1988	0	0	\$182	\$0	High winds
12/13/1988	0	0	\$170	\$1,701	High wind
1/30/1989	0	0	\$194,700	\$1,947	Wind
1/31/1989	0	0	\$29,500	\$295	Blizzard
2/1/1989	0	1	\$170,789	\$171	Severe cold
4/5/1989	0	0	\$16	\$0	High wind
4/21/1989	0	0	\$97	\$0	Thunderstorm wind, funnel
4/28/1989	0	0	\$250	\$0	Winter storm
5/28/1989	0	0	\$3,894	\$0	Winter storm
11/12/1989	0	0	\$1,622	\$0	Heavy snow
11/20/1989	0	0	\$162	\$0	High wind
11/26/1989	0	0	\$46	\$0	Heavy snow
12/3/1989	0	0	\$16	\$0	High winds
1/25/1990	0	0	\$15,393	\$15,393	High wind
1/31/1990	0	0	\$9,236	\$0	Winter snow
2/11/1990	0	0	\$1,539	\$15,393	High winds
3/11/1990	0	0	\$15	\$0	Heavy snow
3/13/1990	0	0	\$201	\$0	Winter storm
4/28/1990	0	0	\$2,886	\$0	Winter storm



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Table 4.4-8. Cascade County Severe Winter Weather Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
6/13/1990	0	0	\$92	\$0	Heavy snow
11/9/1990	0	0	\$154	\$0	High winds
11/22/1990	0	0	\$24,962	\$0	High winds
11/25/1990	0	0	\$1,539	\$0	Winter storm
11/30/1990	0	0	\$153,933	\$0	Ground blizzard, high winds
12/3/1990	0	0	\$1,539	\$0	High winds
12/4/1990	0	0	\$15	\$0	High winds
1/29/1991	0	0	\$148	\$0	High wind
2/28/1991	0	1	\$5,539	\$0	Blizzard, wind, snow
3/17/1991	0	0	\$68	\$0	Heavy snow
1/15/1992	0	0	\$1,434	\$0	High winds
1/24/1992	0	0	\$3	\$0	High winds
4/30/1992	0	0	\$1,434	\$0	High winds
8/23/1992	0	0	\$374	\$37,409	Winter storm
8/25/1992	0	0	\$0	\$1,509	Frost/freeze
9/26/1992	0	0	\$1,434	\$0	High winds
12/24/1992	0	0	\$7,822	\$0	High winds
1/15/1993	0	0	\$139	\$0	High winds
1/22/1993	0	0	\$49	\$0	Heavy snow
2/27/1993	0	0	\$1,392	\$0	Ground blizzard
2/24/1994	0	0	\$14,290	\$0	Winter storm
3/21/1994	0	0	\$1,358	\$13,576	High winds, dust storm
12/17/1998	0	0	\$7,406	\$0	High wind
12/16/1999	0	0	\$34,780	\$0	High wind
1/16/2000	0	0	\$42,061	\$0	Thunderstorm wind
1/12/2002	4	2	\$0	\$0	Wind
4/27/2003	0	0	\$26,840	\$0	Wind
11/13/2006	0	0	\$299	\$0	High wind
11/15/2006	0	0	\$8,554	\$0	High wind
1/2/2007	0	0	\$50,942	\$0	High wind
4/29/2008	0	0	\$3,364	\$0	Thunderstorm wind
TOTAL	5.79	5.24	\$1,127,449	\$88,253	

Source: SHELDUS, 2016 (adjusted to 2016 dollars). Note: Often casualties and damage information are listed without sufficient spatial reference. In order to assign the damage amount to a specific county, the fatalities, injuries and dollar losses were divided by the number of counties affected from this event.

Snow generally does not cause the communities to shut down or disrupt activities. Occasionally though, extreme winter weather conditions can cause problems. The most common incident in these conditions are motor vehicle accidents due to poor road conditions. Such incidents normally involve passenger vehicles; however, an incident involving a commercial vehicle transporting hazardous materials or a vulnerable population such as a school bus is also possible.

Sheltering of community members could present significant logistical problems when maintained over a period of more than a day. Transportation, communication, energy (electric, natural gas, and vehicle fuels), shelter supplies, medical care, food availability and preparation, and sanitation issues all become exceedingly difficult to manage in extreme weather conditions. Local government resources could be quickly overwhelmed. Mutual aid and state aid might be hard to receive due to the regional impact of this kind of event.



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The American Red Cross has a presence in Cascade County and has the capacity to provide care for the duration of a severe weather event if need be through pre-determined sheltering agreements in accordance with national standards.

Windstorms and microbursts affect areas with significant tree stands, as well as areas with exposed property, major infrastructure, and aboveground utility lines. Severe hailstorms can also cause considerable damage to buildings and automobiles, but rarely result in loss of life. Nationally, hailstorms cause nearly \$1 billion in property and crop damage annually, as peak activity coincides with peak agricultural seasons. **Table 4.4-9** presents severe summer weather events in Cascade County with reported damages since 1960.

Table 4.4-9. Cascade County Severe Summer Weather Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
6/19/1960	0	0	\$408	\$0	Thunder and hailstorm
5/10/1961	0	0	\$1,682	\$0	High winds and thunderstorms
5/30/1961	0	0	\$859	\$8,590	Thunder, heavy rain, and hail
6/29/1961	0	0	\$4,896	\$8,590	Thunder, high wind, tornado
7/6/1961	0	0	\$0	\$40,373	Thunderstorm, heavy rain, hail
9/14/1963	2	0	\$0	\$0	High wind
6/6/1964	0	1.2	\$0	\$0	Heavy rain
7/2/1964	0	0	\$0	\$1,622	Hail, thunderstorms
7/4/1964	2	0	\$0	\$0	Lightning
8/18/1964	0	0	\$0	\$1,622	Lightning
6/24/1965	0	0		\$0	Thunderstorm and Hail
7/29/1965	0	0	\$0	\$38,322	Hail and wind
7/2/1966	0	0	\$12,419	\$1,241,914	Thunderstorms and hail
7/3/1967	0	0	\$361	\$3,614	Hail and Rain
7/17/1968	0	0	\$347	\$346,879	Hail, rain
7/19/1968	0	0	\$1,196	\$0	High wind, thunderstorms
8/4/1968	0	1	\$0	\$0	Wind
6/27/1970	0	0	\$66,195	\$66,195	Strong winds, hail
9/19/1971	0	0	\$1,753	\$0	Wind
10/11/1971	0	0	\$3,312	\$0	Wind
6/30/1973	0	0	\$82	\$824	Hail and strong winds
6/19/1974	0	0	\$30,607	\$30,607	Hailstorm
7/26/1974	0	0	\$816	\$0	High winds
7/1/1975	0	0	\$18,698	\$18,698	Wind, hail
7/15/1975	0	0	\$22,438	\$0	Wind
8/7/1975	0	0	\$467	\$4,675	Hail and wind
6/3/1976	0	0	\$21,215	\$21,215	Hail, wind
6/6/1976	0	0	\$10,608	\$1,060,756	Hail
6/10/1976	0	0	\$106,076	\$106,076	Hail
6/1/1977	0	0	\$199,198	\$0	Tornado
6/16/1977	0	0	\$166	\$16,600	Hail
7/3/1978	2	0	\$185,144	\$185,144	Tornado
8/22/1978	0	0	\$46,286	\$462,860	Hail, wind
6/25/1980	0	0	\$146,498	\$0	Wind
5/21/1981	0	0	\$885,325	\$0	Heavy rains
7/11/1981	0	0	\$0	\$442,662	Hail, winds
8/19/1981	0	0	\$132,799	\$0	Wind



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Table 4.4-9. Cascade County Severe Summer Weather Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
6/28/1982	0	0	\$125,092	\$1,250,922	Hail/rain
8/10/1983	0	0	\$12,120	\$121	Wind
5/25/1985	0	0	\$1,122	\$112,188	Hail
6/20/1985	0.02	0	\$2,609	\$2,609	Hail/wind
5/12/1987	0.2	0.2	\$21	\$21	High wind
6/17/1988	0	0	\$1,020	\$0	Thunderstorm wind
7/3/1988	0	0	\$102	\$0	Thunderstorm winds
7/5/1988	0	0	\$10,204	\$0	Tornado (f1), hail
9/17/1988	0	0	\$51,020	\$0	Severe storm-snow
5/10/1989	0	0	\$97	\$0	Thunderstorm winds
5/23/1989	0	0	\$1,622	\$0	High winds
7/15/1989	0	0	\$974	\$974	Thunderstorm wind
7/20/1989	0	0	\$974	\$974	Thunderstorm wind
7/31/1989	0	0	\$97	\$0	Lightning
10/10/1989	0	0	\$74	\$0	High winds
7/2/1990	1	0	\$9,245,196	\$1,015,956	Hail, thunderstorm winds
7/5/1990	0	0	\$9,236	\$9,236	Thunderstorm wind
7/13/1990	0	0	\$924	\$0	Lightning
10/16/1991	0	0	\$180,877	\$0	Wind
8/2/1992	0	0	\$860	\$86,040	Hail
5/27/1994	0	0	\$81,453	\$0	Thunderstorm winds
6/26/1994	0	0	\$6,788	\$0	High winds
6/15/1996	0	0	\$2,370	\$0	Hail
7/3/1998	0	0	\$41,472	\$0	Tornado
7/10/1998	0	0	\$7,406	\$0	Thunderstorm wind /hail
9/19/1998	0	0	\$1,481	\$0	Thunderstorm wind
10/31/1999	0	0	\$144,915	\$0	High wind
6/15/2003	0	0	\$0	\$1,312	Hail
6/19/2003	0	0	\$78,727	\$0	Severe storm/thunderstorm wind
8/8/2003	0	0	\$6,561	\$0	Severe storm/thunderstorm wind
6/6/2004	0	0	\$2,556	\$0	Hail
6/29/2004	1	0	\$12,781	\$0	Lightning
8/4/2004	1	0	\$0	\$0	Hail
TOTAL	9.22	2.4	\$11,930,603	\$6,588,191	

Source: SHELDUS, 2016 (adjusted to 2016 dollars).

Annual loss was computed for the severe summer and winter weather hazard in Cascade County using SHELDUS data and the formula: Frequency x Magnitude x Exposure = Annual Loss, as further explained in Section 4.1.6. **Table 4.4-10** presents the results of the calculations.

Table 4.4-10. Cascade County Severe Weather Annual Loss

No. of Events	Period of Record (Yrs)	Frequency	Damage	Magnitude	Exposure	Annual Loss
Severe Summer Weather						
70	56	1.25	\$18,518,794	0.00293%	\$9,016,974,972	\$330,693
Severe Winter Weather						
89	55	1.62	\$1,215,702	0.00015%	\$9,016,974,972	\$22,129



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The National Drought Mitigation Center tracks indemnity payments for losses suffered due to drought on a county basis. **Table 4.4-11** presents drought damages for a 25 year period (1989 to 2014) for Cascade County and the State of Montana.

Table 4.4-11. Drought Insurance Claims; Cascade County 1989 - 2014

Year	Montana	Cascade Co.	Year	Montana	Cascade Co.	Year	Montana	Cascade Co.
1989	\$14,361,948	\$8,887	1998	\$18,201,060	\$847,255	2007	\$22,015,676	\$133,687
1990	\$29,146,575	\$51,752	1999	\$19,189,328	\$1,167,417	2008	\$74,979,811	\$394,037
1991	\$2,775,746	\$166,478	2000	\$44,989,149	\$2,341,370	2009	\$30,435,526	\$682,224
1992	\$37,767,835	\$2,117,438	2001	\$131,976,513	\$5,911,633	2010	\$5,289,266	\$0
1993	\$344,432	\$0	2002	\$108,139,519	\$3,545,118	2011	\$52,075,321	\$35,995
1994	\$5,539,598	\$367,452	2003	\$41,148,170	\$2,359,867	2012	\$10,055,101	\$2,683,806
1995	\$2,413,758	\$379,512	2004	\$29,427,194	\$788,425	2011	\$11,670,134	\$480,870
1996	\$10,637,521	\$881,542	2005	\$5,905,724	\$90,566	2014	\$5,289,266	\$241,308
1997	\$3,830,310	\$16,389	2006	\$41,483,327	\$180,381	TOTAL	\$759,087,808	\$25,873,409

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, 2016;
<http://drought.unl.edu/Planning/Impacts/DroughtIndemnityData.aspx>

The NOAA’s Paleoclimatology Program has studied drought by analyzing records from tree rings, lake and dune sediments, archaeological remains, historical documents, and other environmental indicators to obtain a broader picture of the frequency of droughts in the United States. According to their research, “...paleoclimatic data suggest that droughts as severe as the 1950’s drought have occurred in central North America several times a century over the past 300-400 years, and thus we should expect (and plan for) similar droughts in the future. The paleoclimatic record also indicates that droughts of a much greater duration than any in the 20th century have occurred in parts of North America as recently as 500 years ago.” Based on this research, the 1950’s drought situation could be expected approximately once every 50 years or a 20 percent chance every 10 years. An extreme drought, worse than the 1930’s “Dust Bowl” has an approximate probability of occurring once every 500 years or a 2 percent chance of occurring each decade (NOAA, 2004).

Severe weather occurs in Cascade County multiple times each year. Therefore, the probability of a severe storm in either the winter or summer is rated as “highly likely”. Based on historic conditions, the probability of future drought events in Cascade County are ranked as “likely”, occurring more than once every 10 years but not every year.

Future Development

The State of Montana has adopted the 2012 International Building Codes (IBC) which include a provision that buildings must be constructed to withstand a wind load of 75 mph constant velocity and three second gusts of 90 mph and must be designed to withstand a snow load of 30 pounds per square foot minimum. The IBC does not cover single-family residences.

The State of Montana has adopted the 2012 International Residential Code (IRC) for one and two family residences and townhouses. Local jurisdictions (cities, counties and towns) can elect to become certified to take on enforcement of single-family residences. The City of Great Falls is certified to enforce building codes. Cascade County and the Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart do not have building departments and therefore, have no enforcement capabilities to ensure State building codes are followed.



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Drought could have an effect on future development with regards to groundwater availability. New domestic water wells and sewer systems could use up more of the groundwater resource, particularly during periods of drought.

Climate Change

Climate change presents a challenge for risk management associated with severe weather and drought. The frequency of severe weather events has increased steadily over the last century. The number of weather-related disasters during the 1990s was four times that of the 1950s, and cost 14 times as much in economic losses. Historical data shows that the probability for severe weather events increases in a warmer climate.

With a warmer climate, droughts could become more frequent, more severe, and longer-lasting. According to the National Climate Assessment, “higher surface temperatures brought about by global warming increase the potential for drought. Evaporation and the higher rate at which plants lose moisture through their leaves both increase with temperature. Unless higher evapotranspiration rates are matched by increases in precipitation, environments will tend to dry, promoting drought conditions (www.globalchange.gov, 2016).

Population exposure and vulnerability to severe weather and drought are likely to increase as a result of climate change. Severe weather events may occur more frequently which would lead to increased exposure and vulnerability. Although all people may be affected by the health-related impacts of climate change, the elderly, young children, and people with weakened immune systems are often the most susceptible. Indirect influences of climate change may create conditions that are more favorable to disease vectors. Some people without access to backup water supplies, may suffer water shortages during severe droughts. A greater number of people may need to engage in behavior change, such as water conservation.

Property exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of increased severe weather and drought resulting from climate change. Increased structure damage from high winds and hail could result as well as damage to crops and landscaping. Secondary impacts, such as wildfire, may increase and threaten structures.

The effects of climate change can harm agricultural activities, both crops and livestock. The changes in temperature and precipitation brought on by climate change can make it harder to grow some crops. Intense rains can increase runoff and deprive plants of nutrient-rich topsoil and changes in temperatures may cause crops to mature earlier, which can expose them to harsh weather. Warmer temperatures can introduce new agricultural pests to the region or make conditions better for pests already present, including weeds and invasive plants that can crowd out crops. Maintaining agricultural activities on marginal lands may no longer be sustainable (FEMA, 2016).

Changes to the frequency, severity, and affected area of climate-related hazards may have economic consequences. Potential decreases in agricultural outputs may affect the economy in farming and ranching areas. Communities that rely on tourism may see a decrease in visitors due to severe weather, and areas that are popular sites for water recreation can be negatively affected by droughts. If these economic effects become widespread, the impacts could be felt at a statewide or regional level (FEMA, 2016).



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Critical facility exposure and vulnerability would be unlikely to increase as a result of climate change impacts to the severe weather and drought; however, critical facility owners and operators may experience more frequent disruption to the services they provide. For example, extreme heat can decrease the effectiveness of electrical equipment, including power lines, which can lead to blackouts during very hot conditions. An increase in requests for medical assistance during a heat wave may challenge emergency response capabilities. In addition, critical facility operators may need to alter standard management practices and actively manage resources, particularly in water-related service sectors.



4.5 Communicable Disease

CPRI SCORE = 3.7

Description and History

Communicable diseases, sometimes called infectious diseases, are illnesses caused by organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. Sometimes the illness is not due to the organism itself, but rather a toxin that the organism produces after it has been introduced into a human host. Communicable disease may be transmitted (spread) either by: one infected person to another, from an animal to a human, from an animal to an animal, or from some inanimate object (doorknobs, table tops, etc.) to an individual. A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. Human diseases, particularly epidemics, are possible throughout the nation and Cascade County is not immune to this hazard. In addition, livestock and animal disease could have a devastating effect on the economy and food supply in Cascade County and beyond. Highly contagious diseases are the most threatening to both populations.

Communicable disease or biological agents could be devastating to the population or economy of Cascade County. Human diseases when on an epidemic scale, can lead to high infection rates in the population causing isolation, quarantines and potential mass fatalities. Diseases that have been eliminated from the U.S. population, such as smallpox, could be used in bioterrorism.

The following list gives examples of biological agents or diseases that could occur naturally or be used by terrorists as identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2011).

Category A

Definition - The U.S. public health system and primary healthcare providers must be prepared to address various biological agents, including pathogens that are rarely seen in the United States. High-priority agents include organisms that pose a risk to national security because they:

- Can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person;
- Result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact;
- Might cause public panic and social disruption; and
- Require special action for public health preparedness.

Agents/Diseases:

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin)
- Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Smallpox (*variola major*)
- Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers (filoviruses [e.g., Ebola, Marburg] and arenaviruses [e.g., Lassa, Machupo])

Category B

Definition - Second highest priority agents include those that:



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- Are moderately easy to disseminate;
- Result in moderate morbidity rates and low mortality rates; and
- Require specific enhancements of CDC's diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance.

Agents/Diseases:

- Brucellosis (*Brucella* species)
- Epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*
- Food safety threats (e.g., *Salmonella* species, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Shigella*)
- Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)
- Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Psittacosis (*Chlamydia psittaci*)
- Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Ricin toxin from *Ricinus communis* (castor beans)
- Staphylococcal enterotoxin B
- Typhus fever (*Rickettsia prowazekii*)
- Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses [e.g., Venezuelan equine encephalitis, eastern equine encephalitis, western equine encephalitis])
- Water safety threats (e.g., *Vibrio cholerae*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*)

Category C

Definition - Third highest priority agents include emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of:

- Availability;
- Ease of production and dissemination; and
- Potential for high morbidity and mortality rates and major health impact.

Agents:

- Emerging infectious diseases such as Nipah virus and hantavirus

These diseases/bioterrorism agents can infect populations rapidly, particularly through groups of people in close proximity such as schools, assisted living facilities, and workplaces.

Historically, the Spanish influenza outbreak after World War I in 1918-1919 caused 9.9 deaths per 1,000 people in the State of Montana (Brainerd and Siegler, 2002). Historical records from newspapers show that the influenza outbreak was so bad in 1918 that residents were quarantined from November 30 to December 17 after 18 people died and 53 new cases were discovered.

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs that occurs most often in the late fall, winter, and early spring. It is a serious infection that affects between 5-20 percent of the U.S. population annually. Each year, more than 200,000 individuals are hospitalized and 3,000-49,000 deaths occur from influenza-related complications (IDSA, 2016). The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS), maintains statistics of influenza cases in Montana counties. Recent data for Cascade County is summarized below:



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- 2012-2013 season: 1,514 influenza cases in the County with 15 fatalities across the State.
- 2013-2014 season: 309 influenza cases in the County with 8 fatalities across the State.
- 2014-2015 season: 386 influenza cases in the County with 33 fatalities across the State.
- 2015-2016 season: 374 influenza cases in the County with 24 fatalities across the State.

Norovirus is the leading cause of illness and outbreaks from contaminated food in the United States. Most outbreaks happen when infected people spread the virus to others. Health care facilities, including nursing homes and hospitals, are the most commonly reported settings for norovirus outbreaks.

The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services manages a database of reportable communicable disease occurrences. The communicable disease summary for Cascade County between 2006 and 2015 is presented in **Table 4.5-1**.

Table 4.5-1. Ravalli County Communicable Disease Summary; 2006 - 2015

Disease	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Vaccine Preventable Diseases										
Hepatitis B, acute	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis C, acute	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Legionella	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	3
Meningitis	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	12	6	1	-	-	19	3	30	46
Strep Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Varicella	-	2	15	2	9	3	3	1	5	1
Enteric Diseases										
Amebiasis	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Campylobacter	9	12	4	11	7	13	15	16	23	24
Cryptosporidiosis	12	6	2	-	1	11	15	18	6	1
E Coli	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	2	7
Giardia	-	4	13	2	6	5	2	11	12	4
Salmonella	6	8	16	9	5	14	4	12	12	14
Shigella	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	32	3
Other Communicable Diseases										
Hantavirus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Rabies	1	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	1
STD	357	379	363	265	376	413	420	446	476	489
Tick Fever, Lyme	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
West Nile Virus	8	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Source: Montana DPHHS Communicable Disease Summaries, 2006 – 2015

Notes: STD = Sexually Transmitted Disease

According to the Montana Department of Livestock, known livestock and animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease), Exotic Newcastle, Rabies, Scabies, and Brucellosis could have damaging effects on the livestock population. Losses from these diseases would be devastating and could have an economic effect county-wide.



Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Diseases threaten the population, plants, and animals of Cascade County as opposed to structures. The entire population is at risk for contracting disease. The more urban nature of Great Falls makes it more vulnerable to rapidly spreading and highly contagious diseases than other more rural parts of the County. In addition, tourist visits in the county could introduce a disease to the local population. The number of fatalities in the county would depend on the mortality (disease/agent attack) rate and the percentage of the population affected. The ability to control the spread of disease will be dependent on the contagiousness of the disease and movement of the population. Given the uncertain nature of diseases, Cascade County is assumed to have the same communicable disease risk county-wide.

Probability and Magnitude

The probability of an epidemic in Cascade County is difficult to assess based on history and current data. Individual infectious diseases will likely be reported on an annual basis giving this hazard a probability rating of “highly likely”. The MHMP Planning Team rated the probability as “highly likely” that a global communicable disease outbreak would impact Cascade County.

The magnitude of a communicable disease outbreak varies from common viral outbreaks to widespread bacterial infection. During the 1918 influenza pandemic, infection rates approached 28 percent in the United States (Billings, 1997). Other pandemics produced infection rates as high as 35 percent of the total population (World Health Organization (WHO), 2009). Such a pandemic affecting Cascade County represents a severe magnitude event. Almost any communicable disease that enters the regional population could overwhelm local health resources as would any rapidly spreading bioterrorism event for which there is no available vaccine or containment capability.

While the U.S. saw an Ebola outbreak in 2014, news of an Ebola virus for the state of Montana was minimal. Montana DPHHS said the likelihood of Ebola showing up in Montana is small.

Montana’s local and state public health officials are monitoring developments regarding Zika virus closely. At this time, the impact of Zika in Montana will likely be confined to individuals returning from or planning travel to Zika-affected areas and Montana’s mosquitoes are not expected to be able to transmit the virus.

Future Development

There are no land use regulations for future development that could impact the communicable disease hazard. New residents and population add to the number of people threatened in the county, but the location of such population increases would not increase their vulnerability to the hazard.

Climate Change

Many prevalent human infections are climate sensitive. In some cases, this is in part because the disease is transmitted by mosquitoes which cannot survive if temperatures are too low. For others, climate restricts where an infection can occur because it limits the distribution of other species that are required for disease transmission.



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Although some evidence indicates that warming may be causing infectious disease to spread, predicting how climate change will ultimately influence the incidence of diseases transmitted by insects remains challenging. More predictable as climate change unfolds is the spread of so-called waterborne infections. These infections most often cause diarrheal illness and flourish in the wake of heavy rainfalls as runoff from land enters into and may contaminate water supplies. Many pathogens that cause diarrheal disease reproduce more quickly in warmer conditions as well (Harvard School of Public Health, 2016).

The effects of climate change on the communicable disease hazard are mainly to the population. Outbreaks of insect- and water-borne infection associated with higher temperatures and/or flooding could increase population exposure; especially vulnerable would be the young and elderly. Property and critical facilities are not expected to have an increase in exposure or vulnerability due to the effects of climate change on communicable disease.



4.6 Transportation Accidents

CPRI SCORES:
AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS = 3.15
HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS = 3.5
RAILROAD ACCIDENTS = 3.7

Description and History

The source and location of transportation accidents vary but the response is typically the same. Response is focused on determining the presence of hazardous materials and then assisting the injured. This Transportation Accident hazard profile covers highway accidents, railroad accidents, and aircraft accidents. Section 4.2 presents the hazard profile for Hazardous Material Incidents.

Highway Accidents

According to the Cascade County Growth Policy, approximately 104,000 passenger automobiles and trucks are registered in the county. These travel on approximately 1,700 miles of county-maintained roads, which are the secondary highways and light-duty roads, and approximately 375 miles of state-maintained highways, which are primary highways including Interstate 15 and its frontage roads. Approximately 30 interstate carriers serve Great Falls providing a wide spectrum of service to and from everywhere in the United States and Canada. Below is a summary of the main transportation routes through Cascade County.

- Interstate 15 — a north-south transcontinental highway that extends from the Canadian border near Sweetgrass, MT to San Diego, CA. This roadway traverses Cascade, Lewis and Clark, and Teton Counties while connecting Great Falls to Helena.
- U.S. Highway 87 — a primary north-south highway that extends from Havre, MT to Port Lavaca, TX. US Highway 87 travels through Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, and Judith Basin Counties connecting Great Falls to Fort Benton, Lewistown, and other smaller communities in these counties.
- U.S. Highway 89 — a north-south highway that stretches from the Canadian border near Babb, MT through the northern entrance of Yellowstone National Park and eventually the southern entrance of Yellowstone to Flagstaff, AZ. This route extends through Cascade, Lewis and Clark, and Teton Counties connecting Great Falls to Choteau.
- U.S. Highway 287 — a north-south highway that extends from Choteau, MT to Port Austin, TX. This highway travels through Lewis and Clark and Teton Counties connecting Helena to Choteau.
- Montana Highway 3 — a north-south highway that stretches from Great Falls to Billings. This route traverses Cascade, Fergus, Judith Basin, and Wheatland Counties connecting Great Falls to Harlowton in Wheatland County and several other communities.
- Montana Highway 80 — a north-south highway that runs from Fort Benton to Stanford. This route lies in Chouteau, Fergus, and Judith Basin Counties connecting Fort Benton to Stanford.
- Montana Highway 200 — an east-west highway that stretches from Fairview, MT to Heron, MT. This highway travels through Cascade, Fergus, Judith Basin, and Lewis and Clark Counties connecting Great Falls to several smaller communities throughout the region.

Vehicular accidents occur for a number of reasons including distracted drivers, driver fatigue, drunk driving, speeding, aggressive driving, and weather. In Montana vehicle collisions with wildlife are a common occurrence. Statistics on highway accidents in Cascade County over the past 10 years are presented in **Table 4.6-1**. There is no history of a mass casualty accident in Cascade County involving



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a school bus or tour bus; however, school events use bus transport during winter months when severe weather can pose an extreme risk.

Approximately 104,000 passenger automobiles and trucks are registered in the county. These travel on approximately 1,700 miles of County maintained roads, which are the secondary highways and light-duty roads, and approximately 375 miles of State maintained highways.

Table 4.6-1. Cascade County Vehicular Crash Data; 2006 – 2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
All Crashes											
Fatal Crash	9	11	7	5	5	8	7	10	15	9	86
Serious Injury Crash	49	62	46	44	37	27	39	38	25	25	392
Total # of Crashes	2,098	2,182	2,255	2,252	2,326	2,150	2,012	1,993	2,030	2,098	21,396
Nighttime Crashes											
Fatal Crash	4	4	4	3	2	5	4	5	8	4	43
Serious Injury Crash	18	17	19	15	16	7	12	10	12	8	134
Total # of Crashes	557	603	655	604	627	489	579	552	510	540	5,716
Rural Roadway Crashes											
Fatal Crash	8	9	5	4	4	5	6	9	14	7	71
Serious Injury Crash	31	35	30	22	21	16	22	19	19	19	234
Total # of Crashes	442	482	523	460	452	442	470	427	393	445	4,536
Winter Crashes											
Fatal Crash	3	1	4	0	0	1	0	6	2	2	19
Serious Injury Crash	17	12	16	17	9	7	6	14	1	7	106
Total # of Crashes	710	832	904	804	979	870	731	758	839	815	8,242
Wild Animal Involved Crashes											
Fatal Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious Injury Crash	2	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	17
Total # of Crashes	118	144	132	137	147	112	151	92	91	121	1,245

Source: MDT, 2017 (<http://www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/datastats/crashdata.shtml>); Notes “-“ = Data Not Available

Railroad Accidents

The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway Company provides freight service to Cascade County. BNSF’s rails extend northwest from Laurel to Shelby. BNSF also maintains tracks from Great Falls to Choteau. Rail service accounts for the second-highest volume of freight movement behind trucks. Agricultural products and supplies account for most of the freight shipped from the area. A large percentage of the large, bulk incoming manufactured products and lumber are moved by rail as well. East-west service follows U.S. Highway 2 along the Hi-line. Since the 1972 merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy lines, Great Falls is no longer on the mainline between the south, the Midwest and the west coast.

There are about a dozen at-grade railroad crossings in the area. Most of the principal and minor arterials have bridges to cross over or under the rail lines so there are few safety hazards, delays, or other conflicts between the trains and motor vehicles. The frequency and length of trains using the at-grade crossings have not historically caused significant delays, hazards or other problems for drivers. **Table 4.6-2** lists railroad accidents in Cascade County with details on which of those involved hazardous materials.



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Table 4.6-2. Cascade County Railroad Accidents; 1990 – 2016

Date	Nearest Town	Injuries	Fatalities	Cars Carrying Haz-Mat	Haz-Mat Cars Damaged	Comments
8/18/1990	Great Falls	0	0	2	2	Derailed 4 cars. No hazardous materials released.
3/17/1991	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 15 cars
10/10/1991	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 8 cars
1/31/1993	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Other
4/23/1993	Vaughn	0	0	12	6	Derailed 6 cars. 1 car releasing hazardous materials. 30 people evacuated.
10/16/1993	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 5 cars
11/12/1993	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 12 cars
6/12/1994	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 1 car
9/13/1994	Great Falls	0	0	4	0	Derailed 5 cars. No hazardous materials released.
10/6/1995	Cascade	0	0	8	0	Derailed 2 cars, No hazardous materials released.
2/8/1996	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 9 cars
4/3/1996	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 8 cars
4/18/1996	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 3 cars
5/23/1996	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 5 cars
5/27/1996	Great Falls	0	0	3	0	Derailed 3 cars. No hazardous materials released.
11/10/1996	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 24 cars
8/20/1997	Great Falls	0	0	1	1	Derailed 4 cars. No hazardous materials released.
9/24/1997	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 3 cars
1/4/1998	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Other
8/4/1998	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 10 cars
11/27/2000	Great Falls	0	0	10	0	Derailed 2 cars. No hazardous materials released.
3/3/2001	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 8 cars
4/12/2003	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 9 cars
12/28/2003	Great Falls	0	0	1	1	Derailed 3 cars. No hazardous materials released.
8/3/2004	Great Falls	0	0	13	6	0 cars derailed. No hazardous materials released.
5/1/2005	Great Falls	0	0	1	1	Derailed 6 cars. No hazardous materials released.
3/2/2006	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 1 car
10/20/2006	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 3 cars
11/10/2006	Great Falls	0	0	11	0	Derailed 2 cars. No hazardous materials released.
1/23/2007	Great Falls	0	0	4	4	Derailed 6 cars. No hazardous materials released.
10/15/2007	Great Falls	0	0	6	0	0 cars derailed. No hazardous materials released.
1/25/2008	Great Falls	0	0	10	2	Collision. No hazardous materials released.
4/22/2008	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Other; 0 cars derailed
9/16/2008	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 9 cars
3/28/2010	Great Falls	0	0	15	0	Derailed 2 cars. No hazardous materials released.
6/22/2010	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 1 car
10/14/2010	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 14 cars
3/21/2011	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 5 cars
5/13/2011	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Other
7/19/2011	Great Falls	2	0	0	0	Collision. 3 locos & 15 cars derailed
11/27/2011	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 4 cars
10/7/2012	Great Falls	0	0	16	7	Derailed 12 cars. No hazardous materials released.
11/25/2012	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 2 cars
6/16/2013	Great Falls	0	0	1	1	5 cars derailed. No hazardous materials released.
9/27/2013	Great Falls	1	1	0	0	Highway/Rail crossing.
12/11/2013	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 1 car
1/8/2014	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 8 cars
1/22/2014	Great Falls	0	0	2	2	Derailed 2 cars. No hazardous materials released.



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Table 4.6-2. Cascade County Railroad Accidents; 1990 – 2016

Date	Nearest Town	Injuries	Fatalities	Cars Carrying Haz-Mat	Haz-Mat Cars Damaged	Comments
2/27/2014	Great Falls	0	0	22	2	Derailed 8 cars. No hazardous materials released.
12/29/2014	Great Falls	0	0	11	2	Derailed 4 cars. No hazardous materials released.
2/16/2015	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 5 cars
7/8/2015	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailment; 1 car
11/24/15	Great Falls	0	0	5	5	Derailed 5 cars. No hazardous materials released.
4/13/16	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailment; 1 car
6/21/16	Great Falls	0	0	0	0	Derailed 6 cars
TOTAL		3	1	158	42	

Source: Federal Railroad Administration, 2017; <http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/publicsite/Query/incabbr.aspx>

The Federal Railroad Administration data indicates that between 1990 and 2016 there were 56 railroad accidents involving one fatality and 3 injuries. During this period, 21 accidents involved railcars carrying hazardous materials that were damaged. Further details on these incidents are presented under the *Hazardous Material Incident* hazard in Section 4.2.

Table 4.6-3 presents accidents at railroad crossings in the county. According to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), 60 percent of all railroad accidents occur at unprotected or passive crossings.

Table 4.6-3. Cascade County Accidents at Railroad Crossings: 1990 – 2016

Date	Nearest RR Station	Road	Road Type	Fatalities	Injuries	Crossing Protection
4/21/1990	Gerber	Fisher	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
5/10/1992	Cascade	Pelican Point	Public	0	1	Stop signs
1/9/1993	Great Falls	Mill Line, GF	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
8/6/1993	Great Falls	Private-Lumber	Private	0	0	None
11/24/1993	Great Falls	Bay Drive, GF	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
1/7/1995	Great Falls	11th Street, GF	Public	0	0	Stop signs
5/23/1995	Great Falls	1st Avenue SW, GF	Public	0	0	Stop signs
2/4/1996	Great Falls	14th St North, GF	Public	0	0	Flashing lights
6/22/1996	Great Falls	Sand Coulee St, GF	Public	0	1	Flashing lights
1/11/1997	Great Falls	13th St. North, GF	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
6/11/1998	Great Falls	11th Street	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
11/15/1998	Gerber	FAS 227	Public	2	0	Flashing lights
7/9/1999	Great Falls	74 - 105, GF	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
2/14/2002	Great Falls	GF Wastewater	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
11/7/2003	Great Falls	Wagon Lane	Public	1	0	Cross bucks
12/9/2003	Great Falls	Bat Drive	Public	0	1	Cross bucks
2/3/2004	Great Falls	9th Avenue, GF	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
10/18/2005	Great Falls	9th Street N, GF	Public	0	0	Gates
12/27/2005	Gerber	Gibson Flats Rd	Public	0	1	Cross bucks
8/24/2008	Vaughn	Private Xing	Private	0	0	Stop signs
11/4/2009	Armington	Armington	Public	0	0	Cross bucks
9/27/2013	Great Falls	Gerber E 0.7 mi	Public	1	1	Flashing lights
1/20/2015	Vaughn	Vaughn	Public	1	0	Cross bucks
TOTAL				5	5	

Source: Federal Railroad Administration, 2017; <http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/publicsite/Query/gxabbr.aspx>



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Federal Railroad Administration data indicates that from 1990 to 2016, there have been five fatalities and five injuries at railroad crossings in Cascade County. A description of two railroad accidents in Cascade are presented below.

November 1976 - On November 26, 1976, a Burlington Northern freight train derailed in the town of Belt. The 121 car BN freight train was approaching the Farmers Union fuel storage area when one of four railroad tankers containing propane derailed and then exploded as it struck the railroad viaduct over the road leading into Belt. A total of 24 cars in the middle of the train jumped the tracks and several careened into one of four 30,000 gallon liquid propane storage tanks at the Farms Union storage area. The derailment was followed by two major explosions. The initial blast hurled one railroad car 300 feet off the tracks and ignited several businesses and houses on one side of the viaduct and a lumber yard on the other side. Two hours later, another propane tanker exploded, rocking the entire community.

About half of the residents of Belt were evacuated by authorities as railroad tankers and storage tanks exploded sending huge fireballs into the sky and hurling burning debris onto houses on the far side of the community. At least six business buildings and six homes were destroyed by the fire which spread over more than four city blocks near the railroad tracks. About one-half of the town's houses had window damage and metal debris from exploding tanks damaged homes more than a mile away. The overpass was destroyed in the explosions. Two persons were killed. (Great Falls Tribune, November 27 and 28, 1976).

January 2015 – The single occupant of a pickup truck was killed in a collision with a BNSF train in the Vaughn area. The south-bound train pulling empty grain cars collided with the vehicle at the crossing at 266 Gordon Road which is north of Vaughn and south of Power. The crossing is marked with stationary railroad crossing signs. (Great Falls Tribune, *Fatal Collision between Train, Pickup near Vaughn*, January 20, 2015).

Aircraft Accidents

The area's public airport is the Great Falls International Airport. Privately owned aviation-related industries are also located on Airport property, as is the headquarters of the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group of the Montana Air National Guard. Express airmail services are provided by Federal Express, United Parcel Service, and the U. S. Postal Service with most local freight handled at the Great Falls International Airport. Northwest Airlines, Delta Airlines, Big Sky Airlines, and Horizon Airlines provide regularly scheduled commercial passenger services. Although the runways and aviation facilities located at Malmstrom Air Force Base are just beyond the city limits, these facilities are not available for public use. Heliports in Great Falls are located at the two hospital facilities and are reserved for emergency flights. (Cascade County Growth Policy, 2014)

Aviation accidents can occur for a multitude of reasons from mechanical failure to poor weather conditions to pilot error. They are often fatal to the occupants. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) database listings for aircraft accidents in Cascade County are presented in **Table 4.6-4**.

Table 4.6-4. Cascade County Aircraft Accidents

Date	Location	Fatalities	Aircraft Type / Probable Cause
6/22/1980	Great Falls	0	PIPER PA-30; Pilot in command failed to assure the gear was down and locked
1/27/1981	Cascade	0	PIPER PA-18; Pilot in command failed to maintain directional control



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Table 4.6-4. Cascade County Aircraft Accidents

Date	Location	Fatalities	Aircraft Type / Probable Cause
7/12/1981	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 182; Dual student - improper operation of flight controls
9/2/1981	Great Falls	0	AERO COMDR 681; Miscellaneous acts, conditions - material failure
1/6/1983	Great Falls	0	BELL 47G-3B-2; Maintenance inadequate
12/27/1983	Great Falls	0	LAKE LA-4-200; Lubricating system oil seal leak
5/14/1986	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 172H; Over compensation for wind conditions
12/2/1986	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 152A; Control tower service inadequate
12/6/1987	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 177RG; Preflight planning/preparation improper
4/26/1988	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 182P; Flare improper
8/7/1988	Cascade	0	CESSNA 180; In-flight planning/decision improper
3/25/1989	Great Falls	0	PIPER PA-18-150; Failure to compensate adequately for wind conditions
9/18/1989	Neihart	0	MOONEY M20C; Failure to maintain sufficient altitude.
11/14/1991	Belt	0	PIPER PA-24-250; Blocked fuel vent resulted in fuel starvation
5/19/1994	Great Falls	1	SPITFIRE MARK 18; Pilot's failure to maintain aircraft control
11/8/1994	Great Falls	4	BEECH 58P; Pilot's failure to maintain aircraft control
5/16/1997	Great Falls	0	LEARJET 35A; Pilot's inadequate preflight planning/preparation factor.
5/19/1998	Great Falls	2	PIPER PA-31T1; Flight crew's failure to maintain aircraft control
7/13/1998	Great Falls	0	PIPER PA-32-300; Improper remedial action and overload of the landing nose
11/17/1999	Neihart	0	BELL 206L-1; Clearance from object not maintained. Gusting wind conditions
11/12/2000	Great Falls	0	PIPER PA-20; Improper decision to land on snow covered terrain
7/21/2001	Great Falls	0	PILATUS PC-6/B2-H4; Failure to maintain directional control while landing
1/9/2002	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 210L; Failure to maintain clearance from terrain
8/17/2004	Neihart	2	BEECH BE-99; Pilot's failure to maintain adequate terrain clearance.
3/24/2005	Cascade	0	ABBOTT GLASAIR; Accumulation of wet snow on engine while landing approach
6/18/2006	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 180; Pilot's failure to adequately compensate for wind conditions
7/3/2006	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 195; Loss of control during takeoff roll and subsequent ground loop
5/3/2008	Great Falls	0	EA300/L; Pilot's misjudged landing flare
12/21/2008	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 180C; Failure to maintain directional control during the landing roll
10/18/2009	Sand Coulee	0	CESSNA A185F; Failure to maintain directional control during land with crosswind
9/28/2010	Great Falls	0	CESSNA 310R; Collapse of right landing gear while turning off active runway
9/2/2014	Neihart	1	CESSNA 177B; Pilot's failure to maintain clearance from terrain while maneuvering at low altitude in turbulent conditions over mountainous terrain.
12/10/2015	Great Falls	0	AIRBUS A319 115; Encounter with turbulence during initial descent.
TOTAL		10	

Source: FAA, 2016; http://www.faa.gov/data_research/accident_incident/

Federal Aviation Administration data indicate that between 1980 and 2016 there have been 10 fatalities in Cascade County from aircraft accidents. There have been no Federal disaster or State emergency declarations associated with the Transportation Accident hazard in Cascade County and the likelihood of an event resulting in a disaster declaration is considered low.

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Privately-owned vehicles provide transportation for individuals in Cascade County using the federal interstate and state highway systems as well as county and private roads. Trucks and trailers carry interstate and intrastate cargo. Highway accidents caused by severe weather and high speeds occur frequently. Railroad related hazards such as derailments, toxic spill contamination, and vehicle collisions are a threat to Cascade County residents. According to the NTSB, more than 80 percent of



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public railroad crossings do not have lights and gates, and 60 percent of all railroad accidents occur at these unprotected crossings.

The MHMP analysis performed for Hazardous Material Incidents buffered the highways and railroads in Cascade County by 0.25 mile and using GIS intersected this layer with the MDOR parcel database and census data to determine the number of building stock and population vulnerable to this hazard. This analysis also relates to the Transportation Accident hazard (see *Section 4.2*).

Probability and Magnitude

Cascade County is vulnerable to all types of transportation emergencies. The magnitude of a transportation accident event would be determined by many factors including the location of impact and number of passengers. Little, if any, warning exists for transportation accidents. The greatest magnitude event would be one where mass fatalities result. A mass casualty incident involving a school bus is also a possibility and a concern since rural locations have limited resources making response time slow which could delay treatment of the injured.

In the past 10 years, there have been 21,396 motor vehicle accidents that resulted in 86 fatalities and 392 injuries in Cascade County. Therefore, the probability of future highway accidents is rated as “highly likely”. The MHMP Planning Team rated the railroad accident hazard as “highly likely” occurring more than once per year, and the aircraft accident hazard as “likely” occurring more than once a decade but not every year.

Future Development

Cascade County has no land use regulations that restrict building around industrial facilities or along transportation routes.

Climate Change

Climate change is not anticipated to directly impact the transportation accident hazard. Secondary impacts to public health may result due to increased smoke from wildfire activity which may increase highway accidents.

4.9 Flooding and Dam Failure

CPRI SCORES:
DAM FAILURE = 2.65
FLOODING = 2.8

Flooding

Description and History

A flood is a natural event for rivers and streams. Excess water from snowmelt and rainfall accumulates and overflows onto the banks and adjacent floodplains. Floodplains are lowlands, adjacent to rivers and lakes that are subject to recurring floods. A flash flood generally results from a torrential (short duration) rain or cloudburst on a relatively small drainage area. Ice jam flooding occurs when pieces of floating ice carried by the streams current accumulate at an obstruction to the stream. The water held back can cause flooding upstream, and if the obstruction suddenly breaks, flash flooding can then occur downstream as well. Dam failure is also a possibility with areas in the dam’s inundation area subject to flooding.

It is estimated that flooding causes 90 percent of all property losses from natural disasters in the United States and kill an average of 150 people a year nationwide. Most injuries and deaths occur when people are swept away by flood currents and most property damage results from inundation by sediment-laden water. Faster moving floodwater can wash buildings off their foundations and sweep vehicles downstream. Pipelines, bridges, and other infrastructure can be damaged when high water combines with flood debris. Basement flooding can cause extensive damage to the structure and systems of a building.

Chinook winds, warm dry winds that can gust to 100 mph and that are typical to the area in March and April, often lead to the rapid melting of snow and cause flooding while the ground is still frozen. Major flooding occurs when rainstorms are combined with the heavier snowmelt in May and June. Flooding is also caused by high-intensity rainstorms later in the summer. Ice effects can also create flood problems in Great Falls. The Missouri River in the area from Craig to Hardy is also prone to flooding from ice jams.

The NWS provides short-term forecasts and warnings of hazardous weather to the public by producing regularly-scheduled severe weather outlooks and updates on various forms of hazardous weather including heavy rain and flooding. A “watch” is issued when conditions are favorable for severe weather in or near the watch area. A “warning” is issued when the severe weather event is imminent or occurring in the warned area. Warning and Advisory Criteria for flooding is presented in **Table 4.7-1**.

Table 4.7-1. Warning and Advisory Criteria for Flooding

Flooding	Warning Description
Flash Flood Watch	Issued when conditions are favorable for flash flooding. It does not mean that flash flooding
Flash Flood Warning	Flash flooding is imminent, water levels rise rapidly with inundation occurring in less than 6
Flood Watch	Issues when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is
Flood Warning	Flooding is expected to occur more than 6 hours after the causative event.

Source: National Weather Service, 2016

Flooding in Great Falls has historically been caused by rapid snowmelt combined with heavy rainfall in the Sun and Missouri River Basins, causing the Missouri River and the Sun River to leave their



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banks. The Sun River basin drains approximately 2,020 square miles between the river headwaters at the Continental Divide and Great Falls, where the Sun River joins the Missouri River.

Widespread flooding occurred in Cascade County in 1894, 1899, 1908, 1916, 1927, 1936, 1948, 1953, 1958, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1975 and 2011. Several of these events created the need for evacuations and inflicted significant property damage. Cascade County received Presidential Disaster Declarations for flooding in 1964, 1975, 1981, and 2011 (**Table 4.7.2**). Statewide flood emergencies were declared in 1978, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1997, 1998, 2003, 2011 and 2013 (DMA, 2016).

Table 4.7-2. Federal Disaster Declarations from Flooding

Year	Event	FEMA Disaster No.	Details
1964	Flood	Not available	\$105 M in damages in Cascade County
1975	Flood	FDAA-472-DR-MT	\$74.3 M in damages in Cascade County.
1981	Flood	FEMA-640-DR-MT	Cascade plus 9 other counties affected with over \$4.3 M in damages.
2011	Flood	FEMA-1996-DR-MT	\$1.62 M in damages in Cascade County.

Notes: Damage figures adjusted for inflation to 2017 dollars.

A description of the several flood disasters is presented below.

June, 1948 - Rapid snowmelt resulting from an abnormally high snow pack in the Sun River and Missouri River basins coupled with general rainfall, resulted in high water in the Great Falls area due to the Sun River and Missouri River from June 1-19, 1948. About 68 residences were damaged by first floor flooding. Most streets and roads in the area were closed for several days due to the flood conditions (FEMA 2013).

June, 1953 - The flooding of June 1953 was due to prolonged rainfall over the basin upstream from Great Falls during the month of May. Flooding from the Missouri River took place in the portion of Great Falls located adjacent to the water-works road in the southern portion of the city. Flooding from the Sun River damaged at least 177 residences and seven businesses in the area (FEMA, 2013).

June, 1964 - In the second week of June 1964, the worst natural disaster in Montana's recorded history descended on the state in the form of heavy rains that quickly turned once picturesque creeks into raging, mile-wide rivers. Dams, roads, and railroads washed out, homes and ranches were swept away, and 30 people died. The area affected by the flooding amounted to nearly 30,000 square miles, or roughly 20 percent of the state. By Thursday, June 11, President Lyndon Johnson had declared nine counties in northwest and north-central Montana a federal disaster area. When mop-up operations ended, damages stood at an estimated at \$62 million (Montana Magazine of Western History, 2004), \$503 million in 2017 dollars.

Flooding in the western part of Great Falls resulted from overflow of both the Sun and Missouri Rivers. Flood damage at Great Falls from both streams was estimated at \$4,360,000 (\$34.3 million in 2017 dollars); residential damage was estimated to be more than \$3,160,000, commercial damage nearly \$200,000, and damage to streets and utilities exceeded \$1,000,000. Approximately 3,000 persons were evacuated from the flooded areas and boarded in shelters. Varying degrees of damage were sustained by 681 homes and 24 businesses. Flood depths from 10 to 12 feet were noted on several homes located in low-lying areas. A local survey later indicated that 518 families suffered 50 percent or more loss of personal possessions and of this number, 350 families lost 100 percent of their personal belongings. Damage to the Great Falls sewer system was great and the return of many



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evacuees to their homes was postponed for several days until sewer repairs could be made. Total damages in the Sun River basin were estimated at near \$9 million (\$70.7 million in 2017 dollars) (USACE, 1973; USACE, 1979).

June, 1975 - During the period from June 16-20, 1975, rainfall averaging from 3 to 10 inches fell over all of the Sun River basin and most of the Missouri River basin. This rainfall, coupled with snowmelt and super-saturated ground conditions resulted in the Sun River peaking at Great Falls on the morning of June 21st. Over 4,000 persons were evacuated from the floodplain in Great Falls.

Flooding in the western part of Great Falls resulted from high stages on the Sun River and backwater effects on the Missouri River caused by high inflows from the Sun River. Flood depths as great as 12 feet occurred in low-lying areas. Urban damages in Great Falls were estimated to be \$9,459,000 (\$74.3 million in 2017 dollars) including residential damage estimated to be more than \$8,700,000. Damage surveys conducted by the Corps of Engineers reported that 552 residences were flooded. Commercial damage amounted to \$100,000, and damages to streets and utilities were in excess of \$650,000 (USACE, 1979).

May, 1981 - The 1981 Cascade County flood began on May 21 when heavy rains caused Belt Creek to rise higher than seen in the 1953 flood. Water backed up by roads and debris at the Armington Bridge caused an emergency session of the Belt City Council to decide to evacuate the town's 900 residents. Reports came in from the Monarch area that U.S. 89 had washed out. Livestock on the Smith River was evacuated by helicopter and flood waters ate away approaches to the Truly Bridge. Flooding on the Sun River in West Great Falls caused flooding of some basements but no appreciable damage (Great Falls Tribune, *Professional Doomsayer Pleased with Flood Reaction*, May 30, 1981).

Three projects to save homes threatened by Belt Creek were completed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service a week after the flood. The North Belt Creek Project, a quarter mile north of Belt, dredged a channel and constructed a small dike system to return the creek to its original channel where a diversion cut access to the main road for three homes and one trailer. The Nelson-Barker Project, between Belt and Armington, removed debris and placed rock to divert water away from structures where the creek took out five farm buildings during the flood. Third project was two miles south of Monarch to return Belt Creek to its original channel where it tore out part of Highway 89 and undermined the foundation of a house at one corner (Great Falls Tribune, *SCS Will Begin Work to Save Belt Creek-Threatened Homes*, June 6, 1981).

June, 2011 - Montana experienced floods of a magnitude rarely experienced in a state that more generally suffers from drought than flood. Three storm systems moved across the state dumping an extraordinary amount of precipitation. These systems moved through eastern Montana during May and through southwestern Montana in June. Snow in the eastern plains and saturated soils contributed to the increased runoff that occurred after the storms. Flooding continued into June because of snowmelt, ice jams, and reservoirs being unable to hold any more water. Record snowfall also contributed to the problems. The USDA Natural



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Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) issued its final 2011 snowpack report for Montana on June 1, 2011, indicating that river basins across the state had snowpack from 167 to 386 percent of average. NRCS' streamflow forecasts reflected the above average snowpack with forecasts from 149 to 251 percent of average for the state's river basins (USDA-NRCS, 2012).

As rain fell and snow melted, many rivers across central Montana swelled beyond their banks. Some locations across south-central Montana received nearly a foot of rain during the same period. Numerous roads and bridges were closed or washed out.

Flooding of Belt Creek and the Sun River caused extensive property damage in Cascade County communities. The 2011 flood caused the Sun River to rise 1 to 3 feet on the slopes of the West Great Falls levee. Coordinated releases from the Missouri River dams mitigated impacts from the flooding in Great Falls. Flood damages associated with the 2011 disaster declaration totaled 1,175,342 in Cascade County, \$209,935 in the City of Great Falls, \$107,757 in the Town of Belt, and \$7,065 in the Town of Neihart for a total of \$1,500,099 (\$1.6 million in 2017 dollars).

Project stakeholders recalled other flood events that occurred in Cascade County since the 2011 PDM Plan was adopted. These include ice jam flooding on the Missouri River in 2012 which caused damage by the Great Falls Tribune building, and a flash flood in 2016.

Dam Failure

Dams have been placed around Montana for many reasons including recreation, flood control, irrigation, water supply, hydroelectricity, and mining. Dams are built and owned by a variety of entities such as private individuals, utilities, and the government. Dams come in all shapes and sizes from small earthen dams to large concrete structures. The structural integrity of a dam depends on its design, maintenance, and weather/drainage situation. Problems arise when a dam fails and people and/or property lie in its inundation area. Dams can fail for a variety of reasons including seismic activity, poor maintenance, overwhelming weather and flow conditions, or by an intentional act. Dam failure can be compared to riverine or flash flooding in the area downstream from the dam, and sometimes for long distances from the dam, depending on the amount of water retained and the drainage area. Other dams may be located in areas that result in little if any damages during a failure.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), National Inventory of Dams (NID) maintains a record of dams across the country. Hazard ratings are given to those dams for emergency management planning purposes. These ratings, high, significant, and low, are based on the potential for loss of life and property damage from the failure of the dam, not the condition or probability of the dam failing, as described in **Table 4.7-3**. Montana DES also keeps an extensive library of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for the state's high hazard dams. Cascade County DES maintains EAP copies for the high hazard dams in the county. NorthWestern Energy updates inundation mapping every year for the Missouri River dams and updates its EAPs.

Table 4.7-3. Hazard Ratings for Dams

Rating	Description
Low Hazard Potential	Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.



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Table 4.7-3. Hazard Ratings for Dams

Rating	Description
Significant Hazard Potential	Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.
High Hazard Potential	Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

Source: National Inventory of Dams, 2016.

Cascade County has five high hazard dams and several significant or low hazard dams. **Figures 8 and 8A** show dam inundation areas in Cascade County and the City of Great Falls, respectively. In addition, there are nine high hazard dams in Teton, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, and Gallatin counties that have the potential to impact Cascade County. **Table 4.7-4** presents details on these dams.

Table 4.7-4. Dams in and Affecting Cascade County

Dam Name	County	Drainage	Height (feet)	Maximum Storage (acre-ft)	Purpose	Type	Owner
Black Eagle Dam	Cascade	Missouri River	13	1,710	PG	Concrete	NWE
Cochrane Dam	Cascade	Missouri River	59	2,700	PG	Concrete	NWE
Morony Dam	Cascade	Missouri River	59	2,700	PG	Concrete	NWE
Rainbow Dam	Cascade	Missouri River	29	1,050	PG	Concrete	NWE
Ryan Dam	Cascade	Missouri River	61	5,000	PG	Concrete	NWE
Hebgen Lake Dam	Gallatin	Madison River	88	525,620	Rec	Earth	NWE
Canyon Ferry Dam	Lewis & Clark	Missouri River	225	2,051,000	PG, Rec	Concrete	BOR
Gibson Dam	Teton	Sun River	199	99,100	IR, FC, Rec	Concrete	BOR
Hauser Dam	Lewis & Clark	Missouri River	111	64,253	PG, Rec	Concrete	NWE
Holter Dam	Lewis & Clark	Missouri River	124	240,000	PG, Rec	Concrete	NWE
Nilan Dams (2)	Lewis & Clark	Sun River	51	15,600	IR, Rec	Earth	BOR
Pishkun Dikes (8)	Teton	Sun River	12-50	46,700	IR, Rec	Earth	BOR
Toston Dam	Broadwater	Missouri River					State
Willow Creek Dam	Lewis & Clark	Sun River	93	39,800	IR, Rec	Earth	BOR

Source: DNRC, 2016. Note: BOR = U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; FC = Flood Control; IR = Irrigation; NWE = NorthWestern Energy; PG = Power Generation; Rec = Recreation

The only dam failure in Cascade County occurred in 1908 when the Black Eagle dam was intentionally breached, as described below. There have been no federal disaster declarations issued to Cascade County for dam failure.

April 14, 1908 – Failure of Hauser Dam in Lewis and Clark County occurred after water pressure undermined the masonry footings (the steel dam itself being structurally sound). The first sign of trouble was when silt-heavy water began gushing from the base of the dam near the powerhouse. A power company employee, spotting the problem, ran into the powerhouse and told everyone to flee for their lives. About 15 minutes later, the masonry footings gave way, causing the upstream section of the dam to settle and a 30-foot wide breach to open in the dam. The water pouring through the breach further undermined the dam's footing, and six minutes later a 300-foot wide section of the dam tore loose. A surge of water 25 feet to 30 feet high swept downstream. The remaining sections



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of the dam, anchored to bedrock, helped hold back some of the water for a time, reducing the destructiveness of the flood. A Great Northern Railway locomotive was dispatched to the City of Great Falls, 70 miles downstream, warning stations along the way about the dam break.

The Craig Bridge withstood the flood with 14 inches of water flowing over its deck. Two passenger trains between Great Falls, and Helena safely returned to Cascade after messengers from Wolf Creek alerted them to the danger upriver. Craig sustained about \$40,000 in damages, which occurred mostly to the railroad tracks and bridge, whose approaches were washed away. Although Great Falls residents prepared for the worst, the water level rose only seven feet above normal when the flood waters reached the city the following morning. Fortunately, nobody was killed when the dam collapsed or drowned in the flood. Workers at the Boston and Montana Smelter in Great Falls improvised a wing dam to deflect the floodwaters away from the smelter site and dynamited a portion of Black Eagle Dam to allow the floodwaters to go downstream. Their efforts were not needed, as the Missouri River only rose 7 feet by the time it reached that city. Nonetheless, damages were estimated at more than \$1 million. Damages were estimated at more than \$1 million. (Axline, in Quarries of Last Chance Gulch).

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

Flooding

Development in floodplains results in a concurrent risk of property damage due to floods and impacts on city services for risk protection during flood season. **Figures 7 and 7A** present the flood-prone areas within Cascade County and Great Falls, respectively. These maps were developed from 2013 digital flood insurance rate maps from FEMA.

According to the 2013 Cascade County Flood Insurance Study (FEMA, 2013), most flood damage in Cascade County occurs from snowmelt, rainfall, or a combination thereof. The Missouri River is also prone to flooding from ice jams, principally in the area from Craig to Hardy. The area is commonly swept by high westerly “chinook” winds in March and April, which rapidly melt the winter snow and cause flooding while the ground is still frozen. Major flooding occurs when rainstorms are combined with the heavier snowmelt in May and June. Flooding is also caused by high-intensity rainstorms later in the summer. Floods that damage crops typically occur every three years. Cropland along the narrow valley bottoms and in the broad floodplains receive flooding from even minor storms. Areas vulnerable to flooding, as outlined in the 2013 Cascade County Flood Insurance Study, are summarized below.

City of Great Falls - Most of the City of Great Falls, including the main business district, lies east of the confluence of the Sun and Missouri Rivers and is safe from flooding because flow is controlled by dams. Much of the portion of Great Falls lying west of the Missouri River is in the Sun River floodplain and protected by a levee (see *Flood Protection Measures* section below).

Water-surface elevations in Great Falls are affected by Black Eagle Dam on the Missouri River and by 6th Street and Interstate 15 on the Sun River. All are manmade structures which create minor constrictions by eliminating floodwater conveying area. Black Eagle Dam, built in 1890 for power production, has flashboards which can be removed during a flood to eliminate the constrictive effect.



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Gibson Flats- Gibson Flats is located in a depression on the floodplain and has a history of flooding problems. The contributing drainage area for Gibson Flats is 5,120 acres, of which 200 acres are urban development within the City of Great Falls. Floodwater comes from three sources: local runoff, overflow from Sand Coulee Creek near the junction of Lyman Cutoff Road and Gibson Flats Road, and backup water from Sand Coulee Creek. The lack of an adequate outlet in Gibson Flats has caused floodwater to remain ponded for several weeks in the past. A combination of all three sources of flooding during a 100-year storm would cause water to reach depths of 6 feet in the Gibson Flats community. The frequency of flooding and the amount of runoff could increase with the continued construction of suburban homes, roads, highways, and additional subdivisions to the City of Great Falls (FEMA, 2013). The City of Great Falls has constructed an upstream detention and bypass channel to reduce flooding in the Gibson Flats area.

Town of Belt- Belt Creek flows north through the length of Belt. Although the channel is fairly deeply entrenched and most of the reach has embankments along the stream, the main channel in places is not sufficient to contain the 100-year flood. Businesses and residential structures were built adjacent to the main channel on ground having elevations lower than the top of the embankments; thus, the structures were subject to flooding from the 100-year flood (FEMA, 2013).

Town of Cascade - The floodplain of the Missouri river is subject to ice damming in most winters, however, limited development in the floodplain area has minimized potential catastrophic effects of this occurrence. The floodplain covers virtually all of the area within about ½ mile of town on the east side of the river south of Secondary 330. It extends for another 2 miles toward the east on the north side of the secondary road. Most of the land in this area is currently used for agriculture, primarily grazing. The Missouri river is prone to flooding in the area generally beyond the east bank (Town of Cascade Growth Policy, 2011).

Project stakeholders indicated that flash flooding associated with areas severely burned in wildfires are a concern. When moderate to heavy rains fall, an initial flush of ash can fill streams and rivers with ash and debris, which can adversely affect domestic water supplies for subdivisions and private property owners.

Dam Failure

Dams with the highest risk to life and property were they to breach are rated as high hazard dams. Those areas directly downstream from high hazard dams would be the areas most at risk for loss of life and structural damage. **Figures 8 and 8A** present the inundation area associated with the high hazard dams in Cascade County and Great Falls, respectively. Cascade County DES has EAPs for these dams and conducts regular exercises with the dam owner(s) and other emergency response personnel.

Flood Protection Measures

Two levees have been built along the Sun River for flood protection; the Vaughn levee which protects about 250 households (**Figure 7C**) and the West Great Falls levee which protects over 700 homes (**Figure 7B**). These levees protect property worth millions of dollars. Flood protection measures, as described in the Cascade County Flood Insurance Study (2013) are presented below.



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City of Great Falls - A levee exists on the Sun River near Great Falls. Beginning in the 1950s, local officials and residents in West Great Falls sought help from the USACE to address serious flooding problems near the junction of the Sun and Missouri Rivers. After years of debate and litigation, the property owners in this area formed the West Great Falls Flood Control and Drainage District in 1976 to finance and maintain a system of flood control levees. In the early 1980s, levees were finally built in response to floods that had repeatedly caused significant damage to properties in the Sun River watershed, particularly major floods in 1964 and 1975.

The West Great Falls flood control project involves two elements; a local flood protection levee and 16 interior drainage structures including one for the Watson-Coulee drainage basin. The flood protection levee consists of approximately 31,800 linear feet of levee which is set back from the existing channel approximately 50 feet. The levee provides protection against the 500-year flood event for a large portion of West Great Falls. In 1979, it was estimated that the levee would prevent \$1,199,000 in average annual damages. Had the authorized flood protection project for Great Falls been constructed prior to the 1975 Presidential Flood Disaster, the city would not have experienced any flooding (USACE, 1976; USACE, 1979).

Because this levee has not been certified for flood protection, a Provisional Accreditation Levee (PAL) agreement was offered to the community until certification of the levees was obtained. The West Great Falls Levee District, the Cascade County Commissioners, and the City of Great Falls signed the PAL agreement in 2011. The PAL states that if complete data and documentation is not provided within 24 months of the PAL signing date, FEMA will initiate a revision to the DFIRMs to redesignate areas on the landward side of the levee.

This PAL designation expired at the end of 2013 but is none-the-less “accepted” until the area is remapped. Preferred Risk Flood Insurance Policies are being sold to homeowners in this area. The 2015 and 2016 USACE inspection of the levee rated as “acceptable” which is considered very good (Mares, personal communication, 2016). The 2013 DFIRMs show these areas as being protected.

Vaughn - A flood-control levee system exists on the Sun River near Vaughn. This levee has not been certified for flood protection so a PAL agreement was offered to the community until certification of the levees is obtained. The Vaughn Flood Control and Drainage District and Cascade County Commissioners signed the PAL agreement in 2013. If complete data and documentation is not provided within 24 months of the PAL signing date, FEMA will initiate a revision to the DFIRMs to redesignate areas on the landward side of the levee. The 2013 DFIRMs show these areas as being protected.

Town of Belt - Considerable channel and dike work has been done on Belt Creek through the corporate limits and for a short distance downstream from the corporate limits. In addition, the Town of Belt has been adding to the height of the dikes through unscheduled additions of riprap whenever materials and equipment are available (FEMA, 2013).

Floodplain and Floodway Management

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) encourages local governments to adopt “sound” floodplain management programs to reduce private and public property losses due to floods. Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and the Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart participate in the NFIP. **Table 4.7-5** presents statistics on flood insurance policies and losses.



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Table 4.7-5. National Flood Insurance Program Statistics (through 8/31/2016)

Jurisdictions	Policies in Force	Insurance in Force	Number of Losses	Total Payments
Cascade County	272	\$58,206,300	144	\$326,285
Town of Belt	20	\$2,266,500	18	\$98,545
Town of Cascade	0	\$0	0	\$0
City of Great Falls	156	\$ 37,805,100	78	\$152,464
Town of Neihart	2	\$ 230,000	0	\$0

Source: FEMA, 2016. <http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1011.htm#MTT>;
<http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm#30>

Many of the flood prone areas in Cascade County are covered by Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), developed by FEMA. These maps show areas of 100-year Special Flood Hazard Areas, commonly referred to as 100-year floodplains in the County. New digital FIRMs (DFIRMs) were adopted in 2013. The City of Great Falls has LIDAR data for the Sun and Missouri Rivers extending one mile beyond the city limits that was collected by the Public Works Department in 2009. There is no other LIDAR data for the streams and rivers in Cascade County. LIDAR, which stands for Light Detection and Ranging, is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser is used for flood mapping. The light pulses—combined with other data recorded by the airborne system— generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape of rivers and streams and their surface characteristics.

Cascade County has a Floodplain and Floodway Management Ordinance to comply with the Montana Floodplain and Floodway Management Act and to ensure compliance with requirements for continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. The floodplain ordinances identify land use regulations to be applied to all identified 100-year floodplains within local jurisdictions. Most construction within the 100-year floodplain or floodway requires a permit obtained through the office of the Floodplain Program Administrator.

The City of Great Falls has floodplain zoning in effect. Construction is prohibited within the confines of the floodway but is allowed in the floodway fringe if built above or flood-proofed to an elevation equal to or greater than one foot above the 1-percent annual chance flood elevation.

According to DNRC, there were three repetitive loss properties in Cascade County and one in the City of Great Falls. A repetitive loss property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. There are no severe repetitive loss properties in Cascade County. Severe repetitive loss properties have had at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each and the cumulative amount exceeding \$20,000; or, where at least two separate claim payments have been made with the cumulative amount exceeding the market value of the building. According to the City of Great Falls floodplain administrator, three of the repetitive loss properties are located in the Skyline Park Addition, outside the floodplain, and flooded due to stormwater issues. All flood issues associated with these properties have been mitigated.

The NFIP’s Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes community efforts (beyond minimum standards) by reducing flood insurance premiums for the community’s property owners. CRS discounts on flood insurance premiums range from 5 percent up to 45 percent. Those discounts



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provide an incentive for new flood protection activities that can help save lives and property in the event of a flood. To participate in the CRS, a community can choose to undertake some of the 18 public information and floodplain management activities. Based on the total number of points a community earns, the CRS assigns you to one of ten classes. Your discount on flood insurance premiums is based on your class. Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and the Town of Belt all participate in the CRS and have a rating of 8 which provides a 10 percent discount in flood insurance premiums.

Probability and Magnitude

Flood listings with associated property damage from the SHELDUS database and Montana DES database of State and Federal disaster declarations are presented in **Table 4.7-6**.

Table 4.7-6. Cascade County Flood Events with Damages

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage (2016 \$)	Crop Damage (2016 \$)	Remarks
3/17/1969	0	0	\$5,771	\$0	Flooding
7/3/1978	0	0	\$0	\$154,287	Tornado, flash flood, hail, rain
5/28/1987	0	0	\$1,771	\$18	Flood
5/28/1990	0	0	\$924	\$0	Urban flooding
8/18/1990	0	0	\$92	\$0	Urban flooding
8/20/1990	0	0	\$924	\$0	Urban flooding
6/19/1991	0	0	\$17,726	\$18	Flood
3/2/1994	0	0	\$20,363	\$20,363	Ice jam flooding
6/19/2003	0	0	\$328,027	\$0	Flooding
6/3/2005	0	0	\$142,162	\$0	Flood
6/2011	0	0	\$ 1,624,568	-	Presidential Disaster Declaration
TOTAL	0	0	\$2,142,328	\$174,686	

Source: SHELDUS, 2016 (adjusted to 2017 dollars); NCDC, 2016; USACE, 1973, 1976, 1979; DES, 2016; FEMA, 2013.
Notes: "-" = not available.

The Cascade County hazard area for this MHMP is shown on **Figures 7 and 7A**. Using GIS, the flood hazard area was intersected with the critical facility database and NRIS structures shapefile which was linked to the MDOR cadastral database for building values (**Table 4.7-7**). Vulnerable population was calculated using the NRIS structures shapefile and estimates by the U.S. Census that 2.35 individuals reside in each structure, 22.5 percent of whom are under age 18 and 17.4 percent of whom are over the age of 65.

Table 4.7-7. Cascade County Vulnerability Analysis; Flooding

Category	Cascade Co. (balance)	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Residential Property Exposure \$	\$114,923,448	\$92,198,951	\$2,997,636	\$0	\$685,682
# Residences At Risk	662	318	30	0	11
Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Property Exposure \$	\$5,214,547	\$3,420,803	\$1,517,036	\$0	\$0
# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Properties At Risk	39	6	6	0	0
Critical Facilities Exposure Risk \$	\$86,828,071	\$32,110,966	\$5,462,543	\$0	\$0
# Critical Facilities At Risk	6	7	8	0	0
Bridge Exposure \$	\$93,227,824	\$7,974,774	\$371,995	\$0	\$0
# Bridges At Risk	41	4	1	0	0
Persons At Risk	1,555	747	71	0	26



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Table 4.7-7. Cascade County Vulnerability Analysis; Flooding

Category	Cascade Co. (balance)	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Persons Under 18 At Risk	356	171	16	0	6
Persons Over 65 At Risk	231	111	11	0	4

The GIS analysis indicates that 50,163 acres in Cascade County (3 percent) are located within the 100-year flood hazard area including: 1,021 residences, 51 commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, and 21 critical facilities. The *Flood* section in **Appendix C-2** presents the critical facilities and bridges located in the 100-year flood hazard area.

The dam inundation hazard area is shown in **Figures 8 and 8A**. Using GIS, this area was intersected with the critical facility database and MDOR cadastral database shapefile (**Table 4.7-8**). Vulnerable population was calculated using the NRIS structures shapefile and estimates by the U.S. Census that 2.35 individuals reside in each structure, 22.5 percent of whom are under age 18 and 17.4 percent of whom are over the age of 65.

Table 4.7-8. Cascade County Vulnerability Analysis; Dam Failure

Category	Cascade Co. (balance)	Great Falls, City	Belt, Town	Cascade, Town	Neihart, Town
Residential Property Exposure \$	\$433,839,391	\$931,597,349	\$0	\$11,484,952	\$0
# Residences At Risk	2,513	3,810	0	127	0
Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Property Exposure \$	\$39,896,496	\$527,304,977	\$0	\$5,075,744	\$0
# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Properties At Risk	170	721	0	49	0
Critical Facilities Exposure Risk \$	\$840,641,796	\$301,844,790	\$0	\$2,260,064	\$0
# Critical Facilities At Risk	18	28	0	7	0
Bridge Exposure \$	\$107,266,202	\$14,020,357	\$0	\$0	\$0
# Bridges At Risk	54	12	0	0	0
Persons At Risk	5,906	8,954	0	298	0
Persons Under 18 At Risk	1,353	2,050	0	68	0
Persons Over 65 At Risk	881	1,334	0	44	0

The GIS analysis indicates that 87,369 acres in Cascade County (5 percent) are located in the dam inundation hazard area including 6,450 residences, 940 commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, and 53 critical facilities. The *Dam Failure* section in **Appendix C-2** presents supporting documentation from the risk assessment including the critical facilities and bridges located in the dam inundation hazard area.

Based on the frequency of past events, the probability of flooding in Cascade County is rated as “likely”; an event that occurs less than once per year but more than once every 10 years. A dam failure event may allow for some advanced warning to the public, and therefore, the potential impact to the population is considered moderate. The probability of a high hazard dam breach in Cascade County was ranked as “possible” by the MHMP Planning Team.

Future Development

Prohibitive development areas were established as part of the Cascade County Growth Policy. The locations and boundaries of these areas include those areas adjoining a watercourse or drainage way,



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which would be covered by the floodwater of a 100-year flood as delineated on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The Cascade County Subdivision Regulations restrict subdivision of a parcel of land which is determined to have any portion located in a regulated floodplain of a perennial stream.

Floodplain management regulations basically preclude new structural development within areas classified as designated floodways under state law. The City of Great Falls has floodplain zoning. Construction is prohibited within the confines of the floodway but is allowed in the floodway fringe if built above or flood-proofed to an elevation equal to or greater than one foot above the 100-year flood elevation. Permits are required before any filling or construction is done in designated flood hazard areas. These rules are intended to promote the wise use of floodplains and minimize the risk that residents and property owners face by being located in a flood hazard area.

The Growth Policy for the City of Great Falls recommends that a coordinated stormwater management plan be developed and a Capital Improvement Program be adopted to fund drainage improvements. The City's Growth Policy also recommends that sound stormwater management principles be incorporated into new land development regulations and the site plan review process. These regulations should allow and encourage creative ways to reduce runoff from parking lots and other impervious surfaces.

Climate Change

Use of historical hydrologic data has long been the standard of practice for designing and operating water supply and flood protection projects. For example, historical data are used for flood forecasting models and to forecast snowmelt runoff for water supply. This method of forecasting assumes that the climate of the future will be similar to that of the period of historical record. However, the hydrologic record cannot be used to predict changes in frequency and severity of extreme climate events such as floods. Going forward, model calibration or statistical relation development must happen more frequently, new forecast-based tools must be developed, and a standard of practice that explicitly considers climate change must be adopted.

The amount of snow is critical for water supply and environmental needs, but so is the timing of snowmelt runoff into rivers and streams. Rising snowlines caused by climate change will allow more mountain areas to contribute to peak storm runoff. High frequency flood events (e.g. 10-year floods) in particular will likely increase with a changing climate. Along with reductions in the amount of the snowpack and accelerated snowmelt, scientists project greater storm intensity, resulting in more direct runoff and flooding. Changes in watershed vegetation and soil moisture conditions will likewise change runoff and recharge patterns. As stream flows and velocities change, erosion patterns will also change, altering channel shapes and depths, possibly increasing sedimentation behind dams, and affecting habitat and water quality. With potential increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfires due to climate change, there is potential for more floods following fire, which increase sediment loads and water quality impacts.

As hydrology changes, what is currently considered a 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year flood) may strike more often, leaving many communities at greater risk. Planners will need to factor a new level of safety into the design, operation, and regulation of flood protection facilities such as dams, bypass channels and levees, as well as the design of local sewers and storm drains.



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Small changes in rainfall, runoff, and snowpack conditions may have significant impacts for water resource systems, including dams. Dams are designed partly based on assumptions about a river's flow behavior, expressed as hydrographs. Changes in weather patterns can have significant effects on the hydrograph used for the design of a dam. If the hydrograph changes, it is conceivable that the dam can lose some or all of its designed margin of safety, also known as freeboard. If freeboard is reduced, dam operators may be forced to release increased volumes earlier in a storm cycle in order to maintain the required margins of safety. Such early releases of increased volumes can increase flood potential downstream.

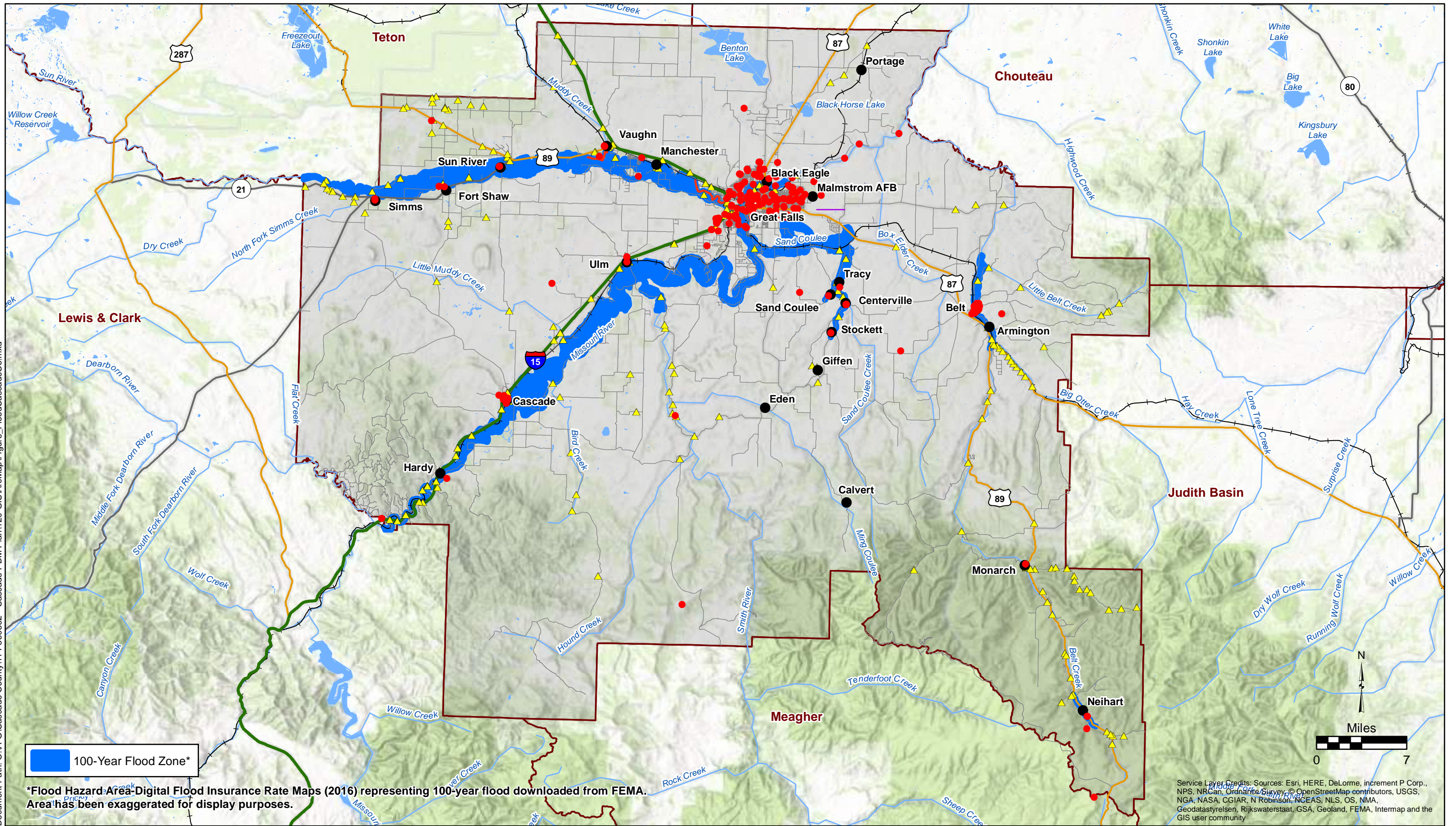
Dams are constructed with safety features known as "spillways." Spillways are put in place on dams as a safety measure in the event of the reservoir filling too quickly. Spillway overflow events, often referred to as "design failures," result in increased discharges downstream and increased flooding potential. Although climate change will not increase the probability of catastrophic dam failure, it may increase the probability of design failures.

Population, property, and critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts to the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change resulting in flooding in areas where it has not previously occurred with an increased risk to facilities that have not historically flooded. Additionally, changes in the management and design of flood protection critical facilities may be needed as additional stress is placed on these systems.

Population and property exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard is unlikely to change as a result of climate change. The exposure and vulnerability of critical facilities are unlikely to change as result of climate change. Dam owners and operators may need to alter maintenance and operations to account for changes in the hydrograph and increased sedimentation.



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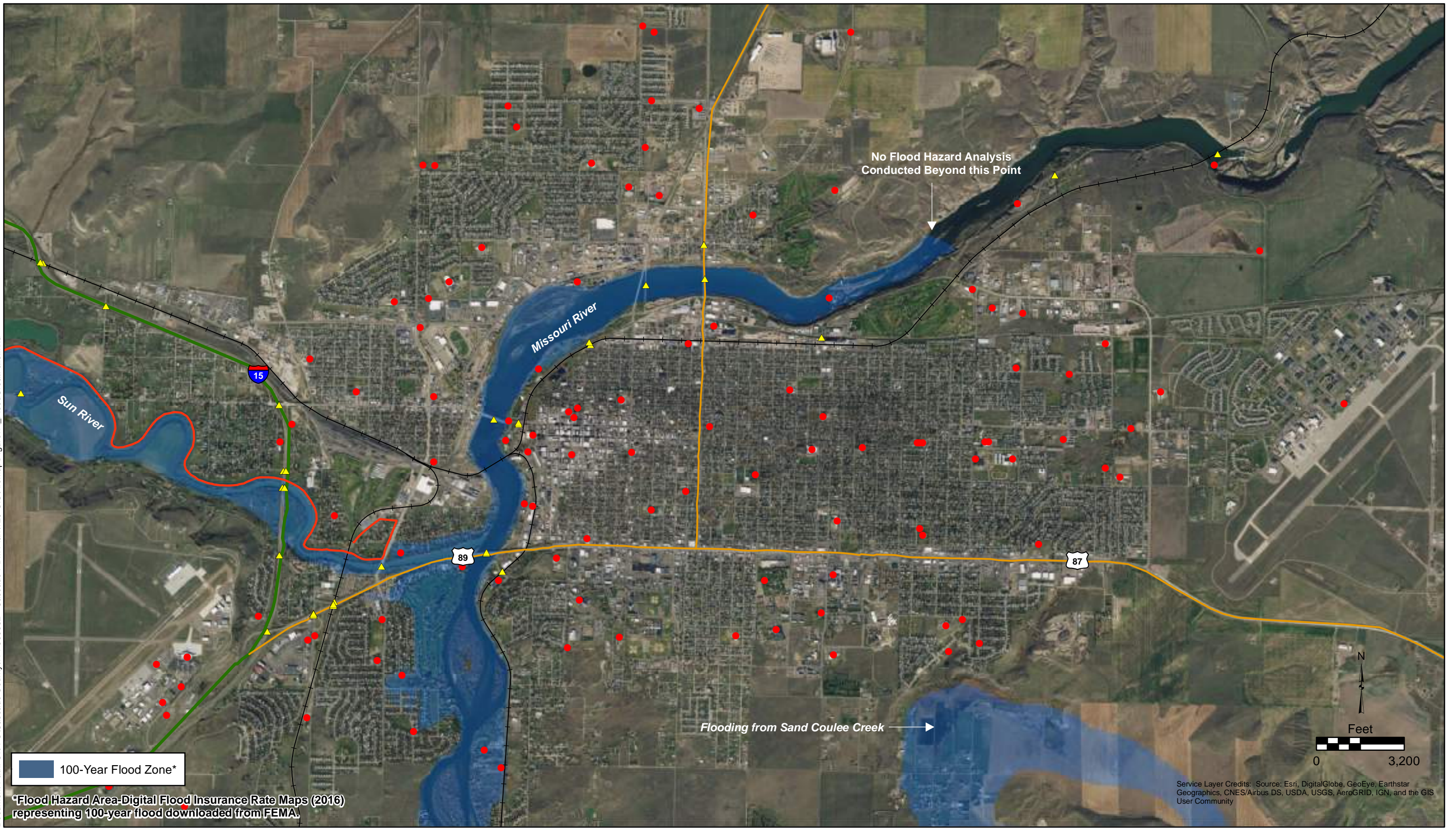


Legend

- Critical Facility
- Place
- County Seat
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- ~ River/Stream
- County Boundary

Figure 7
 Flood Hazard Area
 Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Date: 3/17/2017

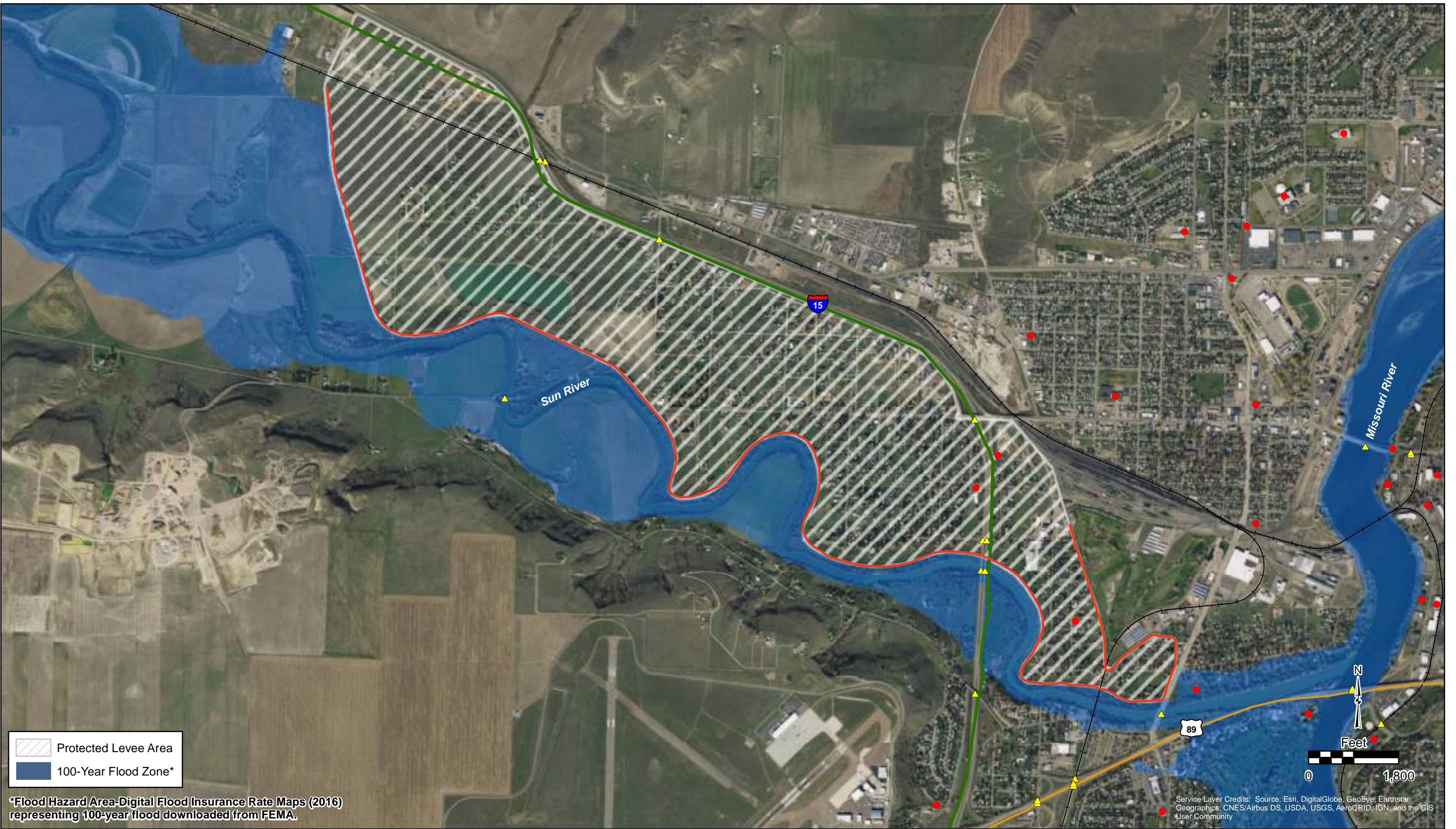


Legend

- Critical Facility
- Interstate
- Montana Highway
- ▲ Bridge
- U.S. Highway
- Railroad
- Levee Critical Facility

Figure 7A
Flood Hazard Area
Great Falls, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Protected Levee Area
 100-Year Flood Zone*

*Flood Hazard Area-Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (2016) representing 100-year flood downloaded from FEMA.

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Date: 4/21/2017

Legend

- Critical Facility
- ▲ Bridge
- Great Falls-Sun River Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Railroad

Figure 7B
Flood Hazard Area
Great Falls-Sun River Levee
Great Falls, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



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Date: 4/21/2017

Legend

- Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Vaughn Levee Critical Facility
- ▲ Bridge
- Montana Highway
- Railroad

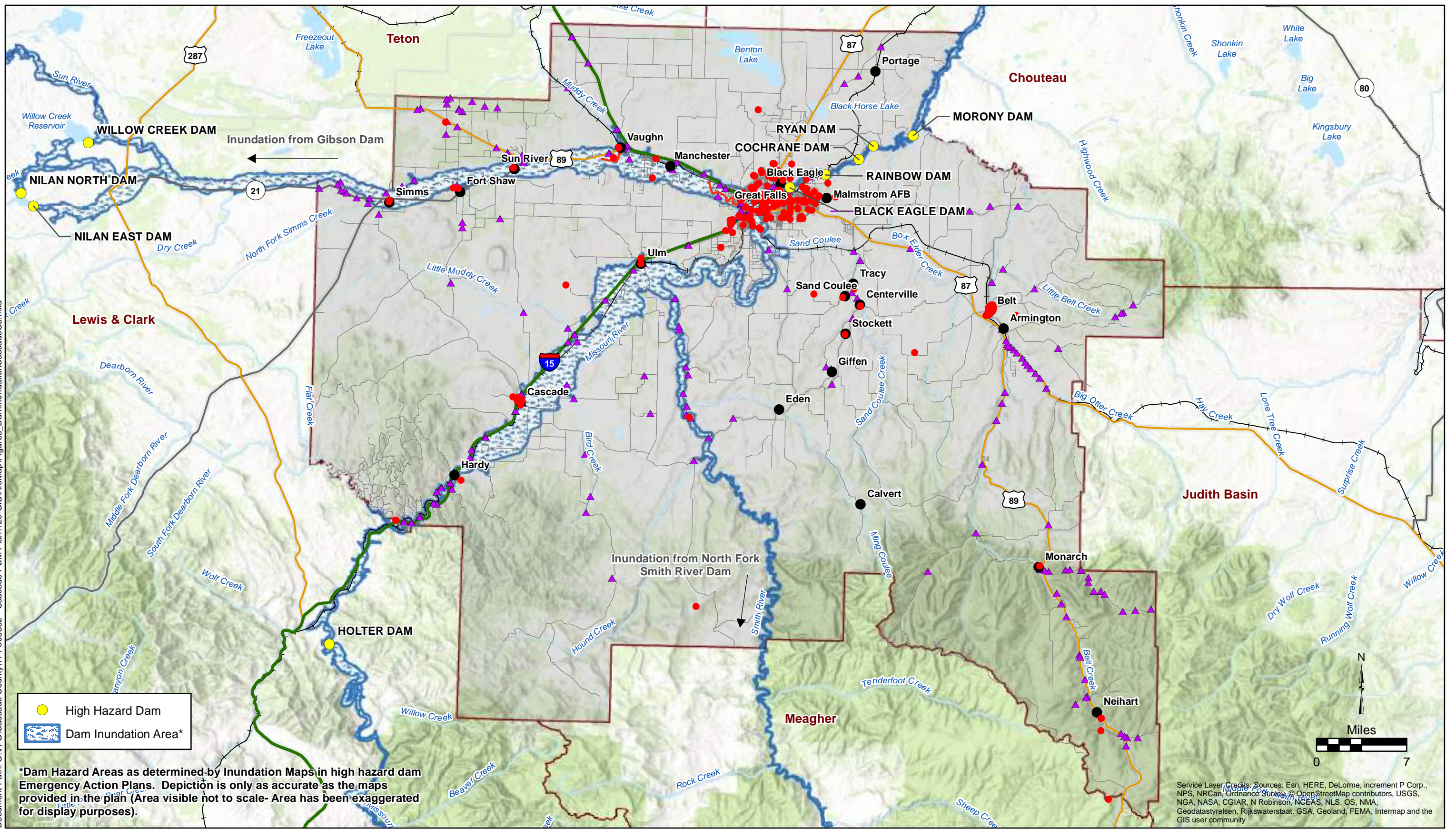
Figure 7C

Flood Hazard Area
Vaughn Levee
Vaughn, Montana

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



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High Hazard Dam
 Dam Inundation Area*

*Dam Hazard Areas as determined by Inundation Maps in high hazard dam Emergency Action Plans. Depiction is only as accurate as the maps provided in the plan (Area visible not to scale- Area has been exaggerated for display purposes).

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCAn, Ordnance Survey, OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

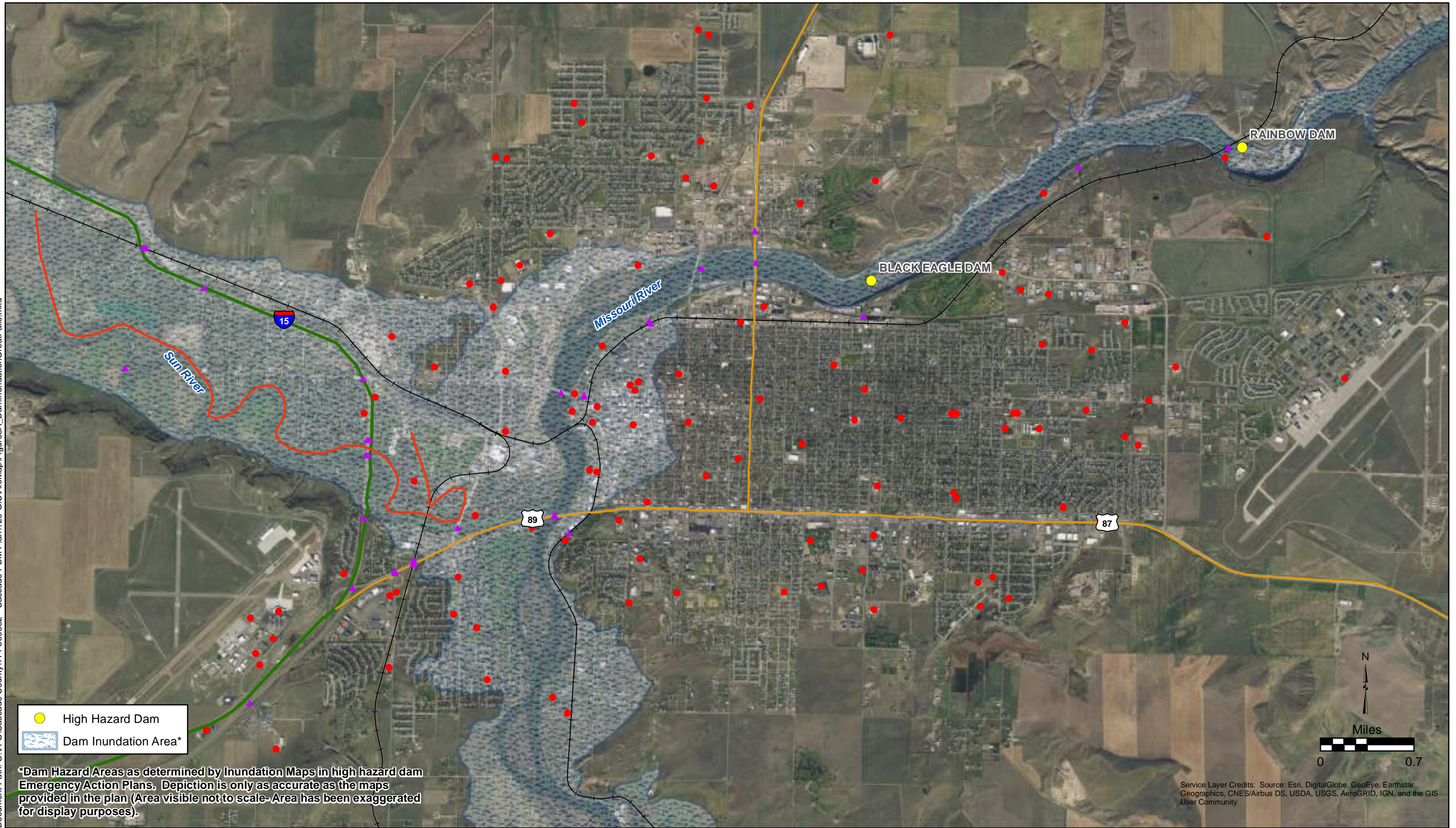
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- Legend**
- Critical Facility
 - Place
 - County Seat
 - ▲ Bridge
 - Levee Critical Facility
 - Interstate
 - U.S. Highway
 - Montana Highway
 - Other Route
 - Railroad
 - Lake/Reservoir
 - ~ River/Stream
 - County Boundary



Figure 8
 Dam Failure Hazard Area
 Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Date: 3/20/2017

Figure 8A
Dam Failure Hazard Area
Great Falls, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan



Legend

- Critical Facility
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Railroad
- County Boundary

4.8 Terrorism, Violence and Civil Unrest

CPRI SCORE: 3.0

Description and History

Terrorism is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives". Terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks. Bombings involving detonated and undetonated explosive devices, tear gas, and pipe and fire bombs have been the most frequently-used terrorist method in the United States. Other possible methods include attacks on transportation routes, utilities, or other public services, or incidents involving chemical or biological agents. Cyber terrorism is profiled separately in this Plan, as Cyber Security in *Section 4.9*.

Lone gunman shootings (active shooters) are another form of terrorism. In the U.S., lone gunman shooting have occurred at schools, movie theaters, and other locations. Most lone gunman shootings occur where a specific place was deliberately selected as the location for the attack and was not simply a random site of opportunity. These shootings have sparked a political debate over gun violence, whether firearms should be allowed in the classroom and whether there should be stricter gun control. There have been no lone gunman shootings in Cascade County.

Civil unrest typically occurs when large groups, organizations, or distraught individuals take action with potentially disastrous or disruptive results. Civil unrest can be the product of another event that creates panic in the community. The potential exists in Cascade County for civil unrest that exceeds the capabilities of the local government to handle.

An incidence of civil unrest occurred in the town of Lincoln (Lewis and Clark County) in 2015 that is of concern because it involved a public land dispute by miners, a scenario that has the potential to occur in Cascade County.

August, 2015 – Members of the Oath Keepers, self-described constitutional advocates, came to Lincoln to intercede in a dispute between miners and the U.S. Forest Service. The noncompliance issues included construction of a garage without authorization, locking and posting gates into the claim, failure to remove explosives and needed reclamation of a road. The miners said that regulations do not apply because the mine claims predate 1955 regulations granting surface rights to the Forest Service. The Oath Keepers and other constitutionalist groups have since provided an armed security detail at the mine site. (Helena Independent Record, *Judge Urges Settlement in Lincoln-area Mining Dispute*, September 4, 2015).

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC, 2017), an organization devoted to tracking hate groups in the United States, the number of anti-government groups in Montana held steady in 2016 while anti-Muslim activity surged. Of the 917 hate organizations identified in the latest report, 20 are located in Montana, including several white nationalist, anti-Muslim and anti-government groups scattered across the state. In Montana, the groups include the American Freedom Party, the John Birch Society, the Oath Keepers and ACT for American, among others. There were no hate groups identified in Great Falls (Great Falls Tribune, *Hate Groups on the Rise Across Montana, Nation*, February 15, 2017). The Southern Poverty Law Center had previously indicated that two chapters



Section 4: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

of the Klu Klux Klan were active in Great Falls. This report is attributable to one local individual with ties to the organization.

Violent protests and riots resulting from police brutality against African Americans gained wide spread notoriety in the recent decade, and the tensions ignited after particular incidents such as the killings of Trayvon Martin (2012), Michael Brown, Jr (2014) and Freddie Gray (2015). Due to the demographics of Cascade County, racial violence is not likely to present a great risk.

No disaster declarations have been issued to Cascade County for terrorism, violence or civil unrest. Emergency declarations in Montana are summarized in **Table 4.8-1**.

Table 4.8-1. Montana Terrorism, Violence and Civil Unrest Emergency Declarations

Declaration	Date	Magnitude	Comments
N/A	Jan-Feb 1979	Activation of National Guard for State Institutions strike	No casualties; \$1,393,714 costs
State EO-03-91	April 1991	Activation of National Guard and Assistance Statewide for State Institutions Strike	No casualties
State EO-10-96	April 23,1996	Incident Response for Anniversary of Waco and Oklahoma City Incidents	No casualties; \$4,368 costs
State EO-23-01	September 11, 2001	Emergency Declaration following the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attacks	No casualties
State EO 26-01	September 28, 2001	National Guard activation to provide personnel for airport security	No casualties

Source: Montana DES, 2013

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

The origins and targets for terrorism and civil unrest are difficult to predict. Individuals or groups that feel oppressed on any issue can resort to violent acts to inflict harm and damage in an attempt to gain publicity or affect policy. Montana has traditionally attracted activist/extremist individuals and groups because of its low population and large geographic area. Groups active in Montana vary from white supremacists to single issue groups, such as environmental extremists. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, an organization that tracks hate groups in the U.S., no hate groups are currently active in Cascade County.

The densely populated urban area of Great Falls is the most vulnerable to the terrorism hazard due to the close proximity to hazardous materials facilities and government buildings. Domestic and international terrorism can be hard to predict, and therefore, specific targets cannot be identified. As a whole, Cascade County is at a very low risk of terrorism in comparison to other parts of the country.

The presence of Malmstrom AFB and the 341st Missile Wing LGM-30 Minuteman Missile Launch Sites across the county may be perceived by some as presenting an enhanced terrorism risk in Cascade County. Even though the locations of the missile silos are well known, it would not possible for a terrorist group to penetrate a U.S. nuclear silo and start a nuclear war.

The effects of civil unrest and violence are typically felt by the population. The greatest risk is to human lives during times of unrest. Looting is commonly found in association with these types of events. Therefore, this hazard places both the population and property at risk. Urban areas and places of public gathering are generally areas of greatest risk.



Probability and Magnitude

The probability of a terrorist or civil unrest event affecting Cascade County directly is difficult to determine. The county is not considered a specific terrorist target nor is it an area of high risk for civil unrest. As with any area, a shooting by a disgruntled person, employee, or student is always possible. A large-scale attack cannot be ruled out, and therefore, a small probability exists. Of greater probability is a national terrorist attack that has an indirect effect on Cascade County through its economy.

The effects of terrorism can vary significantly from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in services such as electricity, water supply, public transportation, and communications.

Due to the lack of past events in Cascade County, the probability of future terrorism events is rated as “infrequent”. The MHMP Planning Team rated the terrorism/civil unrest/violence hazard as “possible” due to the frequency with which these somewhat random events are impacting U.S. communities. Terrorism is considered an emerging hazard with little to no history in the region but sporadic incidents occurring with more frequency across the nation.

Future Development

Future development should have little to no impact on the terrorism or violence threat. Given the goals of eco-terrorists; however, future development could serve as the basis for an event over controversial development.

Climate Change

Many academics and national security experts agree that climate change contributes to an uncertain world where terrorism can thrive. Climate change not only threatens the environment, it can lead to greater instability and fuel global conflict and terrorism. Some of the least stable states in the world will face changing weather patterns that reduce arable land and fresh-water supplies, in turn driving mass-migration, provoking resource conflicts, and fostering global health threats.

4.9 Cyber Security

CPRI SCORE: 3.55

Description and History

Networked technologies touch every corner of the globe and every facet of human life. They have driven innovation and spurred economic prosperity. However, the very technologies that enable these benefits offer new opportunities for malicious and unwanted cyber activities.

Cyberterrorism is the use of information technology by terrorist groups and individuals to further their agenda. This can include use of information technology to organize and execute attacks against networks, computer systems and telecommunications infrastructures, or for exchanging information or making threats electronically. Examples are hacking into computer systems, introducing viruses to vulnerable networks, web site defacing, or terroristic threats made via electronic communication. Cyberterrorism can also include attacks on Internet business, but when this is done for economic motivations rather than ideological, it is typically regarded as cybercrime.

As the Internet becomes more pervasive in all areas of human endeavor, individuals or groups can use the anonymity afforded by cyberspace to threaten citizens, specific communities and entire countries, without the inherent threat of capture, injury, or death to the attacker that being physically present would bring. Many groups such as *Anonymous*, use tools such as denial-of-service attack to attack and censor groups who oppose them, creating many concerns for freedom and respect for differences of thought.

Dependence on the internet on a worldwide scale, creates a platform for international cyber terror plots to be formulated and executed as a direct threat to national security. For terrorists, cyber-based attacks have distinct advantages over physical attacks. They can be conducted remotely, anonymously, and relatively cheaply, and they do not require significant investment in weapons, explosive and personnel. The effects can be widespread and profound. Incidents of cyberterrorism are likely to increase. They will be conducted through denial of service attacks, malware, and other methods that are difficult to envision today.

Public interest in cyberterrorism began in the late 1980s with the widespread use of the Internet. As 2000 approached, the fear and uncertainty about the millennium bug heightened, as did the potential for attacks by cyber terrorists. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and the ensuing "War on Terror" led to further media coverage of the potential threats of cyberterrorism in the years following. The possibility of a large attack making use of computer networks to sabotage critical infrastructure with the aim of putting human lives in jeopardy or causing disruption on a national scale, either directly or by disruption of the national economy, has been a concern for the past decade.

There is no history of cybercrime in Cascade County. No disaster declarations have been issued to Cascade County for breaches in cyber security.

Vulnerability and Area of Impact

The vulnerability of local communities to a breach in cyber security is highlighted in the document, *Understanding the Cyber Threat, a Policy Guide for Legislators* (Governing Institute, 2017). They describe the serious business risk to government operations that cyber threats represent, as follows:



Section 4: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

Attacks have the potential to cripple vital government services and damage public infrastructure. All government agencies hold valuable or sensitive material, whether its citizen records, financial information or procurement data. Therefore, everyone is a target. And in today's highly interconnected world, each agency—no matter how small—is a stepping stone to another. So even a seemingly minor breach can have wide-ranging implications.

Agencies also are under nearly constant assault. Hackers know that state and local governments often lag behind commercial entities in cybersecurity readiness. Consequently, the number of attackers probing municipal systems for vulnerabilities is exploding—everyone from small-time crooks equipped with black-market ransomware kits, to nation states and organized crime syndicates armed with sophisticated cyber weapons.

The threats are wide-spread. Small towns and school districts are hit with ransomware that shuts down computer systems until they make a payment. Thieves steal citizen identities and financial information from state agency databases. Water authorities endure surgical strikes that use specialized computer code to destroy water pumps.

The most concerning is that the seeds for future attacks are quietly being sown into government networks through a technique known as advanced persistent threats. This is malware code that can be planted in a device today, and even if you remove the device, the malware stays embedded in your network and data. It can be used by cyber criminals for years. (Governing Institute, 2017).

Probability and Magnitude

The probability of a breach in cyber security impacting Cascade County is difficult to determine. The county is not considered a specific target; however, the possibility of a cyberattack cannot be ruled out. Of greater probability is a national cyberattack that has an indirect effect on the economy of Cascade County. Cyber terrorism is considered an emerging hazard with little to no history in the region but incidents occurring with more frequency across the globe. As such, the probability of a future incident in Cascade County was rated by the Planning Team as “likely”.

The effects of cyber terrorism can vary significantly from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruption in services such as electricity, water supply, public transportation, and communications. Cyber terrorism could involve destroying the actual machinery of the information infrastructure, remotely disrupting the information technology underlying the Internet, government computer networks, or critical civilian systems such as financial networks or mass media, or using computer networks to take over machines that control traffic lights, power plants, or dams. If cyber-terrorists managed to disrupt financial markets or media broadcasts, an attack could undermine confidence and cause panic. Attacks could also involve remotely hijacking control systems, with potentially dire consequences, such as breaching dams, colliding airplanes, or shutting down the power grid.

Future Development

Future development should have little to no impact on the threat of cyber security.



Climate Change

Both cyber threats and climate change are security risks that can affect the safety and security of our most basic resources, such as water, energy and infrastructure, mostly due to a common factor: interconnectedness. As human beings and as nations, we are and always will be directly connected to our environment, as it provides us with the resources necessary for both survival and prosperity. We have also become intimately connected and dependent on our computer-based technologies, with cyberspace and the Internet being a primary conduit (Allen, 2014).

And just as climate change can affect our access to (and supply of) water and energy, a cyber-attack on computers and industrial equipment that run water treatment facilities and power plants can have significant negative consequences (Allen, 2014).



4.10 Risk Assessment Summary

This section summarizes the results of the individual risk assessments presented under the hazard profiles. There have been three repetitive loss properties due to flooding in Cascade County and one in the City of Great Falls, all of which have been mitigated. There have been no repetitive loss properties due to flooding in the Towns of Belt or Neihart. Neither Cascade County nor Great Falls, Belt, Cascade, or Neihart have had repetitive loss properties associated with other hazards. Annual loss estimates are presented for each hazard where damage data is available. Future development projects in Cascade County are discussed as they relate to the hazard areas.

Vulnerability Analysis - Loss Estimation Summary

Estimating potential losses and calculating risk requires evaluating where hazard areas and vulnerabilities to them coincide, how frequently the hazards occur, and then estimating the magnitude of damage resulting from a hazard event. Rather than estimating loss, a vulnerability assessment was completed which estimates building stock exposure. *Section 4.1* presents the methodology for the vulnerability assessment completed for the 2017 MHMP. **Tables 4.10-1 through 4.10-5** present the results of the vulnerability assessment for the each hazard for residential and commercial/industrial/agricultural structures, critical facilities, bridges, and population in Cascade County, Great Falls, Belt, Cascade and Neihart. **Appendix C** contains supporting information.

Composite Hazard Map and Future Development

Figures 9 and 9A 10A present the composite of hazard prone areas in Cascade County which is an overlay of the hazardous material, wildfire, flooding, and dam failure hazard areas.

Growth policies for Cascade County (2014) and the City of Great Falls (2013) were reviewed for future development that may take place. These areas are listed below and shown on **Figures 9 and 9A**. **Table 4.10-6** indicates which hazards each of the future development areas are exposed to.

- Great Falls Residential Growth – Areas where existing water/wastewater infrastructure exist and areas associated with two new road projects.
- Great Falls Commercial Growth - Mixed use areas in various locations.
- Great Falls Industrial Growth – Associated with three industrial Tax Increment Finance district (TIF) districts (area around Great Falls International Airport, north of Malmstrom AFB bordering NE Bypass, and east of US 87 north of Black Eagle).
- Big Otter Wind Energy Project - Developer, Invenergy, proposes 16 wind turbines connecting into an existing transmission line located between Belt and Monarch.
- Mountain View Subdivision - 24 lots in Section 26, T20N R2E.
- Industrial Subdivision - 11 lots located between I-15 and Vaughn South Frontage Rd, in Section 36, T21N R2E.
- Ranches at Belt Creek Subdivision - Near Belt in Section 18, T18N R7E.
- Copper Basin Subdivision - 22 lots in Black Eagle, in the SW¹/₄, Section 31, T21N R4E.
- Larkspur Estates Subdivision - 12 residential lots in NW¹/₂ of SW¹/₄ Section 27, T20N R3E.
- Spring Tree Ridge South Subdivision - 9 residential lots in NE¹/₄ Section 33, T20N R 3E.
- Cottonwood Glen Subdivision - 23 residential lots in Sections 4, 5, and 8, T19N R 3E.

Table 4.10-1. Hazard Vulnerability Summary; Cascade County (balance)

Hazard	Residential Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Residential Structures in Hazard Area	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Structures in Hazard Area	Critical Facility \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Critical Facilities Exposure in Hazard Area	Bridge Exposure \$	# Bridges in Hazard Area	Persons in Hazard Area	Under 18 in Hazard Area	Over 65 in Hazard Area
Hazardous Material Incidents	\$402,495,883	2,935	\$133,811,952	419	\$848,395,808	37	\$140,446,775	125	6,898	1,579	1,029
Wildfire	\$1,299,940,864	6,961	\$166,381,741	581	\$717,190,781	53	\$139,411,573	177	16,359	3,733	2,429
Severe Weather & Drought	\$90,564,393,678,732	7,501	\$192,425,601	647	\$855,776,573	56	\$161,637,474	204	17,629	4,037	2,627
Communicable Disease	\$90,564,393,678,732	7,501	\$192,425,601	647	\$855,776,573	56	\$161,637,474	204	17,629	4,037	2,627
Transportation Accidents	\$402,495,883	2,935	\$133,811,952	419	\$848,395,808	37	\$140,446,775	125	6,898	1,579	1,029
Flooding	\$114,923,448	662	\$5,214,547	39	\$86,828,071	6	\$93,227,824	41	1,555	356	231
Dam Failure	\$433,839,391	2,513	\$39,896,496	170	\$840,641,796	18	\$107,266,202	54	5,906	1,353	881
Terrorism	\$90,564,393,678,732	7,501	\$192,425,601	647	\$855,776,573	56	\$161,637,474	204	17,629	4,037	2,627
Cyber Security	\$90,564,393,678,732	7,501	\$192,425,601	647	\$855,776,573	56	\$161,637,474	204	17,629	4,037	2,627



Table 4.10-2. Hazard Vulnerability Summary; City of Great Falls

Hazard	Residential Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Residential Structures in Hazard Area	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Structures in Hazard	Critical Facility \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Critical Facilities Exposure in Hazard Area	Bridge Exposure \$	# Bridges in Hazard Area	Persons in Hazard Area	Under 18 in Hazard Area	Over 65 in Hazard Area
Hazardous Material Incidents	\$4,691,105,943	10,736	\$1,395,432,061	1,646	\$663,373,830	69	\$16,933,895	19	25,230	5,778	3,759
Wildfire	\$106,532,382	363	\$15,769,986	14	\$66,481,888	12	\$0	0	853	195	127
Severe Weather & Drought	\$7,613,796,311	21,987	\$1,615,129,340	1,950	\$915,180,287	108	\$16,933,895	19	51,669	11,832	7,699
Communicable Disease	\$7,613,796,311	21,987	\$1,615,129,340	1,950	\$915,180,287	108	\$16,933,895	19	51,669	11,832	7,699
Transportation Accidents	\$4,691,105,943	10,736	\$1,395,432,061	1,646	\$663,373,830	69	\$16,933,895	19	25,230	5,778	3,759
Flooding	\$92,198,951	318	\$3,420,803	6	\$32,110,966	7	\$7,974,774	4	747	171	111
Dam Failure	\$931,597,349	3,810	\$527,304,977	721	\$301,844,790	28	\$14,020,357	12	8,954	2,050	1,334
Terrorism	\$7,613,796,311	21,987	\$1,615,129,340	1,950	\$915,180,287	108	\$16,933,895	19	51,669	11,832	7,699
Cyber Security	\$7,613,796,311	21,987	\$1,615,129,340	1,950	\$915,180,287	108	\$16,933,895	19	51,669	11,832	7,699



Section 4: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

Table 4.10-3. Hazard Vulnerability Summary; Town of Belt

Hazard	Residential Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Residential Structures in Hazard Area	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Structures in Hazard Area	Critical Facility \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Critical Facilities Exposure in Hazard Area	Bridge Exposure \$	# Bridges in Hazard Area	Persons in Hazard Area	Under 18 in Hazard Area	Over 65 in Hazard Area
Hazardous Material Incidents	\$7,205,917	80	\$1,564,756	8	\$5,708,132	11	\$371,995	1	188	43	28
Wildfire	\$8,663,740	98	\$4,223,279	14	\$7,024,595	16	\$371,995	1	230	53	34
Severe Weather & Drought	\$8,663,740	98	\$4,223,279	14	\$7,024,595	16	\$371,995	1	230	53	34
Communicable Disease	\$8,663,740	98	\$4,223,279	14	\$7,024,595	16	\$371,995	1	230	53	34
Transportation Accidents	\$7,205,917	80	\$1,564,756	8	\$5,708,132	11	\$371,995	1	188	43	28
Flooding	\$2,997,636	30	\$1,517,036	6	\$5,462,543	8	\$371,995	1	71	16	11
Dam Failure	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Terrorism	\$8,663,740	98	\$4,223,279	14	\$7,024,595	16	\$371,995	1	230	53	34
Cyber Security	\$8,663,740	98	\$4,223,279	14	\$7,024,595	16	\$371,995	1	230	53	34



Table 4.10-4. Hazard Vulnerability Summary; Town of Cascade

Hazard	Residential Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Residential Structures in Hazard Area	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Structures in Hazard Area	Critical Facility \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Critical Facilities Exposure in Hazard Area	Bridge Exposure \$	# Bridges in Hazard Area	Persons in Hazard Area	Under 18 in Hazard Area	Over 65 in Hazard Area
Hazardous Material Incidents	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Wildfire	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Severe Weather & Drought	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Communicable Disease	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Transportation Accidents	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Flooding	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Dam Failure	\$11,484,952	127	\$5,075,744	49	\$2,260,064	7	\$0	0	298	68	44
Terrorism	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91
Cyber Security	\$25,278,675	261	\$6,731,463	61	\$7,198,346	11	\$0	0	613	140	91

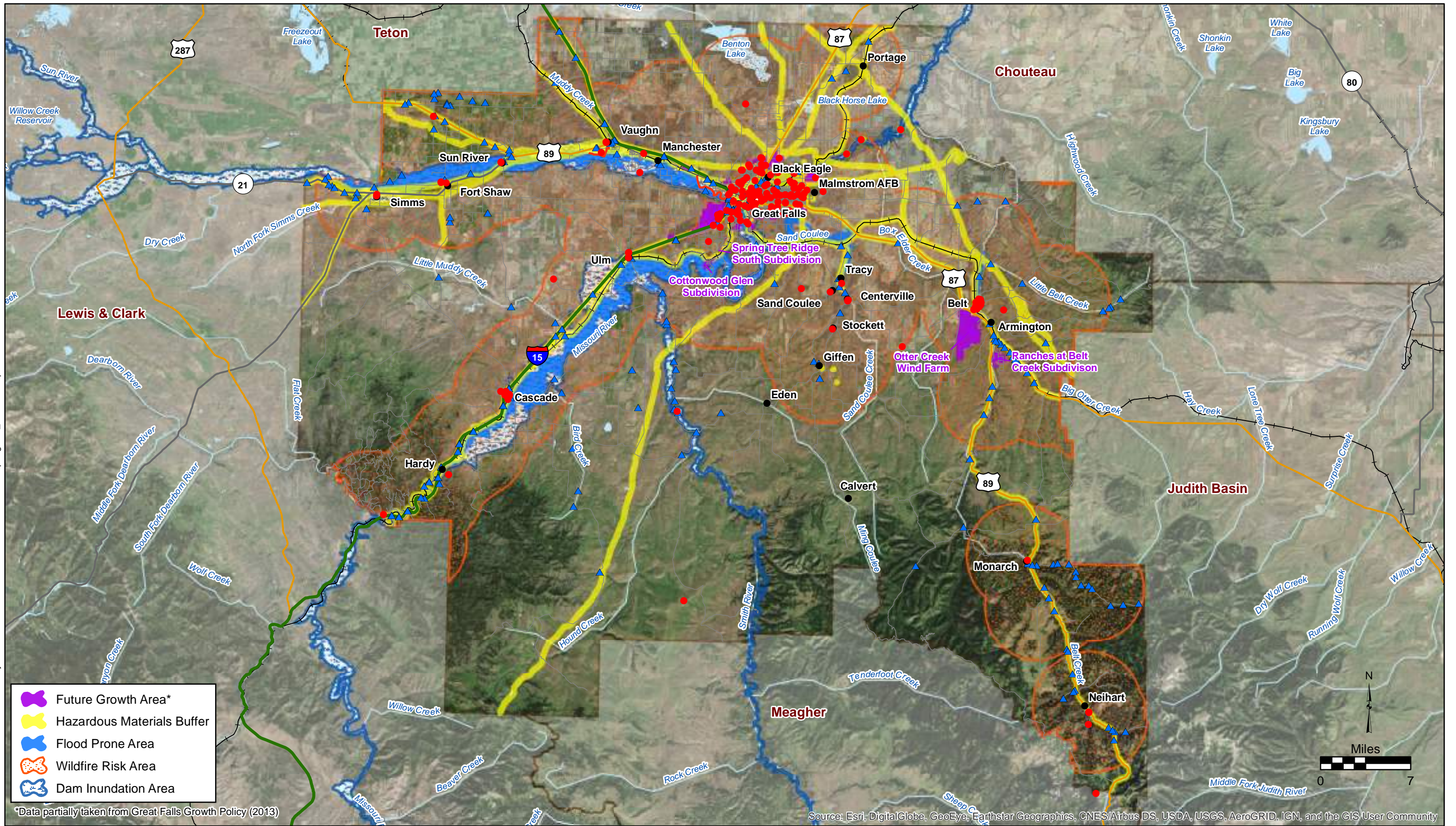


Table 4.10-5. Hazard Vulnerability Summary; Town of Neihart

Hazard	Residential Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Residential Structures in Hazard Area	Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Building Stock - \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Commercial, Industrial & Agricultural Structures in Hazard Area	Critical Facility \$ Exposure in Hazard Area	# Critical Facilities Exposure in Hazard Area	Bridge Exposure \$	# Bridges in Hazard Area	Persons in Hazard Area	Under 18 in Hazard Area	Over 65 in Hazard Area
Hazardous Material Incidents	\$5,234,388	61	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	143	33	21
Wildfire	\$5,425,218	63	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	148	34	22
Severe Weather & Drought	\$5,425,218	63	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	148	34	22
Communicable Disease	\$5,425,218	63	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	148	34	22
Transportation Accidents	\$5,234,388	61	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	143	33	21
Flooding	\$685,682	11	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	26	6	4
Dam Failure	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Terrorism	\$5,425,218	63	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	148	34	22
Cyber Security	\$5,425,218	63	\$1,871,664	4	\$887,371	2	\$258,394	2	148	34	22



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*Data partially taken from Great Falls Growth Policy (2013)

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Date: 4/21/2017

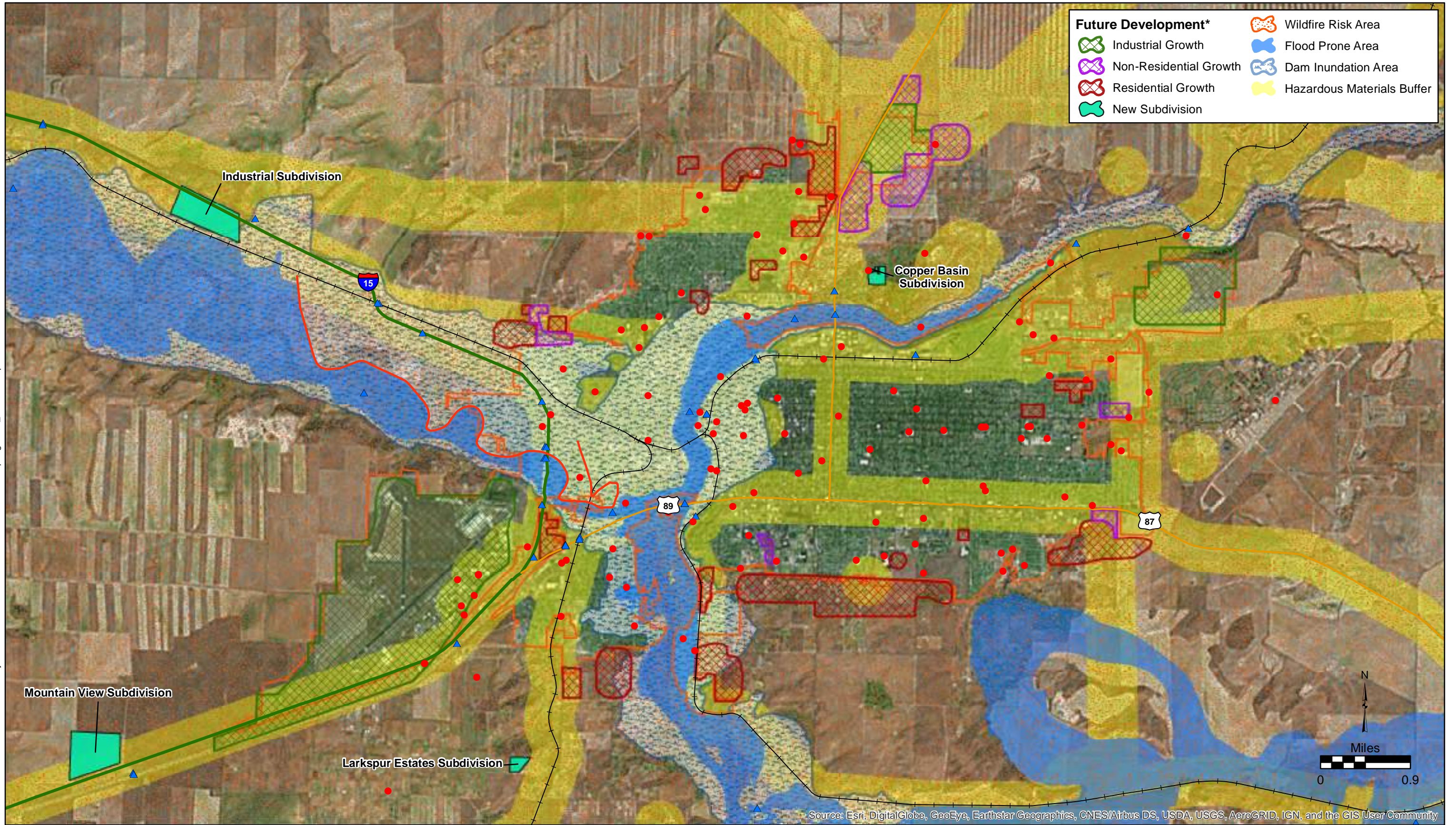


Legend

- Critical Facility
- Place
- County Seat
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Other Route
- Railroad
- Lake/Reservoir
- River/Stream
- County Boundary

Figure 9
Hazard Composite and Future Development
Cascade County, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Document Path: O:\A-G\Cascade County\114-560562 - Cascade PDM Plan\120-GIS\ArcMap\Figure9A_HazardCompositeGreatFalls.mxd



*Future Development data partially taken from Great Falls Growth Policy (2013).

Date: 4/21/2017



Legend

- Critical Facility
- ▲ Bridge
- Levee Critical Facility
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- Montana Highway
- Railroad

Figure 9A
 Hazard Composite and Future Development
 Great Falls, Montana
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Section 4: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

Table 4.10-6. Future Development Summary

Proposed Project	Hazard Areas								
	Haz-Mat Incidents	Wildfire	Severe Weather & Drought	Communicable Disease	Transportation Accident	Flooding	Dam Failure	Terrorism	Cyber Security
Great Falls – Residential Growth	14 of 20	15 of 20	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 of 20	5 of 20	Yes	Yes
Great Falls – Commercial Growth	6 of 8	5 of 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1 of 8	Yes	Yes
Great Falls – Industrial Growth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1 of 3	Yes	Yes
Big Otter Wind Energy Project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mountain View Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Industrial Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranches at Belt Creek Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Copper Basin Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Larkspur Estates Subdivision	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Spring Tree Ridge South Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood Glen Subdivision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1



SECTION 5. MITIGATION STRATEGIES

This section presents mitigation actions for Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and the Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart to reduce potential exposure and losses from natural, man-made, and technological hazards. The MHMP Planning Team reviewed the Risk Assessment to identify and develop the mitigation actions comprising the Cascade County mitigation strategy.

Hazard mitigation reduces the potential impacts of, and costs associated with, emergency and disaster-related events. Mitigation actions address a range of impacts, including impacts on the population, property, the economy, and the environment. **Mitigation actions** can include activities such as: revisions to land-use planning, training and education, and structural and nonstructural safety measures.

This section includes:

1. Background and Past Mitigation Accomplishments
2. General Mitigation Planning Approach
3. Mitigation Goals and Objectives
4. Capability Assessment
5. Mitigation Strategy Development

5.1 Background and Past Mitigation Accomplishments

In accordance with DMA 2000 requirements, a discussion regarding past mitigation activities and an overview of past efforts is provided as a foundation for understanding the mitigation goals, objectives, and activities outlined in this Plan. The County, through previous and ongoing hazard mitigation activities, has demonstrated that it is pro-active in protecting its physical assets and citizens against losses from natural hazards. Completed and ongoing projects since the 2011 PDM Plan was adopted include the following:

Hazardous Material Incidents

- Cascade County DES is continually updating its resource list of emergency response supplies/vendors.

Wildfire

- Fuel mitigation projects have been completed around Gore Hill, Fort Shaw, Monarch, and Neihart funded by the BLM’s Community Assistance Fuel Mitigation Program and Secure Rural Schools Title III funds. Landowner fuel mitigation projects in the Monarch/Neihart area summarized in **Table 5.1-1**.

Table 5.1-1. Landowner Fuel Mitigation Accomplishments; Monarch & Neihart

Year(s)	Landowners	Acres Treated	Year(s)	Landowners	Acres Treated
2008-2010	-	153	2013	11	54
2011	1	5	2014	5	25
2012	10	48	2015	1	9
			TOTALS	28+	294

- The U.S. Forest Service undertook a hazardous fuels reduction project for 50 acres in the O’Brien Creek drainage. They also prepared the Little Belt Landscape Assessment which



provides an evaluation of the state of forest vegetation and with recommendations on where fuel treatments are needed.

- County Fire Departments have made visits to private residences in the WUI to raise consciousness on wildfire mitigation and promote participation in landowner defensible space projects.
- Television commercials and newspaper articles have been ongoing to recruit volunteer fire fighters.
- New 4-WD fire tenders have been obtained by the Sand Coulee, Simms, and Monarch fire departments.
- Fire departments receive incident command training to more effectively interface with incident management teams.
- A database of firefighting water sources is continually being worked on. The list for Gore Hill has been completed.
- County subdivision regulations have been updated and now include water supply requirements.

Severe Weather

- Two new schools and several additions have been built to include shatter-proof glass window upgrades.
- Cascade County DES has provided information to the public on the NWS Severe Weather Awareness program.
- The NWS has provided weather spotter training in Cascade County on an annual basis.
- The City of Great Falls subdivision regulations now require that power lines be buried to minimize interruption of service.
- The City of Great Falls has become a NWS Storm Ready Community.
- Snow removal services have been enhanced in Cascade County to support public safety and infrastructure protection.

Transportation Accidents

- Cascade County and the City of Great Falls continue exercises to prepare for mass casualty incidents.
- Cascade County and the City of Great Falls have an on-going recruitment and training program for EMS volunteers to staff the Quick Response Units.
- The County Commissioners and Belt Town Council have discussed a strategy to work with the railroad to reconstruct the underpass in Belt to create a wider and straighter alignment and are working with Sweet Grass Development for funding.
- Railroad crossing gates in Cascade County have been painted to enhance safety.
- Cascade County and the City of Great Falls support MDT's Transportation Safety Program and provide safety information to the public.

Flooding and Dam Failure

- The levee districts continue operation and maintenance activities to maintain certification of the West Great Falls and Vaughn levees.
- Brochures are available at the County and City Planning offices to educate homeowners on the NFIP and the advantages of purchasing flood insurance.



- Cascade County and the City of Great Falls are working towards achieving a lower rating through the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS). They had their 5-year review in 2016 and a CRS manual is due out in 2017.
- Cascade County provides information to the public on the NWS Flood Awareness Program.
- The Cascade County and City of Great Falls Planning offices provide information on their websites and consult with the property owners on flood mitigation techniques to reduce losses.
- Cascade County provides information to residents who live within the inundation areas of the high-hazard dams on evacuation.
- The West Great Falls Levee District spent \$55,000 over three seasons to remove woody debris from the edge of the levee.
- The Cascade County Conservation District has removed debris from floodways in the county.
- The West Great Falls Levee District has replaced aging security fencing along the levee and performs regular maintenance to enhance fencing.
- The City of Great Falls has constructed an upstream detention and bypass channel to reduce flooding in the Gibson Flats area.
- Cascade County and the City of Great Falls have installed larger culverts on Briggs Road, Collins Road (2), Fields Road, Gerber Road (2) and on Gibson Flats to enhance drainage and reduce flooding.
- The Town of Neihart has worked with the U.S. EPA on five locations where culverts are needed.
- New DFIRMs were produced for Cascade County and the City of Great Falls in 2013. The maps and floodplain ordinances were adopted by the jurisdictions.
- The sewer distribution system in Belt has been rehabilitated by running the line under Belt Creek which will enhance continuity of service during high water.

All Hazards

- Additional repeaters have been placed in the Sun River/Simms and Sand Coulee areas and a portable repeater has been obtained for the Neihart area to enhance radio communications.
- Locations for emergency shelters have been identified in the City of Great Falls and the balance of Cascade County.
- Meetings have been held with the North Central Independent Living Project to identify special needs residents and what they need during emergencies. The City-County Health Department has developed a Plan on this subject.
- Some progress has been made in providing NOAA weather radios to schools and critical facilities.
- Protocol has been established and a manual produced on addressing rural locations so people's residences can be found for rescue purposes. Emergency responders routinely identify residences without numbers and the County Public Works Dept. assigns numbers.
- Progress has been made in establishing a back-up location for the Dispatch Center. Possible locations have been identified and evaluated.
- Reverse 911 has been obtained for the county in the form of the Code Red program.
- A new cell tower has been installed in the town of Sun River to enhance communications.



- A generator has been obtained for the County’s new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to ensure continuity of operations.

5.2 General Mitigation Planning Approach

The overall approach used to update the Cascade County mitigation strategy was based on FEMA guidance regarding local mitigation plan development, including:

- DMA 2000 regulations, specifically 44 CFR 201.6 (local mitigation planning)
- FEMA “Local Mitigation Planning Handbook”, March 2013
- FEMA “Integrating Hazard Mitigation into Local Planning”, March 2013
- Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies (FEMA 386-3)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards”, January 2013

The mitigation strategy approach includes the following steps that are further detailed in later sections of this Plan:

- Review and update mitigation goals and objectives.
- Identify mitigation capabilities, and evaluate their capacity and effectiveness to mitigate and manage hazard risk.
- Identify past and ongoing mitigation activities throughout the County.
- Identify appropriate county and local mitigation strategies to address the regions risk to natural and man-made hazards.
- Prepare an implementation strategy, including the prioritization of projects in the mitigation strategy.

5.3 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

This section documents the efforts to develop hazard mitigation goals and objectives established to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

According to CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i): “The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.” For the purposes of this plan, goals are defined as follows:

Goals are general guidelines that explain what is to be achieved. They are usually broad, long-term, policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that the plan is trying to achieve. The success of the plan, once implemented, should be measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of hazard mitigation).

FEMA defines **Goals** as general guidelines that explain what should be achieved. Goals are usually broad, long-term, policy statements, and represent a global vision. FEMA defines **Objectives** as strategies or implementation steps to attain mitigation goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable, where feasible. FEMA defines **Mitigation Actions** as specific actions that help to achieve the mitigation goals and objectives.

The 2011 Cascade County PDM Plan had nine goals; one goal specific to each of eight hazards (wildfire, structure fire, severe summer weather, hazardous material incidents, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, flooding and levee failure, and, dam failure), and one all-hazard



goal. For this 2017 MHMP Update, the Planning Team reviewed the mitigation goals and determined that there should be one goal for each hazard profiled in the Plan, and an all-hazard goal.

Mitigation objectives developed for the original PDM Plan were generally revised for this 2017 update. Where appropriate, mitigation objectives reflect FEMA’s “Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, March 2013” guidelines (see Section 5.5.1) as either: Public Education and Awareness, Property Protection, Prevention, Structural, Natural Resource Protection, or Emergency Services. Mitigation goals and objectives for the 2017 Plan are presented in **Table 5.3-1**.

5.4 Capability Assessment

The goals and objectives used to mitigate natural and technological hazards build on the community’s existing capabilities. Cascade County’s capabilities to support and implement mitigation projects include the programs and resources of various local, regional, state, and federal partners and the administrative and technical capabilities of County and city/town staff who implement the legal and regulatory requirements used to manage growth (zoning, building codes, subdivision regulations, and floodplain ordinances).

Cascade County’s hazard mitigation capabilities are summarized below. These resources have the responsibility to provide overview of past, current, and ongoing pre- and post-disaster mitigation projects including capital improvement programs, wildfire mitigation programs, stormwater management programs, and NFIP compliance projects. The fiscal capabilities of the County and city/towns to support hazard mitigation and provide the funding to implement the Cascade County mitigation strategy.

Table 5.3-1. Summary of Goals and Objectives

Goal #	Goal Statement	Objective #	2016 Goal/Objective Statement
1	Reduce the Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents	1.1	Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents
		1.2	Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents
		1.3	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents
2	Reduce Impacts from Wildfires	2.1	Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire
		2.2	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire
		2.3	Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire
		2.4	Support Mapping/Analysis/ Planning Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire
3	Reduce the Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	3.1	Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather
		3.2	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought
		3.3	Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought
4	Reduce Impacts from Communicable Disease	4.1	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Communicable Disease



Table 5.3-1. Summary of Goals and Objectives

Goal #	Goal Statement	Objective #	2016 Goal/Objective Statement
5	Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	5.1	Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents
		5.2	Implement Structural Projects to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents
		5.3	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents
6	Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	6.1	Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure
		6.2	Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure
		6.3	Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure
		6.4	Implement Structural Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure
7	Reduce Impacts from Terrorism	7.1	Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Terrorism
		7.2	Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Terrorism
8	Enhance Cyber Security	8.1	Implement Property Protection Projects to Enhance Cyber Security
		8.2	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Enhance Cyber Security
9	Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	9.1	Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards
		9.2	Enhance emergency service capabilities to mitigate impacts from all hazards
		9.3	Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards

5.4.1 Summary of Programs and Resources Available to Support Mitigation

A number of programs and resources in Cascade County support mitigation efforts. These are described below.

National Flood Insurance Program

The NFIP is aimed at reducing the impact of flooding on private and public structures. This is achieved by providing affordable insurance for property owners and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of Risk Insurance in general, and NFIP in particular.

NFIP Community Rating System

As an additional component of the NFIP, the Community Rating System is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.



5.4.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Cascade County’s administrative and technical capabilities to implement mitigation projects include community planners, engineers, floodplain managers, GIS personnel, emergency managers, and financial, legal and regulatory requirements. Expertise from local and regional planning partners also contribute to the County and City of Great Falls mitigation capabilities. Several of these entities are described below. The Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart rely on their town clerk’s to administer the NFIP; otherwise, the towns rely on the County for mitigation support. **Table 5.4-1** summarizes the capabilities of the jurisdictions adopting this MHMP to accomplish hazard mitigation. *Section 3.7* provides additional discussion on many of these policies.

Table 5.4-1. Capability Assessment Summary

Capability	Cascade County	City of Great Falls	Town of Belt	Town of Cascade	Town of Neihart
Population (2015)	82,278	59,638	596	696	51
Policies and Programs					
Growth Policy that Supports Hazard Mitigation	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Subdivision Regulations that Support Hazard Mitigation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Zoning that Recognizes Hazard Areas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program Participation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Building Codes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Technical Capabilities					
Emergency Manager	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Public Works Engineer	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
GIS Mapping Capabilities	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community Planners	Yes	Yes	Planning Board only	Planning Board only	No

Cascade County Disaster and Emergency Services / Great Falls Preparedness Program

The mission of Cascade County DES is to save lives, prevent injury, and protect property and the environment by taking reasonable and affordable measures to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. The Cascade County DES Coordinator is responsible for the planning, coordination, and implementation of all emergency management and Homeland Security related activities for the county. Other responsibilities include coordination of activities for the county’s Emergency Operations Center. The EOC, when activated, is a central location where representatives of local government and private sector agencies convene during disaster situations to make decisions, set priorities and coordinate resources for response and recovery. These efforts are designed to enhance the capacity of the local government to plan for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of threats and disasters using an all-hazard framework.

The Cascade County DES office includes two full-time staff positions, the DES Coordinator, who devotes 100 percent of their time to emergency management and an administrative assistant, who devotes 25 percent of their time to emergency management. These positions are funded 50 percent



federal through the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program and 50 percent through the County general fund. The City of Great Falls has an emergency manager whose position is funded 100 percent through City resources.

Local Emergency Planning Committee

The mission of the Cascade County LEPC is to provide resources and guidance to the community through education, coordination and assistance in hazmat planning; and to assure public health and safety. They do not function in actual emergency situations, but attempt to identify and catalogue potential hazards, identify available resources, and mitigate hazards when feasible. The LEPC consists of representatives from businesses, local government, emergency responders and citizen groups located in Cascade County. Monthly meetings are held at the DES office or new EOC in Great Falls.

Cascade County Planning Division and City of Great Falls Planning and Community Development Department

The Cascade County Planning Division is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the County's Subdivision Regulations, Zoning Regulations, Growth Policy, the State of Montana Subdivision and Platting Act, Floodplain Regulations, Location Conformance permits, and overall land use management for the County. The Planning Director oversees conflicts and questions regarding land use and land use relations and administration of the Planning Board. The Planning Board is responsible for development and administration of the Cascade County Development Plan that includes comprehensive planning and the permitting systems. The board advises the County Commission on all land use matters and develops and administers Subdivision and Floodplain Regulations.

The City of Great Falls Planning and Community Development Department plays a key role in shaping the future of urban development in Great Falls. The Planning and Building divisions help the community to develop guiding policies in the City's long range plans, and review new construction through zoning, building permits, subdivision regulations, and code enforcement. Flood protection and permitting are also handled by the Planning division.

Cascade County Fire Protection Services

The mission statement of the Cascade County and City of Great Falls Fire Departments is to provide the highest level of fire protection by means of prevention, suppression, and education. Divisions within the departments include: suppression, prevention, training, communications, and maintenance. Rural Cascade County has a volunteer fire protection system that is trained and equipped for fire protection. The County has been broken into 16 fire districts, with the fire stations located in the larger communities. Fire protection organizations providing fire services to Cascade County include Great Falls Fire/Rescue, Belt City Fire District (FD), and Neihart FD; Belt Rural Fire District (RFD); Fort Shaw Fire Service Area (FSA), Vaughn FSA, Black Eagle FSA, Cascade FSA, Gore Hill FSA, Monarch FSA, Sand Coulee FSA, Stockett FSA, Sun River FSA, Ulm FSA, Simms FSA, Dearborn FSA, Cascade Farmer/Rancher FSA; Montana DNRC; Lewis and Clark National Forest; and Bureau of Land Management. The Montana Air National Guard has a fire department located at the Great Falls International Airport and the Malmstrom Air Force Base has a fire department located at the Air

Force Base in Great Falls. The City of Great Falls provides fire and emergency medical services to the County Fire Districts.

The local fire departments also work in coordination with the Cascade County Rural Fire Council.

The Rural Fire Council consists of the 16 volunteer fire departments, and provides information and advice to the County and City Commissioners on matters relating to fire and life safety services within Cascade County. The council also provides a forum for operational discussion and collaboration among the members, enhances communications among operational units, and provides for the common good. Written mutual aid agreements have been signed among and between all fire districts or departments in Cascade County, as well as with adjoining counties, and similar agreements have been reached with state and federal fire control agencies.

Montana DNRC and Federal Land Management Agencies

The Forestry Division, of the Montana DNRC is responsible for planning and implementing forestry and fire management programs through an extensive network of staff located in field offices across the state. The Fire and Aviation Management Bureau provides resources, leadership and coordination to Montana's wildland fire services to protect lives, property, and natural resources; working with local, tribal, state, and federal partners to ensure wildfire protection on all state and private land in Montana. There are numerous programs aimed at effective fire preparedness and capacity building. The Fire Preparedness effort is focused in four areas:

- Fire Prevention Program seeks to educate Montanans about fire risk, the wildland urban interface and reducing human-caused fires;
- Fire Training Program provides statewide training opportunities for DNRC and local government personnel;
- Equipment Development Center builds and maintains wildland fire equipment and radio communications;
- Fire Support Programs provide financial and technical expertise to assist all fire programs in meeting their respective goals and mandates. These include, but not limited to: Fire Assessment fees, GIS, repair and maintenance of radio systems and rolling stock equipment.

The U.S. Forest Service is involved in planning activities for public land area within Cascade County.

FireSafe Montana

FireSafe Montana is a private, non-profit organization coordinating and supporting a statewide coalition of diverse interests working together to help Montanans make their homes, neighborhoods, and communities fire safe. FireSafe Montana actively encourages and assists in the development of local FireSafe councils across the state. These councils are key to raising public awareness of local wildland fire threats and issues, motivating residents to take positive action, and providing access to the expertise and resources homeowners need to get the job done. When people take personal responsibility for applying and maintaining Firewise practices on their property, they greatly increase the chances of their homes surviving a wildfire.

Through its public information programs and materials, website, newsletter, and special events, as well as its active involvement in federal, state, and local fire mitigation efforts, FireSafe Montana is working hard to reduce the potential loss of life and property from wildfire in Montana.



National Fire Prevention Association's (NFPA) FireWise Communities Program

NFPA's Firewise Communities Program encourages local solutions for safety by involving homeowners in taking individual responsibility for preparing their homes from the risk of wildfire. Firewise is a key component of Fire Adapted Communities – a collaborative approach that connects all those who play a role in wildfire education, planning and action with comprehensive resources to help reduce risk. The program is co-sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Association of State Foresters. To save lives and property from wildfire, NFPA's Firewise Communities program teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses. They advocate playing a role in protecting ourselves and each other from the risk of wildfire.

NOAA Weather-Ready Nation Program

The Weather-Ready Nation (WRN) Ambassador initiative is NOAA's effort to formally recognize NOAA partners who are improving the nation's readiness, responsiveness, and overall resilience against extreme weather, water, and climate events. As a WRN Ambassador, partners commit to working with NOAA and other Ambassadors to strengthen national resilience against extreme weather. In effect, the WRN Ambassador initiative helps unify the efforts across government, non-profits, academia, and private industry toward making the nation more ready, responsive, and resilient against extreme environmental hazards. WRN is a strategic outcome where society's response should be equal to the risk from all extreme weather, water, and climate hazards.

WRN Ambassadors serve a pivotal role in affecting societal change — helping to build a nation that is ready, responsive, and resilient to the impacts of extreme weather and water events.

To be officially recognized as a WRN Ambassador, an organization must commit to:

- Promoting Weather-Ready Nation messages and themes to their stakeholders;
- Engaging with NOAA personnel on potential collaboration opportunities;
- Sharing their success stories of preparedness and resiliency; and,
- Serving as an example by educating employees on workplace preparedness.

5.4.3 Fiscal Capabilities

Mitigation projects and initiatives are largely or entirely dependent on available funding. Cascade County is able to fund mitigation projects through existing local budgets, local appropriations (including referendums and bonding), and through a myriad of Federal and State loan and grant programs. A number of these funding opportunities are described below.

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding Opportunities

Federal mitigation grant funding is available to all communities with a current hazard mitigation plan (this plan); however most of these grants require a "local share" in the range of 10-25 percent of the total grant amount. The FEMA mitigation grant programs are described below.

FEMA, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The HMGP is a post-disaster mitigation program. It is made available to states by FEMA after each Federal disaster declaration. The HMGP can provide up to 75 percent funding for hazard mitigation measures. The HMGP can be used to fund cost-effective projects that will protect public or private property in an area covered by a federal disaster



declaration or that will reduce the likely damage from future disasters. Examples of projects include acquisition and demolition of structures in hazard prone areas, flood-proofing or elevation to reduce future damage, minor structural improvements and development of state or local standards. Projects must fit into an overall mitigation strategy for the area identified as part of a local planning effort. All applicants must have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (this plan).

Applicants who are eligible for the HMGP are state and local governments, certain nonprofit organizations or institutions that perform essential government services, and Indian tribes and authorized tribal organizations. Individuals or homeowners cannot apply directly for the HMGP; a local government must apply on their behalf. Applications are submitted to Montana DES and placed in rank order for available funding and submitted to FEMA for final approval. Eligible projects not selected for funding are placed in an inactive status and may be considered as additional HMGP funding becomes available.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program. The FMA combines the previous Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss Grants into one grant program. FMA provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP. The FMA is funded annually; no federal disaster declaration is required. Only NFIP insured homes and businesses are eligible for mitigation in this program. Funding for FMA is very limited and, as with the HMGP, individuals cannot apply directly for the program. Applications must come from local governments or other eligible organizations. The federal cost share for an FMA project is 75 percent. At least 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a non-federal source. Of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. At minimum, a FEMA-approved local flood mitigation plan is required before a project can be approved. FMA funds are distributed from FEMA to the state. Montana DES serves as the grantee and program administrator for FMA.

FEMA, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (PDMC) Grant Program. The PDM program is an annually funded, nationwide, competitive grant program. No disaster declaration is required. Federal funds will cover 75 percent of a project's cost up to \$3 million. As with the HMGP and FMA, a FEMA-approved local Hazard Mitigation Plan is required to be approved for funding under the PDM program.

FEMA, Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, Fire Management Assistance Grant Program. This program provides grants to states, tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (non-federal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75 percent of total eligible costs. Grant approvals are made within 1 to 72 hours from time of request.

Fire Prevention and Safety Grants. The Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S) are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants, and are administered by the FEMA. FP&S Grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury and prevent death. Eligibility includes fire departments, national, regional, state, and local organizations, Native American tribal organizations, and/or community organizations recognized for their experience and expertise in fire prevention

and safety programs and activities. Private non-profit and public organizations are also eligible. Interested applicants are advised to check the website periodically for announcements of grant availability. More information: <https://www.fema.gov/welcome-assistance-firefighters-grant-program>

Other Mitigation Funding Opportunities

Grant funding is available from a variety of federal and state agencies for training, equipment, and hazard mitigation activities. Several of these programs are described below.

Program 15.228: Wildland Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance. This program is designed to implement the National Fire Plan and assist communities at risk from catastrophic wildland fires. The program provides grants, technical assistance, and training for community programs that develop local capability, including: Assessment and planning, mitigation activities, and community and homeowner education and action; hazardous fuels reduction activities, including the training, monitoring or maintenance associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on federal land, or on adjacent nonfederal land for activities that mitigate the threat of catastrophic fire to communities and natural resources in high risk areas; and, enhancement of knowledge and fire protection capability of rural fire districts through assistance in education and training, protective clothing and equipment purchase, and mitigation methods on a cost share basis. More information: <http://www.federalgrantswire.com/wildland-urban-interface-community-and-rural-fire-assistance.html#.WCx8ekYzWUk>

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act - Title III- County Funds. The Self-Determination Act has recently been reauthorized and now includes specific language regarding the Firewise Communities program. Counties seeking funding under Title III must use the funds to perform work under the Firewise Communities program. Counties applying for Title III funds to implement Firewise activities can assist in all aspects of a community's recognition process, including conducting or assisting with community assessments, helping the community create an action plan, assisting with an annual Firewise Day, assisting with local wildfire mitigation projects, and communicating with the state liaison and the national program to ensure a smooth application process. Counties that previously used Title III funds for other wildfire preparation activities such as the Fire Safe Councils or similar would be able to carry out many of the same activities as they had before. However, with the new language, counties would be required to show that funds used for these activities were carried out under the Firewise Communities program. More information: http://www.fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsinternet!/ut/p/c4/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gi_AwhwtDDw9_AI8zPwhQoY6BdkOyoCAPkATIA!/?ss=119985&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=FE_003853&navid=0910000000000000&pnavid=null&position=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&ttype=main&pname=Secure%20Rural%20Schools-%20Home

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Rural Fire Assistance Grants. Each year, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) provides Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) grants to neighboring community fire departments to enhance local wildfire protection, purchase equipment, and train volunteer firefighters. Service fire staff also assist directly with community projects. These efforts reduce the risk to human life and better permit FWS firefighters to interact and work with community fire organizations when fighting wildfires. The Department of the Interior (DOI) receives an appropriated budget each year for an RFA grant program. The maximum award per grant is \$20,000. The DOI assistance program targets rural



and volunteer fire departments that routinely help fight fire on or near DOI lands. More information: http://www.fws.gov/fire/living_with_fire/rural_fire_assistance.shtml

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Community Assistance Program. BLM provides funds to communities through assistance agreements to complete mitigation projects, education and planning within the WUI. More information:

http://www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/community_assistance.html

Fire Management Assistance Program. This program is authorized under Section 420 of the Stafford Act. It allows for the mitigation, management, and control of fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grasslands that threaten destruction that would constitute a major disaster. More information: <http://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Community Facilities Loans and Grants. Provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include fire and rescue services; funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas. No match is required. More information: http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=GRANTS_LOANS

General Services Administration, Sale of Federal Surplus Personal Property. This program sells property no longer needed by the federal government. The program provides individuals, businesses and organizations the opportunity to enter competitive bids for purchase of a wide variety of personal property and equipment. Normally, there are no restrictions on the property purchased. More information: <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21045>

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grants. Grant funds are passed through to local emergency management offices and HazMat teams having functional and active LEPC groups. More information: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/grants>

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Enhances the ability of states, local and tribal jurisdictions, and other regional authorities in the preparation, prevention, and response to terrorist attacks and other disasters, by distributing grant funds. Localities can use grants for planning, equipment, training and exercise needs. These grants include, but are not limited to areas of Critical Infrastructure Protection Equipment and Training for First Responders, and Homeland Security Grants. More information: <http://www.dhs.gov/>

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The U.S. Department of Commerce administers the CDBG program which are intended to provide low and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, roads and infrastructure, housing rehabilitation and preservation, development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration. Public improvements may include flood and drainage improvements. In limited instances, and during the times of “urgent need” (e.g. post disaster) as defined by the CDBG National Objectives, CDBG funding may be used to acquire a property located in a floodplain that was severely damaged by a recent flood, demolish a structure severely damaged by an earthquake, or repair a public facility severely damaged by a hazard event. CDBG funds can be used to match FEMA grants. More Information: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/>



Volunteer Fire Assistance Program Grants. The purpose of these grants is to organize, train and equip local firefighters to prevent and suppress wildfires. Communities under 10,000 in population are eligible for the funding. Smaller communities may join together in a group and or county effort to submit an application, even if their combined population is over 10,000. There is no pre-set award amount. Financial assistance on any project, during any fiscal year, requires a non-federal match for project expenditures. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Conservation District Grants. This program provide funds to increase conservation district employee's hours to assist in planning, securing funding, and implementing programs that improve public outreach, improve conservation district administrative capabilities, and implement conservation plans. There is a \$10,000 award amount. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Western States Wildland Urban Interface. National Fire Plan funds are available to mitigate risk from wildland fire within the WUI. Funds are awarded through a competitive process to 22 western states and territories through the Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program. Each year, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation accepts proposals from partners around the state for submission to the National Fire Plan competitive process. The State scores and prioritizes these proposals before sending them on to the national competitive process. Non-profit organizations, conservation districts, county and municipal governments, and fire departments. Individual landowners may not apply but may be eligible for cost-share opportunities through this program. Each grant request is limited to a maximum of \$300,000. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Grants. These grants are for hazardous fuel reduction on private lands to protect communities adjacent to National Forest System Lands where prescribed fire activities are planned. Prescribed fire activities must be imminent (to take place within 3 years of the award). Non-profit organizations, conservation districts, county and municipal governments, fire departments are eligible for this funding. Award amounts typically range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 depending upon availability of funding. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

Renewable Resource Grant Program. Administered by the Montana DNRC, this program provides both grant and loan funding for public facility and other renewable resource projects. Projects that conserve, manage, develop or protect Montana's renewable resources are eligible for funding. Numerous public facility projects including drinking water, wastewater and solid waste development and improvement projects have received funding through this program. Other projects that have been funded include irrigation rehabilitation, dam repair, soil and water conservation and forest enhancement. More information: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/grants-and-loans>

5.5 Mitigation Strategy Development

This subsection discusses the identification, prioritization, analysis and implementation plan of mitigation actions for Cascade County, the City of Great Falls and the Towns of Belt, Cascade and Neihart.

5.5.1 Mitigation Strategy Update and Reconciliation

The Planning Team reviewed the list of mitigation actions (projects) from the 2011 PDM Plan and determined which were complete, should be deleted, or reworded for the 2017 mitigation strategy during Planning Team conference calls held during February and March, 2017. **Appendix C** presents a reconciliation of mitigation projects and their status.

Concerted efforts were made to assure that the county develop mitigation strategies that included activities and initiatives covering the range of mitigation action types described in recent FEMA planning guidance (FEMA “Local Mitigation Planning Handbook” March 2013), specifically:

- Prevention Projects – These actions include governmental regulatory authorities, including policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Property Protection Projects – Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocations, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- Structural Projects - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Resource Protection Projects – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System, StormReady (NOAA) and Firewise (NFPA) Communities.
- Emergency Service Projects – These are actions to enhance community preparedness through training and acquisition of equipment.
- Mapping/Analysis/Planning Projects – These actions include development of mapping and planning documents to assist with implementation of mitigation strategies.

In consideration of federal and state mitigation guidance, the MHMP Planning Team recognized that all communities would benefit from the inclusion of certain mitigation actions. These include initiatives to address vulnerable public and private properties, including repetitive loss properties; initiatives to support continued and enhanced participation in the NFIP; improved public education and awareness programs; and initiatives to support countywide and regional efforts to build greater local mitigation capabilities.

Mitigation actions included in the 2017 Cascade County mitigation strategy are presented in **Table 5.5-2** at the end of this Section. **Appendix D** contains a mitigation action plan with individual project worksheets.

5.5.2 Mitigation Strategy Benefit/Cost Review and Prioritization

Each of the proposed mitigation actions has value; however, time and financial constraints do not permit all projects to be implemented immediately. By prioritizing the actions, the most critical, cost effective projects can be achieved in the short term. Mitigation actions retained and developed for this updated MHMP were re-prioritized to reflect current conditions and anticipated needs over the next five years.

Section 201.6.c.3iii of 44CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan to emphasize the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost/benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs. Stated otherwise, cost-effectiveness is one of the criteria that must be applied during the evaluation and prioritization of all actions comprising the overall mitigation strategy.

The benefit/cost review used for the evaluation and prioritization of projects in this plan was qualitative; i.e. it does not include the level of detail required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the HMGP and PDMC grant program.

- **Costs** are the total cost for the action or project, and may include administrative costs, construction costs (including engineering, design and permitting), and maintenance costs.
- **Benefits** are the savings from losses avoided attributed to the implementation of the project, and may include life-safety, structure and infrastructure damages, loss of service or function, and economic and environmental damage and losses.

When available, jurisdictions were asked to identify the actual or estimated dollar value for project costs and associated benefits. Having defined costs and benefits allows a direct comparison of benefits versus costs, and a quantitative evaluation of project cost-effectiveness. Often, however, numerical costs and/or benefits have not been identified, or may be impossible to quantitatively assess.

For the purposes of this planning process, a cost-benefit matrix was developed to rank the mitigation projects using the following criteria. Each project was assigned a “high”, “medium”, or “low” rank for *Population Impacted*, *Property Impacted*, *Project Feasibility* and *Cost*, as described below:

- For the *Population Protected* category, a “high” rank represents greater than 50 percent of County residents would be protected by implementation of the mitigation strategy; a “medium” rank represents 20 to 50 percent of County residents would be protected; and, a “low” rank represents less than 20 percent of County residents would be protected.
- For the *Property Protected* category, a “high” represents that greater than \$500,000 worth of property would be protected through implementation of the mitigation strategy; “medium” represents that \$100,000 to \$500,000 worth of property would be protected; and, “low” would be less than \$100,000 would be protected.
- For the *Project Feasibility* category a “high” rank represents that technology is available and implementation is likely; a “medium” rank indicates technology may be available but implementation could be difficult; and, a “low” rank represents that no technology is available or implementation would be unlikely.



- For the *Project Cost* category, a “high” represents that the mitigation project would cost more than \$500,000; a “medium” rank represents the project cost would be between \$100,000 and \$500,000; and, “low” represents the project would cost less than \$100,000.

The overall cost-benefit was then calculated by summing the total score for each project. **Table 5.5-1** presents the cost-benefit scoring matrix. The mitigation action plans in **Appendix D** present the scoring of each project.

Table 5.5-1. Cost-Benefit Scoring Matrix

Score	Population Protected	Property Protected	Project Feasibility	Cost
High	3	3	3	1
Medium	2	2	2	2
Low	1	1	1	3

After considering all mitigation projects, the MHMP Planning Team prioritized the projects as high, medium, or low based on which projects were most needed to protect life and property. Prioritization of the projects serves as a guide for choosing and funding projects. **Table 5.5-2** presents the County priority for each project.

5.5.3 Project Implementation

The MHMP Planning Team reviewed the projects and assigned a corresponding county, city or town department responsible for its implementation. Cooperating organizations for implementation may also include local, federal or regional agencies that are capable of implementing activities and programs. The Planning Team identified a schedule for implementation and potential funding sources. The schedule for implementation included several categories including: “ongoing” for projects that are part of the County’s emergency management program; “short-term” for projects to be completed within 1-2 years; “mid-term” for projects to be completed within 3-4 years; “long-term” for projects to be completed in 5 or more years; and “Year 1-5” for projects which will span the entire planning period.

Implementation details are shown in **Table 5.5-3** and in the mitigation action plans in **Appendix D**. The Cascade County DES Coordinator will be responsible for mitigation project administration.

Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority	
Goal 1 - Reduce the Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents	Objective 1.1 - Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents	Project 1.1.1 - Explore the possibility of a signed hazardous material route around Great Falls to avoid population center.	Hazardous Material Incidents	GF	High / 11	Medium	
	Objective 1.2 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents	Project 1.2.1 - Ensure local emergency responders have adequate training to respond to haz-mat events consistent with local capabilities.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 12	High	
		Project 1.2.2 - Obtain regional containment equipment trailers and supplies to strategically position for response in the county.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 11	Medium	
		Project 1.2.3 - Update resource list of emergency response supplies/vendors.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High	
	Objective 1.3 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Hazardous Material Incidents	Project 1.3.1 - Increase public awareness of common hazardous materials either stored, used or transported through the area.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High	
		Project 1.3.2 - Educate teachers and school staff in schools near hazardous materials facilities and transportation routes in how to limit exposure to hazardous materials to students during an incident.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High	
		Project 1.3.3 - Evaluate opportunities to inform private property owners who live along state highways on hazardous-material traffic.	Hazardous Material Incidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 7	High	
	Goal 2 - Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Objective 2.1 - Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Project 2.1.1 - Continue grants programs for landowners to create defensible space.	Wildfire	CC	High / 10	High
		Objective 2.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Project 2.2.1 - Continue education programs to raise consciousness of landowners on wildfire.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
Objective 2.3 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire		Project 2.3.1 - Recruit and train volunteer firefighters.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 11	High	



Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority
Goal 2 - Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Objective 2.3 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Project 2.3.2 - Obtain more 4-WD tenders.	Wildfire	CC	Medium / 8	High
		Project 2.3.3 - Install culverts on initial attack roads in Dearborn area.	Wildfire	CC	Medium / 9	High
		Project 2.3.4 - Improve training and qualifications of personnel to more effectively interface with incoming Incident Management Teams deployed in the county.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	Med8um
		Project 2.3.5 - Increase availability of water resources for wildland firefighting by strategic placement of water tanks and ponds.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	Low
		Project 2.3.6 - Create a database of water sources for firefighting and make database available to rural fire districts.	Wildfire	CC, B, C, N	High / 10	Medium
		Project 2.3.7 - Perform fuel treatments along evacuation routes.	Wildfire	CC	Medium / 8	High
	Objective 2.4 - Support Mapping/Analysis/ Planning Projects to Reduce Impacts from Wildfire	Project 2.4.1 - Study creation of fire breaks in appropriate locations in Conservation Reserve Program lands and areas of future development.	Wildfire	CC	High / 10	Medium
		Project 2.4.2 - Conduct WUI mapping to support new Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High
		Project 2.4.3 - Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	Wildfire	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	High
		Project 2.4.4 - Complete a study of impact fees for rural residents to fund more reliable water supplies and fire safety.	Wildfire	CC	Medium / 7	Medium
Goal 3 - Reduce the Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	Objective 3.1 - Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather	Project 3.1.1 - Install windows with shatterproof glass at new schools and critical facilities and upgrade windows at existing facilities during regular maintenance.	Severe Weather	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	Low
	Objective 3.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	Project 3.2.1 - Promote National Weather Service's severe weather spotter training program.	Severe Weather	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High



Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority
Goal 3 - Reduce the Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	Objective 3.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	Project 3.2.2 - Promote National Weather Service's severe weather spotter training program.	Drought	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High
		Project 3.2.3 - Support drought programs implemented through the Conservation District, FSA, and MSU extension.	Drought	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	Medium
		Project 3.2.4 - Implement projects from Conservation District's drought planning process.	Drought	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 7	Medium
	Objective 3.3 - Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Severe Weather & Drought	Project 3.3.1 - Encourage utility companies to bury power lines where interruption of service is frequent.	Drought	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 7	Medium
Goal 4 - Reduce Impacts from Communicable Disease	Objective 4.1 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Communicable Disease	Project 4.1.1 - Support Public Health Department's public education programs on communicable disease.	Communicable Disease	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
		Project 4.1.2 - Promote immunizations and disseminate information.	Communicable Disease	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	High
		Project 4.1.3 - Promote active surveillance between Public Health and healthcare providers.	Communicable Disease	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
Goal 5 - Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	Objective 5.1 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	Project 5.1.1 - Continue exercises to prepare for mass casualty incidents.	Transportation Accidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
		Project 5.1.2 - Recruit and train EMS volunteers to staff Quick Response Units.	Transportation Accidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
	Objective 5.2 - Implement Structural Projects to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	Project 5.2.1 - Work with railroad to reconstruct Belt underpass to create a wider and straighter alignment.	Transportation Accidents	B	Low / 5	Medium
		Project 5.2.2 - Encourage railroads to enhance safety at crossings.	Transportation Accidents	CC, GF, B, C	Medium / 9	Medium-Low
Goal 5 - Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	Objective 5.3 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Transportation Accidents	Project 5.3.1 - Support MDT's Transportation Safety Program.	Transportation Accidents	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	Medium



Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority	
Goal 6 - Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Objective 6.1 - Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.1.1 - Re-certify the West Great Falls and Vaughn levees.	Flooding	CC, GF	Medium / 7	High	
		Objective 6.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.2.1 - Educate homeowners on the advantages of purchasing flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.	Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	Medium
	Objective 6.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.2.2 - Work towards achieving a lower rating through the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.	Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	Medium	
		Project 6.2.3 - Participate in the National Weather Service's Flood Awareness program.	Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High	
		Project 6.2.4 - Provide awareness training to repetitive loss property owners (and others) on mitigation programs to relocate, elevate, and floodproof structures in the floodplain.	Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High	
		Project 6.2.5 - Conduct public outreach / education with residents living in inundation areas.	Dam Failure	CC, GF, C	High / 11	Medium	
		Objective 6.3 - Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.3.1 - Obtain river gauges for 6th Street SW bridge in Great Falls, in the town of Sun River, and elsewhere as needed.	Flooding	CC, GF	High / 10	High
			Project 6.3.2 - As needed, remove woody vegetation from the edge of the county's levee and dikes.	Flooding	CC, GF, B	Medium / 9	Medium
	Project 6.3.3 - Remove debris from floodways.		Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	High	
	Project 6.3.4 - Install and maintain security fencing and signage on levees and dikes in the county.		Flooding	CC, GF, B	Medium / 8	High	
	Project 6.3.5 - Consider forming a flood control district in Belt to address concerns with the dike.		Flooding	B	Medium / 9	Medium	
	Objective 6.4 - Implement Structural Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.4.1 - Reduce flooding in the Gibson Flats area by installing drainage ditches in the vicinity of Gerber Road.	Flooding	CC	Medium / 9	Low	
		Project 6.4.2 - Resize culverts in various locations throughout the county.	Flooding	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	Medium	



Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority
Goal 6 - Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Objective 6.4 - Implement Structural Projects to Reduce Impacts from Flooding and Dam Failure	Project 6.4.3 - Identify locations in Neihart where culverts are needed.	Flooding	N	High / 10	High
		Project 6.4.4 - Redesign the storm drain system in Belt.	Flooding	B	Medium / 7	Low
		Project 6.4.5 - Construct a dike on the west side of the town of Sun River	Flooding	CC	Medium / 8	Low
		Project 6.4.6 - Protect riverside berms along the Sun River to prevent erosion.	Flooding	CC	Medium / 9	Medium
		Project 6.4.7 - Evaluate the outlets on West Great Falls levee for improvements in stormwater drainage	Flooding	GF	High / 10	Low
		Project 6.4.8 - Update the storm water system in the Town of Cascade	Flooding	C	Medium / 7	Medium
Goal 7 - Reduce Impacts from Terrorism	Objective 7.1 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from Terrorism	Project 7.1.1 - Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessment that provides priorities.	Terrorism	CC, GF	High / 10	High
		Project 7.1.2 - Prioritize active shooter/armed intruder response training for employees of critical facilities.	Terrorism	CC, GF	High / 10	Medium
	Objective 7.2- Implement Property Protection Projects to Reduce Impacts from Terrorism	Project 7.2.1 - Consider installing video surveillance or alarms in critical facilities, especially in unattended locations (i.e. – water towers/communication sites/power or water sub-stations).	Terrorism	CC, GF	Medium / 9	Medium
		Project 7.2.2 - Consider physical hardening of critical facilities (i.e. anti-vehicle barricades / interior barricades for locking doors [door kicks, door stops] / perimeter fencing / controlled access gates).	Terrorism	CC, GF	Medium / 9	Medium
Goal 8 – Enhance Cyber Security	Objective 8.1 - Implement Property Protection Projects to Enhance Cyber Security	Project 8.1.1 - Conduct vulnerability assessment of critical cyber infrastructure.	Cyber Security	CC, GF	High / 10	High
		Project 8.1.2 - Conduct external security audit of fire walls on networks.	Cyber Security	CC, GF	High / 10	High
		Project 8.1.3 - Expand access to controls that check computers to enhance security.	Cyber Security	CC, GF	High / 10	High
	Objective 8.2 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Enhance Cyber Security	Project 8.2.1 - Require training for employees and local organizations on cyber security.	Cyber Security	CC, GF	High / 10	High



Table 5.5-2. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy

Goal	Objective	Project	Hazard	Jurisdiction	Benefit-Cost Ranking/Score	County Priority
Goal 8 – Enhance Cyber Security	Objective 8.3 - Support Mapping/Analysis/ Planning Projects to Enhance Cyber Security	Project 8.3.1 – Perform cyber mapping for planning and vulnerability mitigation.	Cyber Security	CC, GF	Medium / 9	High
Goal 9 – Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	Objective 9.1 - Implement Prevention Projects to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	Project 9.1.1 - Provide NOAA weather radios to all schools and critical facilities.	All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8	High
		Objective 9.2 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	Project 9.2.1 - Update list of emergency shelter locations in each community.	All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10
	Objective 9.2 - Enhance Emergency Service Capabilities to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	Project 9.2.2 - Obtain generators for emergency shelters.	All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	Low
		Project 9.2.3 - Continue to aggressively address rural locations within the county so people's residences can be found for rescue purposes.	All Hazards	CC	Medium / 8	High
		Project 9.2.4 - Identify and secure a back-up location for the dispatch center.	All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	High
		Objective 9.3 - Implement Public Education and Awareness Projects to Reduce Impacts from All Hazards	Project 9.3.1 - Encourage public to engage in Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster.	All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 8
	Project 9.3.2 - Provide shelter-in-place training to the public		All Hazards	CC, GF, B, C, N	High / 10	High
	Project 9.3.3 - Perform public outreach/education of location of emergency shelters.		Severe Weather	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 9	High
	Project 9.3.4 - Conduct public outreach campaign where special needs residents would provide information on where they live and what they need. Develop a database with this information.		Severe Weather	CC, GF, B, C, N	Medium / 7	Medium
	Notes: B = Town of Belt, C= Town of Cascade; CC = Cascade County; EMS = Emergency Medical Services; FSA = Farm Service Agency; GF = City of Great Falls; MDT = Montana Department of Transportation; MSU = Montana State University; N = Town of Neihart; NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; WUI = Wildland Urban Interface					



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 1.1.1 - Explore the possibility of a signed hazardous material route around Great Falls to avoid population center.	GF	County & City Planning, MDT	No progress made. Cost prohibitive.	Review recently completed long range transportation plan and determine feasibility	Mid-term	County, City, MDT
Project 1.2.1 - Ensure local emergency responders have adequate training to respond to haz-mat events consistent with local capabilities.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Fire Service Areas	GF has regional haz-mat team who trains responders.	Continue same	Ongoing	Fire Services Training School
Project 1.2.2 - Obtain regional containment equipment trailers and supplies to strategically position for response in the county.	CC, GF, B, C, N	DES, Fire Service Areas	Funding hasn't been available.	Look for funding	Mid-term	County
Project 1.2.3 - Update resource list of emergency response supplies/vendors.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Fire Service Areas	List is continually updated.	Continue same	Ongoing	County, City of GF
Project 1.3.1 - Increase public awareness of common hazardous materials either stored, used or transported through the area.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Haz/Mat Team	New project for 2017 Plan.	Use social media and PSAs to inform public.	Ongoing	County, City of GF, MDT
Project 1.3.2 - Educate teachers and school staff in schools near hazardous materials facilities and transportation routes in how to limit exposure to hazardous materials to students during an incident.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Haz/Mat Team	New project for 2017 Plan.	Provide training to public schools.	Short-term	County, City of GF
Project 1.3.3 - Evaluate opportunities to inform private property owners who live along state highways on hazardous-material traffic.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Haz/Mat Team	New project for 2017 Plan.	Use LEPC meeting to brain storm ideas and determine most effective methods.	Short-term	County, MDT
WILDFIRE MITIGATION PROJECTS						



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 2.1.1 - Continue grants programs for landowners to create defensible space.	CC	DES, Fire Service Areas, Rural Fire Council	A lot done in Monarch/Neihart area.	Fire Depts. administering program.	Ongoing	FEMA, DNRC, USFS, BLM, County
Project 2.2.1 - Continue education programs to raise consciousness of landowners on wildfire.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Fire Service Areas, FireSafe Montana	Done in conjunction with landowner defensible space projects. Personal visits by fire dept. to residences.	Continue same.	Ongoing	County, USFS, BLM
Project 2.3.1 - Recruit and train volunteer firefighters.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Rural Fire Council, Fire Service Areas	Training ongoing. Commercials on TV, articles in news media on volunteering.	Continue same.	Ongoing	FEMA, County, DNRC
Project 2.3.2 - Obtain more 4-WD tenders.	CC	Rural Fire Council, Fire Service Areas	New tenders in Sand Coulee, Simms, and Monarch.	Neihart looking for new tender. Consider GSA surplus property.	Ongoing	GSA, FEMA, DNRC
Project 2.3.3 - Install culverts on initial attack roads in Dearborn area.	CC	Rural Fire Council, County Commissioners, Public Works, Private Landowners, Fire Service Areas	No progress to report.	Work with private landowners to identify locations. Obtain funding. Implement project.	Ongoing	FEMA, County, USFS, BLM, DNRC
Project 2.3.4 - Improve training and qualifications of personnel to more effectively interface with incoming Incident Management Teams deployed in the county.	CC, GF, B, C, N	DNRC, USFS, FEMA, Emergency Management, Rural Fire Council	Fire Depts. receive IC training as needed	Ongoing as more IC training obtained	Mid-term	FEMA, DNRC, County
Project 2.3.5 - Increase availability of water resources for wildland firefighting by strategic placement of water tanks and ponds.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Rural Fire Council, DNRC	No progress to report	Consider locations for dry hydrant. Acquire water rights. Install.	Long-term	County, FEMA, DNRC
Project 2.3.6 - Create a database of water sources for firefighting and make database available to rural fire districts.	CC, B, C, N	County & City of Great Falls GIS	Being worked on continually. Gore Hill has completed list.	Continue same.	Ongoing	County, City of Great Falls
Project 2.3.7 - Perform fuel treatments along evacuation routes.	CC	DES, Fire Service Areas, County Fire Council	Most needed in Dearborn area but no progress to report because access is private.	Provide outreach to landowners and develop project.	Ongoing	FEMA, DNRC, USFS, BLM, County



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 2.4.1 - Study creation of fire breaks in appropriate locations in Conservation Reserve Program lands and areas of future development.	CC	DES, Fire Service Areas, Farm Service Agency	No progress to report.	Work with Farm Service Agency and program participants to plan project.	Mid-term	County, Farm Service Agency
Project 2.4.2 - Conduct WUI mapping to support new Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Rural Fire Council	New project for 2017 Plan.	Establish WUI parameters. Coordinate mapping with fire departments.	Short-term	County, grant
Project 2.4.3 - Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Rural Fire Council	New project for 2017 Plan.	Secure funding and hire contractor once WUI mapping is complete.	Mid-term	County, grant
Project 2.4.4 - Complete a study of impact fees for rural residents to fund more reliable water supplies and fire safety.	CC	County Planning	HOAs usually deal with this. Fire Dept. do inspections on request. No progress to report.	Meet with commissioners, research approach, design possible scenarios, public meetings with residents	Short-term	County
SEVERE WEATHER & DROUGHT MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 3.1.1 - Install windows with shatterproof glass at new schools and critical facilities and upgrade windows at existing facilities during regular maintenance.	CC, GF, B, C, N	DES, School Districts	Two new schools and several addition being built to include window upgrades.	Continue same.	Long-term	FEMA, County, Schools
Project 3.2.1 - Promote the National Weather Service's Severe Weather Awareness program.	CC, GF, B, C, N	NWS, Emergency Managers	Presentations made to LEPC. NWS pushes out to info to public.	DES to push out info on NWS program via social media.	Ongoing	NWS, County
Project 3.2.2 - Promote National Weather Service's severe weather spotter training program.	CC, GF, B, C, N	NWS, DES	Spotter training offered annually.	Continue same.	Ongoing	NWS
Project 3.2.3 - Support drought programs implemented through the Conservation District, FSA, and MSU extension.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Conservation District	New Project for 2017 Plan.	Push info out to the public using social media.	Ongoing	County
Project 3.2.4 - Implement projects from Conservation District's drought planning process.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Conservation District	New Project for 2017 Plan.	Determine projects. Apply for funding. Implement.	Long-term	Grants



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 3.3.1 - Encourage utility companies to bury power lines where interruption of service is frequent.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Public Works, Utility Companies	City subdivision regulations now require power to be underground.	Continue conversations with NorthWestern Energy.	Long-term	County, Utility Companies
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 4.1.1 - Support Public Health Department's public education programs on communicable disease.	CC, GF, B, C, N	City-County Health Dept.	New Project for 2017 Plan.	Part of Public Health Depts. mission.	Ongoing	City-County Resources
Project 4.1.2 - Promote immunizations and disseminate information.	CC, GF, B, C, N	City-County Health Dept.	New Project for 2017 Plan.	Part of Public Health Depts. mission.	Ongoing	City-County Resources
Project 4.1.3 - Promote active surveillance between Public Health and healthcare providers.	CC, GF, B, C, N	City-County Health Dept.	New Project for 2017 Plan.	Part of Public Health Depts. mission.	Ongoing	City-County Resources
TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 5.1.1 - Continue exercises to prepare for mass casualty incidents.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, Law Enforcement. Local healthcare providers	County-City continues to be well trained.	Continue same.	Ongoing	County, City, MHP
Project 5.1.2 - Recruit and train EMS volunteers to staff Quick Response Units.	CC, GF, B, C, N	DES	Ongoing recruiting and training program offered.	Continue same.	Ongoing	County
Project 5.2.1 - Work with railroad to reconstruct Belt underpass to create a wider and straighter alignment.	B	DES, City of Belt	Commissioners and Town Council have discussed strategy to get this done. Worked with Sweetgrass Development for funding.	Continue same.	Long-term	Railroads
Project 5.2.2 - Encourage railroads to enhance safety at crossings.	CC, GF, B, C	Public Works	GPS'd locations of rail crossings, painted crossing gates.	Continue same.	Long-term	Railroads
Project 5.3.1 - Support MDT's Transportation Safety Program.	CC, GF, B, C, N	County Planning	City-County supports program by pushing safety info out to public.	Continue same using social media.	Ongoing	County, MDT



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
FLOODING AND DAM FAILURE MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 6.1.1 - Re-certify the West Great Falls and Vaughn levees.	CC, GF	Levee districts	Levee districts continue O&M to maintain certification.	Districts will continue levee O&M	Short-term	Levee districts, Property stakeholders
Project 6.2.1 - Educate homeowners on the advantages of purchasing flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.	CC, GF, B, C, N	County & City Floodplain Administrators and Planning Offices	Brochures available at Planning Dept. offices.	Continue same. Push out info via social media.	Ongoing	County & City of GF
Project 6.2.2 - Work towards achieving a lower rating through the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.	CC, GF, B, C, N	City & County Floodplain Administrators and Planning Offices	Ongoing. County had five year review in 2016. GF going thru review now. Trying to get to 7. New CRS manual due out.	Create public participation board that meets twice per year.	Ongoing	County, City of GF, and Towns
Project 6.2.3 - Participate in the National Weather Service's Flood Awareness program.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	Info pushed out to public during spring.	Continue same using social media.	Ongoing	County, City of GF, NWS
Project 6.2.4 - Provide awareness training to repetitive loss property owners (and others) on mitigation programs to relocate, elevate, and floodproof structures in the floodplain.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Floodplain Administrators	Info on city & county websites. Public come to Planning Office to discuss.	Continue same.	Ongoing	DNRC, FEMA
Project 6.2.5 - Conduct public outreach / education with residents living in inundation areas.	CC, GF, C	DES, Planning	County pushes info out to public.	Create public participation board that meets twice per year. Use social media to push out info.	Ongoing	County, City of GF
Project 6.3.1 - Obtain river gauges for 6th Street SW bridge in Great Falls, in the town of Sun River, and elsewhere as needed.	CC, GF	DES, Levee District, USGS, DNRC	No progress to report.	Pursue funding, acquire and install equipment.	Mid-term	USGS, DNRC, City of Great Falls, Cascade County
Project 6.3.2 - As needed, remove woody vegetation from the edge of the county's levee and dikes.	CC, GF, B	Levee Districts, City of Belt	W GF levee district spent \$55K to remove debris over 3 seasons.	Continue same.	Ongoing	FEMA, City of Belt, Levee Districts, Cascade County



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 6.3.3 - Remove debris from floodways.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Levee Districts, City of Belt, Public Works, MDT, Conservation District	Ongoing by Conservation District	Continue same.	Ongoing	FEMA, County, City of Belt, MDT
Project 6.3.4 - Install and maintain security fencing and signage on levees and dikes in the county.	CC, GF, B	Levee Districts, City of Belt, Private Owners	W GF levee district has replaced aging fencing and look for areas to enhance fencing.	Continue same.	Ongoing	FEMA, Levee Districts, Private Owners
Project 6.3.5 - Consider forming a flood control district in Belt to address concerns with the dike.	B	City of Belt	No progress to report.	Hold public meeting to start process. Request input from FEMA.	Mid-term	City of Belt
Project 6.4.1 - Reduce flooding in the Gibson Flats area by installing drainage ditches in the vicinity of Gerber Road.	CC	County Public Works	City has constructed upstream detention and bypass channel	Implement additional improvements.	Long-term	FEMA, County
Project 6.4.2 - Resize culverts in various locations throughout the county.	CC, GF, B, C, N	County and City of GF Public Works Departments	Culverts installed on Briggs Rd., Collins Rd (2), Fields Rd., Gerber Rd. (2), Gibson Flats	Continue same.	Mid-term	FEMA, County
Project 6.4.3 - Identify locations in Neihart where culverts are needed.	N	Town of Neihart	Town working with EPA on five locations where culverts needed.	Implement project using federal funding.	Ongoing	EPA
Project 6.4.4 - Redesign the storm drain system in Belt.	B	City of Belt	Installed automatic emergency dialer on lift station to warn if storm water is backing up.	Apply for grant. Hire engineer. Implement project.	Long-term	CDBG, City of Belt
Project 6.4.5 - Construct a dike on the west side of the town of Sun River	CC	Cascade County	No progress to report.	Look for project funding.	Long-term	FEMA, County
Project 6.4.6 - Protect riverside berms along the Sun River to prevent erosion.	CC	West Great Falls Flood Control & Drainage District	New project for 2017 Plan.	Hire engineer to develop report with cost estimates. Explore funding sources.	Mid-term	WGFFCDD, County
Project 6.4.7 - Evaluate the outlets on West Great Falls levee for improvements in stormwater drainage	GF	West Great Falls Flood Control & Drainage District	New project for 2017 Plan.	Hire engineer to develop report with cost estimates. Explore funding sources.	Mid-term	WGFFCDD, City of GF



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 6.4.8 - Update the storm water system in the Town of Cascade	C	Cascade Public Works	New project for 2017 Plan.	Apply for grant. Hire engineer. Implement project.	Long-term	CDBG
TERRORISM MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 7.1.1 - Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessment that provides priorities.	CC, GF	GF Police, Cascade County Sheriff's Office	New project for 2017 Plan.	Determine whether can be done in-house. Implement assessment. Present results to commissioners.	Short-term	County & City Resources
Project 7.1.2 - Prioritize active shooter/armed intruder response training for employees of critical facilities.	CC, GF	GF Police, Cascade County Sheriff's Office	New project for 2017 Plan. 2/24/17 – GF Civic Center is conducting active shooter response training exercise	After project 7.1.1 is complete, move forward with training project	Ongoing	County & City Resources
Project 7.2.1 - Consider installing video surveillance or alarms in critical facilities, especially in unattended locations (i.e. water towers/communication sites/power or water substations).	CC, GF	GF Police, Cascade County Sheriff's Office	New project for 2017 Plan.	After project 7.1.1 is complete, move forward with surveillance project	Mid-term	County & City Resources
Project 7.2.2 - Consider physical hardening of critical facilities (i.e. anti-vehicle barricades / interior barricades for locking doors [door kicks, door stops] / perimeter fencing / controlled access gates).	CC, GF	GF Police, Cascade County Sheriff's Office	New project for 2017 Plan.	After project 7.1.1 is complete, move forward with hardening project. Design and implement anti-terrorism infrastructure into new schools funded by 2017 mil levee.	Long-term	County & City Resources
CYBER SECURITY MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 8.1.1 - Conduct vulnerability assessment of critical cyber infrastructure.	CC, GF	City & County IT	New project for 2017 Plan.	Discuss with IT depts. and determine whether outside contractor is needed. Conduct assessment and implement recommendations.	Short-term	County & City Resources
Project 8.1.2 - Conduct external security audit of fire walls on networks.	CC, GF	City & County IT	New project for 2017 Plan.	Secure funding, develop SOW, hire contractor, implement recommendations	Short-term	County & City Resources, Grants
Project 8.1.3 - Expand access to controls that check computers to enhance security.	CC, GF	City & County IT	New project for 2017 Plan.	Determine hardware needs, secure funding, purchase and train, roll out to systems	Short-term	County & City Resources, Grants



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 8.2.1 - Require training for employees and local organizations on cyber security.	CC, GF	City & County IT	New project for 2017 Plan.	Expand programs currently in place, conduct annual refresher course, offer program to local organizations.	Ongoing	County & City Resources
Project 8.3.1 – Perform cyber mapping for planning and vulnerability mitigation.	CC, GF	City & County IT	New project for 2017 Plan.	Hire contractor to perform cyber mapping. Review results and analyze for vulnerabilities. Develop plan to mitigate.	Short-term	County & City Resources
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECTS						
Project 9.1.1 - Provide NOAA weather radios to all schools and critical facilities.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, National Weather Service	Some progress made.	Continue to distribute as funding allows.	Ongoing	County, NWS, FEMA
Project 9.2.1 - Update list of emergency shelter locations in each community.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, ARC, VOAD, City & County GIS	Complete for City. Working on it for County.	When all shelters identified push out map and info to public.	Ongoing	County, City of GF
Project 9.2.2 - Obtain generators for emergency shelters.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	No progress to report.	Look for mobile generators instead of stationary. Develop generator ready connections.	Long-term	GSA, Facility Owner
Project 9.2.3 - Continue to aggressively address rural locations within the county so people’s residences can be found for rescue purposes.	CC	DES, GIS	Protocol in addressing manual on where to post numbers has been established. Emergency responders identify residences without numbers and GIS/Public Works assigns numbers.	As new residences built, rural addressing continues.	Ongoing	County
Project 9.2.4 - Identify and secure a back-up location for the dispatch center.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	Identified and evaluated locations.	Meet to discuss. Make decisions and implement.	Mid-term	County, City of GF
Project 9.3.1 - Encourage public to engage in Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	No progress to report.	Work on this through LEPC. Push out info to public via social media.	Ongoing	County, City of GF
Project 9.3.2 - Provide shelter-in-place training to the public	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	New project for 2017 Plan	Obtain materials. Push out via social media to public.	Ongoing	County, City of GF



Table 5.5-3. Cascade County 2017 Mitigation Strategy – Implementation Details

Project	Jurisdiction	Responsible Agency / Department	Progress Made	Planned Activities	Schedule	Potential Funding Source
Project 9.3.3 - Perform public outreach/education of location of emergency shelters.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers	City shelters identified. County still working on.	Finish identification in county. Push out info and map to public	Mid-term	County, City of GF
Project 9.3.4 - Conduct public outreach campaign where special needs residents would provide information on where they live and what they need. Develop a database with this information.	CC, GF, B, C, N	Emergency Managers, LEPC Subcommittees	Some progress. Have had meetings North Central Montana Independent Living Project. Written into Health Dept. Plan.	Tied with ARC shelter mandate.	Ongoing	County, City of GF
Notes: ARC = American Red Cross; B = Town of Belt, BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management; C = Town of Cascade; CC = Cascade County; CDBG = Community Development Block Grant; CRS = Community Rating System; DES = Disaster and Emergency Services; DNRC = Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation; EMS = Emergency Medical Services; EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency; FSA = Farm Service Administration; GF = City of Great Falls; GIS = Geographic Information Systems; GPS = Global Positioning System; GSA = Government Surplus Agency; HOA = Home Owners Association; IC = Incident Command; IT = Information Technologies; LEPC = Local Emergency Planning Committee; MDT = Montana Dept. of Transportation; MHP = Montana Highway Patrol; MSU = Montana State University; N = Town of Neihart; NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; NWS = National Weather Service; O&M = Operations and Maintenance; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; USGS = U.S. Geological Survey; VOAD = Volunteer Organization Active in Disasters; WGFCDD = West Great Falls Flood Control and Drainage District; WUI = Wildland Urban Interface						



SECTION 6. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The plan maintenance section details the formal process that will ensure that the Cascade County MHMP remains an active and relevant document. The maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan and producing a plan revision every five years. The plan can be revised more frequently than five years if the conditions under which it was developed change significantly (e.g. a major disaster occurs and projects are accomplished and/or new projects need to be identified, or funding availability changes). This section also describes how Cascade County will monitor the progress of mitigation activities and be incorporated into existing planning mechanisms. The final section describes how the Cascade County will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

6.1 Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Evaluation of the mitigation plan consists of an assessment of whether the planning process and actions have been effective and whether changes are needed. The review should determine whether the hazards profiled remain relevant and what new or emerging hazards may affect the area, whether capabilities have changed to support mitigation, and whether the Plan goals are being reached. Plan updates typically occur every five years but can take place more frequently, if needed.

6.1.1 2011 PDM Plan

The 2011 PDM Plan was monitored and evaluated a number of times since it was updated in 2011. The entire Plan was reviewed biannually and hazard priorities and mitigation projects were discussed, as needed.

6.1.2 2017 MHMP

The updated MHMP should be reviewed at meetings of the LEPC. A different hazard profile should be reviewed quarterly by the LEPC. The plan review should consider any new hazards and vulnerabilities as well as document completed mitigation projects, identify new mitigation projects and evaluate mitigation priorities. The review should determine whether a plan update is needed prior to the required five-year update.

The Cascade County DES Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the MHMP review is on the agenda at the LEPC meetings so that applicability of the plan can be evaluated. The DES Coordinator should prepare a status report summarizing the outcome of the plan review and the minutes should be made available to interested stakeholders and kept in a permanent file designated for the next (2022) MHMP update.

The MHMP will also be evaluated and revised following any major disasters, to determine if the recommended actions remain relevant and appropriate. The risk assessment will also be revisited to see if any changes are necessary based on the pattern of disaster damages. This is an opportunity to increase the community's disaster resistance and build a better and stronger community.



Three years after adoption of the MHMP, the Cascade County DES Coordinator may decide to apply for a planning grant through FEMA to start the 2022 MHMP update. Upon receipt of funding, the County will solicit bids in accordance with applicable contracting procedures and hire a contractor to assist with the project. The proposed schedule for completion of the plan update is one year from award of a contract, to coincide with the five-year adoption date of the 2017 MHMP Update.

The Cascade County DES Coordinator will be responsible for the plan update. Before the end of the five-year period, the updated plan will be submitted to FEMA for approval. When concurrence is received that the updated plan complies with FEMA requirements, it will be submitted to the Cascade County Board of Commissioners, Great Falls City County and Town Councils in Belt, Cascade, and Neihart for adoption. The DES Coordinator will send an e-mail to individuals and organizations on the stakeholder list to inform them that the updated plan is available on the County website.

6.2 Monitoring Progress of Mitigation Activities

The process for monitoring and evaluating mitigation projects is the responsibility of the LEPC, an organization comprised of local officials from Cascade County, the City of Great Falls and Towns of Belt, Cascade, and Neihart, emergency response entities, local businesses, and non-profit organizations who meet on a regular basis.

6.2.1 2011 PDM Plan

Since development of the 2011 PDM Plan, several mitigation projects were completed in Cascade County while a number of other projects are on-going and will continue through the next planning period. The LEPC discusses hazard mitigation on a quarterly basis and prioritizes projects based on the severity of hazard events that have occurred in the county and funding that is available for identified projects. Completed projects are identified in *Section 5.1*.

The Cascade County DES Coordinator has monitored completion of most mitigation projects; however, the 2011 PDM Plan did not outline a specific process to track the initiation, status, and completion of mitigation activities. Each department monitors completion of mitigation projects under their purview: i.e., the Cascade County Rural Fire Council monitors wildfire projects; the County and City/Town Public Works department's monitor culvert and drainage projects within their jurisdiction; the DES Coordinator monitors severe weather projects; and, the levee districts monitor projects associated with levee operations and maintenance.

6.2.2 2017 MHMP

The LEPC will review the mitigation goals, objectives, and activities to ensure progress is being made. They will evaluate the feasibility of the mitigation projects, monitor resources, budgets, and schedules, and document project completion. This group will provide a venue for reporting and accountability.

Minutes should be prepared from these meetings and should be distributed to interested stakeholders as well as kept in a permanent file for the next MHMP update (2022). Agencies and organizations "assigned" responsibility for various aspects of the mitigation strategy will have the opportunity to coordinate with the LEPC on challenges, success and opportunities.



The information that the LEPC shall be expected to document, as needed and appropriate, include:

- Any grant applications filed on behalf of any of the participating jurisdictions;
- Hazard events and losses occurring in their jurisdiction;
- Progress on the implementation of mitigation actions, including efforts to obtain outside funding;
- Obstacles or impediments to implementation of actions;
- Additional mitigation actions believed to be appropriate and feasible; and
- Public and stakeholder input.

Mitigation project evaluations will assess whether:

- Goals and objectives address current and expected conditions.
- The nature or magnitude of the risks has changed.
- Current resources are appropriate for implementing the MHMP and if different or additional resources are now available.
- Actions were cost effective.
- Schedules and budgets are feasible.
- Implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies are presents.
- Outcomes have occurred as expected.
- New agencies/departments/staff should be included.

Individual projects will be monitored by the department implementing the project or the grant. Generally, HMGP and PDMC projects will be monitored by the DES Coordinator and any National Fire Plan projects or Community Assessment Agreements will be monitored by the Cascade County Fire Department, U.S. Forest Service, BLM and/or DNRC. Each organization will track projects through a central database and issue quarterly reports to federal agencies.

The MHMP Planning Team will continually observe the processes for implementation of the mitigation projects. By monitoring project implementation, the Planning Team will then be able to evaluate them at the time of the plan update and determine if any changes are needed.

Cascade County may want to consider measuring their mitigation success by participating in the STAR Community Rating System. Local leaders can use the STAR Community System to assess how sustainable they are, set goals for moving ahead and measure progress along the way. To get started, go to <http://starcommunities.org/get-started>.

6.3 Implementation through Existing Programs

Cascade County will have the opportunity to implement hazard mitigation projects through existing programs and procedures through plan revisions or amendments. The MHMP will be incorporated into the plans, regulations and ordinances as they are updated in the future or when new plans are developed. **Table 6.3-1** presents a summary of existing plans and ordinances and how integration of mitigation projects will occur.

A summary of how the MHMP can be integrated into the legal framework is presented below:

- Partner with other organizations and agencies with similar goals to promote building codes that are more disaster resistant on the State level.



Section 6: Plan Maintenance Procedures

- Develop incentives for local governments, citizens, and businesses to pursue hazard mitigation projects.
- Allocate County resources and assistance for mitigation projects.
- Partner with other organizations and agencies in northwestern Montana to support hazard mitigation activities.

Table 6.3-1. Implementation of Mitigation into Existing Plans and Codes

Type	Name	Integration Technique
Plans		
Emergency Operations	Cascade County Emergency Operations Plan, 2011	Integrated by reference in MHMP.
	Emergency Action Plan, Black Eagle Dam	Dam failure mitigation projects should be integrated in EAPs when these documents are revised.
	Emergency Action Plan, Cochrane Dam	
	Emergency Action Plan, Morony Dam	
	Emergency Action Plan, Rainbow Dam	
	Emergency Action Plan, Ryan Dam	
Growth Policies	Cascade County Growth Policy, 2013	Integration of mitigation strategies will occur when growth policies are revised.
	City of Great Falls Growth Policy, 2014	
	Town of Cascade Growth Policy, 2011	
	Town of Neihart Growth Policy, 2016	
	Malmstrom AFB Joint Land Use Study, 2012	
Wildfire Mitigation	Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2008	Wildfire mitigation projects will be incorporated when plan is revised.
Flooding	Cascade County Flood Insurance Study, 2013	Integration of mitigation strategies will occur, as appropriate, when plan is revised.
Transportation	Long Range Transportation Plan, 2014	Mitigation projects to be integrated during plan revisions.
	Missouri River Urban Corridor Plan	
Winter Weather	City of Great Falls Snow and Ice Control Plan, 2007	Mitigation projects to be integrated during plan revision.
Codes, Regulations & Ordinances		
Zoning	Cascade County Zoning Regulations, 2016	Mitigation projects will be incorporated into revisions of zoning ordinances.
	City of Great Falls Zoning Regulations, 2017	
Subdivisions	Cascade County Subdivision Regulations, 2013	Mitigation projects will be incorporated into revisions of subdivision regulations.
	City of Great Falls Subdivision Regulations	
Floodplain	Cascade County Floodplain Regulations, 2013	Flood mitigation projects will be incorporated into revisions of floodplain regulations.
	City of Great Falls Amendment to Floodplain Regulations, 2016	

Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and Towns of Cascade and Neihart use a Growth Policy to guide development. The Town of Belt is in the process of adopting a growth policy. Typically, a Growth Policy will address hazards; specifically, that life and property be protected from natural disasters and man-caused hazards. Mitigation goals in the MHMP will be recommended for incorporation into future revisions of these growth policies to ensure that high-hazard areas are being considered for low risk uses.

To ensure that the requirements of the MHMP are incorporated into other planning mechanisms and remain an on-going concern in Cascade County, job descriptions of various staff will be enhanced to include a mitigation component. The job descriptions of Cascade County Planning Director will be augmented to include involvement in the LEPC. Participation in this group will provide an awareness of new and on-going mitigation initiatives for the purpose that they be integrated into plans, codes



and regulations during revision. The job description of the GIS Manager, will include responsibilities for management and update of the spatial data compiled for the hazard analysis including coordinates of critical facilities and digital floodplain, inundation, and wildfire layers so this data can be integrated into other planning efforts. The job description of the DES Coordinator will include responsibilities for implementing outreach activities for risk reduction in the County, coordinating with the Board of County Commissioners to secure funding for mitigation projects, ensure mitigation projects are implemented, and updating the MHMP. The DES Coordinator will also be responsible for maintaining permanent master file for the MHMP planning process, which will include damage figures from hazard events, records of mitigation projects, and notes/minutes from relevant meetings.

Meetings of the Board of County Commissioners will provide an opportunity for the Cascade County DES Coordinator and City of Great Falls Emergency Manager to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into County and City planning documents and procedures.

6.4 Continued Public Involvement

Cascade County is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the MHMP. The public will have many opportunities to provide feedback about the plan. Hard copies of the plan will be kept at appropriate County, City and Town offices. An electronic copy of the plan will be available on the Cascade County website. The existence and location of plan hard copies will be publicized on the Cascade County website. *Section 2.0* includes the address and the phone number of the Cascade County DES Coordinator who will be responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan.

The public will be invited to meetings of the LEPC when the MHMP is discussed. The meetings will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. The DES Coordinator will be responsible for using County resources to publicize the public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio and Internet.

The MHMP Planning Team will continually observe the processes for public outreach. By monitoring these activities, the Planning Team will then be able to evaluate them at the time of the plan update and determine if any changes are needed.

SECTION 7. REFERENCES

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Item: Recreation Trails Inc. Agreement

From: Patty Rearden, Interim Parks and Recreation Director

Initiated By: Patty Rearden, Interim Parks and Recreation Director

Presented By: Patty Rearden, Interim Parks and Recreation Director

Action Requested: Approve Agreement with Recreational Trails Inc.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move the City Commission (approve/deny) the Agreement with Recreational Trails Inc., and authorize Patty Rearden, Interim Parks and Recreation Director to execute the contract."

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission approve the Agreement with Recreational Trails Inc. and authorize Interim Park and Recreation Director Patty Rearden to execute the contract.

Summary:

Recreational Trails Inc. and the City of Great Falls have worked together for many years to develop and maintain River's Edge Trail. The proposed agreement outlines the obligations and responsibilities of each party as it relates to the trail system. The City is responsible for all trail maintenance, hires all staff, and oversees volunteers. Recreational Trails Inc. will continue to be a fundraiser for future costs of the trail system including improvements, possible expansion, maintenance, and possible reimbursement of labor. Recreational Trails Inc. will be responsible for recommending the appropriate use of the funds they raise and may make recommendations on the needs for the trail, potential artwork, and ongoing maintenance and improvements.

Background:

The City of Great Falls assumed full management of the River's Edge Trail in late 2015 and subsequently hired a Trails Coordinator in February 2016. Currently, in addition to the Trails Coordinator, the City employs one seasonal employee in the Trails Division.

Fiscal Impact:

The Trails Division budget is \$122,273 for FY2018. Recreational Trails Inc. provides some monetary support through reimbursement of labor and some project materials. Recreational Trails Inc. continues their fundraising support of the trail.

Alternatives:

The alternative would be to not approve the Agreement and to proceed without the responsibilities of each party formally outlined.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Recreational Trails Inc Agreement

AGREEMENT OUTLINING

OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THE RIVER'S EDGE TRAIL

Between

RECREATIONAL TRAILS INC.

And

CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA,

This agreement is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2017, by and among the City of Great Falls, Montana, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State, hereinafter referred to as the "City", and Recreational Trails Inc., hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation" (collectively, the "Parties").

WHEREAS, the City is the owner of a majority of the Great Falls River's Edge Trail system; and

WHEREAS, the City is responsible for the maintenance and management of the trail system; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation is an organization with an interest in the expansion and continued maintenance, use and enjoyment of the trail system; and

WHEREAS, the Parties agree that designation of responsibilities and obligations of the parties regarding the trail system is in the Parties' best interests.

WITNESSETH:

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS, THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this agreement is to set forth conditions for the obligations and responsibilities of each party in regard to the management, maintenance, and expansion of the Great Falls River's Edge Trail system.

Section 2. City's Obligations. The Parties agree that the following are the sole obligations of the Great Falls Park and Recreation Department. All decisions made in furtherance of these obligations are the responsibility of the City. The Foundation has no authority to bind, contract, or represent the City in any manner regarding the following:

1. The City is responsible for all usual trail maintenance activities including trail surface, landscaped areas, utilities, daily garbage pickup, tree/plant maintenance, weed management and control, vault toilet cleaning, maintenance and replacement regarding any destruction due to vandalism or ordinary wear and tear, maintenance of surrounding park areas including irrigation, irrigation system maintenance, turf management, and mowing;

2. The City is responsible for snow removal on trail and trail head parking lots (areas to be determined by Park and Recreation);
3. With input from the Foundation, the City is responsible for determining which art work/pieces will be placed along the trail, and where the work/pieces will be located. The City and the Foundation will work cooperatively to address vandalism or maintenance issues that are related to the art work/pieces;
4. The City will oversee, direct, and manage all volunteers performing any service on the River's Edge Trail system for which the City is responsible;
5. The City will hire all staff including a Trail Coordinator and any additional staff based on need and funding;
6. The City will be solely responsible for, and will have the sole authority to execute, all contracts for services to be performed on the River's Edge Trail system; and
7. The City of Great Falls Park and Recreation Department will provide public liability insurance or risk pooled indemnity coverage.

Section 3. Foundation's obligations. The Parties agree that the Foundation will have the following obligations regarding the River's Edge Trail system for which the City is responsible.

1. The Foundation shall be a fundraiser for future costs of the trail system including improvements, possible expansion, maintenance, and possible reimbursement of labor;
2. The Foundation's Board of Directors will make recommendations for determining the appropriate use of the funds; and
3. The Foundation may make recommendations to the City Park and Recreation Department on needs for the trail, potential art work, on-going maintenance and improvements.

Section 4. Annual Meeting Agreement. Representatives from the City and the Foundation will meet once a year to discuss the management, maintenance, or other issues involving the River's Edge Trail. If any management and/or policy issues arise, the City and the Foundation shall meet and discuss them.

Section 5. Laws and Regulations. In performance of all obligations the Parties shall comply fully with all applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and municipal ordinances including, but not limited to, all workers' compensation laws, all environmental laws including, but not limited to, the generation and disposal of hazardous waste, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), the safety rules, codes, and provisions of the Montana Safety Act in Title 50, Chapter 71, MCA, all applicable City, County, and State codes, the Americans with

Disabilities Act, and all non-discrimination, affirmative action, and utilization of minority and small business statutes and regulations.

Section 10. Indemnification. Both Parties agree to fully indemnify to the fullest extent of the law, subject to the limitations set forth in Mont. Code Ann. §2-9-108, defend, and save the other, its agents, representatives, employees, and officers harmless from and against any and all claims, actions, costs, fees, losses, liabilities or damages of whatever kind or nature arising from or related to the Parties' performance of this Agreement.

By the City of Great Falls:

By the Foundation:

Patty Rearden, Interim Park and
Recreation Director

Bruce Pollington, President

Approved for Legal Content*

Approved by:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

Counsel for Foundation

*By law, the City Attorney's office may only advise or approve contract or legal document language on behalf of the City of Great Falls, and not on behalf of other parties. Review and approval of this document was conducted solely from the legal perspective, and for the benefit, of the City of Great Falls. Other parties should not rely on this approval and should seek review and approval by their own respective counsel.



Item: Set Public Hearing to consider Resolution 10201, “A Resolution Conveying Certain Property Located at Lots 1 And 2 of The Airport Minor Subdivision, a Tract of Land Being Tract 1 of Certificate of Survey #2271, Located in The NW1/4 and NE1/4 OF SECTION 21, T20N, R3E, P.M.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, And Establishing a Lease Agreement for City Occupation of The Same,” for October 3, 2017.

From: Sara Sexe, City Attorney

Initiated By: Sara Sexe, City Attorney

Presented By: Sara Sexe, City Attorney

Action Requested: Set Public Hearing for October 3, 2017 to consider Resolution 10201, which would authorize the City to enter into a lease agreement with the Great Falls International Airport Authority(GFIAA) for property located at 3015 Airport Drive, currently housing the Emergency Operations Center and to consider granting the GFIAA a Quit Claim Deed on property.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

“I move that the City Commission set a public hearing to consider Resolution 10201, ‘A Resolution Conveying Certain Property Located at Lots 1 And 2 of The Airport Minor Subdivision, a Tract of Land Being Tract 1 of Certificate of Survey #2271, Located in The NW1/4 and NE1/4 OF SECTION 21, T20N, R3E, P.M.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, And Establishing a Lease Agreement for City Occupation of The Same,’” for October 3, 2017.”

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Commission set public hearing to Resolution 10201 for October 3, 2017.

Background:

On January 15, 1980, the City and County Commissions adopted Resolution 7451 creating a Regional Airport Authority, pursuant to Mont. Code Ann. §67-11-103. On that same date, Resolution 7455 was adopted, abolishing the Great Falls Municipal Airport Authority.

Approximately five years later a community task force was formed to submit a competitive proposal to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The purpose of the proposal was to create an FAA Automated Flight Services Station (AFSS), on the subject property of the proposed lease. That proposal was accepted by the FAA.

Based on the FAA's acceptance of the proposal, the building that currently houses the Great Falls Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was constructed. Despite significant investment into the building and land, the AFSS never became fully staffed, and the full operation of the station never fully materialized. The AFSS then sat vacant for many years, but in 2014 was converted into the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This includes 911 dispatch operations for all of Cascade County.

Separate FAA grant funding was secured to purchase the real property upon which the EOC now sits. Provisions in the signed grant agreement for the purchase of the property included that the airport sponsor (at that time the City of Great Falls and Cascade County) would not, "not sell, lease, encumber or otherwise transfer or dispose of any part of its title or other interests in the property shown [in the application] . . . for the duration of the terms, conditions, and assurances in the grant agreement without approval by the Secretary." Additionally, under FAA Order 5190.6B, "A sponsor is federally obligated to obtain FAA consent to delete any land described and shown on the Exhibit A. [of the Airport's master plan]. FAA consent shall be granted only if it is determined that the property is not needed for present or foreseeable public airport purposes." (Bracketing supplied.)

In 1997, the Great Falls International Airport Authority (GFIAA) began processes to annex real estate operated by the airport into the City. In that process, title to around 1,800 acres was transferred by the City and County to the GFIAA via Quit Claim Deed, and the AFSS building was transferred by the GFIAA and County via Quit Claim Deed to the City. The City and County, as sponsors of the airport at the time, could have requested permission of the United States Secretary of Transportation to release the FAA grant obligations. However, this release was never requested, nor had the AFSS property been removed from Exhibit A to the Airport Master Plan, both required by Chapter 22 of FAA Order 5190.6B, and the grant terms, in order to release the City from the grant obligations.

In 2001, the City and County adopted Joint Resolution 9152 transferring sponsorship of the airport grant assurances to the GFIAA. In 2002, the FAA recognized GFIAA as the airport sponsor.

In early 2016, GFIAA was attempting to aggregate all its property and discovered that the Cascade County Clerk and Recorder's office had the City of Great Falls as record owner of the real property on which the EOC sits, as a result of the 1997 Quit Claim Deed. However, the GFIAA had consistently claimed ownership of the property on the Exhibit A to the Airport Master Plan.

Throughout the course of 2016 and 2017, City, GFIAA and FAA representatives discussed the issue, the FAA grant obligations, and the possibility of releasing the subject property from the grant agreement obligations. Consent of the sponsor would have been required for the FAA to consider granting such release. However, GFIAA, as the airport sponsor, would not agree to the release, indicating that it could not state that the property would not be needed for foreseeable public airport purposes. FAA representatives indicated that as such, the City would not be released from the grant obligations on

the property, i.e. the property could not be owned by the City. Therefore, the City staff focused on obtaining a favorable lease for the property.

The proposed lease is attached to this report and has been signed by the GFIAA Director. The initial term of the proposed agreement is thirty years, with two additional five (5) year renewal options. The rental amount for the initial term is \$104,400 (payable by the City's construction costs of a new roadway in the area). The lease may only be terminated for default within during the first five years and, thereafter, by forty-eight month's written notice by either party. If Airport terminates the lease, it retains all site improvements and shall pay to the City:

1. Any unamortized portion remaining of the Verified costs of the road construction; and
2. A \$2,000,000 Termination Payment if termination occurs within first fifteen (15) years of initial 30 year lease term, or
3. A \$1,000,000 Termination Payment if termination occurs in the second fifteen (15) years of the initial 30 year lease term.

Concurrent with lease execution, GFIAA requires the City to execute a Quit Claim deed to the property, to clear the title of the previously recorded 1997 Quit Claim deed, that the parties did not have authority to give without FAA consent.

A Commission work session was conducted on this matter August 1, 2017. During the work session, a summary of the history of this issue was provided to the City Commission.

Fiscal Impact:

The lease agreement requires that \$104,400 in costs be expended by the City, in the construction of a new roadway in the area. This amount is the consideration for lease payments for the initial thirty year lease term.

Alternatives:

The Commission could not enter into the lease and direct staff to further attempt to obtain FAA approval of the release of grant assurance obligations. Staff does not recommend this alternative.

Concurrences:

City Manager's Office.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 10201
- Res. 10201 Exhibit "A"
- Res. 10201 Exhibit "B"

RESOLUTION NO. 10201

A RESOLUTION CONVEYING CERTAIN PROPERTY LOCATED AT LOTS 1 AND 2 OF THE AIRPORT MINOR SUBDIVISION, A TRACT OF LAND BEING TRACT 1 OF CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY #2271, LOCATED IN THE NW1/4 AND NE1/4 OF SECTION 21, T20N, R3E, P.M.M., CITY OF GREAT FALLS, CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA, AND ESTABLISHING A LEASE AGREEMENT FOR CITY OCCUPATION OF THE SAME.

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls, Montana, owns the property legally described above; and

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls has established an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on the Property; and

WHEREAS, because of failure of contractual obligations with the Federal Aviation Administration the property was never legally conveyed to the City of Great Falls; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to continue operations at the EOC and cure the legal deficiencies with the conveyance of the property; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to enter into a lease agreement with the Great Falls International Airport Authority to accomplish the above listed goals.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that:

1. The Great Falls City Mayor is hereby authorized to convey by Quit Claim Deed any ownership interest in the property legally described as, Lots 1 and 2 of the Airport Drive Minor Subdivision, a tract of land being Tract 1 of Certificate of Survey #2271, located in the NW1/4 and NE1/4 of Section 21, T20N, R3E, P.M.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, said Quit Claim Deed is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and is hereby incorporated herein;
2. The City Manager is hereby authorized to enter in to a lease agreement with the Great Falls International Airport Authority for City Occupation of the above legally described property for the purpose of the continued operation of the City EOC;
3. The terms of said lease agreement are more described in attached Exhibit "B" and by reference are hereby incorporated herein; and
4. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This Resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, this 3rd, day of October, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara Sexe, City Attorney

RETURN TO: Ward E. Taleff
Taleff & Murphy, P.C.
P. O. Box 609
Great Falls, MT 59403

QUIT CLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE is made this ___ day of September, 2017, between the CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, a municipality with principal offices located at 2 Park Drive South, Great Falls, Montana 59401, the party of the first part, and THE GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY, 2800 Terminal Drive, Great Falls, Montana 59404-5599, the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH

That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) to it in hand paid and other good and valuable consideration by the said party of the second part, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby convey, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part all of its right, title and interest in and to the real property situated in the County of Cascade and State of Montana, more particularly described as follows:

Lots 1 and 2 of the Airport Drive Minor Subdivision, a tract of land being Tract 1 of Certificate of Survey #2271, located in the NW1/4 and NE1/4 of Section 21, T20N, R3E, P.M.M., City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana.

Prior deed reference: P-2012-000016 PL,

together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part, of, in or to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof.

TO HAVE .AND TO HOLD, all and singular the said premises, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said party of the second part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set its hand and seal the day and year first above.

CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

CITY SEAL

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney



CITY OF GREAT FALLS

AND

GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

LEASE AGREEMENT

April 1, 2017 - August 30, 2047

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**CITY OF GREAT FALLS
And
THE GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY
LEASE AGREEMENT**

This Lease Agreement (“Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the 1st day of April, 2017, by and between the Great Falls International Airport Authority, a regional airport authority owning and operating the Great Falls International Airport, 2800 Terminal Drive, Great Falls, Montana 59404 (“the Authority”) and the City of Great Falls, Montana, a municipality with principal offices located at 2 Park Drive South, Great Falls, Montana (“City”).

Whereas, the Authority owns and operates the Great Falls International Airport (“the Airport”) and the property on which it is located; and

Whereas, City owns that certain improvement on the Airport described as the 911 Emergency Communications Center (ECC) which houses the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Emergency Coordination Center (ECoC). The EOC and the ECoC operate for the benefit of the City, Cascade County, Malmstrom Air Force Base, the Montana Air National Guard (MANG), and (to some extent) the Authority; and

Whereas the Authority and the City as public entities have a common interest in cooperating to efficiently utilize public funds and to benefit of the public; and

Whereas the City contends it provides services and benefits to the Authority as part of that cooperative interest, including but not limited to:

1. Supporting the Authority’s public safety officers in their activities pursuant to the Authority’s security and disaster plans;
2. Joint training police and fire exercises for, including preparation of Situation Manual;
3. Fire/rescue services for in-flight emergencies, ground emergencies or airport or aircraft disasters;
4. Fire code enforcement for terminal and other airport property renovations;

5. Assistance with planning and coordination in conjunction with the Local Emergency Planning Committee; and

6. Coordination with street and traffic control for maintenance of City-owned property, including City reimbursement of assessments.

Whereas, the Authority contends it provides services and benefits to the City as part of that cooperative interest, including but not limited to:

1. Performing maintenance, repair, expansion and snow removal of all roads within airport boundaries serving FedEx, MANG and the public's use of airport facilities, including over 360,000 annual commercial service passengers;
2. Performing maintenance, repair, expansion and snow removal of the airport entry road providing access to airport facilities and the ECC;
3. Partnering with the City on maintaining and expanding the missions of MANG located at the Airport, including providing MANG with over 500 acres for their base in exchange for firefighting services;
4. Providing MANG better access by fully funding the entry and exit road expansion and intersection improvements to provide more capacity for the MANG entry and exit gate and the terminal loop exit;
5. Coordination with the City on the closure of Airport Avenue B as part of the Authority's plans, which project will enhance capacity to the MANG intersections while retaining access by local property owners who had used Airport Avenue B;
6. Providing significant economic development to the region, estimated at more than 2,100 jobs and \$250,000,000 annually by the Montana Department of Transportation;
7. Encouraging growth in property tax collections by fostering tenant development at the airport; and
8. Incorporating into its master plan future improvements to the Airport that will benefit the region's citizens.

Whereas, the City has made a substantial investment in the ECC and the parties desire to provide for transfer or disposition of the ECC should certain events occur during the term of this Agreement; and

Whereas, as part of the continuing cooperative interests of the parties the Authority desires to lease to the City, on a long-term basis, that portion of the Airport on which the ECC is located, and the City desires to lease the same from the Authority; and

Whereas, the parties desire to memorialize their agreement in writing.

Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties as follows:

1. Property and Term. The Authority hereby leases to the City the property described on "Exhibit A" attached hereto. This Lease commences as of the date hereof and is for a term of thirty years and six months ("the Initial Term").

2. Renewal Option. If this Agreement is not in default at the expiration of the Initial Term, the City shall have an option to renew this Agreement for two additional five (5) year terms on the same terms and conditions as the Initial Term, except for the rent and renewal term period. Exercise of each option must be made by providing written notice to the Authority not less than six (6) months prior to the expiration of the then applicable term.

3. Permitted Uses and City's Obligations. The premises may be used by the City in its sole discretion for any lawful public purpose.

City agrees that no hazardous or unlawful materials, or fertilizers or explosives, will be permitted in or stored upon the leased premises, other than in the usual course of use and operation of City public safety, emergency and administrative buildings. Except as prohibited by law, the Authority will, upon notice, have reasonable rights of access and inspection to enforce the provisions of this Agreement. For purposes of this Agreement, "hazardous materials" shall mean asbestos or any toxic, dangerous or hazardous waste, substance or material under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as these laws are now in effect or as may be hereafter amended, or any other federal state or local statute, law, rule, ordinance, regulation or code which addresses such topics.

City agrees to cause to be removed from the leased premises, at City's expense, all waste, garbage and rubbish. City agrees not to deposit the same, except temporarily in connection with the collection for removal, on any part of the leased premises or other Airport property.

City agrees to pay all costs of utilities, maintenance, snow removal and other such services that may be necessary or required in the use, operation or maintenance of the leased premises and all City-owned improvements; provided, however, that City is hereby given the right to connect to electrical utility sources as City deems necessary or as may be required, with such connection to be at City's sole expense and cost.

4. Rental Fees. In exchange for use of the leased premises during the Initial Term, and as sole rent for the leased property, the City agrees to construct for the Authority the new entry road as shown in Exhibit B hereto at a cost to the City not to exceed \$104,400. If the cost to the City to complete the new entry road exceeds that amount, the Authority shall pay to the City the amount of the excess cost provided the City provides the Authority a verified total cost tabulation for the project within ninety (90) days following project completion (“the Verified Costs”). Other than the construction of the new entry road, the City undertakes no responsibility to provide or ensure access to other properties which may be served by the new entry road.

Should this Agreement be terminated prior to expiration of the Initial Term pursuant to Section 6, the Authority shall pay the City the unamortized portion of the Verified Costs as calculated on a straight-line basis over the Initial Term (“the Unamortized Cost Payment”). Such Unamortized Cost Payment shall be due within 60 days of lease termination.

The Rental Rate during any Additional Term shall equal the lowest ground rental rate paid per square foot of leased area by a commercial non-airfield tenant at the time of the Agreement expiration and shall be paid annually in advance of the first business day of February each year. The current rental rate which was used to calculate the term of the lease given the cost of the new entry road, is \$.12 per square _____.

5. Termination, Default, Assignment and Transfer. Absent early termination as permitted herein, this Agreement will terminate at the end of the Initial Term unless the option for an extension is exercised. Upon termination, whether at the end of the applicable term or early termination for any cause or reason, City will have no further right or interest in the leased real property.

The default by a party in the performance of any covenant or agreement required of it under this Agreement and the failure of that party to remedy such default within ninety (90) days following written notice from the non-defaulting party will constitute an act of default under this Agreement that provides a basis for termination unless timely cured.

Failure of a party to declare a termination upon the occurrence of a default or defaults will not operate as a waiver of that or any other default or preclude that party from terminating this Agreement based upon such failure.

City may not assign or transfer this Agreement or sublease the premises without the prior written consent of the Authority, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

During each term under this Agreement and upon termination of this Agreement, the City shall retain ownership of the ECC building and site improvements on the leased premises. The disposition of said building and site improvements shall follow the procedures in Section 6. below.

6. Early Termination. For the first five years of the Term, either party may only terminate this Agreement under the provisions below. After the initial five-year period, it is recognized that development of the Airport or the City's future needs may require termination or modification of this Agreement prior to the scheduled expiration date. Therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties that each party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement upon providing forty-eight (48) months' notice if, as to the Authority, in its sole discretion, material portions or the entirety of the leased premises are required for an aviation-related major capital improvement that is depicted on an approved airport master plan, or, as to the City, should conditions arise which in the sole discretion of the City make it advisable to the City to terminate this Agreement.

If termination is caused by the Authority's determination and termination requires removal of all or a portion of the existing ECC or the inability to use the ECC for the City's purposes, then the Authority shall pay to the City a "Termination Payment" of \$2,000,000 if termination occurs within the first fifteen years of the Initial Term I. If the termination occurs based on the Authority's determination, after the first fifteen years of the Initial Term but prior to the expiration date of the Initial Term, the Authority shall pay the City \$1,000,000.

If the City terminates this Agreement within the first fifteen years of the Initial Term the City may salvage the ECC and site improvements and remove them at the City's cost and discretion or attempt to sell them. The City shall retain all proceeds of such salvage, sale or disposal. If the City terminates this Agreement as set forth herein, in its determination the City shall be allowed a period of sixty (60) months to effect a sale or assignment of the ECC and site improvements and the Authority agrees to cooperate with City in its sale or assignment efforts.

In the event of termination by the Authority based on its determination of need for the leased property and upon payment of the indicated amount, the ownership of all permanent site improvements shall vest with the Authority. Any payment based on the Authority's determination to terminate this Agreement prior to its scheduled expiration due to need for the premises are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the Unamortized Cost Payment that may be due under this Agreement.

In the event of termination of this Agreement, all rights and obligations hereunder (with the exception of any undischarged rights and obligations that accrued prior to the effective date of such termination and replacement cost obligations) shall thereupon terminate, and if City is not in default under any of the provisions of this Agreement on the effective date of termination, any prepaid rent by City shall, to the extent allocable to any period subsequent to the effective date of the termination, be refunded to City, within thirty (30) calendar days thereafter.

7. Title to Improvements. Title to any building, facility or permanent improvements on the leased premises shall remain with the City except as herein provided. During the

Term of this Agreement, the City shall have the right to sell the improvements and assign this Agreement pursuant to Sections 5 and 6 hereto. Upon expiration of this Agreement pursuant to the Term and/or Renewal Terms identified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above, providing the City is not in default, the Agreement has not been terminated, or has terminated based on the Authority's determination of need of the leased premises and the Authority has not made the required payment, the City shall have the option to attempt to negotiate a new lease agreement (the Authority being under no obligation to discuss, negotiate or accept any proposal) or to notify Authority of its intent to sell or remove the improvements on the leased premises. In the event that more than sixty (60) days elapses after expiration or termination of this Agreement and none of the foregoing events or conditions has occurred, title to remaining facilities shall vest in the Authority. This sixty (60) day period may be extended by mutual written agreement, and requests for extension will not be unreasonably withheld by Authority.

8. Default. If either Party fails or refuses to perform or observe any of the covenants contained herein, and such default shall continue for a period of ninety (90) days after the non-defaulting party has notified in writing the defaulting party of the default hereunder, then in any of said cases or events, the parties may, at their option, pursue any other applicable remedy available under the laws of the State of Montana. In the case of City's default, the Authority may, at its option, immediately or at any time thereafter, without demand or notice, enter into and upon said leased property without prejudice to or waiver of any remedy which otherwise might be available. In this connection, it is agreed that failure of either party to declare this lease agreement terminated upon the default of the other for any of the reasons set out be a waiver or estoppel shall not operate to bar or destroy the right of the non-defaulting party to declare this Agreement null and void by reason of any subsequent violation of the terms of this Agreement.

9. Remedies Cumulative. The remedies available herein shall not be deemed exclusive, and either party may, at its option, pursue any other applicable remedy available under the laws of Montana.

10. Improvements and Maintenance. In addition to those currently existing on the real property, the City may make and maintain improvements to the leased premises. Absent application of any other provision of this Agreement, fixtures attached to the leased premises (such as antennae, generators, etc.) will, on termination of the Agreement, remain and become the property of the Authority unless the City removes the fixtures and returns the leased premises to their pre-improved condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

City shall throughout the term of this Agreement at its own cost and without any

expense to Lessor, keep and maintain the leased premises in good condition and repair. The Authority shall not be obligated to make any repairs, replacements or renewals of any kind, nature or description whatsoever to the leased premises or any improvements thereon. City further agrees to repair and restore damage to the demised premises caused by the negligence of City, its officers, employees and agents, or any sublessee, tenant or assignee of City and its officers, employees and agents.

11. Special Conditions. City shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations affecting its use of the leased premises, the conduct of its affairs and the safe and efficient operation of the Airport.

With the Authority's prior written consent, and consistent with Authority rules and requirements, City shall have the right to place such signs or advertising in or on the leased premises as City may deem appropriate in the conduct of its business.

12. Insurance or Risk Pool Indemnity Coverage. The City may, at its sole option, obtain insurance or statutory risk pool indemnity coverage for liability for the interests of the Authority in the leased premises.

City will be responsible for obtaining any coverage for City's property and interests under this Agreement. In the event City obtains fire and extended peril coverage for the property of the Authority, the Authority will be included as an additional insured or covered party under any such policy.

In addition to such property coverage as City may procure, City will obtain and maintain during the term hereof the following coverage and in the following minimum amounts:

public liability coverage - \$1,000,000.00
(personal injury and property damage)
premises coverage - \$ 500,000.00

Upon request of Authority, City agrees to provide the Authority with current certificates of coverage naming the Authority as an additional insured under such policy or policies and ensure that such policy or policies, certificate and information contain a thirty-day cancellation notice, the policy number or numbers, dates of coverage, limits of liability and perils covered.

13. Indemnification. To the extent that the law allows, including but not limited to the application of Mont. Code Ann. §2-9-108, the Parties agree to indemnify and hold harmless the other, its directors, agents and employees from all claims, liens, suits and

actions of every name and description brought against them, or any of them, which may result, for or on account of, any injuries or damage received or sustained by any person or property, by or from the acts of the indemnifying party, its agents, servants or employees, in connection with the lease, use or occupancy of the leased premises, unless such injury or damage is caused solely by the actions of the other party, its agents or employees.

14. Liens. The Parties shall keep the leased premises free and clear of any and all contractor's liens and other liens for or arising out of or in connection with any work or labor done, services performed or materials or appliances used or furnished for or in connection with any operations of that Party, including any alterations, improvements, repairs or redecoration which that Party may make or permit or cause to be made on the leased premises.

15. Nondiscrimination. In connection with this Agreement, the Parties agree that no person on the grounds of race, color, religion, creed, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, or national origin shall be excluded from participation in, denied benefits of or be otherwise subject to discrimination in the performance of this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that it is the policy of the Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises as defined in 49 C.F.R., Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of agreements as defined in 49 C.F.R. 23.5. Consequently, this Lease is subject to 49 C.F.R., Part 23, as applicable. Furthermore, in the construction of any improvements on, over or under the leased premises and the furnishing of services thereon, no person on the grounds of race, color, religion, creed, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability or national origin shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of or otherwise be subject to discrimination. The City shall use the premises in compliance with all other requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-Discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation, Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964, and as said Regulations may be amended.

16. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the Authority and City relative to the matters referred to herein. All prior negotiations, agreements or understandings are superseded hereby.

17. Mediation. The parties agree to attempt to resolve any dispute, claim or controversy arising out of or relating to this Agreement by mediation conducted through a third party, the identity upon which the parties agree. The parties further agree that their respective good faith participation in mediation is a condition precedent to pursuing any other available legal or equitable remedy, including litigation, arbitration or other dispute

resolution procedures.

18. Attorney Fees. In the event of a dispute or disagreement in regard to this Agreement, including the right to indemnification or the right to attorney fees incurred in seeking indemnification, the prevailing party will be entitled to recover as a cost of suit or action its reasonable attorney fees and costs.

19. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement is to be construed in accordance with the laws of Montana. Venue for any proceedings hereunder shall be in Cascade County, Montana.

20. Invalidity. The invalidity or ineffectiveness for any reason of any provision of this Agreement shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining portion thereof and any invalid or unenforceable provisions shall be deemed severed from the remainder of the Agreement.

21. Waiver. The waiver by the Parties of, or the failure of the Parties to take action with respect to any breach of any term, covenant or condition herein contained, shall not be deemed to be a waiver of such term, covenant or condition as to any other or subsequent breach of same, or any other term, covenant or condition herein contained.

22. Effect of City's Holding Over. Any holding over after the expiration of the term of this Agreement shall be construed to be a tenancy from month to month, at the same monthly rental as required pursuant to the terms of this Lease, and shall otherwise be on the terms and conditions herein specified so far as applicable.

23. Notices. Any notices or demands to be served upon the parties hereto shall be in writing and shall be deposited in the United States mail, sent certified, return receipt requested, addressed to the parties at the addresses first above written or such other place as the parties may hereafter designate in writing.

24. Binding Effect. This Lease shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and to their respective successors and assigns.

25. Time of the Essence. Time is of the essence of this Agreement, and of each and every provision hereof.

Dated the date and year first above written.

GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL

AIRPORT AUTHORITY:

By _____

Its _____

CITY OF GREAT FALLS

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

(Seal of the City)

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

REVIEWED FOR LEGAL CONTENT*

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

*By law, the City Attorney may only advise or approve contract or legal document language on behalf of the City of Great Falls, and not on behalf of other parties. Review and approval of this document was conducted solely from the legal perspective, and for the benefit, of the City of Great Falls. Other parties should not rely on this approval and should seek review and approval by their own respective counsel.



Item: Resolution No. 10202 Approving Donation of Used Equipment to the Town of Neihart for Use By Neihart Volunteer Fire Department.

From: Stephen A. Hester

Initiated By: Stephen A. Hester

Presented By: Stephen A. Hester

Action Requested: Set Public Hearing for October 3, 2017 to consider Resolution 10202, which would authorize the City Manager to donate used equipment specifically one (1) 1989 Ford L9000 1250 GPM Fire Engine, Vehicle Identification Number 1FDYS90L9KVA46245.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (set/not set) a public hearing on Resolution 10202 for October 3, 2017."

2. Mayor requests a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the City Commission set a public hearing on Resolution 10202 for October 3, 2017.

Summary:

The City of Great Falls decommissioned the 1989 Ford L9000 Fire Engine and is no longer capable of meeting the demands of an urban firefighting environment and should have been retired in 2009. Neihart Volunteer Fire Department (VFD) advised the City that they had a critical need for a fire engine to protect people and property in Neihart. In July of 2017 the City loaned Neihart the apparatus based on the Fire Service Mutual Aid Agreement between the two departments. They explained that they had no financial means of purchasing a new or used fire engine. The Fleet Manager and Fire Chief realized the benefit this vehicle would provide to the people of Neihart based on the critical fire weather the state and this area has experienced, and because Neihart is considered an example of a wildland urban interface area.

Background:

Staff recognized that the best use for this retired fire apparatus would be to donate the vehicle to a community with a desperate need for a fire truck that has the pumping capacity to extinguish a structure fire.

The Community of Neihart resides in the middle of the Little Belt Mountains, it has a significant wildland interface risk year-round, especially during one to the driest years on record. Since the apparatus was loaned to them, the response about how much they appreciated its use has been overwhelming. The 1989 Ford L9000 would have a tremendous impact on public safety in Neihart and because they are unable to contribute anything financially to its purchase City Staff recommends gifting the truck. Trying to sell a fire apparatus that is no longer compliant with current National Fire Protection Standards and with 27 years of hard service would be difficult. If it could be sold the apparatus' estimated worth is less than \$4,000.00 dollars, however, the Engine's value to the Community of Neihart is priceless.

There are three other City fire apparatus that shall be sold. The two retired 1990 Laverne Fire Engines are in varying levels of disrepair and shall be sold for parts at an estimate value of \$3,000.00. Also the retired ambulance shall be sold at an estimated value of \$1,500.00.

Fiscal Impact:

Due to the condition of the truck the City would have a difficult time selling the vehicle. After spending time researching this, Staff found no other fire apparatus for sale of this age and condition as comparables, but estimated the value (if it could be sold) at about \$4,000.00.

Alternatives:

Ask Neihart Volunteer Fire Department return the apparatus and have the City try to sell the vehicle.

Concurrences:

The Fleet Manager has evaluated the condition of the equipment and concurs with donation.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Res. 10202 Donation of Fire Equipment

RESOLUTION NO. 10202

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE DONATION OF USED EQUIPMENT TO THE TOWN OF NEIHART FOR USE BY THE NEIHART VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) 3.04.080, the City may sell, trade, grant, donate or lease for any period of time any real or personal property to a governmental entity by negotiation without an appraisal or advertising for bids. If by grant or donation, the real or personal property must be retained for a direct or perpetual benefit or use. Requirements, as specified in Sections 3.04.010, 3.04.020 and 3.04.030 remain applicable; and

WHEREAS, Great Falls Fire Rescue has decommissioned a 1989 Ford L-9000 1250 GPM Fire Engine, Vehicle Identification Number: 1FDYS90L9KVA46245. The engine is no longer needed for use by the City of Great Falls Fire Department at present or in the foreseeable future; and

WHEREAS, the Neihart Volunteer Fire Department (VFD) has advised Great Falls Fire Rescue it has a critical need for a fire engine to protect homes and businesses in its district; and

WHEREAS, Neihart VFD has no financial means of purchasing a new or used fire engine; and

WHEREAS, Neihart VFD and Great Falls Fire Rescue have a mutual aid agreement to render fire, rescue and EMS services when requested. The fire engine would remain in the county and available for mutual aid assistance; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this resolution requires a four-fifths (4/5) vote of all the members of the City Commission pursuant to OCCGF 3.04.010. OCCGF 3.04.020 is not applicable as said personal property is not property held in trust for park purposes. Pursuant to the requirements of OCCGF 3.04.030, the Town of Neihart shall pay the publication costs of the required notice of public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that:

1. The donation of used equipment, specifically one (1) 1989 Ford L-9000 1250 GPM Fire Engine, Vehicle Identification Number: 1FDYS90L9KVA46245, to the Town of Neihart for use by the Neihart Volunteer Fire Department, is hereby approved;
2. In return, the Town of Neihart shall pay publication costs of the required notice of public hearing;
3. Pursuant to the mutual aid agreement entered into between the Neihart VFD and Great Falls Fire Rescue, the fire engine shall remain in the county and available for mutual aid assistance.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, this
_____ day of October, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara Sexe, City Attorney



Item: Resolutions 10203 and 10204; Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan.
From: Engineering Division
Initiated By: Public Works Department
Presented By: Jim Rearden, Public Works Director
Action Requested: City Commission adopt Resolution 10203 and Resolution 10204 - Both resolutions are in direct reference to the Public Right of Way Transition Plan presentation presented at the commission work session on 6-20-2017.

Suggested Motion:

(each motion to be separately considered)

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Resolution 10203 to adopt the Public Right of Way Transition Plan"

and,

"I move that the City Commission (adopt/deny) Resolution 10204 to amend Resolution 9869 to include additional Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Act coordinators, and amend the ADA complaint form to include comments and/or suggestions."

2. Mayor requests a second motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

Adopt Resolution 10203 and Resolution 10204.

Summary:

The purpose of Resolution 10203 is to provide an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan (the Plan) for the Public Rights-of-Way and related facilities within the City of Great Falls. This Transition Plan will guide the City in efforts to provide accessible transportation and programs that identify physical barriers in the public rights of way. The Plan outlines the City's methods to remove these barriers, according to an implementation schedule, which includes Public Works curb ramp scheduling and methods for periodic communications with the public as a whole, and specifically with the disabled community. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the efforts of City of Great Falls departments with those of the community to efficiently manage available funding and encourage methods to pursue new funding sources to provide safe accessibility to persons with disabilities within the City. Continued maintenance and defined deficiencies are recorded through the ever-adapting process defined in this Plan in order to create a system that meets the present and future needs of the community.

Resolution 10204 establishes a coordinated city structure to manage and record an updated complaint/comment and suggestion form, and replaces the form established by Resolution 9869 in 2010. This coordination structure and complaint/comment and suggestion form are in direct cooperation with methods established in the Public Right of Way Transition Plan.

Background:

Regulatory Framework and Guidance Documents

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Discrimination may consist of exclusion from participation in, or denial of, the benefits of programs and activities operated by a department, agency, or other instrumentality of state or local government. As a local government entity, Section 504 applies to The City of Great Falls.

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 expands on the foundation laid by Section 504 by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability by the public entities regardless of whether they receive federal financial assistance or not. The Act is divided into five titles describing requirements relating to (I) employment, (II) state and local government services, (III) public accommodations, (IV) telecommunications, and (V) miscellaneous provisions. Title II of the Act applies specifically to state and local government services and the programs and activities they administer, including features built before and after 1990. Title I, III, IV, and V are not addressed further in Great Falls Public Works Transition Plan.

Transition Plan Requirements

Public entities employing 50 or more persons must develop a transition plan outlining the steps necessary to complete any structural changes to achieve program compliance. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) outlines regulations implementing Title II of the ADA, which apply to the City of Great Falls as an entity of local government. Title II responsibilities are detailed below.

At a minimum, this plan must meet the requirements stated in 28 CFR 35.150(d)(3) as follows:

- I. Identify physical obstacles in the public entity's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with disabilities.
- II. Describe in detail the method that will be used to make the facilities accessible.
- III. Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period.
- IV. Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

Also, as part of the transition plan, entities responsible for streets, roads, or walkways must include a schedule for providing curb ramps or other sloped areas where pedestrians walk across curbs, giving priority to walkways serving state and local government offices and facilities, transportation, places of public accommodation, and employers, followed by walkways serving other areas (23 CFR 35.150(d)(2)).

Finally, public entities must provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments. Also, a copy of the transition plan must be made available for public inspection (28 CFR 35.150(d)(1)).

Steps to Compliance for ADA Transition Plans

1. Designate an ADA Coordinator - Resolution 10204;
2. Provide notice to the public about ADA requirements;
3. Establish a grievance procedure - Resolution 10204;
4. Develop internal design standards, specifications, and details;

5. Assign personnel for the development of a Transition Plan, and completing it;
6. Approve a schedule and budget for the Transition Plan; and
7. Monitor the progress on the implementation of the Transition Plan

These steps are addressed in 29 methods outlined in the Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan- reference Resolution 10203.

Self Evaluation

The Department of Public Works has taken compliance and demand based inventories of curb ramp conditions at all intersections city wide. Pedestrian push buttons, sidewalks, and bus shelters have also been inventoried for inclusion into a citywide public right of way asset map.

Fiscal Impact:

As the result of the organized processes defined for right of way improvement and compliance in the Public Right of Way Transition Plan, Public Works Department funding previously allocated to compliance related features in the right of way will now be scheduled and allocated efficiently based on public input, asset management, and information management systems. Other grant based funding sources may become available as a result of the published and maintained Transition Plan.

Alternatives:

The City Commission could vote to deny the resolution and amend or cancel the Public Right of Way Transition Plan.

**Due to the file size of the Transition Plan, the Appendix A-M is not attached but is available in the City Clerk's Office.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 10203
- Resolution 10204
- Public Right of Way Transition Plan
- Exhibit A - ADA Coordination Structure
- Exhibit B - ADA Suggestion/Complaint/Comment Form
- Exhibit C - Resolution 9869

RESOLUTION NO. 10203

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY ADA TRANSITION PLAN

WHEREAS, the mission of the Public Works Department is to serve the public by providing and maintaining functional infrastructure that emphasizes quality, safety, cost effectiveness, economic vitality and sensitivity to the environment; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan (Plan) is to provide a guiding document to provide assessable transportation and programs for public rights of way and related facilities within the City of Great Falls; and

WHEREAS, the Plan establishes an accessibility baseline for the City's public right of way network and outlines the methods governing City processes to demonstrate and track progress to ensure accessibility for all users.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that the Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan attached hereto and made a part hereof is hereby adopted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, this _____ day of September, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara Sexe, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 10204

A RESOLUTION AMENDING RESOLUTION 9869 TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL ADA COORDINATORS, AND AMENDING THE ADA COMPLAINT FORM TO INCLUDE COMMENTS AND/OR SUGGESTIONS

WHEREAS, Resolution 9869 titled “A Resolution to Give Notice About the ADA Requirements, Designate an ADA Coordinator and Establish a Section 504 and ADA Complaint Resolution Procedure” was adopted by the City Commission on November 16, 2010;

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 10203 titled “A Resolution Adopting the Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan” was adopted by the City Commission on September 5, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan (Plan) sets forth a transition plan coordination structure that identifies additional ADA coordinators within the City departments; and

WHEREAS, in addition to a complaint form, the Plan further allows for suggestions and comments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that:

(1) The Right of Way ADA Transition Plan sets forth a Coordination Structure. Therefore, ADA Coordinators are Directors’ designees of City Departments for public right of way, City services and City employees set forth in the attached Figure (5.1) – Transition Plan Coordination Structure, attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”

(2) The ADA Suggestions/Comments/Complaint form is hereby approved and attached hereto as Exhibit “B.”

(3) The remainder of the provisions set forth in Resolution 9869 remain in effect and, for convenience, is attached hereto as Exhibit “C.”

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, this _____ day of September, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(SEAL OF CITY)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

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Public Right of Way ADA Transition Plan 2017

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Dear Citizens of Great Falls,

The City of Great Falls Public Works department's mission is to serve the public by providing and maintaining functional infrastructure that emphasizes quality, safety, cost effectiveness, economic vitality and sensitivity to the environment. As part of this commitment, it is my privilege to share with you the Public Right of Way Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan for the City of Great Falls. This plan demonstrates the City's ongoing efforts to provide accessibility and continued collaboration between the City and citizens, stakeholders, and partners across Montana.

The plan establishes an accessibility baseline for the City's public right of way network and outlines the methods governing city processes to demonstrate and track progress and enhance accessibility for all users.

The success of making accessible transportation requires the coordinated and collaborative effort of all levels of government, the public, and the strategies outlined in this plan. The City of Great Falls will continue to work with citizens, stakeholders, and partners in the implementation of this plan, future updates to this plan, and in policy decisions affecting accessibility. Together, we can realize our common goal of an accessible, safe, efficient, and sustainable right of way that serves everyone.

Sincerely,

Mikaela Schultz
Civil Engineer
Public Works, Engineering Division

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan (the Plan) for the Public Rights-of-Way and related facilities within the City of Great Falls (the City). This Transition Plan is guiding the City in efforts to provide accessible transportation and programs through the implementation of a program that identifies physical barriers on City properties and in the public rights of way. The Plan then outlines the City's methods to remove these barriers according to an implementation schedule which includes Public Works curb ramp scheduling and methods to enforce periodic communications with the public as a whole, and specifically with the representatives of the disabled community. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the efforts of City of Great Falls departments with those of the community to efficiently manage available funding and encourage methods to pursue new funding sources to enhance safe accessibility to persons with disabilities within the City. Continued maintenance and defined deficiencies are recorded through the ever-adapting process defined in this plan in order to create a system that meets the present and future needs of the community.

1.1 Regulatory Framework and Guidance Documents

1.1.1 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Discrimination may consist of exclusion from participation in or denial of the benefits of programs and activities operated by a department, agency, or other instrumentality of state or local government. As a local government entity, Section 504 applies to Great Falls as it routinely receives assistance on development and transportation networks.

1.1.2 Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 expands on the foundation laid by Section 504 by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities regardless of whether they receive federal financial assistance. The Act is divided into five titles describing requirements relating to (I) employment, (II) state and local government services, (III) public accommodations, (IV) telecommunications, and (V) miscellaneous provisions. Title II of the Act applies specifically to state and local government services and the programs and activities they administer, including features built before and after 1990. Titles I, III, IV, and V are not addressed further in this Great Falls Public Works Transition Plan.

1.1.3 Transition Plan Requirements

Public entities employing 50 or more persons must develop a transition plan outlining the steps necessary to complete any structural changes to achieve program compliance. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) outlines regulations implementing Title II of the ADA, which apply to the City of Great Falls as an entity of local government. Title II Responsibilities are detailed below and displayed in **Table 1**.

At a minimum, this plan must meet the requirements stated in 28 CFR 35.150(d)(3) as follows:

- I. Identify physical obstacles in the public entity's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with disabilities.
- II. Describe in detail the method that will be used to make the facilities accessible.

- III. Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period.
- IV. Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

Also, as part of the transition plan, entities responsible for streets, roads or walkways must include a schedule for providing curb ramps or other sloped areas where pedestrian walks cross curbs, giving priority to walkways serving state and local government offices and facilities, transportation, places of public accommodation, and employers, followed by walkways serving other areas (23 CFR 35.150(d)(2)).

Finally, public entities must provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments. Then, a copy of the transition plan must be made available for public inspection (28 CFR 35.150(d)(1)).

1.1.4 Steps to Compliance

These steps to compliance have been adopted from “ADA Transition Plans: A Guide to Best Management Practices” completed in May 2009 by Jacobs Engineering Group, Baltimore (Ref #4). These steps shall be adopted and implemented in the compliance efforts of the City of Great Falls as follows:

1. Designate a Public Works ADA Coordinator,
2. Provide notice to the public about ADA requirements,
3. Establish a grievance procedure,
4. Develop internal design standards, specifications, and details
5. Assign personnel for the development of a Transition Plan, and completing it,
6. Approve a schedule and budget for the Transition Plan, and
7. Monitor the progress on the implementation of the Transition Plan

The City of Great Falls has designated a public accommodations ADA Coordinator in the engineering division of public works. This coordinator, periodically convenes with an internal committee comprised of personnel associated with the Public Works and Transportation, and City Planning and Community Development. This committee includes the Public Works Director, City Engineer, Street Supervisor, Utilities System Manager, a Senior Transportation Planner and City ADA Technician. The work of this committee is ongoing and provides a process of coordination, drafting, maintenance and review of the City of Great Falls Public Right of Way Transition Plan and resultant processes including those of public notice, grievance, ramp scheduling and procedure, and internal design standards and specifications.

This Transition Plan addresses requirements relating to physical assets, including facilities and rights-of-way owned and maintained by the City. For the purposes of this plan, facilities are defined to include government buildings, bus stops and transportation services, places of public administration and the public right of way adjacent to places of business and residence. Right of way features include elements such as curb ramps, sidewalks, crosswalks, and pedestrian activated signal systems. In addition to these requirements, the City Public Right of Way Transition Plan

addresses other elements outlined in Title II of the ADA related to administration, communications and maintenance.

Table 1 Summary of Responsibilities under Title II of the ADA

Implementing Regulation	Responsibilities
28 CFR 35.105	<p>Self -Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate current services, policies, practices, and the effects thereof, that do not or may not meet the requirements of this part. • Provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities, to participate in the self-evaluation process by submitting comments. • Maintain a list of interested persons consulted a description of areas examined and any problems identified, and a description of any modifications made.
28 CFR 35.106	<p>Notice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make ADA information available to applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons and its applicability to the services, programs, or activities of the public entity.
28 CFR 35.107	<p>Responsible Employee/ Grievance Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a responsible employee to coordinate ADA grievance procedures. • Adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints.
28 CFR 35.130 28 CFR 35.149	<p>General prohibitions against discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exclude disabled persons of City services, programs, or activities. • Do not discriminate on the basis of disability
28 CFR 35.133	<p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities in operable working condition
28 CFR 35.150	<p>Existing Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate each service, program, or activity in a manner accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities • Alter existing facilities or construct new facilities as necessary to comply with ADA requirements. • Develop a transition plan outlining steps necessary to complete structural changes to facilities.
28 CFR 35.151	<p>New Construction Alterations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, construct, and alter public facilities in a manner readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, unless structurally impracticable. • Provide curb ramps or other sloped areas at any intersection having curbs or other barriers to entry from a street level pedestrian walkway.

28 CFR 35.160	<p>Communications/Telecommunications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective communications with disabled persons • Provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to afford disabled individuals an equal opportunity to participate in and enjoy the benefits of City services, programs, and activities
28 CFR 35.163	<p>Information Signage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information about the existence and location of accessible services, activities, and facilities. • Provide signage at all inaccessible building entrances directing users to an accessible entrance that is denoted with the international symbol for accessibility

2.0 Self Evaluation and Compliance History

All city governments were required to complete a self-evaluation of their facilities, programs, policies, and practices by January 26, 1993. The self-evaluation should identify and correct those policies and practices that are inconsistent with Title II's requirements. Self-evaluations should consider all of a city's programs, activities, and services, as well as the policies and practices that a city has put in place to implement its various programs and services. Remedial measures necessary to bring the programs, policies, and services into compliance with Title II should be specified -- including, but not limited to: (1) relocation of programs to accessible facilities; (2) offering programs in an alternative accessible manner; (3) structural changes to provide program access; (4) policy modifications to ensure nondiscrimination; and (5) auxiliary aids needed to provide effective communication.

To date, the City of Great Falls has acted to comply with ADA guidelines in its public accommodations through self evaluation by data collection, and implementation of pathways and rights of way updates as part of ongoing infrastructure and street projects. In order to evaluate the current conditions of the City's public right of way, an inventory of the existing curb ramp infrastructure was completed. The City was divided into nine sub areas and City inspectors, under supervision of the ADA Technician, awarded and recorded the compliance scores for curb ramps in each area according to a key code which implemented a point reward system based on corner characteristics. The condition of these corners were given a numerical compliance rating based on this system, as well as an overall wear and tear rating of Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor. A rating of 40 or more in terms of compliance score was only given to street corners which meet ADA compliance standards. Scores between 20-40 were awarded to corners that have ramps, but were out of compliance. Scores of 20 or less were awarded to corners that did not have any ramps at all. For detailed information concerning the scoring characteristics, refer to the compliance scoring rubric included in Appendix (A). The ramp compliance and location data collected was then recorded into an ADA master map for analysis. The collective map serves as the ADA asset manager and is maintained and updated annually by the Public Works ADA coordinator. In conjunction with this compliance inventory, a demand and priority based scoring inventory structured after the ADA outlined priorities and the MDT Transportation plan method of inventory scoring has also taken place.

Additionally, the City of Great Falls contracted CTA Architects Engineers Inc. to complete an ADA Transition Plan and subsequent facilities assessments on a number of public facilities. This plan was completed in 2000 and the ADA assessments detailed within are relevant for application on those facilities that have yet to be altered since the completion of that compliance report.

Inventory

To date, concurrent with the approval of this transition plan, the following inventory statistics are detailed in Public Works inventories. Public Works' self evaluation includes field inspection, assessment and record of:

- 5,626 corners Total
- 1,074 compliant ramps
- 1,843 noncompliant ramps
- 2,709 corners without ramps
- 90 Traffic Signals, Pedestrian Pushbuttons
 - 37 signals without pedestrian push buttons
 - Number of signals with pedestrian push buttons (TBD)
- 600 + miles of sidewalk

Physical barriers

Based on the inventory and analysis, the following were found to be non-compliant:

- 63% of curb ramps
- Percent of intersection signals that are noncompliant (TBD)

The data included in these statistics summaries is current through June 2017. For updates or current statistics please contact the Public Works ADA Coordinator (406) 771-1258.

2.1 ADA Program Methods

2.1.1 Administration

The City of Great Falls is committed to administer, provide oversight responsibilities, and ensure compliance with the law including federal, state and local guidance relating to ADA compliance. The Equal Employment Commission and Human Rights Commission provide for complaint procedures and compliance oversight. The City conducts business in an environment free of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation on the grounds of protected status, including physical or mental disability, in all city programs.

Method 1 Employ internal and external ADA coordinators

ADA implementing regulations require public entities to designate at least one employee to coordinate efforts to comply with and carry out ADA responsibilities. **28 CFR 35.107**. The coordinator is responsible for guiding the city transition program to ensure people with disabilities have equitable opportunities to public services and accommodations in the community. The ADA coordinator is also responsible for responding to ADA inquiries, coordinating the ADA advisory unit and training or informing employees as needed. The City has designated ADA

contacts specific to services or accommodations which are listed in Appendix (C). The contact information for the City of Great Falls ADA Public Works Coordinator is provided on the City website (<https://greatfallsmt.net>). For more details on the ADA coordination structure see Figure (5.1).

Method 2 Conduct regular ADA advisory meetings

The ADA public facilities advisory committee is comprised of members of the Public Works Department along with one representative from Planning and Community Development. The committee meets quarterly to discuss the progress of the transition plan and to coordinate ADA decisions. The committee is organized by the Public Works ADA Coordinator from the Engineering Division and includes representatives from City Inspection, Utilities, Street, and Community Development. Decisions, suggestions and plan updates are then shared with representatives from other city departments including Park and Recreation, Police, Fire, Building Facilities, Information Technology and the City Clerk. The ADA advisory committee provides a valuable avenue for regular collaboration on ADA-related topics, including data management; project prioritization and identification; inventory status; funding recommendations; issues relating to design, construction, and maintenance; public comments; and changes in regulations and policies. The committee provides the foundation for development of policies and procedures relating to the ADA program. Every five years the ADA advisory committee posts the transition plan and processes for review and public comment.

Method 3 Coordinate with representatives of the disability community

The Public Works ADA Coordinator works closely with disability advocacy groups to identify critical ADA needs and obtain feedback on the ADA program. **28 CFR 35.105**. Public Works maintains a list of ADA stakeholders which includes numerous organizations representing the disabled community see Appendix (D). Public Works consults with these organizations and periodically provides updates on ADA policies and procedures. Public Works welcomes feedback from these organizations and strives to consider all comments to ensure the disability community is accurately represented in the ADA program see Appendix (E).

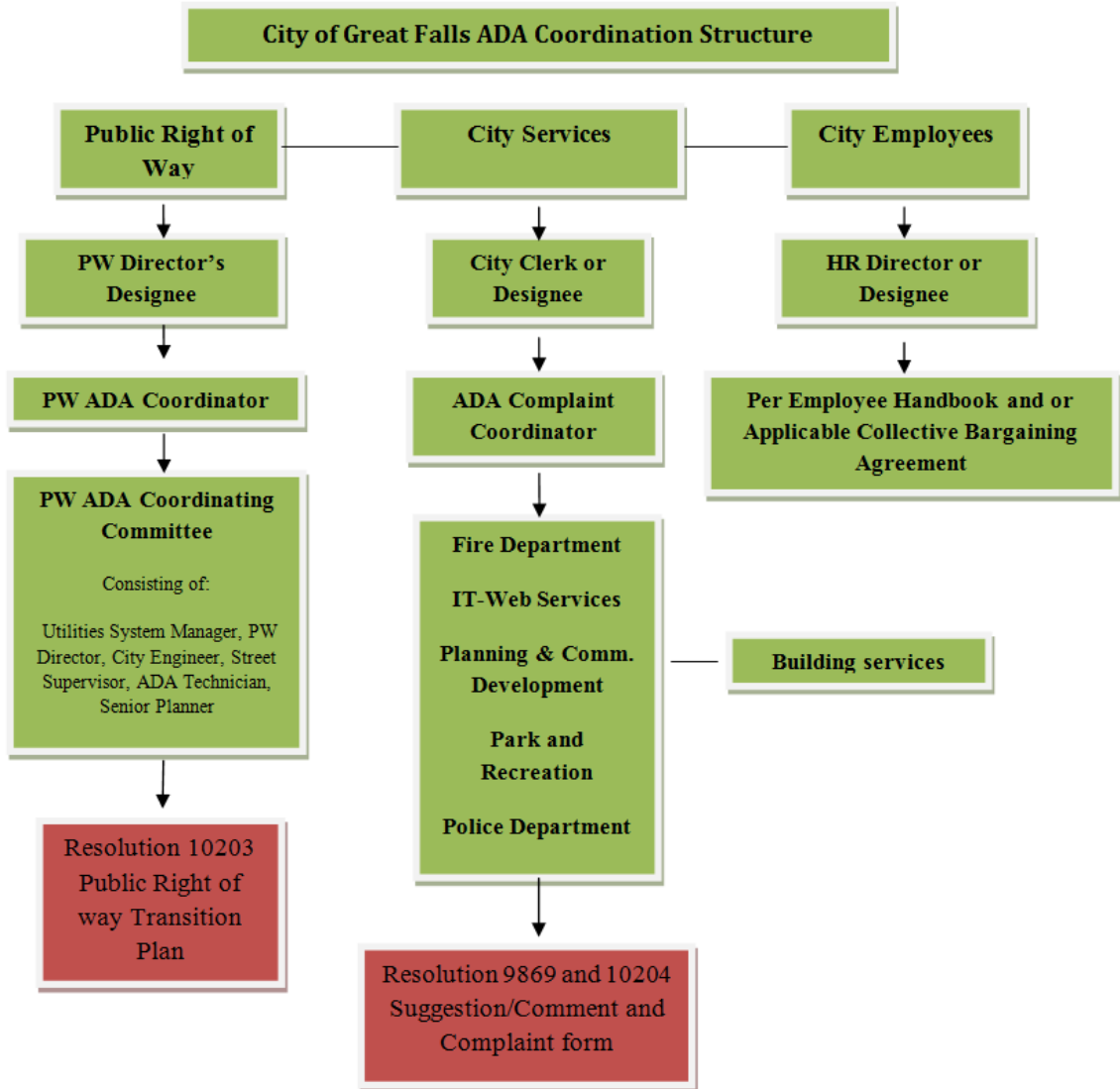
Method 4 Provide public notice about ADA requirements

Under Title II, the City must make information about ADA requirements pertaining to its services, programs, and activities available to the public. **28 CFR 35.106**. As a result, the Public Works Transition Plan is available for public review upon request and information to contact the ADA coordinators is included in the plan. A suggestion/comment and complaint Forms are available to the public in each of the City departments and on the City Website. Complaint forms and a defined process for collecting, recording and addressing public grievances has been adopted by City ordinance 9869 see Appendix (F). The goal is to maintain an ADA feature on the City website, which includes a description of the ADA program; ADA coordinators contact information; links to the suggestion/comment and complaint form and links to other ADA-related information and applicable regulations. Also as part of a movement to standardize City Construction Standards within the department of Engineering, ADA compliant specifications and standard documentation will be included in all City contracts and the standardized municipal specifications set. This set is to be distributed to all entities that contract with the City ensuring consistent standards are communicated on all projects more effectively than in the past.

Method 5 Publish grievance Procedures for resolution of ADA complaints

Public entities employing at least 50 people are required to adopt and publish grievance procedures providing prompt and equitable resolution of complaints. The City of Great Falls adopted resolution 9869, see Appendix (F), in 2010. This resolution functions to grant additional notice about ADA requirements, designate an ADA coordinator and establish a section 504 and ADA compliant resolution procedure. This resolution presently stands as the process outline for grievance procedure. The ADA coordinator referenced therein is the City Clerk and should be distinguished from the coordinator assigned in this plan, see Figure (5.1) Transition Plan Coordination Structure Flow Diagram or Appendix(C). This resolution process involves review of the complaints by the City Clerk and if necessary, the City Manager. The department of Public Works ADA Coordinator will be notified to develop action items in response to complaints that prompt the involvement of that department or any of the departments the Public Works ADA coordinator distributes Public Right of Way Transition Plan resources to.

Figure (5.1) – Transition Plan Coordination Structure



Method 6 Provide a mechanism for tracking non-grievance ADA inquiries

The City of Great Falls offers the opportunity for the public to submit inquiries regarding any ADA-related issue via a suggestion/comment and complaint form See Appendix (F). The form captures ADA inquiries that do not constitute a formal grievance complaint, but involve ADA external policies, decisions, or physical assets. The City of Great Falls considers public feedback and inquiries, and provides an appropriate response to each comment. Resolution 9896 was amended in 2017 to include a comment/suggestion and complaint form and formal processing procedure. This resolution XXXX form is distributed to the members of the stakeholder groups listed in Appendix (D), as well as on hand at city departments/facilities for distribution.

Method 7 Provide written assurance guaranteeing non-discrimination

In order to receive federal funding, the City of Great Falls must guarantee non-discrimination and ensure new projects will be ADA compliant. The City of Great Falls includes a non-discrimination provision on all funded projects. **28 CFR 35.130**. The City will comply with federal statutes, policies, and procedures, including those which state that no person may be excluded from federally-funded programs on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability or other protected classes. ADA compliance is required by the City on all federally funded projects conducted by sub-recipients of federal funds.

Method 8 Ensure personnel are appropriately trained in regard to ADA requirements

Public Works employs an inspector who functions as the in house ADA Technician. This technician is present for the assistance to all city engineers at initial design of ADA features in the public right of way, as well as during the layout and construction of the feature(s). The inspector facilitates on the job training and provides guidance to the engineers and contractors as part of an efficient, work flow based training experience. Administrative training is facilitated through the PW ADA coordinator. Periodic ADA committee meetings provide information, process updates and other informative opportunities to Public Works personnel involved with inventory, design, review, construction, and maintenance of ADA features in support of the ADA policy statement. This training reinforces the importance of ADA regulations and educates personnel on applicable ADA requirements.

Method 9 Offer auxiliary aids and services to eliminate communication barriers

Government agencies must communicate and interact effectively with the public. The City of Great Falls uses various communication methods to assist the disability community including auxiliary aids, services, information, and signage. The City attempts to eliminate communication barriers by offering services to the disabled community upon request.

Communicating by telephone can be a hardship for people with hearing or speech impairments. To address this, the City of Great Falls uses a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), the Montana Relay Service and interpreters. The City lists the TDD number (406-454-0495) and the Montana Relay number (771), (operated by the Montana Telecommunications Access Program) on the City website.

Method 10 Inform the public of accessible services, activities, and facilities

Title II requires public entities to ensure disabled persons can obtain information about the existence and location of accessible services, activities, and facilities. **28 CFR 35.163.** As result of the self evaluation processes in place, inventory maps detailing the condition, compliance and demand prioritization of every curb ramp in the City are available. These maps provide stakeholders and any inquiring members of the public the means by which to recognize existing positive routes, prioritize right of way routes important to meet their needs, and identify obstacles. The City website is a key platform for providing information to the public. To ensure accessibility, information provided on the website is compatible with appropriate software to accommodate specific disabilities. The City of Great Falls provides appropriate facilitating programs upon request to assist with web accessibility.

In 2000 a facilities transition plan was completed that identified needed building and facilities updates to bring the City of Great Falls' existing facilities into ADA compliance. Although the facilities transition plan is outside the scope of the public right of way transition detailed in this plan, this information supports the City wide compliance and coordination efforts. The data collected on facilities from this plan is available in the City Engineers office for application on projects or for public inquiry. Furthermore, Transit facilities including bus stop landings, curb ramps, and bus shelters have been inventoried in conjunction with other inventory efforts and they are included in the city wide scheduled updates for replacement or upgrade.

2.1.3 Rights of Way

Under Title II of the ADA, The City endeavors to make all of its physical assets ADA compliant, including existing and newly-constructed features. Rights-of-way features include elements such as curb ramps, sidewalks, crosswalks, median crossings, and pedestrian activated signal systems.

ADA compliant rights-of-way are designed and constructed in a manner readily accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities. Examples of non-compliant accessibility barriers include steep curb ramp slopes, no curb ramps, or sidewalk discontinuities that may cause trip hazards.

The following sections discuss methods for rights-of-way inventory data collection, data tracking, and methods for removing physical accessibility barriers.

2.1.3 (a) ADA Inventory

The City of Great Falls, through its Public Works department, owns sidewalks and curb ramps in the public right of way and is responsible for specifying the construction standard in this area pursuant to the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) 12.28.020. As a result, there are self evaluations completed by Public Works that include inventory of curb ramps, apron ramps, and sidewalk conditions in the public right of way. Evaluations and plans of transition outside of the right of way are included in the Buildings and Facilities Transition Plan completed in 2000. Both of these evaluations and inventories are identified in this coordinated public right of way transition document and culminated into one, unified, city wide, self evaluation process.

Method 11 Maintain an inventory of existing ADA features

Program evaluation is necessary to identify where physical barriers limit accessibility within City of Great Falls transportation and facilities systems. **28 CFR 35.105**. This self-evaluation process provides an assessment of current compliance status in order to prioritize actions and monitor progress, making the process critical to the success of the transition plan.

In fulfillment of this requirement, the City of Great Falls and the department of Public Works have completed the following (right of way) evaluations:

- 1) ADA handicap ramp compliance and intersection characteristic detailed inventory,
- 2) Sidewalk Gap Survey,
- 3) Areas of improvement defined through pedestrian recommendation by the City of Great Falls Long Range Transportation Plan including Gaps, Crosswalks, and Pedestrian related spot improvements, and
- 4) Areas of improvement defined through stakeholder involvement.

The Public Works ADA coordinator, in cooperation with the city inspectors, conducted a complete city wide assessment of its intersection (right-of-way) features. During the winters of 2010-2016, approximately 5,626 individual curb ramp locations were inspected to identify deficiencies in existing right-of-way elements. The primary objective of the data collection effort was to record barriers using a consistent and disciplined methodology that included a numeric rating system to define ADA ramp conditions. This technique established baseline parameters against which progress toward overall compliance can be demonstrated. The inventory process is ongoing. As new improvements are constructed or reconstructed, inspectors document the barrier removal for transcription into the ADA asset records and maps by the Public Works ADA Coordinator.

The City Engineering Department maintains an AutoCAD map of ADA right-of-way features. The database enables City Engineers to query data, summarize data sets for output reports, conduct annual reporting, and identify progress toward compliance. Appendix (A) contains the ADA ramp update form used for tracking inventory.

Method 12 Consider ADA inventory system compatibility with other data management systems

Public Works uses multiple inventory and data management systems to collect data. For example, construction personnel collect field data on constructed project features and are responsible for inputting data into as-builts, prior to project close out, and recording each update to a Ramp Update form for inclusion into the ADA transition plan progression tracking. The compiled compliance and inventory scoring data is stored in spreadsheets and also available in a city wide map format that can be accessed upon request to the Public Works ADA coordinator. The ADA database may evolve to consider compatibility with other data management systems and inclusion to GIS based city wide data maps.

Method 13 score rights-of-way features to identify critical ADA needs

Public Works uses a composite system to score its rights-of-way infrastructure and assigns points based on priority features and the infrastructure's proximity to each right of way feature and ADA compliance. ADA implementing regulation (28 CFR 35.150(d)(2)) establishes the order of priority transition plans should institute. This priority is

given in the following order; to walkways serving entities covered by the Act, including state and local government offices and facilities, transportation, places of public accommodation, and employers, followed by walkways serving other areas.

The Public Works department identified noncompliant curb ramps as the primary barrier in the public right of way and completed an extensive inventory of these assets on a citywide scale. The following is a brief explanation of logic applied to the compliance and demand scoring processes performed on the ramp inventory data collected.

Ramp demand scoring is awarded based on a feature's distance from priority features. The closer in proximity a feature, such as a curb ramp, is to a feature of priority, the higher it scores. Ramp compliance scoring follows different logic.

Ramp Compliance scores are calculated by assigning a lower score value for non-compliant curb ramps and a higher score for partially and fully compliant features.

Composite scores are calculated by adding the demand score to the compliance score. This composite scoring system was adopted for use from the Montana Department of Transportation. Because the demand scoring is scored with opposite logic than the compliance scoring, creating a composite score along this methodology is not a good representation of the data for this application. To better represent the data for uses pertinent to this municipality, the difference between the demand and compliance scores is tracked. If a ramp has a high demand and a low compliance, the gap between the numerical scores is great. If the demand is low and the compliance is high, the gap between scores is less. This "gap identification" provides a better idea of the areas in the city where demand is high and compliance is low and provides a numerical tally that can be applied to establish a schedule of barrier removal based on an effective composite analysis of all the characteristics established to govern in Title II of ADA. Appendix (A) contains details about the inventory scoring of city right of way features by both MDT composite score and gap score methods.

Method 14 Prioritize projects based on risk-based assessment of scoring

Rights-of-way Gap and Compliance scoring provides an initial indication of risk level for an individual ADA feature. In the demand scoring system, accessibility priority is given to government buildings and facilities, transportation facilities, public places, places of employment and places of residence. Other factors considered while prioritizing and scheduling are citizen requests or complaints regarding inaccessible locations, pedestrian level of service, population density, presence of a disabled population, and cost (REF #4, pg 6). Public Works also considers a range of additional factors to prioritize ADA improvement projects including input from stakeholders and the public. The City of Great Falls also maintains a document response process for complaints or comments regarding ADA (see methods 5 and 6). Safety performance is also considered in project prioritization. Public Works gives consideration to projects identified by street and utility divisions and improvements to adjacent infrastructure already in process.

2.1.3 (b) Project Identification

Method 15 Determine available funding sources

Public Works uses multiple funding sources to deliver ADA improvements. ADA elements are incorporated in utility and street reconstruction projects and are funded using the funds allocated to each individual project. When unforeseen situations are encountered that prompt a ramp reconstruct, Public Works funds ramp replacements through a combination of public works funds to extend the scope of the project. Some of the funding sources usually secured in advance and pooled for ADA ramp use are listed below:

1. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
2. Gas Tax, and
3. Other repair and maintenance services.

The Public Works ADA committee is currently working to establish a sidewalk/and curb ramp specific fund the cover

- 1) Upcoming – Scheduled ramp improvements,
- 2) Unknown or unforeseen ramp improvements, and
- 3) Match funds available for grants.

The City of Great Falls Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is currently pursuing funding opportunities through grant work. Funding from the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) has also been approved this year on the basis of a 13% match that has been provided by the Public Works Street and Utilities departments. This fund source can be applied to right of way improvements and barrier removal.

Other funding sources available to the City of Great Falls for public right of way application are included herein by reference to the Great Falls Area Long Range Transportation Plan section 10.1.1 (REF #2, pg 240). ADA improvements may also be funded in part by developers who initiate projects that may impact the transportation system. Public Works reviews private projects to ensure that impacts to the public right of way system meet city design criteria and costs are recovered as appropriate.

Method 16 Identify level of ADA effort associated with project type

Public Works identifies the appropriate level of ADA involvement depending on project classification, including new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, and preventative maintenance projects.

For new construction and reconstruction projects, pedestrian facilities are designed and constructed to meet all relevant ADA requirements to the maximum extent feasible.

In the case of resurfacing and rehabilitation projects involving alterations to existing infrastructure, existing pedestrian facilities are upgraded to meet ADA requirements to the extent technically feasible, and new curb ramps are considered on a case-by-case basis wherever curb, gutter, and sidewalk are adjacent to the project. Correspondence between the Public Works ADA coordinator and the Street Supervisor in conjunction with

committee activities and input from stakeholders fosters efficient compliance when street alterations are applied. The schedule of ramp completion is drafted based on Method 14 prioritization methods and this schedule is consulted in comparison with the street alteration schedule to identify areas that can be addressed most efficiently through schedule matching. The Public Works Street Supervisor schedules approximately sixty (60) blocks a year for resurfacing to maintain the existing streetscape. This alteration schedule is considered along with the ADA barrier removal schedule to plan the routes of alteration in a way that identifies areas where street alteration and right of way barriers coincide to efficiently remove these barriers more effectively as part of alteration activities.

Method 17 Consider project factors and opportunities to enhance ADA project delivery

In nominating an independent ADA project, Public Works considers factors such as consistency with local plans (REF #1,2,3), logical termini and connectivity with existing facilities, storm water and drainage facility conflicts, right-of-way ownership, utility conflicts, rail intersections, and level of environmental documentation. These factors may affect project limits and level of complexity. The Great Falls Long Range Transportation Plan (REF # 2 pg. 194-201) supplements information helpful for the delivery of this transition plan directly by defining areas identified for right of way improvement as defined by the city and pedestrian recommendations specifically.

It is important to identify and maintain the primary project purpose. However, Public Works also considers opportunities to address multiple needs concurrently to optimize investment. For example, it may be beneficial to incorporate other associated intersection improvements addressing geometry or traffic signal upgrades at the time of an ADA upgrade project, or to address needed pavement preservation concurrently with high-priority ADA improvements. Communication between Public Works department staffing is critical to ensure identification of related needs and projects. This communication is achieved through ADA committee meetings and the coordination of street repair and ADA ramp scheduling on a yearly basis.

Method 18 Coordinate with partner agencies to identify project and development activities

Public Works regularly communicates with other departments in the City and stakeholder groups to discuss upcoming projects and anticipated future developments. This information helps Public Works identify and plan its ADA improvements to coordinate with local efforts. In some cases, opportunities for coordinating project phasing may benefit Public Works and local entities by incorporating ADA elements into larger projects, and avoiding costly re-work at a future date.

Method 19 Establish and document maintenance responsibility

In some instances, Public Works develops memoranda of understanding (MOU) or other agreements with other jurisdictions to address maintenance responsibility for sidewalks and pedestrian facilities. With some exceptions, local ordinances require adjacent landowners to accept responsibility for maintaining and clearing sidewalks. To minimize complications during project delivery, it is important to discuss maintenance responsibility early in the project identification process. The purpose and intent of these discussions and agreements is that parties understand and agree to the scope of work for the project, including the specific ADA features that will be designed and constructed.

2.1.3 (c) Design and Construction

Method 20 Consider risk to determine appropriate project delivery method

Public Works uses traditional design-bid-build methods to complete its projects. This delivery method promotes an organized and coordinated effort by Public Works at the initiation of a project to ensure that risk, project scope, project complexity, roadway system jurisdiction, scheduling, demand, compliance, timing, and funding obligations are prepared before a project ever goes out to bid, to ensure cooperation in terms of transition plan processes to effectively employ ADA characteristics to barriers that are identified and scheduled, as well as barriers that present themselves unexpectedly.

Method 21 Assign appropriate staff to design and review ADA documents

ADA improvements are designed and reviewed by professional engineers and reviewed by the ADA Technician for constructability and system compatibility. In addition to overseeing ADA design efforts, engineers are also responsible for making ADA design decisions and determining the appropriate design response for a particular project through constant communication and coordination with contractor's consultants and other public works entities. The Engineering Division of Public Works maintains standard drawings that provide design guidance for a variety of modification or retrofit scenarios. Public Works also maintains document procedures to record Ramp Infeasibility and consequent pathway solutions, as well as Ramp Updates. These forms are provided as part of this transition plan in Appendices (B,I). These documents are used to make design decisions and track the progress of barrier removal throughout the activity of the transition.

City Inspectors provide additional review as necessary and work closely with engineers to assure adherence to applicable ADA regulations and policies.

Method 22 Design ADA improvements in accordance with design standards and federal regulations

Public Works has established standards and policies that provide guidance for installation of accessible features on newly-constructed or altered public rights-of-way and facilities. **28 CFR 35.151**. The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guideline (PROWAG) are the two sets of guidelines for design of accessible features on new construction and alterations.

The U.S. Access Board developed ADAAG in 1991 and continues to maintain these guidelines for the design of accessible buildings and facilities. ADAAG focuses mainly on buildings and site work and generally does not address conditions unique to public rights-of-way. Due to the need for accessibility guidelines specific to the public rights-of-way, the Access Board developed the PROWAG, which is the current set of guidelines for design of accessible features in public rights-of-way. These guidelines have been identified as a current best practice by the FHWA for elements not fully addressed by ADAAG.

Public Works has officially adopted PROWAG for accessible design features on transportation projects following current best practice recommendations (Ref #4, pg.4). In the event a situation presents itself that cannot be solved using PROWAG regulations alone, city inspectors reference the ADAAG for supplemental guidance. However, Public Works has specified that PROWAG will be used in place of ADAAG where conflicting information between

the two guidelines exists. These standards are being incorporated within City standard construction documents in the special provisions and technical specifications available in the City standard construction specification manual. This manual is being drafted by the engineering division and will establish standard specifications to be referenced in each City project. This standardization will ensure these accessibility standards are applicable and enforceable on all City projects.

Public Works maintains a compilation of detailed drawings in accordance with PROWAG for use on new construction or alteration projects. The drawings include technical information with respect to sidewalk and curb ramp dimensions, slopes, materials, and installation requirements. Additionally, project-specific details are commonly developed to address unique aspects of individual projects. Public Works requires contractors to construct and ensure compliant features. During construction, city inspectors ensure formwork and layout for curb ramps, sidewalks, and detectable warning devices are installed according to the appropriate details. Once the pour is completed on each respective ramp, City inspectors return to the site to score the new ramp using the ADA Ramp Update form Appendix (I). This template is then returned to the Public Works ADA Coordinator and processed to update the city wide inventory. Public Works construction personnel members are responsible for inputting ADA feature compliance scores into ramp update forms for record.

Public Works conducts regular reviews of plans and specifications during the design process. This process encompasses review of any ADA elements on the project to verify compliance with ADA criteria.

Method 23 Design ADA features to allow construction flexibility

Designing a pedestrian feature at the threshold of ADA requirements can cause difficulty in the field during construction. Without room for error or field fitment, the feature may inadvertently be constructed which exceeds ADA thresholds, resulting in noncompliance. For example, a ramp cross slope designed to meet the 2% required maximum may be constructed at a slope of 2.1% due to a variety of unforeseen field conditions or construction methods. To avoid this outcome, Public Works has adopted a standard 1.5% ramp cross slope in all design drawings to incorporate a threshold buffer in design standards. Public Works strives to design ADA features to allow for construction flexibility. A Public Works ADA technician is also available for inspection during the construction layout of ADA features.

Method 24 Apply documented process to determine technical infeasibility

According to **28 CFR 35.151**, in some situations involving improvements to existing infrastructure, it is not feasible to comply with ADA requirements within the scope limitations of the project. For example, steep existing grades, historic features, storm drainage, limited right-of-way, and obstacles such as utility poles may impede the ability to meet ADA requirements at a particular location. Public Works uses its Ramp Technical Infeasibility Form Appendix (B), to determine and document these conditions on each project. In all cases, Public Works designs and inspects ADA features in compliance with ADA requirements.

Method 25 Continually incorporate construction data collection into the ADA database

Public Works monitors the installation of ADA features during construction and field personnel measure new features to determine conformance with the design plans. The engineering division maintains a Ramp Update process which includes final inspection and documentation of each ramp project. The Ramp Update Form is available in Appendix (I). This form is completed on each finished ramp and collected at the City Engineer's office for inclusion in the ADA ramp City wide map inventory. In this way Public Works performs quality control and quality assurance procedure on all newly-collected information before outdated information is deleted from the database.

Method 26 Strive to maintain accessibility during construction

ADA implementing regulations (28 CFR 35.133(b)) allow for isolated temporary interruptions in service or access due to maintenance or repairs. **28 CFR 35.133.** During construction activities, Public Works strives to maintain accessibility in a manner comparable to conditions existing prior to construction. In order to maintain these pathways during construction a Special Provision 19 was drafted for inclusion in public right of way standard construction documents.

2.1.3 (d) Operation and Maintenance

The Public Works department is generally responsible for physical maintenance of City of Great Falls rights-of-way and facilities.

Method 27 Conduct winter maintenance, coordinate with local jurisdictions, and maintenance

Public Works is responsible for maintaining its rights-of-way in operable working condition throughout the year. **28 CFR 35.133.** During the winter, snow and ice buildup can limit the accessibility of an otherwise compliant pedestrian facility. Public Works strives to regularly remove snow and ice and maintain ADA accessibility.

With some exceptions, local ordinances require adjacent landowners to maintain sidewalks. Public Works coordinates with homeowners when needed to ensure terms of the maintenance agreements are fulfilled and ordinances are enforced.

Method 28 Keep the right of way clear of encroachments

City ordinance (OCCGF 12.4.040) establishes and defines the enforcement of a permitting process that must be adhered to should a party request any type of encroachment onto city properties or boulevards, including the public right of way. This ensures a review of each encroachment to ensure the public right-of-way is maintained and free of barriers in terms of ADA compliance. It also establishes standards of encroachment so that failure to adhere can be enforced, simultaneously protecting both the community and the right-of-way.

Allowed encroachment features include "Transit Shelters", which may be publicly or privately owned structures designed to provide shelter from the elements for people awaiting arrival of a Great Falls Transit District bus. Through the City's encroachment permit, the location and style of each shelter will be reviewed for compliance with accessibility needs. For guidance, the Great Falls Long Range Transportation Plan includes minimum standards for bus stops that will be referenced during review of any proposed Transit Shelter site. Further, the Great Falls Transit District will be consulted to ensure each new location meets their ADA user loading and unloading needs.

Method 29 Barrier removal enforcement

The City of Great Falls has a process of encroachment permitting that is used as a preventative measure to keep the right of way clear of barriers such as fences, landscaping, cars, and other privately owned and operated encroachments. This permit process allows the city to enforce a clear right of way. See City Code (OCCGF 12.4.040).

2.1.5 Summary of Methods

Table 2 provides a summary of ADA program methods.

Table 2 ADA Program Methods

Category	Method
City Commission Meeting - September 5, 2017 Administration	1 Employ internal and external ADA coordinators.
	2 Conduct regular ADA advisory meetings
	3 Coordinate with representatives of the disability community
	4 Provide public notice about ADA requirements
	5 Publish grievance procedures for resolution of ADA complaints



Above: Table 2 summarizes ADA Program methods 1-28. Methods 1-8 are categorized as Administrative; methods 9-10 are categorized as Communications based. Methods 11-28 are categorized specifically as Right-of-Way related. These right-of-way related methods are then further separated into the following categories: ADA Inventory, methods 11-14; Project Identification, methods 15-19; Design and Construction, methods 20-26; Operation and Maintenance, methods 27-28.



*Left: Two concrete finishers place a truncated dome in concrete using a level
Right: A recently finished midblock crossing with a landing*

3.0 Implementation Plan and Schedule

The City of Great Falls is committed to eliminating accessibility barriers for individuals with disabilities within its public right-of way. As required under 28 CFR 35.150(d)(3), the City must specify a schedule for taking necessary steps to achieve ADA compliance. An implementation plan and schedule provides a timeline for addressing deficiencies in policies and procedures, augmenting missing or incomplete inventory data, and remediating physical barriers identified through inventory.

Given the number of physical barriers across the City of Great Falls, the associated cost for improvements, and available funding mechanisms, full compliance is anticipated to be achieved over a period of years. For each year of implementation, the City develops a plan outlining specific actions to be completed during the year. The Annual Action Plan contained in Appendix (H) outlines:

- rights-of-way projects (including both stand-alone projects and within other project scopes)
- inventory activities planned for the upcoming year (if any), and
- program administration/communications actions planned for the upcoming year.

At the end of each year, the City completes a program review and an annual update report contained in Appendix (I) summarizing completed actions and describing any changed conditions. The report enables the City to track progress in removing accessibility barriers and achieving ADA compliance.

Every five years, the City also reviews the entire ADA transition plan to ensure it accurately reflects the City ADA program methodology and procedures and updates it via limited amendment as necessary and approval by the City commission.

4.0 Moving Forward

Public and stakeholder input is an essential element in the transition plan development and self-evaluation processes. ADA implementing regulations require public entities to provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities, to participate in the self-evaluation process and development of the transition plan by submitting comments (28 CFR 35.105(b) and 28 CFR 35.150(d)(1)).

4.1 Plan Availability

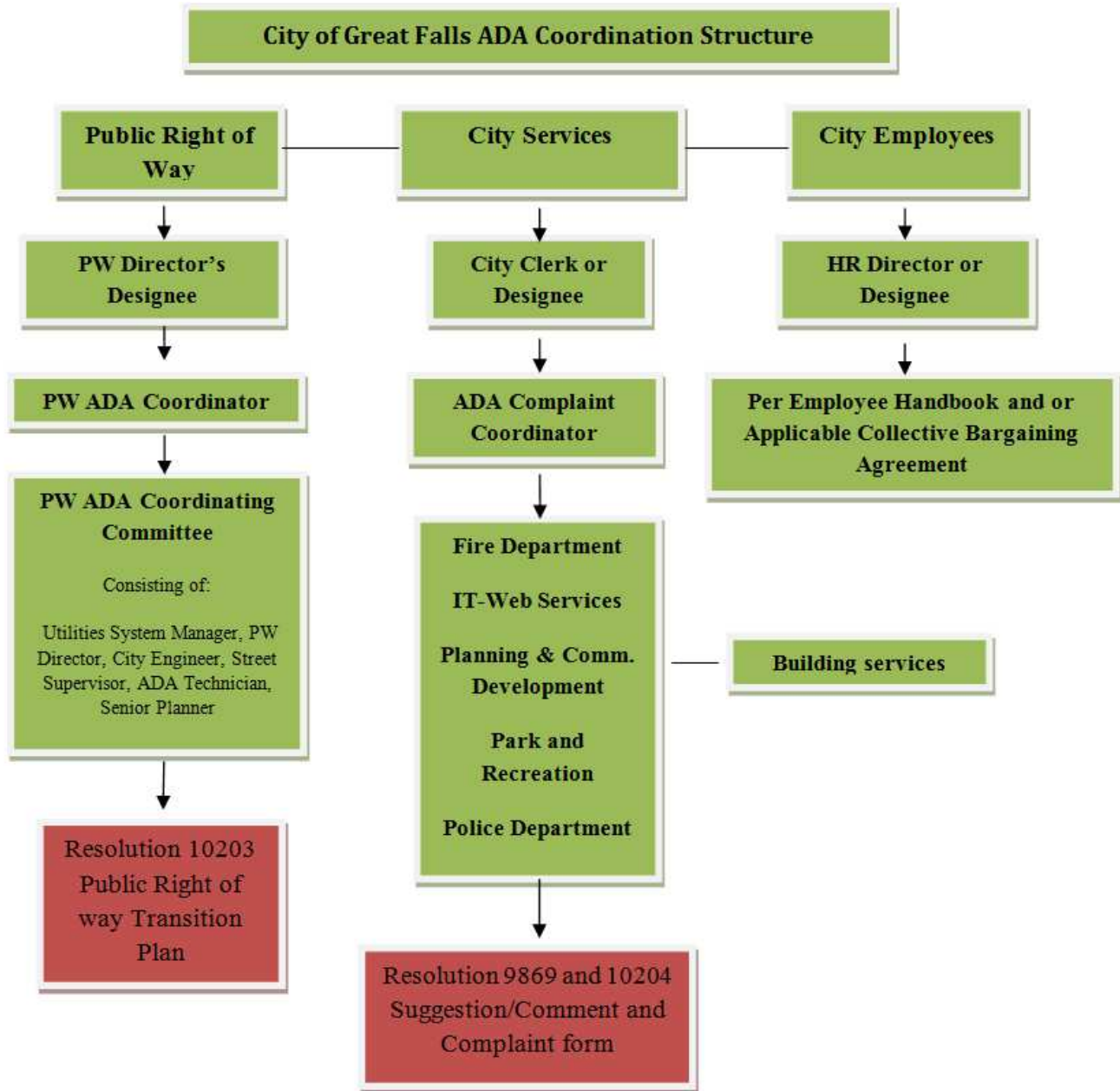
The 2017 Draft Plan is scheduled to be presented to the City commission for a work session on June 20, 2017. Throughout the period of time preceding its approval, all methods, processes and explanations described in this plan will continue to be applied in Right of Way applications to ensure compliance to the best means of current ability.

Upon plan approval by the City Commission, Public Works will distribute copies of the 2017 draft plan to viewing locations around the city. Alternate accessible formats of the document can be made available upon request. Once the plan is approved by the City Commission, the City plans to issue a citywide press release announcing the availability of the document. Letters were sent to disability groups, neighborhood councils, and city officials announcing the availability of the 2017 Draft Plan and directing interested stakeholders to the ADA coordinator and Public Works department. The 2017 Draft Plan will also be made available to stakeholders through email distribution. After a public comment period, the 2017 Draft Plan will be presented to the City Commission for final adoption.

Section for future public comment:

No public comments have yet been received on the 2017 Draft Plan. Stakeholders have been periodically consulted and involved throughout the plan drafting and scheduling process to date. The distribution email and the Public Works ADA coordinator's solicitation of written comment are contained in Appendix (J).

Exhibit A to Resolution 10204



What is the best way to reach you? (Choose One) Phone _____ Email _____ Mail _____

If a phone call is preferred, what is the best day and time to reach you?

SECTION V: DESIRED RESPONSE

Choose One: Email Response _____ Telephone Response _____ Response by Mail _____

Signature of Person Making Complaint
Printed Name: _____

Date

Complaints should be addressed to: City of Great Falls, P.O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403

PUBLIC FACILITIES – City of Great Falls, ATTN: PW ADA COORDINATOR, P.O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403; or, 1025 25th Avenue NE, Great Falls, MT 59404

CITY SERVICES – City of Great Falls, ATTN: ADA COMPLAINT COORDINATOR, CITY CLERK, P.O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403; or, 2 Park Drive South, Room 204, Great Falls, MT 59401.

CITY EMPLOYEES – City of Great Falls, ATTN: HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTOR, P.O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403; or, 2 Park Drive South, Room 202, Great Falls, MT 59401

Telecommunications Device for the Deaf – TDD: (406) 454-0495. Dial 711 or 1-800-253-4091 to use the Montana Relay Service.

FOR CITY USE ONLY

Signature of Person Receiving Complaint
Title: _____

Date

RESOLUTION NO. 9869

A RESOLUTION TO GIVE NOTICE ABOUT THE ADA REQUIREMENTS, DESIGNATE AN ADA COORDINATOR AND ESTABLISH A SECTION 504 AND ADA COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

NOTICE UNDER THE ADA

WHEREAS, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), as amended, provide comprehensive civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, state and local government services and programs, and telecommunications. Title II of the ADA states, in part, that:

No otherwise qualified disabled individual shall, solely by reason of such disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination in programs or activities sponsored by a public entity.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the requirements of Title II of the ADA, the City of Great Falls will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and the City of Great Falls complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Title I of the ADA.

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in the City of Great Falls' programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing or vision impairments.

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services and activities.

WHEREAS, an individual who may require an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of the City of Great Falls, should contact the office of the City Clerk as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event. The ADA does not require the City of Great Falls to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its program or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

DESIGNATION OF ADA COORDINATOR

WHEREAS, complaints that a program, service or activity of the City of Great Falls is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be addressed to the City Clerk and ADA Coordinator, PO Box 5021, Great Falls, MT, (406) 455-8451, lkunz@greatfallsmt.net, TDD # (406) 454-0495. Montana Relay System for the Deaf: Dial 711 or 1-800-253-4091 to use Montana Relay.

COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCECDURE

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls has adopted this complaint procedure to meet the requirements of the ADA. It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs or benefits by the City of Great Falls. The City of Great Falls' personnel policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination.

WHEREAS, an individual who believes that he/she or a specific class of individuals with disabilities has been subjected to unlawful discrimination on the basis of that disability by the City of Great Falls or any of the City of Great Falls' contractors or suppliers may, by himself or herself or by an authorized representative, file a written complaint.

WHEREAS, the written complaint should be addressed to: City Clerk and ADA Coordinator, PO Box 5021, Great Falls, MT, (406) 455-8451, TDD # (406) 454-0495. Montana Relay System for the Deaf: Dial 711 or 1-800-253-4091 to use Montana Relay. The City Clerk has been designated as the ADA Coordinator to coordinate compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the ADA of 1990, as amended.

WHEREAS, the City of Great Falls will use the following complaint resolution procedure:

1. The complaint must be filed in writing and contain the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or representative filing the complaint; a description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the City of Great Falls of the nature and date of the alleged violation; the signature of the complainant or authorized representative; and a description of the correction action that is being sought. Complaints filed on behalf of a third party must identify the alleged victims of the discrimination. Complaints may be filed on the attached complaint form.
2. The complaint must be received within 20 calendar days after the alleged violation occurs. This time may be extended, as determined by the ADA Coordinator for good cause shown, but in no case later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation.

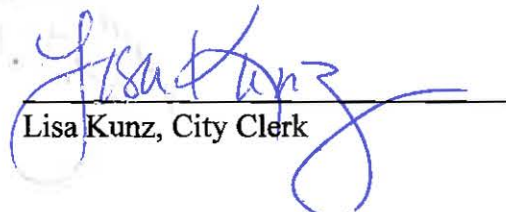
3. The ADA Coordinator or designee shall promptly conduct an informal investigation of the complaint. Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator, or designee will offer to meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions.
4. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, or 30 calendar days after receipt of the complaint if the offer to meet is not accepted, the ADA Coordinator or designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant.
5. If the response by the ADA Coordinator or designee does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to the City Manager or designee.
6. Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the City Manager or designee will offer to meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, or 30 calendar days after receipt of the appeal if the offer to meet is not accepted, the City Manager or designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.
7. The City of Great Falls will maintain the files and records relating to the complaint and its investigation according to the records retention schedule for personnel documents found in Chapter 800, Montana Operations Manual, Volume 1.
8. Nothing in this complaint resolution procedure shall be construed as preventing an individual from pursuit of other remedies, including filing a formal complaint with the Montana Human Rights Commission, with any federal agency the individual believes is appropriate, or with the U.S. Department of Justice. The time limit for filing a formal complaint is 180 days after the alleged incident. This procedure also does not preclude the individual's right to file a lawsuit in federal district court.
9. Retaliation against any complainant under this complaint resolution procedure or against any person who assists a complainant in his/her pursuit of a complaint under this complaint resolution procedure is prohibited.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA that the notice about the ADA requirements, designation of an ADA coordinator and establishment of a Section 504 and ADA complaint resolution procedure listed above and the complaint form attached is hereby approved and adopted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, on this 16th day of November, 2010.

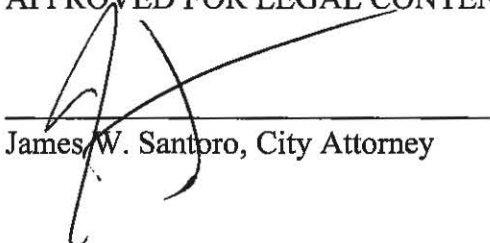

Michael J. Winters, Mayor

ATTEST:


Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(Seal of the City)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:


James W. Santoro, City Attorney



Item: Resolution 10205, "A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, ESTABLISHING THE RATES, FEES AND PENALTIES ASSOCIATED WITH TITLE 10 OF THE OFFICIAL CODE OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS (OCCGF) PERTAINING TO THE CITY'S PARKING SYSTEM."

From: Craig Raymond, Director, Planning and Community Development

Initiated By: Craig Raymond, Director, Planning and Community Development

Presented By: Craig Raymond, Director, Planning and Community Development

Action Requested: City Commission set the Public Hearing on Resolution 10205 for September 19, 2017.

Suggested Motion:

1. Commissioner moves:

"I move that the City Commission (set/not set) the Public Hearing on Resolution 10205 for September 19, 2017."

2. Mayor calls for a second to the motion, Commission discussion, public comment, and calls for the vote.

Staff Recommendation:

That the City Commission set the public hearing on Resolution 10205 for September 19, 2017.

Summary:

Resolution 10205 brings forth recommendations to put into effect a proposal which was previously considered in December 2014. At the time, there was much discussion about the parking program and establishing rates which would provide sufficient funds for the downtown parking system to operate and maintain itself independently. Since that time, things have changed in the downtown landscape, including the absence of significant tenants in some of the downtown buildings and parking facilities. The one thing that has not changed since 2014 is the need to increase revenues to fund much needed maintenance projects in the City's parking facilities.

Background:

In December 2014, the City's Parking Advisory Commission brought forward several recommendations

for funding strategies for the parking system. At the time, the City Commission elected to only implement some of the scheduled rate increases, preferring to re-evaluate after a period of time the effect of the increases, and whether additional increases would even be necessary.

Although the Parking Advisory Commission has brought forth several recommendations for system improvements and policy changes, it has not completed a comprehensive budget assessment. What we do know, however, is that based on the most recent budget performance reports, there is not sufficient revenue to cover deferred maintenance and fund needed facility improvements. Particularly in light of the exit of a large anchor tenant from the downtown. Additionally, based on research of other large Montana cities, we know that Great Falls rate structure is significantly cheaper than any other city.

Resolution 10205 addresses the original recommendation brought to the Commission in 2014 in order to marginally provide for some of the necessary funds while the Parking Advisory Commission and staff complete the budgetary review. It should be anticipated that additional revenue generating will be required. Resolution 10205 also provides flexibility for the City Manager to execute agreements which may be negotiated that will incentivize either bulk or group discounts for customers who pre-pay for their parking leases for a year or more. One additional element included in Resolution 10205 is recognition of the Pedlet program. As many of you know, a Pedlet is where a business owner temporarily consumes parking spots to construct an outdoor dining or café space or pedestrian pathway around an outdoor café space. Staff is requesting the City Commission to approve a fee structure for the temporary lease of parking spaces when a Pedlet is constructed within the downtown parking district.

Fiscal Impact:

It is anticipated that the fee increases will generate approximately \$50,000 annually in additional revenue. We also anticipate that providing bulk or group discounts and/or pre-pay incentives may generate additional revenue through attracting new customers to the system.

Alternatives:

The City Commission may elect to not set a public hearing, and deny Resolution 10205 and forgo implementing an incremental increase in revenue for the downtown parking system.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 10205
- Downtown Parking District Map

RESOLUTION NO. 10205

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, ESTABLISHING THE RATES, FEES AND PENALTIES ASSOCIATED WITH TITLE 10 OF THE OFFICIAL CODE OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS (OCCGF) PERTAINING TO THE CITY'S PARKING SYSTEM

WHEREAS, Title 10 of the OCCGF provides for various parking system related rates, fees and penalties to be established by Resolution; and

WHEREAS, a financially sound parking system and properly maintained parking facilities are essential to the continuing redevelopment of downtown Great Falls and to the many citizens and visitors who use those facilities; and

WHEREAS, the revenues earned by the parking system at this time are inadequate to provide for continuing operation without subsidies from other sources; and

WHEREAS, engineering studies and operating experience have identified substantial deferred and new maintenance that cannot be met without additional revenue; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable to introduce new revenue measures incrementally in order to monitor and assess their impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Parking Advisory Commission has studied this matter and set forth the recommendations herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, THAT:

(1) **Metered Parking.**

A. Metered parking rate. The rate for metered parking shall be \$0.50 (50¢) per hour.

B. Courtesy ticket. The first violation by a particular vehicle each year for failure to pay for parking, as required by OCCGF 10.48.055.A, or for an expired meter or overtime parking, as provided by OCCGF 10.48.270.D, shall result in the issuance of a courtesy ticket. Said courtesy ticket thanks the driver for visiting downtown Great Falls and reminds him or her of the parking regulations. Courtesy tickets will not be issued for any of the other violations listed in Title 10, Chapter 48 of the OCCGF. A courtesy ticket will not be issued to the occupant of a vehicle that is associated with unpaid fees and/or penalties.

C. Accelerated penalties per year for failure to pay, expired meter, and overtime violations. The penalty for the second violation for failure to pay for metered parking as set forth in OCCGF 10.48.055.A, or violation of expired meter or overtime parking as set forth in OCCGF 10.48.270.D, shall be \$5. The penalty for the third violation shall be \$10. The penalty for a fourth violation shall be \$15; and, all subsequent violations by a particular vehicle within one year shall be \$20 for each violation.

D. Other parking penalties. Penalties for all other violations listed in Title 10, Chapter 48 of the OCCGF shall be \$20, except the fine for violations in handicap parking zones shall be \$100.

E. Miscellaneous parking fees.

- i. A \$10 administrative fee shall be added to all penalties that are not paid within thirty (30) days after the date of the citation.
- ii. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.50.040, the immobilization or “boot” fee shall be \$150.
- iii. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.240, the daily charge for a meter bag shall be \$5.
- iv. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.260.C, the monthly metered parking permits shall be \$25.
- v. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.250, the \$25 administrative fee charged biennially for the issuance of residential parking permits shall be eliminated.
- vi. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.190, a nonrefundable \$100 fee must accompany an application to establish a freight or passenger loading zone, which is in addition to the actual costs of marking and/or signing the zone if the application is approved. The fee shall be waived for passenger loading zones at public schools.
- vii. Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.190, a \$75 combined application and installation fee shall be charged for handicap parking zones.

(2) **Courtesy parking.** Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.280, the cost of a courtesy parking space shall be \$400 per year for each parking space on Central Avenue, and \$300 per year for each parking space that is within the Downtown Parking Management District, but not on Central Avenue. This annual fee is in addition to the actual cost of installing the courtesy parking sign(s).

(3) **Pedlet Space Lease.** The cost for leasing each on-street parking space for the construction and occupancy of a Pedlet shall be the same cost as is established for a "Courtesy Parking Spot" prorated by month for the duration that the Pedlet consumes each on-street parking spot.

(4) **City parking facilities.** Pursuant to OCCGF 10.48.300, the City Manager shall, on recommendation of the Parking Advisory Commission, establish the hourly, daily and monthly lease rates charged for parking in City owned or operated off street lots or garages.

A. Parking Ramps/Garages. The \$41 monthly lease rates for the City's parking ramps/garages located at Second Avenue South/Third Street and First Avenue North/Fourth Street North shall be increased to \$51 monthly. The City Manager may negotiate and authorize special incentive rates for bulk parking leases for customers who either lease numerous garage spaces and/or pre-pay leases for a period of one year or more. All fees for leases shall be non-refundable.

B. City parking lots. The \$0.50 per hour/\$5 per day/\$30 monthly lease rates for parking lots 2, 4, 6, 7 & 8, shall be \$0.50 per hour/\$5 per day/\$35 monthly. The City Manager may negotiate and authorize special incentive rates for bulk parking leases for customers who either lease numerous surface lot spaces and/or pre-pay leases for a period of one year or more. All fees for leases shall be non-refundable.

(5) **Time limits and reaffirmation.** This resolution reaffirms all existing posted parking time limits and all fines and fees established by Resolution 10083 from January 1, 2016, to present.

(6) **Parking management district map.** The "Official Parking Management District Map of the City of Great Falls, Montana," is adopted as appended to this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that the effective date of Resolution No. 10205 shall be September 20, 2017.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, that Resolution No. 10083 pertaining to the rates, fees and penalties associated with Title 10 of the Official Code of the City of Great Falls (OCCGF) pertaining to the City's parking system is hereby repealed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana, September 19, 2017.

Bob Kelly, Mayor

ATTEST:

Lisa Kunz, City Clerk

(CITY SEAL)

APPROVED FOR LEGAL CONTENT:

Sara R. Sexe, City Attorney

The Official Parking Management District Map of the City of Great Falls, Montana

