

Resource Document

2

Gallatin County Public Infrastructure and Services

2.1 Infrastructure.....	1
2.2 Public Health and Safety.....	6
2.3 Hazards.....	18

MAY 15, 2001

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2 GALLATIN COUNTY PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

This resource supports the *Gallatin County Growth Policy* regarding public infrastructure and services, categorized in two groups: infrastructure development and maintenance, and public health and safety. In addition, this section identifies potential environmental hazards located throughout the county.

Gallatin County has an integrated network of services designed to enhance the safety and development of our community. Rapid growth throughout the 1990s has placed a large amount of pressure on the services provided by local government. Where possible, this report measures general trends and pressures on public infrastructure and services, while describing the agencies and planning organizations that administer, monitor, and provide public involvement for the upkeep and enhancement of local services and facilities.

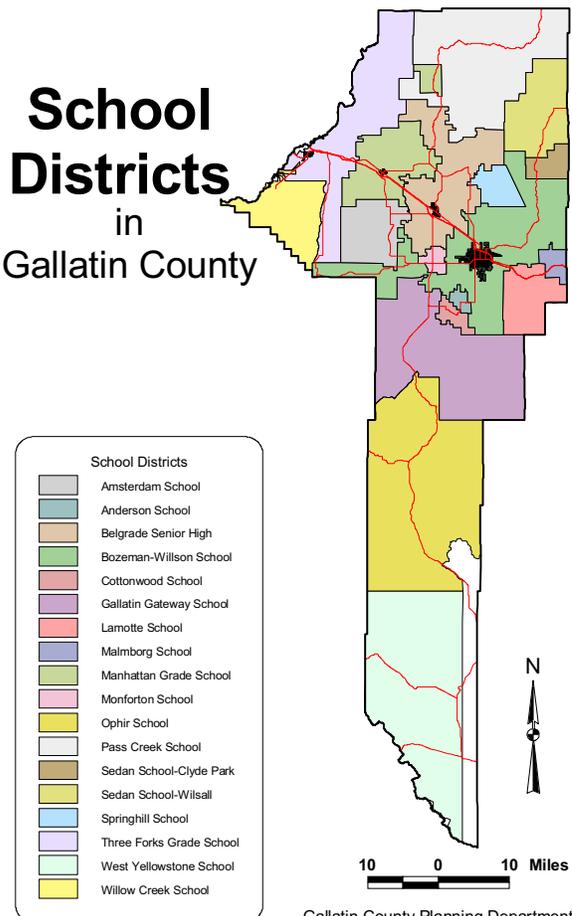
A brief summary follows discussing public infrastructure and services in Gallatin County and a glimpse of the current impacts of growth on these services. In addition to basic descriptions and measurements, this section provides a mechanism for other Gallatin County departments to include their comprehensive planning guidelines as a part of the *Gallatin County Growth Policy*. Essentially, this allows various specialized service plans to be adopted by this policy and incorporated into the planning process.

2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure includes the facilities and services needed to sustain industrial, residential, commercial, and other land use activities. Infrastructure in Gallatin County is the responsibility of many private and public departments, companies, agencies, and industries providing various power, telephone, road, transportation, water and sewer facilities and services. Educational services and infrastructure are provided by numerous different school districts. Infrastructure provided as a public service at the county level is minimal compared to the entire scope of infrastructure services.

Private organizations whose power sources and management centers are located outside the county operate all electrical power services in Gallatin County. Most transportation and

School Districts in Gallatin County



Gallatin County Planning Department
April 2001

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

communication services in Gallatin County, including railway, airline, telephone and internet, are also privately owned and operated. Public infrastructure services and facilities in Gallatin County mainly consist of management, maintenance and construction for roads, bridges, drinking water facilities and sewer facilities. However, these services are also operated by an array of municipal, county, state, federal, and private organizations.

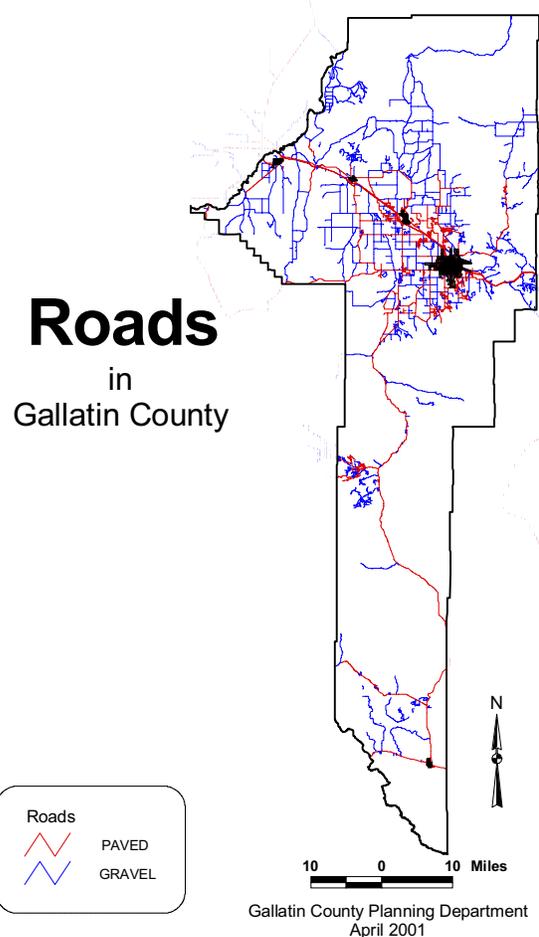
Specific infrastructure services provided by Gallatin County consist of road and bridge management, maintenance and construction, and procedural guidelines for the implementation of County Water and Sewer Districts.

2.1.1 Roads and Transportation

Gallatin County has maintained approximately 1300 miles of roads for the past several decades. Although the number of miles of roads maintained has not significantly changed, the amount of maintenance, construction and paving can greatly affect the costs and services provided by this department. Currently there are approximately 150 miles of paved roads, 850 miles of gravel roads and 300 miles of unimproved roads under county management.¹

In addition to roads maintained by Gallatin County, the Montana Department of Transportation (MDOT) manages approximately 44 miles of Interstate, 180 miles of primary state highway, 89 miles of secondary state highway, 14 miles of feeder routes and 4.5 miles of urban routes.² Public roads within subdivisions typically are privately maintained.

The Bozeman Area Transportation Coordinating Committee, through the Bozeman Department of Planning and Community Development, has been developing a transportation plan update for the Bozeman-Belgrade-Four Corners area, in coordination with Gallatin County and MDOT. This plan was the subject of public review in October-November, 2000, and consideration of adoption of a



¹ Gallatin County Road Department

² Montana Department of Transportation

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

revised plan is expected in the current fiscal year. Gallatin County intends to initiate a county-wide transportation plan upon completion of the Bozeman area plan.

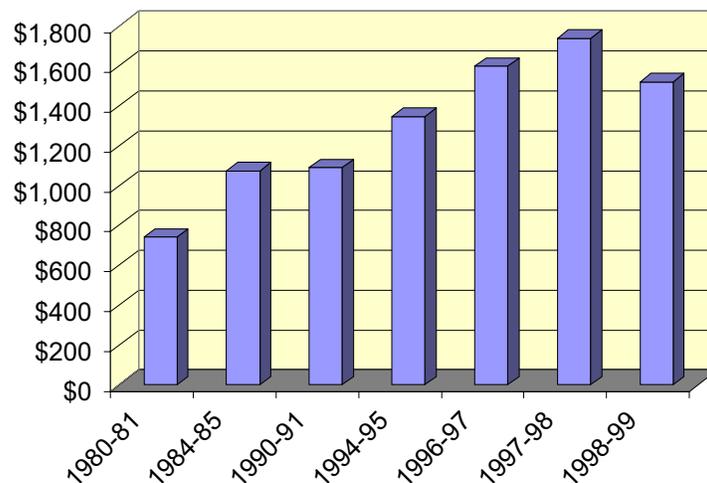
Organization:

Gallatin County Road Department:	Provides services and infrastructure development related to maintaining county roads and bridges.
Montana Department of Transportation:	Provides maintenance and construction services for state highways and interstate.
Bozeman Public Services Department	Provides maintenance and construction services for city road and bridges.

Impacts of Growth: A very descriptive measure of the impact of growth on the services provided by the Gallatin County Road Department is a measure of the cost per mile of county road. Although equipment, salaries and material increase in cost over time, dramatic spending increases in road and bridge development demonstrate the impacts of greater road miles traveled, increased vehicle trips, and higher demands for maintenance, construction, paving and other services.

In Gallatin County, the cost per mile of county road has more than doubled since 1980 and estimates for budget expenditures in FY 1999-2000 predict record spending levels. In 1999, maintaining one mile of county road was estimated to cost \$1,500.³

COST PER MILE OF ROAD IN GALLATIN COUNTY



Source: Gallatin County Planning Department

³ Gallatin County Planning Department analysis

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.1.2 Wastewater Treatment:

Gallatin County does not directly provide wastewater treatment facilities as a public service, but facilitates procedural guidelines established by the state which assist the development of County Water and Sewer Districts. Water and Sewer Districts are not operated, maintained or funded by the county, but are administered by a local board of directors funded and supported by the individual district. Once established, these districts are subject to state requirements for operation and maintenance as well as a monitoring program.

Gallatin County currently has six water and sewer districts including: Willow Creek Sewer District #306, Amsterdam/Churchill Sewer District #307, Rae Subdivision Water & Sewer District #313, Riverside Water & Sewer District #310, Yellowstone Holiday Water & Sewer District #348, and Big Sky Water & Sewer District #363. Sewer and water districts that encompass land beyond a specific subdivision were described as “census designated places” for the 2000 census.

County/CDP*	POPULATION		
	2000 CENSUS	1990 CENSUS	% CHANGE 1990 to 2000
GALLATIN COUNTY	67,831	50,463	34.42
Amsterdam-Churchill CDP	727	--	--
Big Sky CDP (partial population in Gallatin Co.)	1,033	--	--
Four Corners CDP	1,828	--	--
Willow Creek CDP	209	--	--

* CDPs were newly designated for 2000 census

In addition to county services, city treatment facilities are present in Bozeman, Belgrade, Manhattan, Three Forks, and West Yellowstone, and several small private wastewater treatment facilities are located in various subdivisions throughout the county.

Bozeman uses the most advanced treatment processes to remove pollutants from wastewater, and discharges into the East Gallatin River. Belgrade stores wastewater in lagoons and disposes of residue on land after it has been aerated and clarified, while Manhattan is permitted to discharge treated sewage into the Gallatin River.⁴ Three Forks manages a lift station that pumps wastewater to lagoons which are emptied to an evaporation pond or discharged into the Madison River, and West Yellowstone operates an extended aeration system that routes wastewater through a series of treatment cells.⁵

⁴ The Gallatin Watershed Sourcebook

⁵ Three Forks wastewater manager, West Yellowstone Public Works Superintendent

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Organization:

County Water & Sewer Districts:	Individual districts administered by a site-specific board of directors.
Bozeman Public Facilities:	Wastewater treatment is a division of the city Public Works Department, managed by the Public Works Director and a Wastewater Treatment Plant Manager.
Belgrade Public Facilities:	The Belgrade Director of Public Works manages wastewater treatment.
Manhattan Public Facilities:	The town superintendent administers wastewater treatment.
Three Forks Public Facilities:	A wastewater manager operates lagoons and discharge.
West Yellowstone Public Facilities:	Wastewater treatment is managed by the West Yellowstone Public Works Superintendent.

2.1.3 Water Supply:

Although Gallatin County does not provide infrastructure services related to water supply, county municipalities do provide access to public water. Rural households and businesses are typically supplied by individual wells. The largest municipal water supplier in the county is the City of Bozeman, supplying approximately 26,000 residents in 1998. Bozeman is supported by surface water from Hyalite, Bozeman and Lyman Creeks. Belgrade, Three Forks and Big Sky provide domestic water from groundwater wells, while Manhattan receives its supply through wells and a spring.

In addition to major municipal water supplies and individual wells, there are approximately 30 other community water systems that supply about 4,000 people in Gallatin County. These community systems are private well systems that connect to multiple users.

Current water supplies in the Bozeman area are expected to fulfill demand until 2042 if all measures remain constant.⁶ Large amounts of groundwater can be found within the Gallatin Valley, and levels have not changed significantly since 1950. Approximately 130 reservoirs are located throughout the county, and Hyalite has been one of DNRC’s most consistent water suppliers throughout the state.

⁶ The Gallatin Watershed Sourcebook

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.2 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY:

Gallatin County provides many services for local public health and safety. In addition to supporting emergency and protective services such as fire protection, 911 administration, law enforcement protection, and detention center facilities, Gallatin County provides legal services for county government through the office of the County Attorney as well as medical services, environmental protection, and health education programs through the Gallatin City-County Health Department. These programs and services are designed to ensure high standards of public health and safety throughout the county and have responded to the increased demands caused by growth and population expansion.

2.2.1 Health Services:

Gallatin County provides public health, sanitation, and water quality services through the Gallatin City-County Health Department and the Local Water Quality District. The Gallatin City-County Health Department is divided into community health care services and environmental/sanitation services provided by the Health and Human Services Department and the Environmental Health Services Department. Services are offered by these organizations to ensure standards of public safety and to effectively mitigate deleterious impacts to the health of the environment and community.

2.2.1.A Health and Human Services:

Health and human services in Gallatin County consist of several pregnancy and infant/child programs and educational clinics, immunization sessions and follow-up programs including home visits. The county health department strives to improve citizen health by applying public health principles in order to:

- Reduce the occurrence of preventable disease
- Improve the health of children
- Foster relationships between health services and public and private agencies
- Maintain core public health services
- Protect and improve health throughout an individuals life-span

Organization:

Gallatin City-County Health Board: A nine-member governing board including 7 residents, one County Commissioner or representative, and one City Commissioner or representative.

Health Officer: Oversees the operation of the two divisions of county health services

Health and Human Services Director: Oversees the operation of the Health and Human Services Division

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Impacts of Growth: The Gallatin County Health and Human Services Department has expanded their services to provide a higher level of health safety throughout the community. More home visits as well as an adult immunization clinic have been instituted in recent years. In 1998, 4,476 immunizations were administered, not including flu shots, rising to 4,754 in 1999.⁷

2.2.1.B Environmental Health Services:

Environmental health services in Gallatin County consist of many programs and review procedures including wastewater treatment, subdivision review, radon program, public education and facility inspections. The Environmental Health Department strives to improve citizen health by applying public health principles in order to:

- Reduce the occurrence of preventable disease
- Employ preventative measures to minimize environmental health impacts, and elicit cooperation in the preservation of the environment
- Foster relationships between health services and public and private agencies
- Maintain core public health services

Organization:

Gallatin City-County Health Board: A nine-member governing board including 7 residents, one County Commissioner or representative, and one City Commissioner or representative.

Health Officer: Oversees the operation of the two divisions of county health services

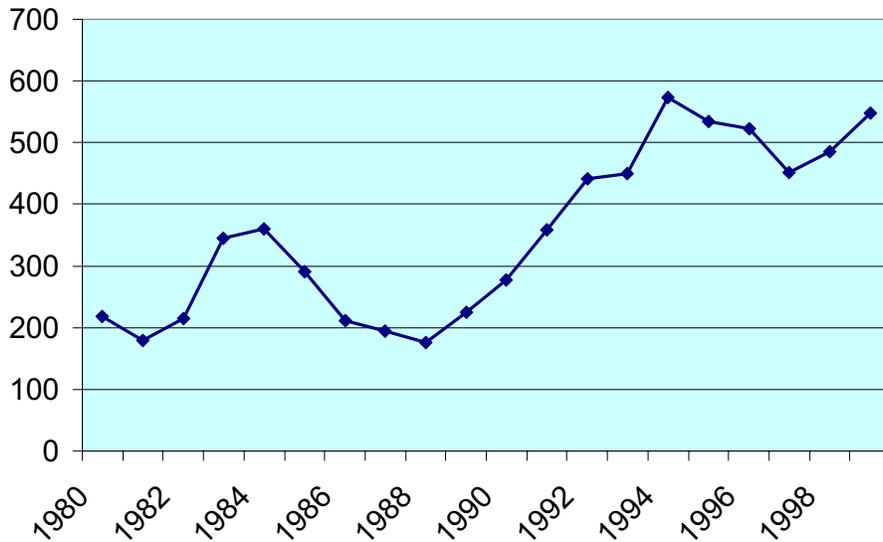
Health and Human Services Director: Oversees the operation of the Environmental Health Services Division

Impacts of Growth: The number of new septic permits issued by the Gallatin County Department of Environmental Health can indirectly measure growth and construction throughout the county. As more private wastewater facilities are built, both services and potential contamination of water sources increase. The number of septic permits issued greatly increased throughout the late 1980s and early 1990s, rising to a peak in 1994. However, the number of permits are on the rise again and have continued at record levels throughout the 1990s.

⁷ City-County Health Department

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Number of Septic Permits Issued

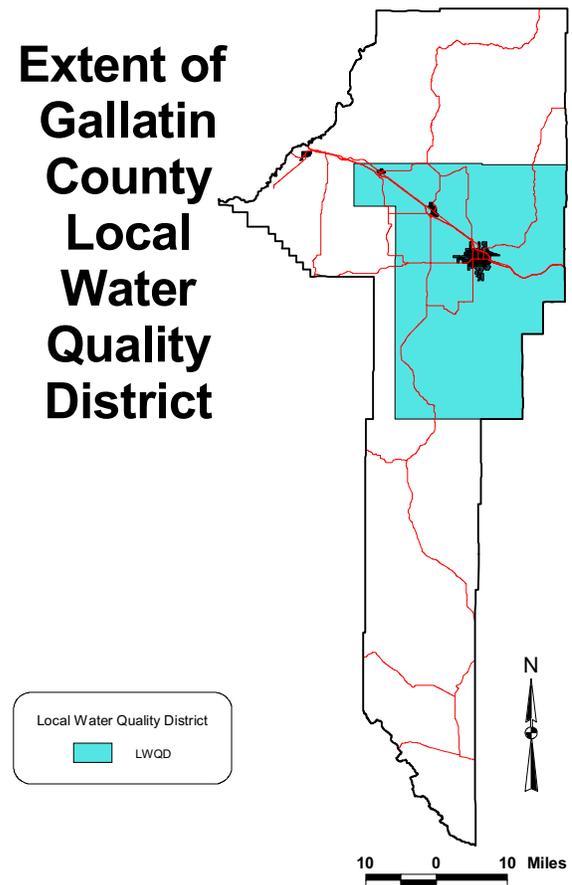


Source: Department of Environmental Health

2.2.1.C Local Water Quality District:

The Local Water Quality District (LWQD) is a service provided by Gallatin County to specifically address the quality of water in the Gallatin Valley, from Bozeman Pass to Manhattan, south to Moose Creek in Gallatin Canyon. The district was created by a resolution passed by local city and county commissions to “...protect, preserve, and improve the quality of surface and ground water.” The LWQD is not regulatory. Charged with providing information necessary for making sound public and private land use and development decisions essential to prevent and minimize water pollution, the LWQD concentrates on public education programs and water quality data collection throughout the district. Some general program goals include, but are not limited to:

Extent of Gallatin County Local Water Quality District



Gallatin County Planning Department
 April 2001

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

- The establishment of a district-wide groundwater monitoring program
- The assessment and monitoring of water quality
- An expansion of the existing hydro-geologic database
- Development of municipal well head protection programs
- Public education on pollution prevention and importance of water quality protection

Organization:

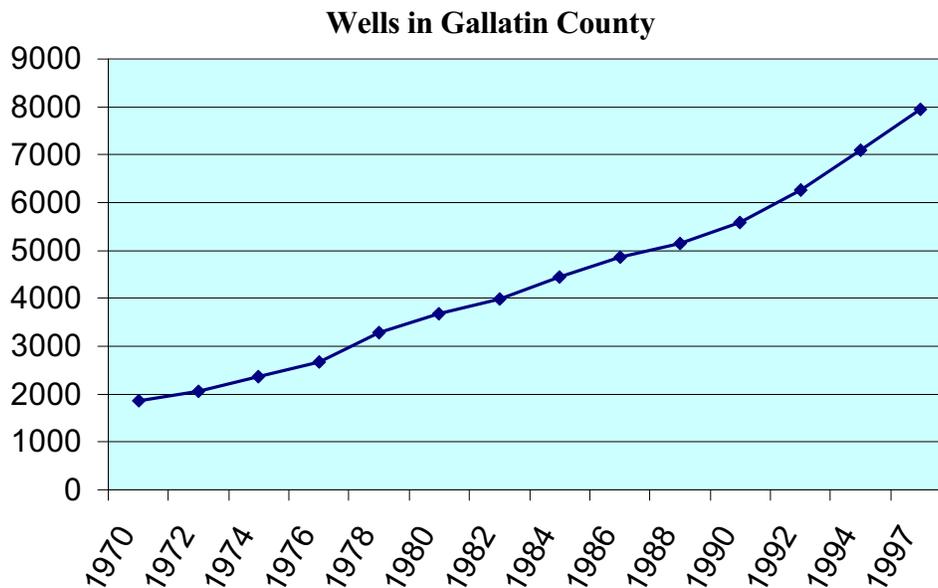
Local Water Quality Board:

Managing board consisting of one member from Board of Health, Conservation District, County Commission, a city official from Bozeman, Belgrade and Manhattan and 3 members appointed by city officials

Local Water Quality District Director:

Oversees the operation of LWQD programs and services

Impacts of Growth: Between 1990 and 1997 the number of wells in Gallatin County increased by almost 50%.⁸ The significant increase in the number of wells and septic systems constructed throughout the county places more pressure on water resources while increasing potential sources of pollution. The largest impact growth may pose to groundwater is pollution from individual septic systems and localized chemical spills.⁹ It will be important to closely monitor water quality and resources as the county continues to grow.



Source: Local Water Quality District

⁸ Local Water Quality District

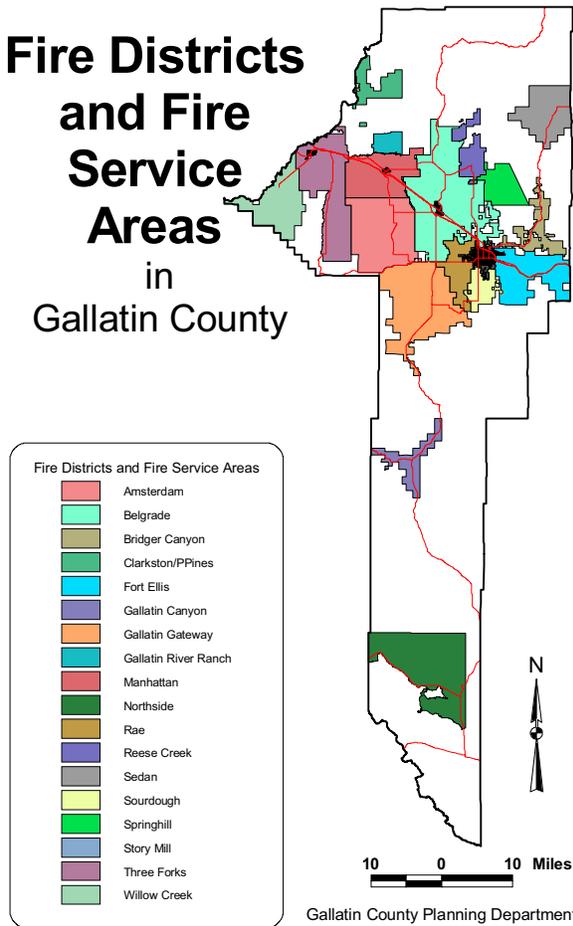
⁹ The Gallatin Watershed Sourcebook

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.2.2 Fire Protection:

Gallatin County has three of the five different types of fire agencies described by state law—County Fire, Fire Districts and Fire Service Areas. Currently, there are thirteen Fire Districts and five Fire Service Areas in the county,¹⁰ while the County Fire Agency provides wildland fire protection to areas not covered by other agencies. In addition to fire agencies providing services such as first response, structure protection, emergency and educational services, municipal fire departments and some county fire districts review new subdivision and development activity to ensure safe and accessible design standards.

Fire Districts and Fire Service Areas in Gallatin County



Organizations:¹¹

County Fire:

Provides no structure protection, only wildland services in areas of the county not serviced by fire districts or service areas. Directed by a County Fire Warden and five deputies coordinating with other local fire organizations including the BLM, DNRC and USFS, this agency is directly overseen by the Board of County Commissioners.

Fire District:

Created by a petition of the residents, this agency is directly overseen by an elected Board of Trustees who determine taxes to be levied. The County Commission only acts to levy taxes for a fire district; it has no authority over the board.

¹⁰ Office of the County Clerk and Recorder

¹¹ Information provided by the County Fire Warden

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Fire Service Area:

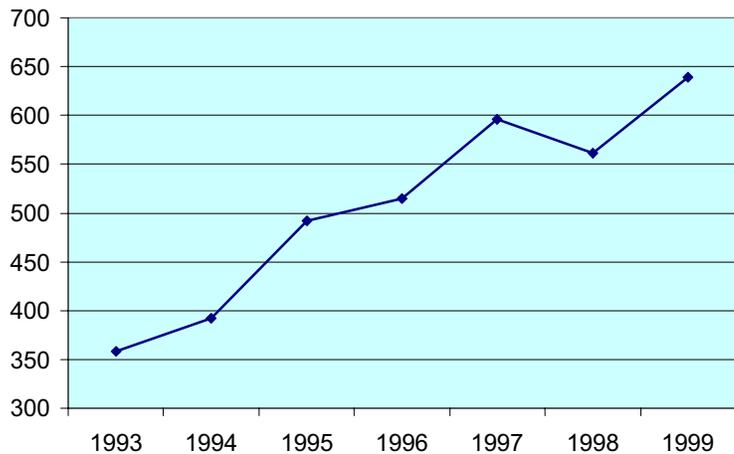
Created by a petition of the residents, this agency is directly managed by an appointed Board of Trustees and overseen by the County Commission. A Fire Service Area is funded through fee payments instead of a tax levy.

Fire Council:

Inter-agency fire organization that acts as a working group to help manage agency cooperation and protocol. The council has no authority related to any fire agency.

Impacts of Growth: Increased growth is creating a large demand for increased protective services throughout the county. As an example, the Belgrade City & Rural Fire Department responded to an all time high of 639 emergency dispatches in 1999. This represents an increase of 78% since 1993. As rapid growth rates continue, the pressures facing fire and emergency services will continue to be in high demand.

Belgrade Fire Emergency Dispatch Responses



Source: Belgrade City/Rural Fire Station

2.2.3 Law Enforcement Services:

Law enforcement services provided by Gallatin County range from prosecutions by the Office of the County Attorney to arrests and traffic control. In addition to basic law enforcement services, the Gallatin County Sheriff's Department supports "Crime Stoppers" and "Neighborhood Watch" educational programs as well as the five county cooperative Missouri River Drug Task Force. Another important aspect of law enforcement services is the Gallatin County Detention Center, which maintains a holding capacity of 45 individuals—plans for improvements or a new facility are currently under discussion. Municipal law enforcement services are also provided by the cities of West Yellowstone, Three Forks, Manhattan, Belgrade and Bozeman. Gallatin County also provides 9-1-1 Communication and Support Services for emergency safety and protective services. Objectives for 9-1-1 services include public education, records management emergency/crime prevention, response, and community support. Through an inter-local agreement, Gallatin County funds 55% of the 9-1-1 services and the City of Bozeman funds 45%.

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Organization:

Gallatin County Sheriff’s Office:	An elected Sheriff and an appointed undersheriff oversee law enforcement services for the entire county, retaining jurisdictional authority for all areas in Gallatin County
Office of the County Attorney:	An elected County Attorney and seven appointed deputies provide legal services for Gallatin County government agencies
911 Communication Services Director:	The director manages the 9-1-1 Communications and Support Services Department, ensuring efficient and productive emergency services and response
911 Administrative Board:	Composed of equal portions of city and county representatives, the board provides advisory services to the 9-1-1 Director

Impacts of Growth: Rapid growth in Gallatin County has increased demand for law enforcement services across the board. From traffic control and law enforcement dispatches to felony prosecutions, increased demand for law enforcement is accompanying growth.

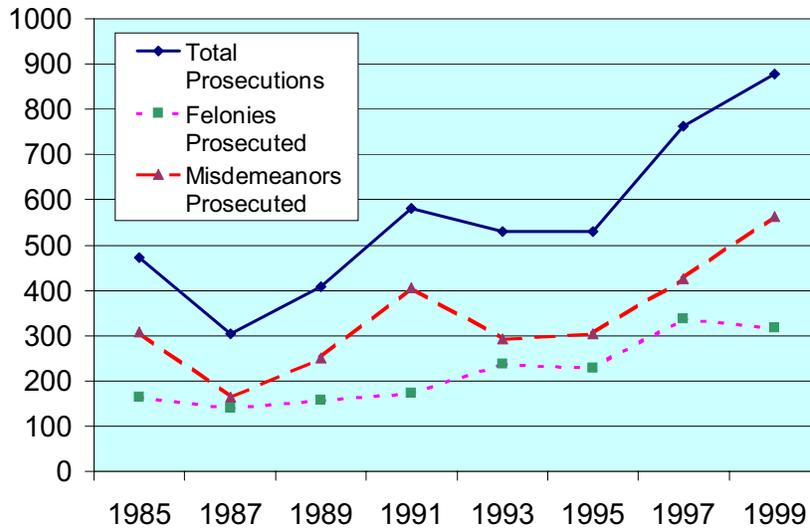
The holding capacity of the Gallatin County Detention Center was 45 individuals prior to the 2000 remodel of the facility to add juvenile holding areas. However, since 1997, the average daily population of the detention center exceeded 50 individuals.

Law enforcement dispatches by the Gallatin County Sheriff’s Office increased by nearly 50% between 1988 and 1998 while staffing has remained constant at 34 sworn officers. There are currently 33 sworn officers in the department. Non-emergency calls for law enforcement assistance were responded to only if a deputy was available for dispatch. The demand for non-emergency law enforcement service may be greater than the total number of actual dispatches since officers were not always available to respond to calls.

Misdemeanor and felony prosecutions by the Office of the County Attorney have increased about 85% in the last decade and a half, from 473 prosecutions in 1985, to 879 in 1999. More recently, the number of misdemeanor prosecutions by the Office of the County Attorney increased from 303 in 1995, to 563 in 1999.

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Cases Prosecuted by the Office of the County Attorney



Source: Office of the County Attorney

2.2.4 Disaster and Emergency Services:

Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) is an organizational service provided by Gallatin County to mitigate the impacts of potential emergencies and disasters. DES works as a cooperative agency that coordinates planning and services with several emergency and disaster response units throughout the county, state and nation. DES maintains action plans for various natural disasters including major fires, floods, and earthquakes, in addition to human caused emergencies including chemical spills, nuclear attack and many other potential emergency situations. DES maintains an Emergency Operation Center in the County Courthouse which serves as an incident command center to coordinate emergency services during a disaster, such as the Summer 2000 wildfires in the Gallatin Canyon and Maudlow/Toston areas. Due to courthouse renovations, DES is currently locating a new Emergency Operation Center.

Organization:

DES Coordinator:

Gallatin County contracts DES services from the City of Bozeman. Currently, the DES Coordinator is the Staff Captain of the Bozeman Fire Department. The DES Coordinator maintains emergency preparedness, cooperation and communication between various local, state and national organizations.

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.2.5 Community Development:

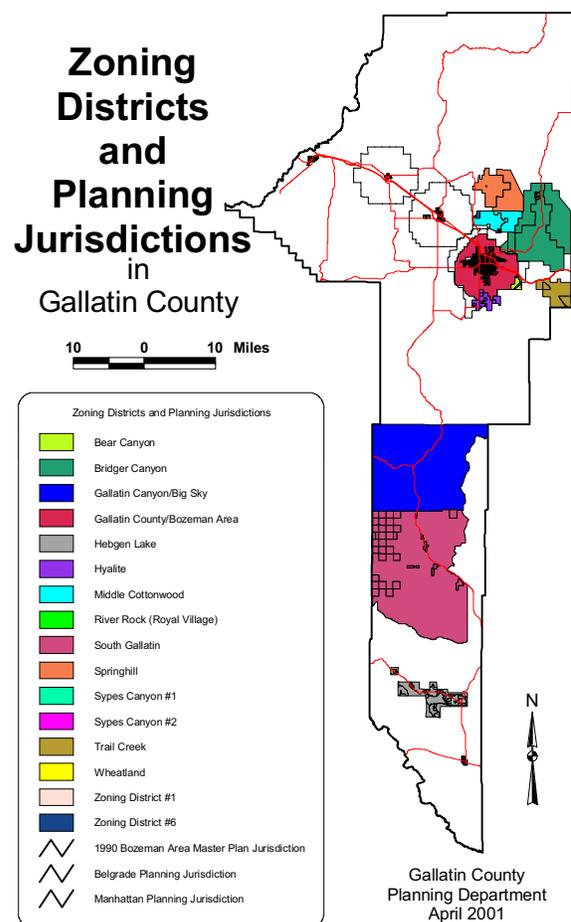
Providing services and policies to guide growth and development while ensuring public health and welfare is a primary concern of local government. Public services monitoring and planning for community development in Gallatin County include municipal and county planning agencies, floodplain administration and an airport influence area surrounding Gallatin Field. These services are implemented in order to accommodate the large population increase in Gallatin County while providing reasonable measures to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare.

2.2.5.A County Planning and Zoning:

The Gallatin County Planning Department provides services related to subdivision review, land use permits, zoning districts and long-range planning. As part of the long-range planning process, directed by the Gallatin County Planning Board, this “Growth Policy” has been developed to describe current conditions within the county and set forth policies to guide future change and development. Other long-range planning services include participation in Bozeman area transportation planning through membership in the Bozeman Area Transportation Coordinating Committee. In addition to the County Planning Department, Bozeman, Belgrade, Manhattan, Three Forks and West Yellowstone provide municipal planning services related to land use development and zoning practices. Belgrade and Manhattan’s planning and zoning services extend beyond their respective municipal limits to include extraterritorial areas.

Currently, the Gallatin County Planning Department manages 16 zoning districts throughout the county. Each zoning district is designed according to either the comprehensive county growth policy or a localized development plan, and includes general guidelines to:

- Lessen congestion in the streets
- Secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers



RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

- Promote health and general welfare
- Prevent overcrowding of land and population
- Provide adequate light and air
- Facilitate adequate infrastructure, schools, parks and other public requirements

The most recently adopted zoning districts, Middle Cottonwood and Gallatin County/Bozeman Area, are under the jurisdiction of the County Planning Board, while the older districts are under the jurisdiction of the County Planning & Zoning Commission.

Gallatin County Zoning Districts		
Zoning District	Size (acres)*	Date Created
Bear Canyon	1,320	1985
Bridger Canyon	51,440	1971
Gallatin Canyon/Big Sky	104,320	1990
Hebgen Lake	10,880	1975
Hyalite	3,920	1970
Middle Cottonwood	9,920	1996
River Rock	310	1978
South Gallatin	135,000	1975
Springhill	19,360	1990
Sypes Canyon No. 1	120	1979
Sypes Canyon No. 2	80	1979
Trail Creek	8,960	1990
Wheatland	63	1979
Zoning District No. 1	640	1970
Zoning District No. 6	370	1979
Gallatin County/Bozeman Area Zoning District	27,000	1999**

*Approximate calculation.

**Previously Bozeman extraterritorial zoning.

Organization:

Gallatin County Planning Board:

An eleven-member volunteer board that provides advisory recommendations to the County Commission regarding planning issues and directs growth policy development

Gallatin County Planning Director:

Oversees the operation of the Gallatin County Planning Department and is appointed as the Floodplain Administrator by the Gallatin County Commission

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.2.5.B Floodplain Administration

Floodplain administration in Gallatin County is provided as a service to ensure the public health and safety, minimize losses and hazards due to flooding, and promote wise land use within river floodplains. In order to accomplish this goal, Gallatin County adopted floodplain regulations and appointed a Floodplain Administrator to manage the Floodplain Regulation. The regulation is designed to determine appropriate procedures, land-use activities and development within identified 100-year floodplains. Purposes of the Floodplain Regulation include, but are not limited to:

- Restricting uses which are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood.
- Requiring that vulnerable uses are provided with flood protection at initial construction
- Identifying lands unsuitable for development due to flood hazard
- Minimizing need for rescue and relief efforts caused by flooding
- Ensuring potential buyers are notified that property is within a 100-year floodplain and subject to the Floodplain Regulation.

Organization:

Floodplain Administrator:

Appointed by the Gallatin County Commission, the Gallatin County Planning Director is the Floodplain Administrator. The Administrator reviews floodplain development permit applications and enforces and administers the requirements of the Floodplain Regulation.

2.2.5.C Airport Influence Area:

The Airport Influence Area was created by a Gallatin County Commission resolution to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the public by regulating noise sensitive land uses and the height of structures and trees in a defined area surrounding Gallatin Field. Gallatin County maintains an airport influence area map, land use regulation and permitting system administered by a board of adjustments and an administrator. The purposes of the Airport Influence Area are to protect the lives and property of airport users and resident land owners by:

- Restricting or prohibiting uses which endanger airport users or persons and property in the vicinity of Gallatin Field
- Designating an influence area within which no damages may be recovered if caused by noise and vibration from normal airport activity
- Developing guidelines for noise sensitive land use

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Organization:

Airport Influence Area Administrative Officer: Appointed by the Gallatin County Commission, the Administrative Officer supports the Board of Airport Hazard Adjustment and administers and interprets the Gallatin Field Airport Influence Area Resolution

Board of Airport Hazard Adjustment: Appointed by the Gallatin County Commission, the board adopts procedures to administer the provisions of the Airport Influence area, decides appeals and authorizes variance from the influence area regulation

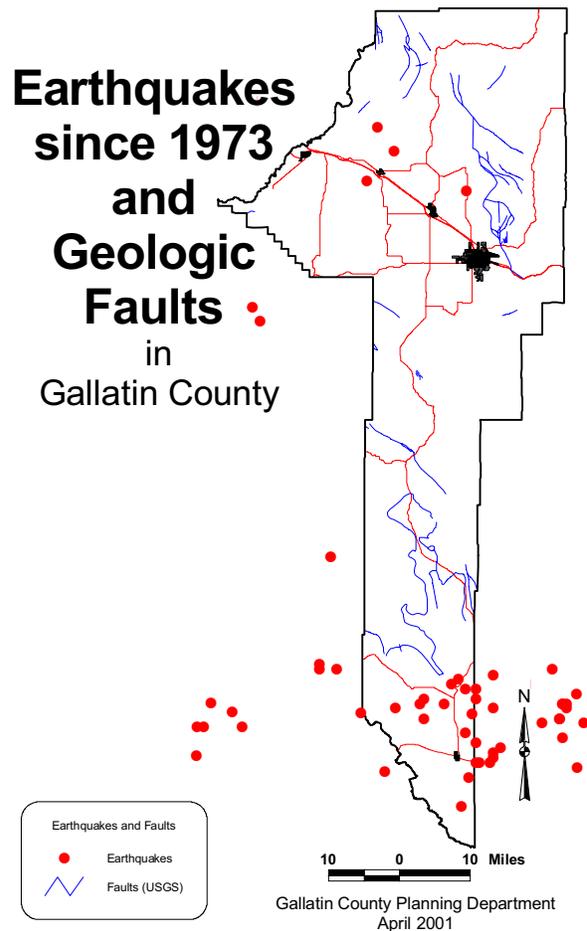
RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

2.3 HAZARDS

A variety of natural and man-made hazard areas can be found throughout Gallatin County. In order to ensure safe development and identify potential hazards, this section describes existing seismic fault lines in addition to identification of federal and state Superfund sites and mine reclamation priority sites in Gallatin County. The Universal Building Code classifies most of Gallatin County as Seismic Zone 3 and the area surrounding Hebgen Lake as Zone 4. This rating requires the use of specific construction methods and materials to compensate for the high susceptibility to seismic activity in Gallatin County.

The federal and state Superfund laws apply to sites where a release or a threat of release of a hazardous substance exists. Many sites in Montana include areas that have been used for mining, smelting, railroad fueling, petroleum refining, wood treating, land filling and chemical manufacturing. Sites where these activities occurred may have contaminated air, surface water, groundwater, sediments or soils. In 1980, Congress enacted the federal Superfund program to address the nation’s most contaminated sites. In 1989, the Montana Legislature passed a state Superfund program for the investigation and cleanup of hazardous sites not addressed by the federal law.¹² The Montana Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for administering investigation and cleanup of state sites, and works closely with the Environmental Protection Agency at federal Sites.



¹² Montana Department of Environmental Quality

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

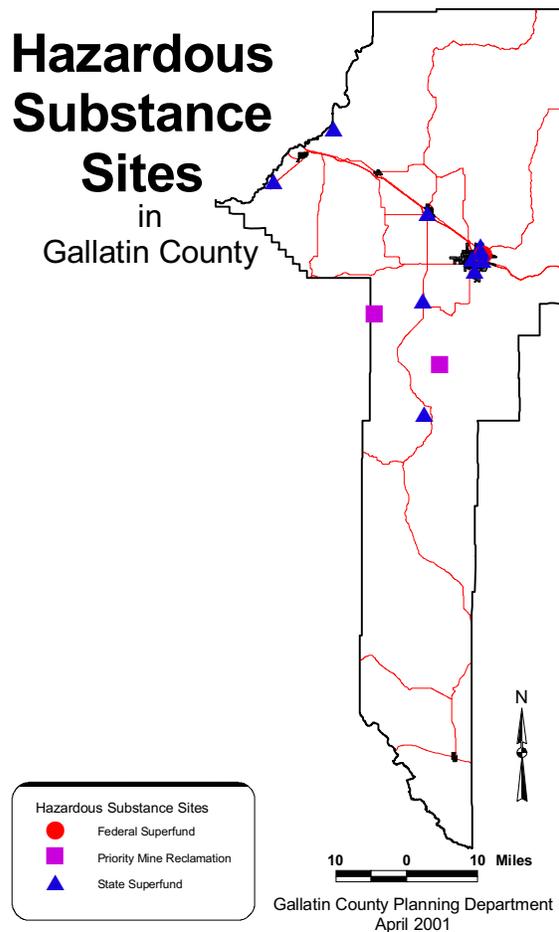
Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Federal Superfund sites in Gallatin County:¹³

Idaho Pole: Idaho Pole consists of about 50 acres on North Wallace at the confluence of Rocky and Bozeman Creeks. This is an active wood treating site that has been in operation since 1946. Contamination of oily wood treating fluid has spread to soils, groundwater and surface water—two wells have been contaminated. Cleanup began in 1995 and is expected to take 10 years.

State Superfund sites in Gallatin County:

Bozeman Old City Land Fill: Located north of Griffith Drive and just east of the East Gallatin Recreation Area, the Bozeman Old City Land Fill is an inactive 30 acre landfill that operated from 1962 to 1970. No significant contamination has been found on the site, but DEQ recommends continued sampling.



Bozeman Solvent Site: The Bozeman Solvent Site is located in the commercial and residential area surrounding the Buttrey’s Shopping Center. Groundwater in the area was contaminated with chlorinated solvents due to septic system, sewer line failure. DEQ is directing well sampling, cleanup of contaminated sewer line soil and assurance of safe drinking water.

CMC Asbestos in Bozeman: This is an inactive ore loading depot operated from 1953 to 1973, and a salvage/recycling business operated from 1965 to 1988. It is located at the old train depot just west of Lindley Park in Bozeman. Asbestos, petroleum compounds and metal contamination were found in onsite soils. Initial action was taken in 1992 and final cleanup is planned in the near future.

CMC Asbestos North of Gallatin Gateway: This is a 38 acre railroad facility that operated from 1927 to 1978. Asbestos was identified on-site and cleanup was conducted in 1992 and 1995. DEQ declared the site “no further action.”

¹³ All information on federal & state superfund sites, and priority mine reclamation sites was provided by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division.

RESOURCE DOCUMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Gallatin County Growth Policy “A Shared Vision for a New Century”

Davis Post Yard in Willow Creek: Davis Post Yard is a one acre wood treating facility operated from the 1950s to 1960s. Wood treating compounds were found to contaminate liquid and soil in and around a treating tank. The site is fenced and covered.

Developmental Technology in Bozeman: Located at 1410 North Rouse, this is an old electroplating operation that closed in 1976. In 1977 all hazardous waste was removed from the site, but additional tests may be needed to declare the site needs “no further action.”

Ideal Basic Industry in Trident: Operating since 1936, this cement processing plant is still active. Cement dust containing metals was reportedly placed in an on-site landfill. Investigations found no evidence of contamination or asbestos.

Karst Asbestos Mine: Operating from the 1890s to 1976, asbestos was confirmed at this site in 1990. Inaccessibility is hampering cleanup spearheaded by the U.S. Forest Service.

Mercer Post Plant in Bozeman: Located at 2001 North Rouse, this wood treating facility operated from 1971 to 1974. There is no visible evidence of contamination, but further testing will be necessary to confirm that “no further action” is needed.

Pine Tree Timber in Belgrade: Located on West Madison Avenue, this was a wood treating facility from 1986 to 1991. On-site soils have been found to be contaminated with wood treating compounds. Compounds were found in a down slope well, DEQ has required further sampling. Voluntary cleanup began in 1995.

Summit-Dana Ltd. In Bozeman: An electronics manufacturing facility, Summit-Dana Ltd. is located at 2311 South 7th Ave. On-site barrels stored hazardous waste, but have been removed. Additional site history and sampling may be needed before this site can be declared “no further action.”

Priority Mine Reclamation Sites:

Thumper Mica: This is an old mica mine located on public land north of Squaw Creek and northeast of Spire Rock.

Elk Creek Corundum: A corundum mine located on private land several miles southwest of Gallatin Gateway adjacent to the Gallatin/Madison County Line south of Ruby Mountain.

Karst Asbestos: This site is described in detail under the state superfund sites.