



The Weekly Update – March 17, 2022

Attachments:

1. Journal of Special City Commission Work Session, February 23, 2022
2. Journal of City Commission Work Session, March 1, 2022
3. Department Monthly Update, February, 2022
4. City of Great Falls Pooled Investments as of February, 2022
5. Consumer Confidence Report 2021, City of Great Falls, Public Drinking Water Supply.

JOURNAL OF SPECIAL CITY COMMISSION WORK SESSION MEETING
The Ranches at Belt Creek, 277 Armington Road, Belt, MT
February 23, 2022

City Commission Retreat

City Commission members present: Bob Kelly, Eric Hinebauch, Joe McKenney, Rick Tryon, and Susan Wolff.

Staff present: City Manager Greg Doyon, Deputy City Manager Chuck Anderson, and City Clerk Lisa Kunz

Facilitator: Mark Willmarth, Training/Development Coordinator

Lunch – 12:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Kelly called the meeting to order at 12:47 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Josh Butterfly, City resident and member of Let Them Come Home, an independent organization that helps individuals after a term of incarceration get back on their feet, provided a handout and discussed a chemical spill of Firefighter GL 38 antifreeze that happened at Boston's Pizza and Sports Bar on July 28, 2019. He also alleged U.S. Census fraud at the Department of Corrections (DOC). He discussed his campaign to address DOC policies of counting incarcerated individuals as residents of their prison cells rather than residents of their home districts/communities so that the funding allocation goes back to those communities where the incarcerated are from.

1. FACILITATED SESSION WITH MARK WILLMARTH ON COMMISSION PRIORITIES FOR 2022

Facilitator Willmarth provided an overview of the retreat proceedings. Commission members will each have an opportunity to discuss what is important to them. The primary objective of this planning session is for the Commission to come up with three or four collective priorities for the next 12 to 18 months.

City Manager Greg Doyon reviewed and discussed his 2021 Work Plan, noting that the work plan will be used by the Commission to gauge his performance during his annual review, and briefly discussed prior City Commission priorities from FY 2009 through FY 2020.

With regard to a prior Commission priority pertaining to animal services, he explained the six-year history of unsuccessful attempts to pursue a partnership with the Board of Trustees of the MacLean-Cameron Animal Adoption Center, including his suggestion of a pilot program. He would want clear direction from a majority of the Commission if this matter comes up again. Mayor Kelly commented that he appreciates the fact that Manager Doyon does not want to go there again, and there are no assurances that MacLean could carry the load.

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As the 2022 goals are drafted, Manager Doyon asked the Commission to be considerate of what is currently on his and staff's plate. He wants a focused staff on maximizing the use of ARPA/Cares funds.

Facilitator Willmarth asked for Commission observations about the City, the work plan, and their role on the Commission. The following general observations were made:

- The City is well run under Manager Doyon's leadership and the Department Heads have clear direction of what is expected of them
- The on-boarding process prepared the Commissioners well for their new role
- The new Commission members had similar campaign themes of City growth, economic development, safety and a livable community
- There is not a lot of money for wish list items. ARPA funds will help the City get caught up on some deferred maintenance
- City leadership is waiting for the Commission to make decisions and provide direction
- Accomplishments have been made without a lot on the taxpayers. There is momentum and confidence to go further

Facilitator Willmarth asked what their take away was from the State of the City presentation. A roundtable discussion included:

- Dealing with public safety moving forward
- The opportunity for ARPA/Cares funds to meet a need, and how best to use the funds for long-term impact
- The City has been good stewards of taxpayer money and is poised to move forward
- Department Heads work well together
- ARPA/Cares funds are an opportunity to focus on preparation for growth
- Adequate planning and education for a successful combined public safety levy
- A two-step approach to carry out the Crime Task Force recommendations - the low hanging fruit and a long term plan
- Communication is key. The City needs to step up its role of education and communication to prepare the community for a public safety levy and the recommendations of the Crime Task Force. It appears that the Communication Coordinator position is underutilized and should be moved into a more active role, possibly by hiring a part-time Neighborhood Council Coordinator

Break 1:55 – 2:18 p.m.

Facilitator Willmarth requested that each Commission member now take turns responding to the following:

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Why do you choose to be part of the City Commission? What has been the most interesting or challenging part of your experience?

Commissioner Wolff commented that, prior to being elected, she was involved in economic development and workforce development. She wants to continue to contribute to the community, and loves learning and her role on the Commission. A challenge is the homeless population.

Commissioner Tryon discussed his love of growing up in Great Falls and then moving away. Great Falls was not as he had remembered when he moved back to raise his family. He has been involved in public policy because he wants Great Falls to be that great place again and live up to its potential. As a member of the City Commission, he is part of a team to make that happen. This Commission has a lot of potential to move the ball forward. A challenge is getting everyone on the same page.

Commissioner McKenney discussed his service in the Navy, being in business for himself, serving at the Legislature and becoming a realtor. He always wanted to give back to the community in some way. Great Falls did not see the fruit of his legislative efforts, so he focused his efforts toward the City Commission. A challenge to him is communication - not being able to collectively have a conversation to avoid a quorum.

Commissioner Hinebauch commented that he ran for the City Commission to represent his age demographic, and wants to get others involved. He wants to see Great Falls grow. A challenge is how to be proactive with funding constraints.

Mayor Kelly discussed being on the Commission as an agent of change. Being on the Commission allows access to other communities and state resources, and the opportunity to keep looking outside and not just within Great Falls.

What do you want Great Falls to look like in 10 years?

Commissioner Tryon wants to look back and say "I was part of the team that made Great Falls the safest community."

Commissioner McKenney wants to see vibrancy, and hustle and bustle downtown. He wants the community attitude to change and see people that are happy to live here.

Mayor Kelly commented that he wants a much larger selection of diverse housing opportunities, more established neighborhoods with amenities, and more diverse employment opportunities. He also wants the average age of governing bodies to be significantly lower.

Commissioner Hinebauch agreed with prior comments pertaining to housing and employment, and added that he would like to see well managed growth, and the younger generation being involved.

Commissioner Wolff commented she would like to see pride in growth/change, established neighborhoods, diverse employment, especially bio-sciences, and the Commission being the rallying voice for a vibrant community.

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February 23, 2022

What are the top three priorities/critical issues you would like to see addressed in 2022? (Why are those important? How will we pay for it?)

Commissioner Hinebauch responded his priorities are (1) successfully passing a public safety levy, (2) more housing inventory, and (3) comprehensively prioritizing ARPA/Cares funds and allocating the funds to the right community partners.

Commissioner Wolff agreed with Commissioner Hinebauch. She added that comprehensive planning/master plan needs to drive the growth, and to use the expertise of the best community partners to utilize the ARPA/Cares funds in the most efficient manner.

Commissioner Tryon responded (1) public safety, (2) infrastructure, and (3) quality of life. It's important to him that the Commission decide which Crime Task Force recommendations to implement; how to utilize ARPA to meet the needs, including infrastructure; and, to make a long range or growth plan a priority to define where there is potential for growth and not just focus on downtown development.

Commissioner McKenney responded (1) economic development for a growing and vibrant community, (2) housing (being deliberate in areas of growth by listening to and supporting entrepreneurs and developers), and (3) developing a long term growth plan inclusive of a new commercial corridor.

Mayor Kelly responded (1) keeping public safety issues in front of the public, (2) identifying housing and growth opportunities that are coordinated and include incentives for developers, less regulations and more expeditious and amenable permit processing (or create a working group focused on coordinated and managed growth), and (3) focus internally on City infrastructure and space needs to position the City government for responsible growth.

Break 3:33 – 3:54 p.m.

What are the top agreed upon issues/priorities of the commission in the next 12-18 months? Why do these priorities matter? What do you want to look back on and say you have accomplished?

A roundtable discussion followed. Items of commonality that the Commission collectively focused on were:

- Promote, educate and take action on the viability, sustainability and efficacy of the Police and Fire Departments
 - Explore the option of a Public Safety Levy
 - Approve and implement appropriate Crime Task Force recommendations
- Commit to an intentional approach to the housing issue with community partners
- Continue to work with community partners and the City's development review process to ensure Great Falls is a growing, business friendly community

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- Focus on City facilities and resources

What ideas do you have on the criteria used to prioritize the ARPA/Cares money?

The Commission commenced a roundtable discussion, and collectively set forth:

Use of ARPA/Cares:

- Allocations are one time only
- Helps the most people affected by Covid
- Has a long-term impact
- Is the only way to get funding (making sure funds couldn't come from somewhere else)
- ARPA – low income
- Make an impact with things the City couldn't otherwise do

When people talk about the City Commission, what do you want them to say?

The Commission discussed being excited about the solid plan and continuing the momentum, and working effectively to make things happen. They want people to think this Commission got things done.

WRAP UP AND NEXT STEPS

Manager Doyon was directed to add Great Falls International Airport (GFIA) Funding Commitment to the next Commission meeting agenda for Commission consideration and action on allocating ARPA funds to GFIA to assist with their Great Falls International Airport Low Cost Airfare Initiative (SCASD) grant.

ADJOURN

There being no further business to come before the Commission, the informal special Commission Work Session of February 23, 2022, adjourned at 4:58 p.m.

JOURNAL OF COMMISSION WORK SESSION
March 1, 2022

City Commission Work Session
Civic Center, Gibson Room 212

Mayor Kelly presiding

CALL TO ORDER: 5:30 PM

CITY COMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT: Bob Kelly, Joe McKenney, Susan Wolff, Eric Hinebauch, and Rick Tryon.

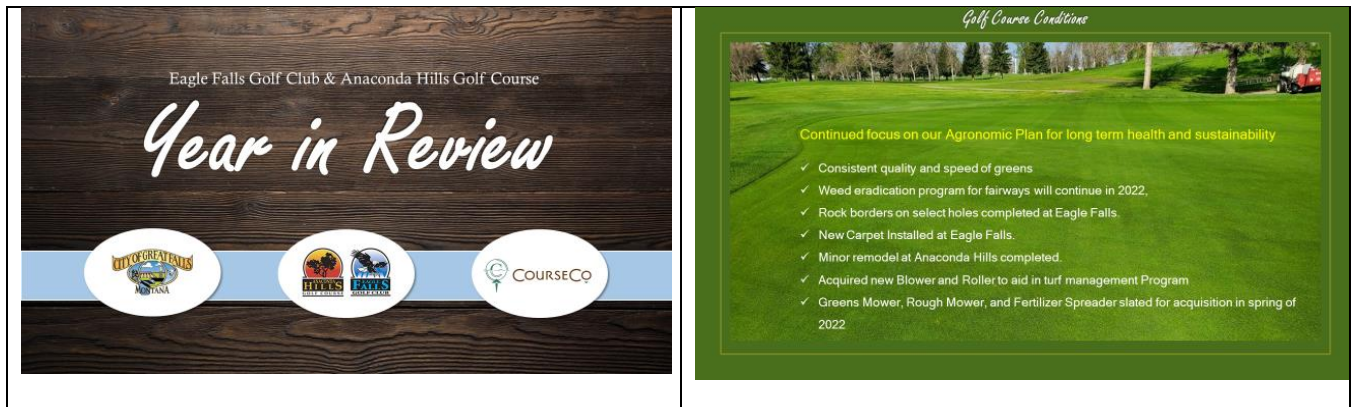
STAFF PRESENT: City Manager Greg Doyon and Deputy City Manager Chuck Anderson; City Attorney Jeff Hindoien; Finance Director Melissa Kinzler and Grant Administrator Tom Hazen; Public Works Director Paul Skubinna; Park and Recreation Director Steve Herring; Municipal Court Judge Steve Bolstad and Court Supervisor Morgan Medvec; Police Chief Jeff Newton; and, Deputy City Clerk Darcy Dea.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Terry Bjork, City resident, submitted written comments via email regarding the discussion of the Crime Task Force recommendations during the February 15, 2022 Work Session. In summary, Terry expressed concern about the public not having a timely say on the original full recommendations, as well as the recommendations not being carefully studied and vetted.

1. COURSECO GOLF COURSE UPDATES.

CourseCo President/CEO Michael Sharp introduced General Manager Jeff Stange and Superintendent Keith Hollenback. Mr. Sharp reviewed and discussed the following PowerPoint:



JOURNAL OF COMMISSION WORK SESSION

March 1, 2022



2021 By The Numbers - Total Rounds Played 404

	2020 - 45,611	2021 - 47,361
Public:	25,368	22,390
Tournament:	1,243	2,510
Passholders:	19,000	22,461

2021 By The Numbers - Total Revenue 404



Factors Attributing to Increased Rounds and Revenue



Covid 19 Commitments to Safety

Protecting our Guests and Co-Workers

- ✓ Masks Recommended for all guests and staff
- ✓ Staff Training on Proper Sanitization
- ✓ Following Local Health Department Guidelines
- ✓ Golf Carts Cleaned and Sanitized Before And After Each Use
- ✓ Co-ordination of All Golf Events With City County Health Dept to Ensure We Are Following Recommended Guidelines



Making a difference in the Community



4th of July Fireworks Viewing Party

Monday, July 4th, Fireworks around 10:00 PM after The Vikings baseball game

No cover charge for the party, just bring a blanket and enjoy the show! We will have food and drink specials, as well as contests for the kids. The party will have live music and begins at 6 PM!

NEW FIRE CRACKER GOLF OUTING!

\$20 for pass holders
\$40 for non-pass holders

A nine hole 2 person scramble, beginning at 5 PM. Teams need to call or visit the pro shop to sign up.
(406) 761-1078

You do not need to participate in the golf outing to attend the fireworks party.

2022 Community Vision

Keeping success in place:

- Montana 2-man best ball tournament (64 Teams)
- Great Falls Open Championship
- High School/College Golf Tournaments
- 4th of July Community Barbecue
- Junior Golf Camps and Clinics
- Annual Food Drive

Calendar Includes New Programs

- Girl Scout Golf Camp
- First Green Event - Fall 2022
- Sip & Hit Clinics
- 2 Man Match Play Tournament
- Par 3 Tournament
- 4th of July Firecracker Outing
- Scheels Fathers Day Partnership
- Special Olympics Partnership
- Toys for Tots - Fall of 2022

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March 1, 2022

Anaconda Hills

2 VS 2

TEAM MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT

2-Person Best Ball Match Play Single Elimination Full USGA Handicap Allowed Limited to 16 teams

Call or visit the pro shop at Anaconda Hills for details

**Saturday May 28th
Sunday May 29th**

Passholders - \$25
Non Passholders \$35
New members can take

MT STATE

2 MAN BEST BALL

AUGUST 5TH - 7TH, 2022

EAGLE FALLS GOLF CLUB
GREAT FALLS TAPHOUSE SHOP

TO REGISTER, CALL THE PRO SHOP AT 406-781-1078

PAR 3 TOURNAMENT

18 Holes of Par 3 golf, \$10 prize fund, after golf dinner and drinks

\$25 for Passholders and League Players, \$45 for Public

**Saturday April 9th
9am Shotgun Start**

www.jeanangolf.com

2021 Great Falls City Championship

Mayor Kelly Presenting 2021 Championship Trophy to Dylan Madden, Winner of the Great Falls Open

Net And Gross Championship

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

36 Hole Stroke Play Championship Flight: Playoffs based on Net Scores Men's, Ladies, Sr. Division

Day One - Anaconda Hills Tee Times beginning at 8am

Day Two - Eagle Falls Tee Times beginning at 8am based on previous days score

September 10th and 11th, 2022

REGISTER AND PURCHASE TICKETS AT THE PRO SHOP

Anaconda Hills Named Best of the Falls 2021 by Central MT Radio Network!!!

Taphouse at Eagle Falls

BREAKFAST SANDWICH

THE BACON IS DEFINITELY SHAKIN'

- Daily Specials
- Group Events and Outings
- Dine in or Take Out

2021 Vision for The Taphouse at Eagle Falls

6 Tap Handles with Local Brews

Golf Outings and Private Events

Bingo Night

Trivia Night

Live Music & Bands

Sports Programming (Gameday)

The Taphouse at Eagle Falls

* at Eagle Falls *

Questions?

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Mr. Sharp added that the golf courses are financially sustainable, have positive cash flow and there has been positive feedback from the community.

General Manager Stange explained that minor remodeling was done at Anaconda Hills and that the main focus for 2022 is the agronomic conditions. The Taphouse at Anaconda Hills and Eagle Falls are fully licensed for food and beverage; however, the Taphouse at Anaconda Hills would require extensive renovation to simulate the menu at the Eagle Falls Taphouse. General Manager Stange concluded that the total rounds played at Anaconda Hills and Eagle Falls are comparable.

Commissioner McKenney received clarification that CourseCo’s goal is to continue a long-term partnership with the City. CourseCo entered into an agreement with the City in 2018 and a three-year extension was added in 2019. CourseCo’s primary focus was to get the golf courses conditions to a certain level, address the food and beverage at Eagle Falls and have the golf courses financially sustainable.

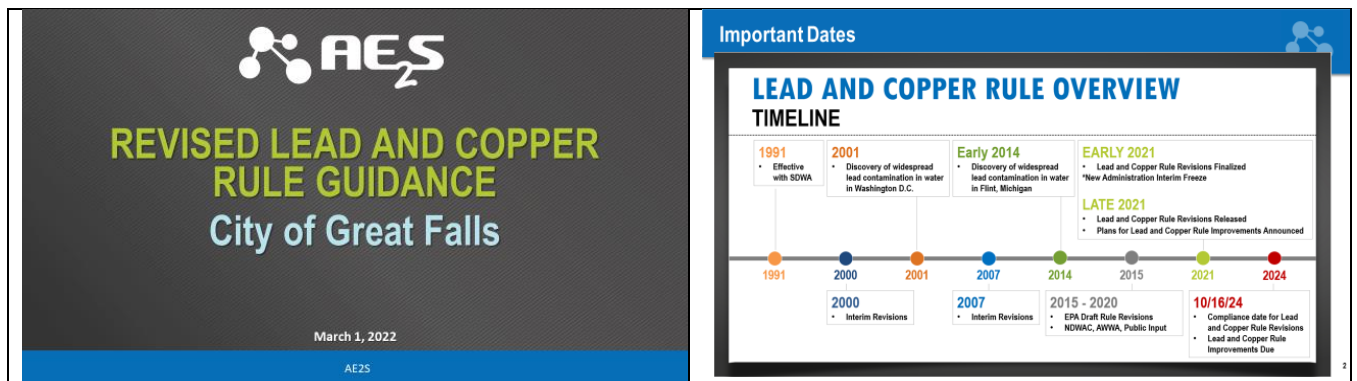
Commissioner Tryon received clarification that the golf fee increase is fair, modest and balances an increase in wages and operating costs. He further received clarification that several improvements have been made to the golf courses.

Mayor Kelly received clarification that utilizing Anaconda Hills golf course for cross-country skiing during the winter would not be possible because there is no water service to the building. However, exploring other recreational opportunities on the golf course properties have been discussed. Utilizing the properties for winter recreational opportunities would be more of an amenity for the community to use than for revenue.

2. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS.

Public Works Director Paul Skubinna reported that implications of the revised lead and copper rule may require requesting resources in order to comply with the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules. He explained that maintenance of water service lines from the connection of the main to the property is the property owners’ responsibility.

Nate Weisenberger, Advanced Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. (AE2S) Project Engineer reviewed and discussed the following PowerPoint:



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IMPLICATIONS OF RULE REVISIONS

- **Lead Service Line Inventory**
- **Water Sampling**
 - Including schools/child care
- **Lower Key 90th Percentile (P90) Concentrations**
 - Actions required at 10 µg/L instead of 15 µg/L
- **Reporting, Public Notification**
- **Corrosion Control Treatment**
 - pH/Alkalinity, orthophosphate

Lead Service Line Inventory

Lead Service Line Inventory

CITY OF GREAT FALLS
PRELIMINARY SERVICE LINE MATERIAL INVENTORY

Methodology:

- Records
- Date of Install
- Recent Work
- Inspections

Lead Service Line Replacement

- Changes to Replacement Protocols
 - Partial DON'T Count
 - Public Notification
 - Flushing Requirements
 - Pitchers/Filtration Kits
- Potential Cost Impacts
 - 7,500 estimated lead service lines
 - \$5,000-10,000 each
 - **Total Cost = \$37.5 - \$75 million**

Revised Sampling Method and Frequency

Current

30 samples every 3 years

Revised

Back to sampling every 6 months
Cost Impact = \$41/sample

School and Child Care Sampling

- Include all primary schools and licensed child care connected to the system
- 5 samples per school, 250 mL each
 - 2 drinking water fountains
 - 1 kitchen faucet using for food or drink prep
 - 1 classroom faucet
 - 1 nurses office faucet
 - If they don't have 5 places, sample everywhere that's used for consumption
- **Cost Impact = \$41/sample**

School and Child Care Sampling




- 2 samples per licensed childcare facility, 250 mL each
 - 1 drinking water fountain
 - 1 either kitchen faucet used for food or drink prep, or 1 classroom faucet or other outlet used for drinking
 - If they don't have 2 places, sample everywhere that's used for consumption
- **Cost Impact = \$41/sample**

School and Child Care Sampling

- Sample other schools on request
- Only required to do 20% of list each year
- Provide results to location with guidance on action plan

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<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Important Limits</div> <p style="font-size: small; color: #0056b3;">Medium (>10,000 & <50,000) & Large Systems (≥50,000 served)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white;"> <th>Limit</th> <th>Public Notice</th> <th>CCS</th> <th>CCT</th> <th>Find & Fix</th> <th>LSLR Rate</th> <th>Sampling Schedule Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PQL = 5 µg/L</td> <td>-</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TLE = 10 µg/L</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALE = 15 µg/L</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 10px;"> PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit TLE = Trigger Level Exceedance ALE = Action Level Exceedance </p> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-left: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"> CCS = Corrosion Control Study CCT = Corrosion Control Treatment </p>	Limit	Public Notice	CCS	CCT	Find & Fix	LSLR Rate	Sampling Schedule Change	PQL = 5 µg/L	-	X	X	-	-	-	TLE = 10 µg/L	X	X	X	X	X	X	ALE = 15 µg/L	X	X	X	X	X	X	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Financial Ramifications</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-3 lead service line inventory FTEs Lead service line replacement costs (\$75M) Increased sampling costs per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Current cost = \$600 every 3 years – New costs = \$2,460 every 6 months* – School/Daycare Sample Costs Corrosion Control Study = \$50,000 Corrosion Control Treatment = \$1,500,000 
Limit	Public Notice	CCS	CCT	Find & Fix	LSLR Rate	Sampling Schedule Change																							
PQL = 5 µg/L	-	X	X	-	-	-																							
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<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Financial Resources</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loans/Forgiveness ARPA CDBG MCEP/RRGL grants Rate Adjustments Tax/Property Assessments  	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">What the City is Doing</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Approach to Service Line Inventory 2. Complete Preliminary List of Service Lines 3. Generate List of Schools and Child Care Facilities 4. Review Corrosion Control Treatment and Current Water Chemistry 5. Identifying FTE Needs/Cost Increases 6. Identifying Potential Funding Sources/Strategies 																												
<h1 style="font-size: 48px; margin: 0;">QUESTIONS?</h1>																													

AE2S Project Engineer Weisenberger explained that, with regard to the lead and copper rule, the EPA will consider unknown service lines to be lead service lines. The idea is to minimize the number of unknown service lines with respect to a mandated requirement to replace lines that are known or unknown lead service lines.

Mayor Kelly referred to a PowerPoint slide and received clarification that property owners are responsible for maintenance of water service lines from the gooseneck section to the inside of the house.

Commissioner Wolff received clarification that the EPA considers the copper component of the pre-existing rule to be satisfactory and there are not any specific requirements related for copper in the revisions. She further received clarification that there is not any specific guidance as to how the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program will allocate funds received from EPA.

Commissioner Hinebauch inquired about the cost to homeowners for an assessment of a service line.

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AE2S Project Engineer Weisenberger responded that there would more than likely not be a service charge for the City to assess a service line from a main to a home. He added that the process is intrusive; however, the benefit would be having knowledge about the service line.

Commissioner Tryon stated that lead service line replacement is a horrible experience for a homeowner, financially and otherwise. He inquired about what the details of the 2024 deadline.

AE2S Engineer Weisenberger responded that the 2024 deadline is the date that the rule takes effect, a revised sampling plan and service line inventory needs to be submitted. He added that currently, the way the rule was finalized, there is not a mandated lead service line replacement rate; however, there is a possibility that a rate could be added as the rule is finalized later this fall. There are approximately 7,500 service lines in the City and the EPA is providing guidance to utilities with regard to determining an exact number of service lines.

Commissioner Wolff received clarification that City records and the date of installation are ways to determine the type of service line, and that service lines installed post 1991 are the blue areas on the map from the PowerPoint.

Mayor Kelly expressed concern about the expense of lead service line replacement to property owners. He received clarification that there are lead filter systems available for concerned citizens and that EPA rules and regulations are not subject to congressional approval. Mayor Kelly stated that this would be one of the ultimate unfunded mandates.

City Manager Doyon explained that this is a classic case of a governmental unfunded mandate. The City's current policy indicates that property owners are responsible for maintenance of water service lines from the main to the house. Once the rule is in effect, the City will be required to perform mandatory testing, which will require additional Public Works staff. The City will also be responsible for paying for the test, which will have a major impact on water utility rates. The EPA will more than likely mandate service line replacement, if lead is found. He suggested that the City conduct an assessment of service lines in order to provide a complete report to the EPA.

Director Skubinna reported that he has talked with Public Works Directors from other cities about how to educate the public with regard to self-assessment type methods. He further reported that City code prohibiting lead service pipes was adopted in 1977.

3. CRIME TASK FORCE FOLLOW UP.

City Manager Greg Doyon reported that there is no additional information to provide to the Commission. He suggested that the Commission continue prioritizing the list of recommendations that it is interested in pursuing. The City will strive to continue implementing the recommendations that can be performed administratively. He reiterated that the budget needs to be considered with regard to recommendations that require alternative funding.

Commissioner Tryon commented that there is public perception that the Crime Task Force recommendations have stalled. He clarified that the recommendations have not stalled and public safety

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is the City's top priority. Recommendations for Commission consideration are subject to public scrutiny and open to public comment. He recommended conducting a Community Impact Study as soon as possible.

Mayor Kelly concurred with Commissioner Tryon's recommendation about executing a Community Impact Study. He added that the Commission has not yet seen the Community Impact Study conducted by Billings.

City Manager Doyon responded that the transition and seeing the effectiveness of some of the recommendations could be a slow process.

Commissioner Wolff commented that the community needs to recognize that hiring more police officers is not a way to bring the crime rate down and that it is a way to deal with crime that is here.

3. ARPA FOLLOW UP.

Manager Doyon recommended that the Commission review the revised list of the 10 City projects per department and prioritize its recommendations. He reported that additional ARPA guidelines will be provided to the Commission and that the application process is open.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL UPCOMING WORK SESSION TOPICS

Mayor Kelly reported that the March 15, 2022 work session will consist of a Semi-Annual Litigation update, as well as ARPA and Crime Task Force follow up.

ADJOURN

There being no further discussion, Mayor Kelly adjourned the informal work session of March 1, 2022 at 6:45 p.m.

Department Monthly Update

February 28, 2022

Key Updates

<p>City Manager</p>	<p>1) Participated in meetings with the Leadership at MAFB, The Business Advocacy Committee through the Chamber and MMIA Personnel Committee.</p> <p>2) Conducted first session for the Emerging Leaders program with 11 employees that were nominated for the program by their Department Head.</p> <p>3) Volunteered at Longfellow School for the Read to Me 2022 Event hosted by United Way on February 15th.</p> <p>4) Hosted a successful Commission priority setting retreat with the Commission.</p> <p>5) Met with our Electric Consultant, Bill Pascoe and a new potential energy supplier for the city.</p>
<p>Deputy City Manager (IT, Clerk, Comm Specialist, Events, GFAS)</p>	<p>Info Tech: We are looking at a new 311 (citizen complaint and request) solution to replace our current web ticketing system as well as planning a complete City website refresh. Mapping has completed and submitted City/County changes to the US Census Bureau for the 2021 US Census. Munis and Energov implementations/updates/fixes continue with PCD Energov Citizen Support Services (CSS) go Live scheduled for Q2 2022. HRs HCM implementation is now tentaviely scheduled for Q1 2023. Mapping and System Admin are working with Fire Dept to implement a new preplan system from APX Data, which will incorporate emergency preparedness preplan and mapping features for the Fire Dept and 911 Center.</p> <p>Animal Shelter: Hired a new Volunteer Coordinator, Laramie Smovir. The shelter took in 29 animals with 66 animals adopted, redeemed, or transferred from the shelter. 62 City Licenses were sold, 40 animals were microchipped and staff arranged for 13 spay/neuter surgeries.</p> <p>Communications/Neighborhood Councils: Communications/Neighborhood Councils: Continued work on the website redesign. Meet with CivicPlus to explore a new online citizen reporting system. Neighborhood Councils reviewed their bylaws, two have decided to change meeting times (NC2 - 5:30pm, and NC3 - 6:30pm). They are hoping the time change may increase attendance. NC agendas are filled with County Election candidates. Reseached information on a potential and had City Newsletter meeting with Mayor and GFHS. Supported departmental Facebook posting efforts. Hosted the February Communications Team meeting attending departments included Planning, IT, Comm/NC, Fire, Legal, Park & Rec, and Finance.</p> <p>Events: The Children's Museum returned for their annual "Chocolate Noir" event after a break caused by COVID. The Great Falls Symphony held their 5th concert of the season which featured 2 former youth orchestra musicians, Jayla Mitchell & Antonio Jarvey.</p>
<p>Finance</p>	<p>1) Continuing to implement Tyler Munis software for Finance and Utilities. The last module to implement is Tyler Cashiering. Working on issues with Finance and Utilities software, including issues with Tyler Cashiering, Utilities, and Finance. Utilities is trying to implement Field Sheet software but is having issues. Meeting once a week with Munis about issues.</p> <p>2) The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was accepted by City Commission (ACFR). Filed ACFR with the State, GFOA, EMMA, and the Federal Clearing House.</p> <p>3) Completed mid-year budget reviews with City Departments. Completed first round of Tyler Munis training with Departments.</p> <p>4) Hired a Staff Accountant, Accounting Technician, and Utility Billing clerk.</p>
<p>Fire</p>	<p>Operations Division: GFFR responded to 501 emergency calls for service including 6 fires total consisting of: 3 structure fires, 2 vehicle fires and 1 other type/dumpster fire. GFFR also responded to 24 motor vehicle accidents and 5 hazardous material incidents.</p> <p>Crews performed 2311.20 hours of training across all four platoons and also the Recruit Training Academy. Notable training for February was all facets of fire operations taught at the RTA, Ice Rescue, Technical Rope Rescue, Pediatric Advanced Life Support and Incident Command Training.</p> <p>71 Total advanced Life Support Medications were given, 75 advanced procedures were performed (IV's, Cardiac monitoring and advanced airway) by GFFR paramedics. 231 patients were contacted by GFFR staff.</p> <p>In 2022, GFFR has transported 11 patients where the private vendor was unable to respond. During Feb 2022, there was 46 hours where the ambulance service was unavailable to respond to medical calls. Our peak call times are at 11 am and 10 pm.</p> <p>Fire Prevention Division: Conducted 191 Annual Inspections, 7 Reinspections, 19 new SIC inspections, 146 fire code violations noted.</p>

Department Monthly Update

February 28, 2022

Key Updates

	<p>Followed up on numerous broken fire sprinkler systems due to the sub-zero temperatures.</p> <p>In the first month of having Inspections Testing and Maintenance reports through InspectionReportsOnline.net (IROL), staff was able to work with contractors and businesses to address multiple deficiencies found in Life Safety Systems within the city.</p> <p>Held joint training with the GFFD Detectives to teach GFFD patrol about fire investigations and trained all shifts on the APX Data preplanning software recently added by GFFR.</p> <p>Deputy Fire Marshal Harris attended the National Fire Academy for Fire Investigation Essentials.</p> <p>The Fire Marshal represented the State of Montana at the Vison 20/20 Community Risk Reduction Conference held in Murfreesboro, TN.</p> <p>The annual Safety Inspection renewals were to be submitted to the Fire Department by February 15 before penalties and interest would be applied. As of February 23, interest was applied to 248 SIC's that have yet to be renewed.</p>
Housing Authority	<p>Housing is anticipating going out for formal bid on the six-plex remodel in the next couple weeks. We are still awaiting shipment on the elevator machine and motor. Shipment is expected in two months.</p>
Human Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Continue to establish internal and external processes and procedures for new health and welfare benefits plans/vendors.2) Continue to seek solutions on overtime shift rates and longevity issues in implementation of HRIS (MUNIS) software.3) Managing recruitment for 34 vacant City positions.
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) City Attorney conducted Deputy City Attorney position interviews.2) Civil Division represented City's interests in matters such as Tyler/Munis/EnerGov software implementation issues, cable system franchise and right-of-way regulation and use structures, Human Resource / personnel matters, Great Falls Housing Authority legal matters, defense of both driver's license suspension appeals and appeals of Municipal Court convictions in District Court, coordination and assistance with litigation matters referred to outside counsel, ongoing assessment of City's position relative to regulation of adult-use marijuana, and assisting departments with upcoming proposed OCCGF revisions.3) Civil Division prepared the large vehicle ordinance fee resolution for upcoming City Commission hearing.4) Civil Division processed 136 record requests, and revised the records request webpage to provide updated and clarified information on the request process.5) Criminal Division prosecuted/resolved over 803 cases, processed 111 deferred prosecution agreements, and prepared 241 subpoenas for witnesses to attend trials and hearings.
Library	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The Great Falls Public Library has been chosen by Montana State Library as one of the Libraries to receive ARPA funding to upgrade interior wiring and equipment. We have done walk-through with the project coordinator and have developed a map for the new network drops. The cabling contractor has been selected and the Montana State Library is working with them to get this project kicked off in the next few weeks. We are researching possible new equipment/furniture for the Online Catalog stations for patrons.2) Library staff and volunteers have been making excellent progress on the RFID project. There are over 650 sections of materials on the 1st and 2nd floors. These numbers include the Kids Place, fiction, new books, Grab N Go, large print, westerns, non-Fiction, audiobooks, movies, paperbacks and Young Adult! As of this morning, we have tagged about 75% of items; 100% of the non-fiction is tagged and we have volunteers working on the fiction room and large print at this time. We have encoded about 25%. We are on-track to have all the items tagged and encoded by the week of March 28th when the new gate, self-checks and software will be installed.

Department Monthly Update

February 28, 2022

Key Updates

	<p>3) The Library is collaborating with numerous organizations and individuals to plan the 2022 Big River Ruckus for August 11, 12 and 13. The Library Foundation has received two major grants (ALA Humanities grant for \$10,000 and a Montana State Recovery Destination Event grant for \$25,000) The Library will be hosting a nationally known author on Thursday August 11th, providing poetry reading between musical acts, hosting a Montana author panel, displaying a Montana Poetry StoryWalk, providing two puppet shows and a variety of children’s art activities.</p>
<p>Park and Recreation</p>	<p>1) Park staff attended Excavator One-Call training, 2/9. 2) Supervisors attended Munis training and Drug and Alcohol Reasonable Training.</p>
<p>Police</p>	<p>1) Pat Brinkman and Adam Price were promoted to the rank of Sergeant, where they will be responsible for leading a patrol squad. 2) Selected 4 new officers to become Field Training Officers. 3) Seeking BIDS to improve and reconfigure the men's and women's locker rooms. 4) Equipment has been ordered to update the interview room camera systems. 5) Began the updating process for the department website.</p>
<p>Planning and Community Development</p>	<p>1) We are interviewing this week for a recently vacated Permit Technician position. 2) Continuing configuration and testing work on the citizen self service portal. In the next few weeks we will be recruiting willing contractors and consultants to help us test from the "community side" of the process to get their input on how well it works and what we might tweak to make the experience better. This phase of work is taking a significant amount of staff time which naturally has a corresponding effect on development review timeliness. 3) CDBG/HOME is ramping up for the next funding cycle and preparing for the public engagement portion of the citizen participation plan. This is significant because we are also working towards implementing the Commission's spending priorities for the HOME/ARP funds.</p>
<p>Public Works</p>	<p>Water Plant: The Plant continues to operate at 7 to 8 MGD to sustain the City of Great Falls. Sludge removal from ponds continues. Plant cleaning and organization continues; Tier II report updated and submitted; repairs to Gore Hill pump #2 underway. Engineering: Obtained approval of a new fee for subsurface construction in the R-O-W. Continued development review training. Daily meetings with inspectors to improve and standardize inspection. Utilities: 3 water main break repairs; 1 hydrant & hydrant valve replaced at Water Plant; 1 hydrant valve repair; 1 fire hydrant repair; 1 main break prep for hot mix; 341 hydrants winter checked; 171,508 ft. of Sanitary Sewer cleaned; 581 inlets cleaned; PW Admin: Deployed new management software for mobile devices offering increased security & additional flexibility in configuration; Conducted iPad User Training and Cartegraph User Training; Started tracking telecom/fiber data. Held Safety Committee Meeting with 6 of 9 representatives being new. Street: Snow & ice control and occasionally the weather has allowed us to get some street sweeping done. Traffic: experiencing multiple knock downs of traffic signal lights & ped button poles; also fixing sign poles that have been hit. Environmental: Submitted Annual Report for MS4 program; continued initial implementation/program setup for new 2022 MS4 permit; issued IPT permit for GTF Airport and renewed IPT permit for Calumet; published IPT permit & rationale for MT Egg--out for public comment. Central Garage: Working on paving equipment and street sweepers preparing for the upcoming spring season. Sanitation: Sanitation has added 14 new commercial stops since the start of 2022.</p>



Finance Department Memorandum

To: Greg Doyon, City Manager; City Commission; Members of the Investment Committee
 From: Melissa Kinzler, Finance Director
 Date: March 17, 2022
 Re: City of Great Falls Total Cash and Investments as of February 28, 2022

The City's total cash and investments at the end of February, 2022 was \$110,269,917.93. This included cash in bank accounts of \$14,972,534.83.

The maturity dates of the City's investments run to December 31, 2022 which falls within the 5-year statutory limitations. The investments in Montana Board of Investments and US Bank Insured Cash Sweep are liquid and may be called at any time.

The City's investment policy specifies the percentage that the City of Great Falls must have of the different types of instruments allowed by state statute. The chart below lists those percentages.

Issuer category	Minimum %	Maximum %	City's Investments % as of February 28, 2022
Master, savings, and ICS accounts	20% combined	100%	89.38%
State STIP's		100%	
Money Market/Repurchase Agreements		100%	
Direct Obligations of the U.S. which includes Treasury Notes and Bills	0%	80%	10.62%
Obligations of agencies of the U.S.	0%	30%	0.00%

The graphs for the monthly cash balances for the Total Cash & Investments and General Fund are on the next page. All fund cash balances are monitored on a monthly basis. The Total Cash & Investments decreased slightly from \$110.7 million to \$110.2 million at the end of February, 2022. The General Fund cash decreased from the previous monthly amount of \$9.3 million to a balance of \$7.7 million. This is a normal trend of the General Fund cash balance. The cash balance will keep decreasing until the second half property tax payment is received in June, 2022.

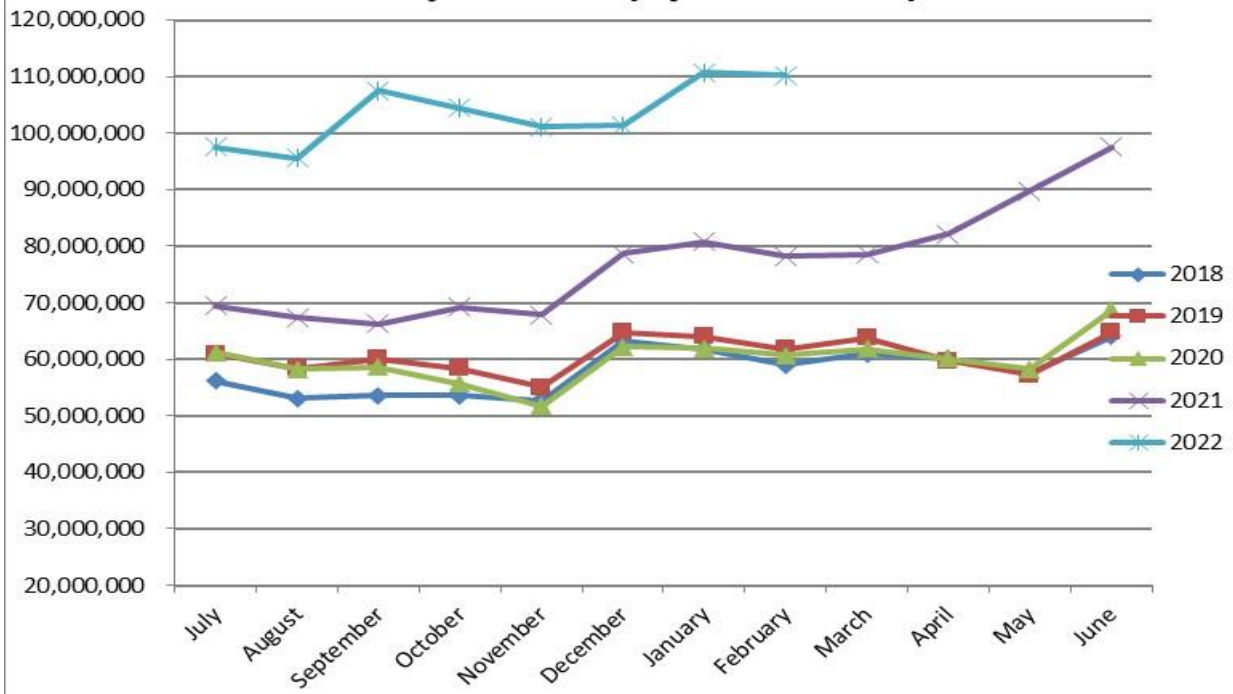
Compared to previous years, the Total Cash & Investments is at a higher level. The higher levels can be attributed to receipt of American Rescue Plan funding and bond funding including the Park Maintenance District and Downtown Tax Improvement District. These monies account for over \$27 million included in our Total Cash & Investments.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 455-8476.

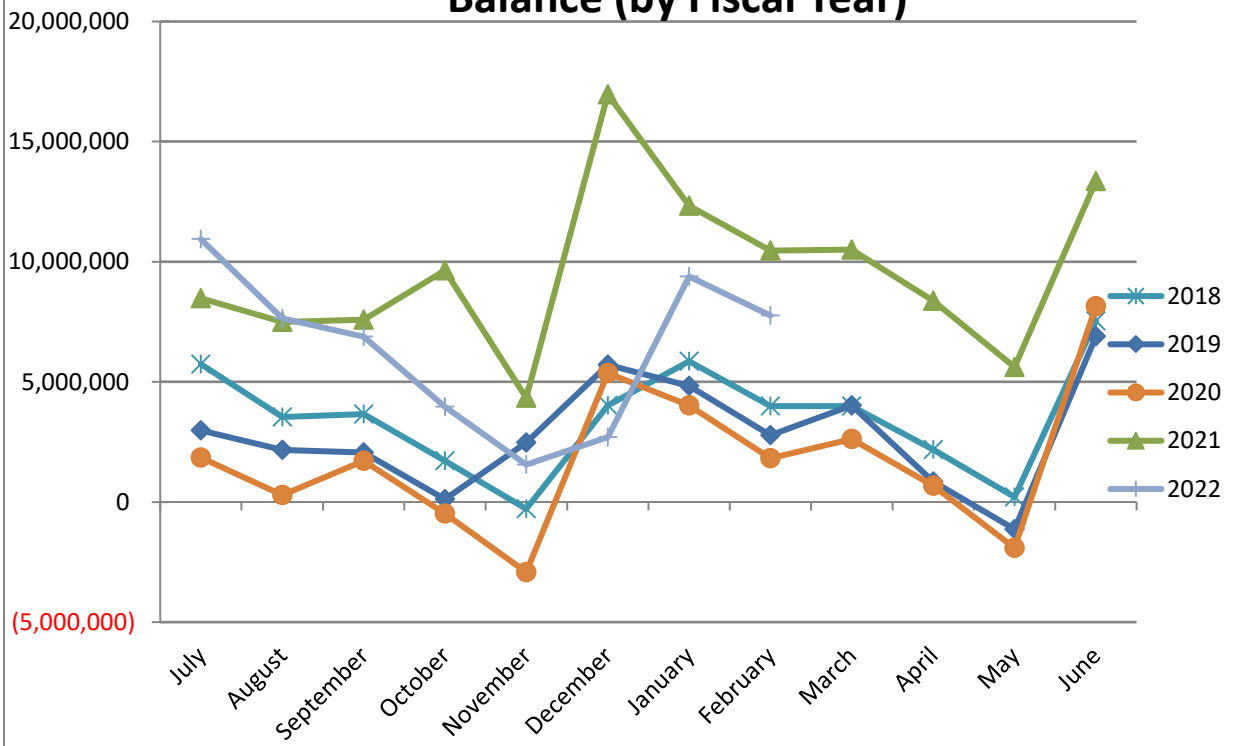
City of Great Falls
Total Cash & Investment Summary
February 28, 2022

CUSIP #	Description	Rate	Due Date	Principal Cost	Market Value
	US Bank Investments				
912828J76	US Treasury Note	0.051%	3/3/2022	9,997,472.22	9,999,970.00
912828J76	US Treasury Note	1.750%	3/31/2022	249,609.38	250,322.25
912828WZ9	US Treasury Note	1.750%	4/30/2022	241,894.23	250,584.00
912828XR6	US Treasury Note	1.750%	5/31/2022	246,113.28	250,800.25
912828XR6	US Treasury Note	1.750%	5/31/2022	249,453.13	250,800.25
912828XG0	US Treasury Note	2.125%	6/30/2022	244,457.50	251,329.00
912828N30	US Treasury Note	1.625%	8/31/2022	240,742.19	251,113.25
912828N30	US Treasury Note	2.125%	12/31/2022	245,390.63	252,353.50
	Insured Cash Sweep			56,605,178.03	56,605,178.03
	Total US Bank Investments			68,320,310.59	68,362,450.53
	State of Montana Short Term Investment Pool	0.194%		26,977,072.51	26,977,072.51
	Total Investments			95,297,383.10	95,339,523.04
	Cash on hand, deposits in bank			14,972,534.83	14,972,534.83
	Total Cash and Investments			<u>\$ 110,269,917.93</u>	<u>\$ 110,312,057.87</u>

City of Great Falls Total Cash & Investments Monthly Balance (by Fiscal Year)



City of Great Falls General Fund Monthly Cash Balance (by Fiscal Year)



Consumer Confidence Report 2021

City of Great Falls, Public Drinking Water Supply

P. O. Box 5021, Great Falls, MT 59403 Phone (406) 727-1325

The City of Great Falls is committed to providing its citizens with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The city has prepared this report to inform the public about the quality the municipal drinking water. Please take a few minutes to review this document and feel free to call us with any questions or concerns.

Where does our water come from?

The drinking water used by the residents of Great Falls, Malmstrom Air Force Base (MAFB), and Black Eagle comes from the Missouri River. The Great Falls Water Treatment Facility, located just up gradient from the Missouri's confluence with the Sun River, is responsible for processing the river water and making it safe drinking water for the public.

Water treatment and purification

The Great Falls Water Treatment Plant utilizes a conventional water treatment process that includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection to produce just over 4 billion gallons of drinking water per year. The plant continuously monitors the process both electronically and by collecting and analyzing samples in house or by sending the samples to a commercial laboratory for analysis. Samples are collected at the plant and at several locations throughout the city to ensure the safety and quality of the water. Plant personnel stay informed of new federal and state regulations so that we can promptly apply applicable treatment and/or monitoring changes. We completed the 2021 year by operating without any violations.

What contaminants are present in our source water?

Contaminants come in many forms. The most common contaminants exist in the form of dissolved minerals. As rainwater flows across the surface of the land and/or percolates through the soil it dissolves various minerals and can pick up contaminants from other sources, like pollution from industries or bacteria from animal wastes. The contaminants can then be carried to streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, groundwater, and reservoirs.

Some contaminants that may need removal from source water before human consumption include:

- **Microbial contaminants including viruses, bacteria, and protozoa.** These can originate from sewage treatment plants, leaky septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals.** These can be naturally occurring or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and/or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides.** These may come from a variety of sources including agriculture, urban storm water run-off, and/or residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants.** These are typically the by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production though they can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and/or septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants.** These can be naturally occurring, the result of oil and gas production, and/or the result of mining activities.

Do I need to take special precautions?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations by setting allowable limits for contaminants in drinking water supplied by municipalities. One can reasonably expect drinking water to contain allowable amounts of some contaminants, however the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean the water poses a specific health risk. You can obtain detailed information about specific contaminants by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or our local city-county health department at (406)454-6950.

Individuals determined to be immunocompromised (or display other immune system disorders), with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, and/or who have undergone organ transplants may be more sensitive to some contaminants. Some elderly and infants may exhibit a higher risk of infection brought on by microbiological contamination. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen these risks are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q: How often is our drinking water tested?

A: Testing requirements, as determined by the EPA, depend on the source water and the number of people served. We are a medium-sized, surface-water sourced system, serving between 50,000 and 100,000 people. As such, Great Falls is required to continually monitor the levels of specific drinking water parameters including but not limited to turbidity and chlorine residual. Additionally, analysis for organic compounds, bacterial contamination, and inorganic contaminants happen regularly throughout the year.

Q: Why does the water coming out of my tap have a milky or cloudy appearance?

A: The water coming into your home may contain dissolved air held in solution by the pressure of the water distribution system and/or the temperature of the water. As water exits the tap in your home the pressure can drop rapidly and may release an abundance of tiny air bubbles giving the water a milky or cloudy appearance. It is not uncommon for this to occur more often during the colder months, as cold water holds dissolved oxygen in solution a lot more efficiently than warmer water. If left so sit, the water will clear from bottom to the top within a few minutes as the air bubbles rise and disperse.

Q: How hard is Great Falls water?

A: On a scale ranging from soft to very hard, Great Falls water is considered hard. This year our water ranged from 112 to 144 milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate or 7.9 to 10.2 grains per gallon. Some homeowners install water softeners as a matter of personal preference but softening is generally not necessary. There are no serious adverse health effects associated with hard water, though it can have a drying effect on skin and hair.

Water Analysis Data

Data tables on the following pages contain terms and abbreviations with which you may be unfamiliar. In order to help you better understand this data we offer the following definitions and explanations:

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - one part per million is approximately equivalent to one minute in two years or one ounce in 7,812 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - one part per billion is approximately equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one ounce in 7,812,000 gallons of water.

ND – Not detected/non-detect or below the reporting limit allowed by the analysis method.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Water having turbidity in excess of 5 NTU would appear noticeably cloudy to the average person.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – the SMCL represents reasonable goals for drinking water quality and provides a guideline for public water suppliers. Secondary contaminants affect mainly the aesthetic qualities such as undesirable taste or odors.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the “Maximum Allowed” is the highest allowable level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment(s) or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions – state or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The City of Great Falls monitors for contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The data summary tables included in this report document test results from monitoring conducted during the 2021 calendar year. The State of Montana and the EPA require monitoring for some contaminants at a frequency less than once per year; therefore, some results may be older than one year. The tables are presented as follows:

- Table I. Regulated Water Quality Contaminants**
- Table II. Secondary Contaminants and Other Parameters**
- Table III. Unregulated Contaminant Rule 4 and Additional Unregulated Contaminants**

Additional report copies are available free of charge from the Great Falls Water Treatment Plant. An electronic copy can be located at <https://greatfallsmt.net/ccr2021>. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact us at (406)727-1325.

Table I. Regulated Water Quality Contaminants

Contaminant	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of Samples	0%	No	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity (NTU)	0.554 NTU on 6/3/21 ≤0.50 NTU 95% of time	TT = 1 NTU maximum; TT ≤0.50 NTU 95% of the time	0	No	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic (ppb)	2	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, volcanic activity and mining waste. More prevalent in groundwater(s).
Chlorine (ppm)	0.52-2.40	4	4	No	Disinfectant added to limit microbial growth.
Chloramines (ppm)	0.39-2.16	4	4	No	Created to prolong disinfectant life in distribution.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.7	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizers and Industrial emissions.
Nitrate – NO ₃ (ppm)	0.20	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)*	0.505 ppm @ 90th Percentile	AL = 1.3 ppm 90th percentile must be less than 1.3 ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of service lines, household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)*	3.0 ppb @ 90th percentile	AL = 15 ppb; 90th percentile must be less than 15 ppb	0	No	Corrosion of service lines, household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives
*Samples analyzed during triannual lead and copper testing in June 2020. Copper and lead concentrations in the finished water from the plant tested on 02/10/2021 were ND.					
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Contaminant	Annual Average	MCL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	27.6	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	39.6	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2.4 ppm 17.6% achieved removal	15% required removal	No	Decay of organic plant/animal matter	

Table II. Secondary Contaminants			
Contaminant	Level Detected	SMCL	Effects at Elevated Levels
Aluminum (ppb)	0.05	50 - 200	Colored Water
Chloride (ppm)	12	250	Salty Taste
Sulfate (ppm)	48	250	Salty Taste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	218	500	Hardness, deposits, colored water, staining, and salty taste
pH (s.u.)	6.87 – 7.49	6.5 - 8.5	<u>Low pH</u> : bitter metallic taste, corrosion <u>High pH</u> : slippery feel, soda taste, mineral deposits
Other Parameters			
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	142	None	Water spots, deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	112-146	None	None
Potassium (ppm)	3	None	None
Sodium (ppm)	18	None	None
Magnesium (ppm)	11	None	None

Table III. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) and Additional Unregulated Contaminants			
Contaminant	Range Detected	Reporting Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Distribution System			
Bromochloroacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 3.79	0.30	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 6.51	0.50	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 0.740	0.30	
Dibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 0.353	0.30	
Dichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	0.64 – 19.20	0.20	
Monochloroacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 2.67	2.0	
Trichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	ND – 24.6	0.50	
Finished Water			
Manganese (µg/L)	0.472-0.692	0.40	Naturally occurring in rocks and soil, contamination from mining and industrial discharges
Anatoxin-a (µg/L)	ND	0.30	Produced by harmful algal blooms
Cylindrospermopsin (µg/L)	ND	0.090	
Microcystins & Nodularins (µg/L)	ND	0.30	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L) *	< 2.0	2.0	Contamination from synthetic compounds used in a variety of industrial and consumer product applications including non-stick cookware and firefighting foams
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L) *	< 2.0	2.0	
Source Water			
Total Organic Carbon (µg/L)	2000-2900	500	Decay of organic plant/animal matter
Bromide (µg/L)	22.4 – 3660	20	Occurs naturally in Earth's crust, seawater, and fossil fuels
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L) *	< 2.0	2.0	Contamination from synthetic compounds used in a variety of industrial and consumer product applications including non-stick cookware and firefighting foams
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L) *	< 2.0	2.0	

* Not included in UCMR4. Analyzed to determine concentrations at the time of collection for future regulations (2020). The EPA issues a UCMR every five years. The unregulated contaminants listed above were part of testing conducted in 2019 and 2020.

Information on finished water monitoring

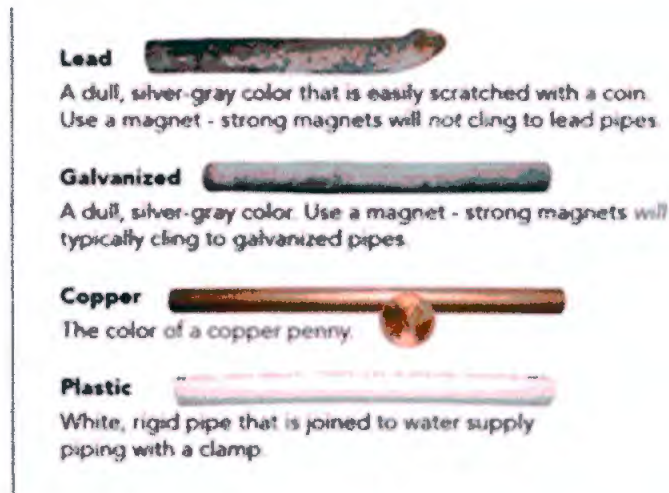
During 2021, water plant personnel collected 70 routine distribution system samples every month. Each sample was tested for total residual chlorine concentration, pH, turbidity, total coliform (TC) and Escherichia coli bacteria (EC). Every sample yielded results within acceptable limits for all tested, and no sample tested positive for TC or EC.

Summary and Upcoming Projects

The City is committed to providing the community with safe drinking water. Recent upgrades to the water plant include completion of the first phase of a two phase filter replacement project. The project involves replacing drains and hardware, installing air scour systems, and replacing the filter media. The first phase was completed in early 2021. The second phase is projected to start in the fall of 2022.

In December of 2021 the EPA announced plans to adopt changes to the lead and copper rule, though finalization of the changes are not expected to be announced until October of 2024. The City of Great Falls is working to meet the known adopted changes by conducting service line material inventories of those served by the Great Falls water distribution system. This inventory will provide guidance for creating a sampling plan for continued lead and copper analysis. Once the adopted changes are finalized in October of 2024, the inventory will also be used to identify areas most at risk to start the work of replacing service lines in homes and businesses. More information and regular updates can be found on the EPA's website (<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>).

Here is a quick reference to help you identify the type of water lines in your home or business. If you have any questions or concerns you may contact the Water Treatment Plant. We can work with you to help identify the type of service line coming into your home or business.



Again, if you have any questions about this report or your water quality, please contact our lab personnel or the plant manager, Jason Fladland, at (406)727-1325.