Livingston City Commission Agenda

March 07, 2023
5:30 PM
City – County Complex, Community Room

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82429098131?pwd=ejIzSTJZUU9IRDdvckp0ajlJTklnUT09
Meeting ID: 824 2909 8131 Passcode: 257033 Dial-in: (253) 215 8782

---

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. Public Comment

Individuals are reminded that public comments should be limited to item over which the City Commission has supervision, control jurisdiction, or advisory power (MCA 2-3-202)

4. Consent Items

   A. APPROVE MINUTES FROM FEBRUARY 21, 2023 REGULAR MEETING.

   B. RATIFY CLAIMS PAID 02.15.2023-02.28.2023.

   C. LETTER OF SUPPORT, FOR THE PARK COUNTY, MONTANA, FEDERAL LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM PROPOSAL (LIVINGSTON PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE).

5. Proclamations

6. Scheduled Public Comment

   A. ALLISON VICENZI OF THE LIVINGSTON URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY PRESENTS THE 2022 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION.

   B. PARKS AND TRAILS 2022 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION.

7. Public Hearings

Individuals are reminded that testimony at a public hearing should be relevant, material, and not repetitious. (MCA 7-1-4131 and Livingston City Code Section 2-21)

8. Ordinances

9. Resolutions

10. Action Items

    A. CONSIDERATION OF REPAIRS TO CITY POOL.

    B. DISCUSSION OF 2023 LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY.

    C. CONSIDERATION OF AGREEMENT 20008 WITH 4 RANGES COMMUNITY RECREATION FOUNDATION INC.

11. City Manager Comment

12. City Commission Comments

13. Adjournment

Calendar of Events

Supplemental Material

Notice

- Public Comment: The public can speak about an item on the agenda during discussion of that item by coming up to the table or podium, signing-in, and then waiting to be recognized by the Chairman. Individuals are reminded that public comments should be limited to items over which the City Commission has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power (MCA 2-3-202).

- Meeting Recording: An audio and/or video recording of the meeting, or any portion thereof, may be purchased by contacting the City Administration. The City does not warrant the audio and/or video recording as to content, quality, or clarity.

- Special Accommodation: If you need special accommodations to attend or participate in our meeting, please contact the Fire Department at least 24 hours in advance of the specific meeting you are planning on attending.

File Attachments for Item:

A. APPROVE MINUTES FROM FEBRUARY 21, 2023 REGULAR MEETING.

Livingston City Commission Minutes
February 21, 2023
5:30-8:30 PM
City – County Complex, Community Room
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88204096858?pwd=WCtTSWxMa2cwRVJ3dXFMUGx1VDlqZz09
Meeting ID: 882 0409 6858 **Passcode: 299790** Call In: (669) 900-6833

---

1. Call to Order (started late at 5:34 p.m.)

2. Roll Call

   In attendance: Chair Melissa Nootz; Vice-Chair Karrie Kahle; Commissioner Friedman; Commissioner Schwarz and Commissioner Lyons. Staff in attendance City Manager Grant Gager; Interim City Attorney Jon Hesse; Public Works Director Shannon Holmes; Planning Director Jenn Severson; Project Manager Martha O'Rourke; and Recording Secretary Faith Kinnick.

3. Public Comment

   Individuals are reminded that public comments should be limited to item over which the City Commission has supervision, control jurisdiction, or advisory power (MCA 2-3-202)

   - Kalsey Lance
   - Emmett Shannon-Lier
   - Rusty Trupez
   - Patricia Grabow
   - Lindee Gibson

4. Consent Items (5:57 p.m.)

   A. APPROVE MINUTES FROM FEB. 7, 2023 REGULAR MEETING.

   B. RATIFY CLAIMS PAID 02.25.2023-02.14.2023.

   C. ACCEPTING AN AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINAL LEASE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LIVINGSTON AND LIVINGSTON DAYCARE, LLC.

   D. ACCEPT JANUARY CITY COURT FINANCIAL REPORT.

   - Motion by Schwarz to approve consent items A, B, and D, second by Kahle
   - All in favor, passes 5-0
   - Nootz asked questions of Gager regarding item consent item C.
   - Gager answered

- Nootz noted two corrections to the minutes from the February 7th meeting, Connor is from the Parks & Trails Committee and Leslie Feigle should have her business affiliation added.
- Schwarz motioned to approve consent item C, and to accept the amendments the Feb. 7th minutes as noted by Nootz, second by Friedman.
- All in favor, passes 5-0.

5. Proclamations

6. Scheduled Public Comment

7. Public Hearings

Individuals are reminded that testimony at a public hearing should be relevant, material, and not repetitious. (MCA 7-1-4131 and Livingston City Code Section 2-21)

8. Ordinances 6:11 p.m.

A. ORDINANCE NO. 3040: AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, AMENDING CHAPTER 30, ARTICLE V, SECTION 30.50 OF THE CITY ZONING ORDINANCE ENTITLED SIGNS.

- Gager introduced item
- Schwarz asked clarifying questions
- Nootz asked clarifying questions
- Lyons motioned to approve Ordinance No. 3040, second by Kahle
- Rusty Trupz gave public comment
- Patricia Grabow gave public comment
- Lyons made comments
- Schwarz made comments
- Gager made additional clarifying comments
- Friedman made comments
- Kahle made comments
- All in favor, passes 5-0

9. Resolutions

A. RESOLUTION NO. 5087: A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY OF LIVINGSTON CITY COMMISSION AUTHORIZING THE SUBMISSION OF A GRANT APPLICATION TO FEMA – STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (SAFER) AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER OR DESIGNEE TO ENTER

INTO REQUIRED CONTRACTS FOR GRANT FUNDS TO HIRE ADDITIONAL STAFFING FOR LIVINGSTON FIRE RESCUE.

- Gager introduced item
- No clarifying questions from the Commission
- Kahle motioned to approve Resolution No. 5087, second by Friedman
- No public comments
- Friedman made comments
- Kahle made comments
  All in favor, passes 5-0

10. Action Items (6:41 p.m.)

A. DISCUSS/APPROVE/DENY: REQUEST TO CREATE AN EXCEPTION TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE OPEN CONTAINER STATUTE DURING THE PLATT/PUCKETT WEDDING.

- Gager introduced item
- Lyons asked clarifying question
- Motion by Lyons, second by Kahle
- No public comment
- Lyons made comments
- Schwarz made comments
- Kahle made comments
- Nootz made comments
  All in favor, passes 5-0.

B. 2023 ADA TRANSITION PLAN UPDATE. 6:52 p.m.

- Gager introduced Martha O'Rourke, Project Manager to make presentation.

10-minute recess 7:03 p.m.

C. CLOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION PURSUANT TO MCA 2-3-203(3) AND MCA 2-3-203(4)(9). 7:15 p.m.- 8:09 p.m.

11. City Manager Comment 8:09 p.m.

12. City Commission Comments 8:11 p.m.

13. Adjournment 8:20 p.m.

- motion by Friedman, seconded by Schwarz
  All in favor, passes 5-0.

File Attachments for Item:

B. RATIFY CLAIMS PAID 02.15.2023-02.28.2023.

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
ALL SERVICE TIRE & ALIGNMENT							
22	ALL SERVICE TIRE & ALIGNME	65559	Flat repair	02/17/2023	58.00	58.00	02/28/2023
Total ALL SERVICE TIRE & ALIGNMENT:					58.00	58.00	
ALPINE ELECTRONICS RADIO SHACK							
402	ALPINE ELECTRONICS RADIO	10288664	SUPPLIES	02/13/2023	95.98	95.98	02/24/2023
Total ALPINE ELECTRONICS RADIO SHACK:					95.98	95.98	
ALSCO							
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1824822	TOWEL SERVICE	02/06/2023	24.76	24.76	02/28/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1826603	330 BENNET RUGS	02/10/2023	11.94	11.94	02/24/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1826603	330 BENNET RUGS	02/10/2023	11.95	11.95	02/24/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1826603	330 BENNET RUGS	02/10/2023	11.95	11.95	02/24/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1826603	330 BENNET RUGS	02/10/2023	11.95	11.95	02/24/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1826831	220 E PARK RUGS	02/13/2023	100.86	100.86	02/24/2023
10005	ALSCO	LBIL1828839	TOWEL SERVICE	02/20/2023	25.34	25.34	02/28/2023
Total ALSCO:					198.75	198.75	
BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING							
2219	BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING	2081868	1 Audiobook	01/12/2023	40.00	40.00	02/28/2023
2219	BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING	2084409	7 AUDIOBOOKS	01/30/2023	280.00	280.00	02/28/2023
2219	BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING	2084534	1 Audiobook	01/31/2023	40.00	40.00	02/28/2023
2219	BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING	2085465	2 AUDIOBOOKS	02/07/2023	79.99	79.99	02/28/2023
2219	BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING	2085868	2 AUDIOBOOKS	02/09/2023	80.00	80.00	02/28/2023
Total BLACKSTONE PUBLISHING:					519.99	519.99	
CARQUEST AUTO PARTS							
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-568704	FUEL	01/03/2023	148.35	148.35	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-568989	FUEL	01/06/2023	47.94	47.94	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-569002	oil FILTER	01/06/2023	27.59	27.59	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-569342	RING PLIERS	01/10/2023	16.55	16.55	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-569496	VWS GR5	01/11/2023	37.44	37.44	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-570186	PLIERS	01/19/2023	38.63	38.63	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-570306	MINI BULB	01/20/2023	1.32	1.32	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-570663	SIDE BOLT	01/25/2023	5.01	5.01	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-570908	FRAM ANT	01/27/2023	96.84	96.84	02/24/2023
23	CARQUEST AUTO PARTS	1912-571116	AIR FILTER	01/30/2023	40.93	40.93	02/24/2023
Total CARQUEST AUTO PARTS:					460.60	460.60	
CENGAGE LEARNING INC							
10001	CENGAGE LEARNING INC	80611841	3 BOOKS	02/06/2023	90.99	90.99	02/28/2023
10001	CENGAGE LEARNING INC	80632327	1 BOOK	02/07/2023	26.23	26.23	02/28/2023
10001	CENGAGE LEARNING INC	80632439	1 BOOK	02/07/2023	31.15	31.15	02/28/2023
Total CENGAGE LEARNING INC:					148.37	148.37	
CENTRON SERVICES							
682	CENTRON SERVICES	2023.1.26	Collections PARKING	01/26/2023	130.05	130.05	02/24/2023
Total CENTRON SERVICES:					130.05	130.05	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS							
3440	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	019544502182	ELEVATOR PHONE	02/18/2023	122.87	122.87	02/28/2023
	Total CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS:				122.87	122.87	
CITY OF LIVINGSTON							
131	CITY OF LIVINGSTON	2023.2.14	RESTITUTION KENT	02/14/2023	88.97	88.97	02/28/2023
	Total CITY OF LIVINGSTON:				88.97	88.97	
COFFMAN'S PEAK ELECTRIC, LLC							
3491	COFFMAN'S PEAK ELECTRIC, L	12410918	1 MIL BOOSTER-RESERVOIR	02/20/2023	4,864.88	4,864.88	02/28/2023
	Total COFFMAN'S PEAK ELECTRIC, LLC:				4,864.88	4,864.88	
COMDATA							
2671	COMDATA	20388071	BZR70	02/01/2023	162.18	162.18	02/28/2023
	Total COMDATA:				162.18	162.18	
CONVERGINT							
10004	CONVERGINT	354891	FIRE ALM MONITORING	02/01/2023	360.00	360.00	02/24/2023
	Total CONVERGINT:				360.00	360.00	
DARCI HEDGES							
10005	DARCI HEDGES	2023.2.17	REIMB	02/17/2023	20.00	20.00	02/28/2023
	Total DARCI HEDGES:				20.00	20.00	
DELL MARKETING L.P.							
745	DELL MARKETING L.P.	10652227925	CABLE	02/15/2023	5.96	5.96	02/24/2023
	Total DELL MARKETING L.P.:				5.96	5.96	
DEMCO							
199	DEMCO	7256697	Supplies	02/07/2023	37.99	37.99	02/28/2023
	Total DEMCO:				37.99	37.99	
ENCODE CORPORATION							
1548	ENCODE CORPORATION	43220	QUARTERLY MAINT.	01/17/2023	132.36	132.36	02/28/2023
1548	ENCODE CORPORATION	43309	QUARTERLY MAINT.	02/01/2023	1,988.00	1,988.00	02/28/2023
	Total ENCODE CORPORATION:				2,120.36	2,120.36	
FARSTAD OIL							
3353	FARSTAD OIL	105539	Diesel 467G	02/09/2023	1,676.06	1,676.06	02/24/2023
3353	FARSTAD OIL	IN-321465-23	Diesel 111G	02/17/2023	394.61	394.61	02/28/2023
	Total FARSTAD OIL:				2,070.67	2,070.67	
FERGUSON WATERWORKS #1701							
2386	FERGUSON WATERWORKS #17	0846501	Radios	02/13/2023	5,022.00	5,022.00	02/28/2023
	Total FERGUSON WATERWORKS #1701:				5,022.00	5,022.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
FOREMAN CPO & SERVICES							
10005	FOREMAN CPO & SERVICES	541	CPO CLASS-MATHIAS	02/09/2023	395.00	395.00	02/24/2023
	Total FOREMAN CPO & SERVICES:				395.00	395.00	
FRONTLINE AG SOLUTIONS, LLC							
2516	FRONTLINE AG SOLUTIONS, LL	579704	OIL/FILTERS	02/16/2023	549.40	549.40	02/24/2023
	Total FRONTLINE AG SOLUTIONS, LLC:				549.40	549.40	
GRANT GAGER							
10005	GRANT GAGER	2023.2.14	REIMB-MOVING EXPENSE	02/14/2023	13,177.07	13,177.07	02/24/2023
	Total GRANT GAGER:				13,177.07	13,177.07	
GUY'S GLASS, INC.							
529	GUY'S GLASS, INC.	16034-D	GLASS	02/16/2023	13.75	13.75	02/24/2023
529	GUY'S GLASS, INC.	16034-D	GLASS	02/16/2023	13.75	13.75	02/24/2023
	Total GUY'S GLASS, INC.:				27.50	27.50	
HAWKINS, INC							
470	HAWKINS, INC	6402401	Chlorine cylinder	02/15/2023	50.00	50.00	02/28/2023
	Total HAWKINS, INC:				50.00	50.00	
HENRY SCHEIN INC							
10005	HENRY SCHEIN INC	33198608	NITRONOX UNIT AMB	01/18/2023	11,250.00	11,250.00	02/24/2023
	Total HENRY SCHEIN INC:				11,250.00	11,250.00	
HIGH COUNTRY WILDLIFE CONTROL							
10002	HIGH COUNTRY WILDLIFE CON	6766	pest control	02/21/2023	210.00	210.00	02/28/2023
	Total HIGH COUNTRY WILDLIFE CONTROL:				210.00	210.00	
HILLYARD OF MONTANA							
63	HILLYARD OF MONTANA	605024692	CAN LINERS	02/13/2023	32.55	32.55	02/28/2023
	Total HILLYARD OF MONTANA:				32.55	32.55	
IBS INC							
10004	IBS INC	807990-1	GRINDING WHEELS	02/09/2023	472.34	472.34	02/24/2023
	Total IBS INC:				472.34	472.34	
INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE							
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73836803	3 BOOKS	01/12/2023	67.32	67.32	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73907173	1 Book	01/17/2023	18.80	18.80	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73907174	19 BOOKS	01/17/2023	248.59	248.59	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73907175	1 Book	01/17/2023	30.14	30.14	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73907176	1 Book	01/17/2023	28.25	28.25	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73965570	1 Book	01/19/2023	28.25	28.25	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	73965571	1 Book	01/19/2023	21.73	21.73	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74031496	3 BOOKS	01/23/2023	74.48	74.48	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74068165	1 Book	01/24/2023	38.06	38.06	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74090634	2 Books	01/25/2023	43.39	43.39	02/28/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74090635	3 BOOKS	01/25/2023	57.50	57.50	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74163589	10 BOOKS	01/30/2023	190.33	190.33	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74218980	6 BOOKS	02/01/2023	104.51	104.51	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74242265	1 Book	02/02/2023	37.51	37.51	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74298219	5 Books	02/06/2023	106.39	106.39	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74314681	1 Book	02/07/2023	36.51	36.51	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74381459	3 BOOKS	02/09/2023	68.80	68.80	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74433608	34 BOOKS	02/13/2023	502.25	502.25	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74433609	9 books	02/13/2023	133.76	133.76	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74442257	6 Books	02/14/2023	102.80	102.80	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74463199	credit memo	02/14/2023	28.16-	28.16-	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74463893	1 Book	02/14/2023	38.67	38.67	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74505304	3 BOOKS	02/16/2023	60.32	60.32	02/28/2023
1539	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE	74505305	1 Book	02/16/2023	23.13	23.13	02/28/2023
	Total INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE:				2,033.33	2,033.33	
J & H OFFICE EQUIPMENT							
1783	J & H OFFICE EQUIPMENT	33527128	AGREEMENT 015-1486424	02/24/2023	270.73	270.73	02/28/2023
	Total J & H OFFICE EQUIPMENT:				270.73	270.73	
KELLEY CONNECT							
10001	KELLEY CONNECT	33324390	AGREEMENT 015-1486424	01/27/2023	270.73	270.73	02/24/2023
10001	KELLEY CONNECT	33350762	AGREEMENT 112-1689019	01/31/2023	259.06	259.06	02/24/2023
10001	KELLEY CONNECT	IN1240207	JH16414	02/01/2023	6.45	6.45	02/24/2023
10001	KELLEY CONNECT	IN1240208	JH16414	02/01/2023	23.88	23.88	02/24/2023
	Total KELLEY CONNECT:				560.12	560.12	
LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE							
146	LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE	2023.1.14	COmmission meeting	01/14/2023	32.50	32.50	02/24/2023
146	LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE	2023.1.7	COmmission meeting	01/07/2023	32.50	32.50	02/24/2023
146	LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE	2023.1.7.1	historic preservation	01/07/2023	32.50	32.50	02/24/2023
	Total LIVINGSTON ENTERPRISE:				97.50	97.50	
LIVINGSTON HEALTH CARE							
55	LIVINGSTON HEALTH CARE	0018076	PT SUPPLIES	02/07/2023	27.74	27.74	02/24/2023
55	LIVINGSTON HEALTH CARE	750897	PT SUPPLIES	02/07/2023	238.21	238.21	02/24/2023
	Total LIVINGSTON HEALTH CARE:				265.95	265.95	
LIVINGSTON UTILITY BILLING							
147	LIVINGSTON UTILITY BILLING	1012100 2023.	1012100 2023.2	02/03/2023	166.08	166.08	02/28/2023
	Total LIVINGSTON UTILITY BILLING:				166.08	166.08	
MISC							
99999	MISC	TK2021-0241	Bond Release	02/15/2023	500.00	500.00	02/28/2023
	Total MISC:				500.00	500.00	
MONTANA AIR CARTAGE							
3808	MONTANA AIR CARTAGE	LVQ123122	Courier CONTRACT	02/01/2023	211.20	211.20	02/28/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
	Total MONTANA AIR CARTAGE:				211.20	211.20	
MONTANA MUNICIPAL CLERKS, TREASURERS AND							
10002	MONTANA MUNICIPAL CLERKS,	2023.2.1	MEMBERSHIP-LEMBCKE	02/01/2023	50.00	50.00	02/24/2023
10002	MONTANA MUNICIPAL CLERKS,	2023.2.1.1	MEMBERSHIP-KINNICK	02/01/2023	50.00	50.00	02/24/2023
	Total MONTANA MUNICIPAL CLERKS, TREASURERS AND:				100.00	100.00	
NORTHWEST PIPE FITTINGS, INC							
423	NORTHWEST PIPE FITTINGS, I	5877271	LIFTSTATION VAULT	02/07/2023	1,548.67	1,548.67	02/24/2023
423	NORTHWEST PIPE FITTINGS, I	5882075	PVC ADAPTER	02/21/2023	229.90	229.90	02/28/2023
	Total NORTHWEST PIPE FITTINGS, INC:				1,778.57	1,778.57	
NORTHWESTERN ENERGY							
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0107897-1 202	228 W CALLENDER	02/08/2023	1,977.81	1,977.81	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709793-4 202	City Shop Building 50% 406 Benn	02/13/2023	715.41	715.41	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709793-4 202	City Shop Building 50% 406 Benn	02/13/2023	715.41	715.41	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709794-2 202	WRF 316 Bennett	02/06/2023	3,735.23	3,735.23	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709796-7 202	97 View Vista Drive	02/13/2023	6.00	6.00	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709869-2 202	Carol Lane	02/13/2023	146.70	146.70	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709870-0 202	422 S G ST-G Street Park	02/13/2023	370.36	370.36	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709871-8 202	Star Addition - Lights	02/13/2023	338.66	338.66	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709873-4 202	800 W Cambridge - Pump Station	02/13/2023	25.85	25.85	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709874-2 202	Werner Addition Pump	02/07/2023	807.54	807.54	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709875-9 202	900 River Drive Pump	02/07/2023	3,674.24	3,674.24	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709876-7 202	132 South B Street - B St Well	02/08/2023	1,813.73	1,813.73	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709878-3 202	227 River Drive - Concessions sta	02/08/2023	354.83	354.83	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709879-1 202	227 River Drive - Softball Field	02/09/2023	8.70	8.70	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709886-6 202	200 E Reservoir	02/13/2023	175.52	175.52	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709891-6 202	15 Fleshman Creek Rd-Cemetery	02/13/2023	25.88	25.88	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709892-4 202	40 Water Tower Avenue	02/13/2023	55.87	55.87	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709894-0 202	56 Water Tower	02/06/2023	565.70	565.70	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0709914-6 202	1011 River Dr - Edge Water Sewe	02/07/2023	26.50	26.50	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0719058-0 202	3 Rogers Lane Lift Station	02/07/2023	7.49	7.49	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0720048-8 202	330 Bennett 1/4	02/06/2023	477.58	477.58	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0720048-8 202	330 Bennett 1/4	02/06/2023	477.59	477.59	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0720048-8 202	330 Bennett 1/4	02/06/2023	477.59	477.59	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	0720176-7 202	Weimer Park	02/13/2023	7.67	7.67	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1134866-1 202	N 2nd & Montana & Chinook	02/13/2023	63.57	63.57	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1134879-4 202	N 7th & Montana & Chinook	02/13/2023	29.82	29.82	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1155965-5 202	229 River Drive	02/14/2023	163.25	163.25	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1290352-2 202	School Flasher Park & 13th	02/13/2023	10.64	10.64	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1441030-2 202	D & Geyser Well House	02/08/2023	1,646.37	1,646.37	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1452951-5 202	Starlow on Monroe	02/07/2023	645.19	645.19	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1493850-0 202	412 W Callender	02/13/2023	75.07	75.07	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1498936-2 202	I90 & 89S-ing	02/13/2023	6.00	6.00	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1594141-2 202	9th & 10th Lift Station	02/07/2023	36.33	36.33	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1613803-4 202	M & N on Callender	02/13/2023	66.65	66.65	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1728687-3 202	Transfer Station 408 Bennett Stre	02/06/2023	482.88	482.88	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1747570-8 202	D & E on Callender	02/13/2023	40.89	40.89	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1747572-4 202	F & G on Callender	02/13/2023	33.33	33.33	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1893530-4 202	600 W Park St Lt	02/13/2023	84.85	84.85	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1893536-1 202	E Street & Alley	02/13/2023	31.08	31.08	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1893541-1 202	18 W Park	02/13/2023	147.51	147.51	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	1906055-7 202	815 North 13th - Soccer Fields	02/13/2023	1.78	1.78	02/28/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	2023479-5 202	900 W Geyser Street School Light	02/13/2023	6.46	6.46	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	2023484-5 202	1100 W Geyser Street School Lig	02/13/2023	6.30	6.30	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	2114861-4 202	132 South B Street Lights	02/13/2023	203.79	203.79	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	2138754-3 202	G Street Park - Mike Webb Park	02/13/2023	197.64	197.64	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	2171060-3 202	Scale House 408 Bennett Street	02/13/2023	142.15	142.15	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3015965-1 202	330 Bennett - Fire Training Center	02/13/2023	154.96	154.96	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3093003-6 202	114 West Summit	02/13/2023	26.05	26.05	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3093023-4 202	320 North Main	02/13/2023	5.04	5.04	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3093027-5 202	105 West Park	02/13/2023	46.38	46.38	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3141997-1 202	C & D on Lewis	02/13/2023	25.20	25.20	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3184602-5 202	202 South 2nd	02/13/2023	28.79	28.79	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3210240-2 202	616 River Drive	02/13/2023	12.74	12.74	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3258086-2 202	2800 East Park Lift Station	02/13/2023	608.40	608.40	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3258262-9 202	320 Alpenglow Lift Station	02/06/2023	382.56	382.56	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3267010-1 202	330 Bennett - Compactor	02/07/2023	270.76	270.76	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3287727-6 202	320 Alpenglow Ln Lt	02/13/2023	40.57	40.57	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3386783-9 202	Btwn G and H on Clark	02/13/2023	46.91	46.91	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3386845-6 202	Btwn I and K on Callender	02/13/2023	28.15	28.15	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3386846-4 202	Btwn 7th and 8th on Summit	02/13/2023	14.84	14.84	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3506014-4 202	Brookstone/Elm	02/13/2023	7.14	7.14	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3566038-0 202	114 East Callender	02/13/2023	52.96	52.96	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3566039-8 202	115 East Lewis	02/13/2023	27.71	27.71	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3585235-9 202	New WRF 316 Bennett	02/07/2023	16,620.01	16,620.01	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3643752-3 202	115 East Clark	02/13/2023	65.05	65.05	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3643753-1 202	112 East Clark	02/13/2023	68.42	68.42	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3678204-3 202	502 River Dr. Pmp	02/09/2023	8.89	8.89	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3725873-8 202	340 Bennett	02/13/2023	39.86	39.86	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3753023-5 202	410 Bennett Transfer St Shop	02/06/2023	816.10	816.10	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3787060-7 202	Green Acres Lights	02/13/2023	83.28	83.28	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3787427-8 202	Green Acres Sub Ph II	02/13/2023	259.90	259.90	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3828216-6 202	203 W Callender	02/13/2023	110.48	110.48	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3837245-4 202	220 E PARK	02/09/2023	857.34	857.34	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3867654-0 202	2222 Willow Dr. Lt A	02/13/2023	16.86	16.86	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3913678-3 202	Green Acres Park -	02/06/2023	8.70	8.70	02/28/2023
151	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY	3950711-6 202	Scenic Drive & Sweetgrass Lane	02/13/2023	58.32	58.32	02/28/2023
	Total NORTHWESTERN ENERGY:				41,901.78	41,901.78	
PARK COUNTY							
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.01	CISCO SMARTNET HW	11/30/2022	3,589.57	3,589.57	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.02	ELEVATOR MAINT	11/30/2022	691.71	691.71	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.03	INTERNET - CITY/COUNTY COM	11/30/2022	1,439.59	1,439.59	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.04	PHONES - CITY/COUNTY COMP	11/30/2022	270.89	270.89	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.05	INTERNET - CITY HALL	11/30/2022	828.57	828.57	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.06	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.07	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.08	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.09	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.10	INTERNET - CIVIC CENTER	11/30/2022	769.56	769.56	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.11	INTERNET - TRANSFER STATIO	11/30/2022	221.20	221.20	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.12	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.13	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.14	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.15	PORTS SCANS QUARTELY CITY	11/30/2022	55.00	55.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_07.16	JUL- CELL PHONE	11/30/2022	533.46	533.46	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.01	REMOTE MANAGMENT & PLAT	11/30/2022	249.89	249.89	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.02	SMARTCOP	11/30/2022	23,208.33	23,208.33	02/21/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.03	MOWING	11/30/2022	192.40	192.40	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.04	ANALOG LINE - LOBBY ELEVAT	11/30/2022	9.44	9.44	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.05	SUPPLIES	11/30/2022	19.86	19.86	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.06	RECYCLING	11/30/2022	74.00	74.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.07	SUPPLIES	11/30/2022	22.92	22.92	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.08	JULY UTILITES	11/30/2022	2,265.25	2,265.25	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.09	414 E CALLENDAR LIGHT	11/30/2022	6.66	6.66	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.10	CITY SHARE - AC REPAIR	11/30/2022	149.94	149.94	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.11	INTERNET - CITY/COUNTY COM	11/30/2022	1,439.59	1,439.59	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.12	PHONES - CITY/COUNTY COMP	11/30/2022	270.89	270.89	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.13	INTERNET - CITY HALL	11/30/2022	828.57	828.57	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.14	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.15	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.16	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.17	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	192.39	192.39	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.18	INTERNET - CIVIC CENTER	11/30/2022	769.56	769.56	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.19	INTERNET - TRANSFER STATIO	11/30/2022	221.20	221.20	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.20	INTERNET - POOL	11/30/2022	221.20	221.20	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.21	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.22	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.23	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_08.24	GoToCom - Go to assist remote s	11/30/2022	891.00	891.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.01	REPAIR HVAC	11/30/2022	81.81	81.81	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.02	VIDEO CONF - CITY COURT	11/30/2022	79.88	79.88	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.03	IT CITY PORTION - JUL	11/30/2022	437.81	437.81	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.04	IT-NETWORK CIRCUITS	11/30/2022	76.50	76.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.05	VIDEO CONF - AUG	11/30/2022	79.88	79.88	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.06	IT-SERVER BACKUP TO STATE	11/30/2022	442.35	442.35	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.07	IT-NETWORK CIRCUITS	11/30/2022	76.50	76.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.08	PALO ALTO NETWORKS	11/30/2022	5,269.32	5,269.32	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.09	MOWING	11/30/2022	99.90	99.90	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.10	ANALOG LINE - LOBBY ELEVAT	11/30/2022	9.44	9.44	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.11	RECYCLING	11/30/2022	74.00	74.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.12	911 PAGING SERVICE	11/30/2022	2,316.67	2,316.67	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.13	AUG- CELL PHONE	11/30/2022	533.42	533.42	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.14	CITY SHARE	11/30/2022	92.50	92.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.15	MOWING	11/30/2022	133.20	133.20	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.16	INTERNET - CITY/COUNTY COM	11/30/2022	1,439.59	1,439.59	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.17	PHONES - CITY/COUNTY COMP	11/30/2022	270.89	270.89	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.18	INTERNET - CITY HALL	11/30/2022	828.56	828.56	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.19	INTERNET - POOL	11/30/2022	221.20	221.20	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.20	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.21	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.22	INTERNET - STREET SHOP	11/30/2022	73.73	73.73	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.23	SUPPLIES	11/30/2022	22.15	22.15	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.24	SUPPLIES	11/30/2022	13.21	13.21	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.25	SUPPLIES	11/30/2022	7.85	7.85	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.26	REPAIR A/C	11/30/2022	27.75	27.75	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_09.27	SEP- CELL PHONE	11/30/2022	533.44	533.44	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.01	REMOTE MANAGMENT & PLAT	11/30/2022	249.89	249.89	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.02	REMOTE MANAGMENT & PLAT	11/30/2022	257.31	257.31	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.03	CITY SHARE	11/30/2022	671.71	671.71	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.04	CITY SHARE LABOR & EXPENS	11/30/2022	562.50	562.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.05	MOWING	11/30/2022	66.60	66.60	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.06	INTERNET - CITY/COUNTY COM	11/30/2022	1,449.90	1,449.90	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.07	PHONES - CITY/COUNTY COMP	11/30/2022	196.97	196.97	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.08	INTERNET - CITY HALL	11/30/2022	809.09	809.09	02/21/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.09	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	187.53	187.53	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.10	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	187.52	187.52	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.11	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	187.52	187.52	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.12	INTERNET - PUBLIC WORKS	11/30/2022	187.52	187.52	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.13	INTERNET - CIVIC CENTER	11/30/2022	750.09	750.09	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.14	INTERNET - TRANSFER STATIO	11/30/2022	215.46	215.46	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.15	INTERNET - POOL	11/30/2022	215.46	215.46	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.16	URINAL REPAIR	11/30/2022	113.96	113.96	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.17	REKEY LOCK	11/30/2022	30.53	30.53	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.18	RECYCLING	11/30/2022	92.50	92.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.19	COMMUNITY ROOM REPAIRS	11/30/2022	109.57	109.57	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.20	CITY SHARE	11/30/2022	66.60	66.60	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.21	CITY SHARE	11/30/2022	66.60	66.60	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.22	ACESS CONTROL TRAINING	11/30/2022	1,750.00	1,750.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_10.23	OCT- CELL PHONE	11/30/2022	533.46	533.46	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.01	NETWORK CIRCUIT PASS-THR	11/30/2022	76.50	76.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.02	NETWORK CIRCUIT PASS-THR	11/30/2022	76.50	76.50	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.03	INTERNET - CITY/COUNTY COM	11/30/2022	1,512.46	1,512.46	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.04	PHONES - CITY/COUNTY COMP	11/30/2022	142.92	142.92	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.05	ANALOG LINE - LOBBY ELEVAT	11/30/2022	9.35	9.35	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.06	ROUTER CITY SHASRE LPD	11/30/2022	293.34	293.34	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.07	RECYCLING	11/30/2022	74.00	74.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.08	CITY SHARE	11/30/2022	14.26	14.26	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.09	OCTOBER UTILITIES	11/30/2022	2,161.05	2,161.05	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.10	CLEANOUT BATHROOM SINKS	11/30/2022	112.85	112.85	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.11	ACESS CONTROL SERVICE CA	11/30/2022	660.00	660.00	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.12	NOV- CELL PHONE	11/30/2022	533.44	533.44	02/21/2023
272	PARK COUNTY	2022_11.13	Quarterly port scans	11/30/2022	55.00	55.00	02/21/2023
	Total PARK COUNTY:				69,290.72	69,290.72	
PARK COUNTY TREASURER - TECH							
1702	PARK COUNTY TREASURER - T	2023.2.13	JAN 2023 COLLECTIONS	02/13/2023	220.00	220.00	02/24/2023
	Total PARK COUNTY TREASURER - TECH:				220.00	220.00	
PARK COUNTY TREASURER/M.L.E.A.							
2156	PARK COUNTY TREASURER/M.	2023.2.13	JAN 2023 COLLECTIONS	02/13/2023	260.00	260.00	02/24/2023
	Total PARK COUNTY TREASURER/M.L.E.A.:				260.00	260.00	
PARK COUNTY VICTIM WITNESS							
1544	PARK COUNTY VICTIM WITNES	2023.2.13	JAN 2023 collections	02/13/2023	311.00	311.00	02/24/2023
	Total PARK COUNTY VICTIM WITNESS:				311.00	311.00	
PHILIPS HEALTHCARE INC.							
2978	PHILIPS HEALTHCARE INC.	902206572	PT Supplies	01/31/2023	811.20	811.20	02/24/2023
	Total PHILIPS HEALTHCARE INC.:				811.20	811.20	
POLYDYNE INC.							
3144	POLYDYNE INC.	1681330	Clarifloc	02/03/2023	7,958.00	7,958.00	02/24/2023
	Total POLYDYNE INC.:				7,958.00	7,958.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS							
590	SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTE	9000071208	Claims Warrants	02/18/2023	955.59	955.59	02/28/2023
	Total SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS:				955.59	955.59	
TK ELEVATOR CORPORATION							
10003	TK ELEVATOR CORPORATION	3007077680	QUARTERLY MAINT	02/01/2023	1,075.02	1,075.02	02/28/2023
	Total TK ELEVATOR CORPORATION:				1,075.02	1,075.02	
TOTAL FIRE PROTECTION WEST LLC							
10004	TOTAL FIRE PROTECTION WES	12474684	ANNUAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER I	02/13/2023	261.00	261.00	02/28/2023
	TOTAL FIRE PROTECTION WEST LLC:				261.00	261.00	
TOWN & COUNTRY FOODS - LIVINGSTON							
2595	TOWN & COUNTRY FOODS - LI	124	Water	02/11/2023	4.58	4.58	02/24/2023
2595	TOWN & COUNTRY FOODS - LI	42	Station Supplies	02/04/2023	51.96	51.96	02/24/2023
	Total TOWN & COUNTRY FOODS - LIVINGSTON:				56.54	56.54	
UPS STORE #2420, THE							
292	UPS STORE #2420, THE	2023.2.10	PACK SERVICE	02/10/2023	18.90	18.90	02/24/2023
	Total UPS STORE #2420, THE:				18.90	18.90	
US BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE							
10001	US BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE	493687321	PRINTER	02/04/2023	265.41	265.41	02/28/2023
	Total US BANK EQUIPMENT FINANCE:				265.41	265.41	
VERIZON WIRELESS							
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	62.83	62.83	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	48.07	48.07	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	62.83	62.83	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	16.69	16.69	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	16.69	16.69	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.68	19.68	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	14.14	14.14	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	12.19	12.19	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	48.07	48.07	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.89	43.89	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218171	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	43.86	43.86	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	63.60	63.60	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	9.97	9.97	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	9.97	9.97	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	48.11	48.11	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	113.05	113.05	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	12.36	12.36	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	19.92	19.92	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	12.36	12.36	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	12.36	12.36	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	12.36	12.36	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.46	44.46	02/24/2023
879	VERIZON WIRELESS	9927218172	FEB 2023 CELLPHONES	02/08/2023	44.38	44.38	02/24/2023
	Total VERIZON WIRELESS:				1,578.89	1,578.89	
WESTERN DRUG							
1396	WESTERN DRUG	407017	Pt Supplies	02/03/2023	74.79	74.79	02/24/2023
	Total WESTERN DRUG:				74.79	74.79	
WHISTLER TOWING, LLC							
3237	WHISTLER TOWING, LLC	7365	MEDIC 2	02/01/2023	171.47	171.47	02/24/2023
3237	WHISTLER TOWING, LLC	7370	MEDIC 3	02/03/2023	277.24	277.24	02/24/2023
	Total WHISTLER TOWING, LLC:				448.71	448.71	
	Grand Totals:				174,122.51	174,122.51	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid

Dated: _____

Mayor: _____

City Council: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

City Recorder: _____

File Attachments for Item:

C. LETTER OF SUPPORT, FOR THE PARK COUNTY, MONTANA, FEDERAL LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM PROPOSAL (LIVINGSTON PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE).

City Manager
Grant Gager

220 E Park Street
(406) 823-6000 phone

citymanager@livingtonmontana.org
www.livingstonmontana.org

City of Livingston

Incorporated 1889

Date: 3/7/2023
To: Chair Nootz and City Commissioners
From: Grant Gager, City Manager

Staff Report for Letter of Support for Park County
Federal Lands Access Program Application

Recommendation and Summary
Staff is recommending the Commission approve a letter of support for Park County's application to the Federal Lands Access Program by adopting the following motion:

"I move to approve a letter of support for Park County's application to the Federal Lands Access Program and authorize the City Manager to sign the letter."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- Park County is seeking a letter of support for a Federal Lands Access Program application.
- Park County is seeking to construct a pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River from the City's property at Mayor's Landing Park to County-owned property across the river.

Introduction and History
The Federal Lands Access Program focuses on improving transportation facilities owned or maintained by a non-federal agency providing access to, adjacent to, or located within federal lands. Typically, such lands are close to a national park, forest, wildlife refuge, or other public lands.

Analysis
The County has requested the City's support for their application for the project. The project engineering report is attached.

Fiscal Impact
There is no fiscal impact to the letter of support

Strategic Alignment
The development of recreation and access facilities is an objective of the Growth Policy

Attachments

- Attachment A: Draft Letter of Support
- Attachment B: Project Engineering Report

February 28, 2023

Ms. Talena Adams
Program Manager
Western Federal Lands Highway Division
610 E. Fifth St.
Vancouver, WA 98661

RE: Park County, Montana Federal Lands Access Program Proposal – Livingston, MT Pedestrian Bridge

Dear Ms. Adams:

On behalf of the City of Livingston, I am pleased to offer my support, and the City's commitment to collaboration with the County, for the 2023 Montana Federal Lands Access Program proposal submitted by Park County, Montana. The funding request is to support construction of a free-span pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River, connecting City of Livingston land to Park County land, where a Montana Department of Transportation vehicular bridge once stood.

In addition to providing safe and adequate transportation connectivity and access to city, county, state and federal lands, the project will also provide recreational and economic benefits to the multitudes of visitors to this area and the State of Montana. Visitation, tourism and jobs related to public lands and nearby Yellowstone National Park contribute enormous monetary benefits to area, regional and state economies. These lands – containing some of the last undeveloped natural wildlands in the area – provide important recreation and open space for local residents, safeguard unique wildlife, landscapes and plants and stimulate tourism and recreation jobs that a significant part of the State of Montana's economy. Due to its natural beauty, abundance of parks, wilderness and recreation areas and proximity to other great destinations sought after by visitors to Montana, Park County and the City of Livingston are meccas for local, regional, statewide, domestic and international tourism.

The project proposal meets the goals and objectives set forth by the Western Federal Lands Highway Division and carries my full support. I hope you will consider the application favorably. Please feel free to contact my office if I can provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

Grant Gager, Manager
City of Livingston

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing

Park County, Montana

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

December 2021

PROJECT OWNER:

PARK COUNTY MONTANA

414 E Callender St
Livingston, MT 59047
(406) 222-4106

PER PREPARED BY:

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

851 Bridger Dr., Ste 1
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 522–8594

Table of Contents
Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Preliminary Engineering Report

I. Executive Summary

Communities that prioritize and incorporate pedestrian and non-motorized trails into their active transportation and infrastructure plans are providing a foundation focused on healthy recreation and transportation opportunities. Trails create safe, attractive and accessible places for people of all ages and abilities to walk, hike, jog and cycle. In addition, trail systems can become a source of community identity and pride.

Park County is responsible for bridges over waterways and has been proactive in identifying long-range goals to create a system of interconnected trails throughout the County, as illustrated in the current Park County Growth Policy, City of Livingston Growth Policy and the Park County Active Transportation Plan (**Appendix I**). Creating interconnected trails leads to more widespread use of existing infrastructure as neighborhoods and recreation areas become more readily accessible.

Figure 1: Location of proposed pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River.

The installation of a pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River, connecting Moja Campbell Dog Park at Mayor's Landing with Meyers River View Trail, Meyers Lane, and the Livingston HealthCare campus, is specifically identified in the Park County Active Transportation Plan. The proposed bridge will "provide users the opportunity to connect to several existing trails and recreation areas including the Moja Dog Park at Mayor's Landing, the Meyers-Watson Trail, the Old Boulder Road, and Bureau of Land Management acreage."

The primary benefit of the proposed pedestrian bridge is to provide a linked alternative transportation system on the east end of Livingston for pedestrian and bicycle traffic; however, additional benefits of the project include:

- Alleviating pedestrian/vehicle conflicts
- Economic boosts to local businesses
- Extended access for school students and educators for classroom or exercise activities
- Convenience and ability to experience the Yellowstone River and its many ecological attributes

Five alternatives have been considered to be the most economical and viable, long-term solution for the proposed bridge, and include:

Alternative 1: Single span steel tied arch truss
Alternative 2: Single span steel cable stayed bridge
Alternative 3: Single span prefabricated steel bridge
Alternative 4: Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge
Alternative 5: Multiple span prestressed concrete bridge

Alternative 3 is the preferred alternative. The single span, prefabricated steel bridge has the lowest present worth, minimally impacts recreationists on the Yellowstone River, and has the lowest maintenance costs.

The Opinion of Probable Cost for **Alternative 3**, Table 1, shows a line-item estimate of the total project cost, including design, construction, and contingency allowance. The total project cost is $5,394,325.

Table 1

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County
Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)
December 15, 2021
Alternative 3 - Single Span Prefabricated Steel

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	80	LINEAR FEET	(2) Drilled Shafts, 8' diameter	$900.00	$72,000.00
7	100	LINEAR FEET	Drilled Shaft Casing	$1,000.00	$100,000.00
8	150	CUBIC YARD	Class "Drilled Shaft" Concrete	$400.00	$60,000.00
9	110	CUBIC YARD	Class "Structure" Concrete	$800.00	$88,000.00
10	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
11	1	LUMP SUM	Furnish 310' Superstructure	$1,512,500.00	$1,512,500.00
12	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
13	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
14	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
15	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
16	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
17	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
18	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
19	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
20	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
21	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
22	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$3,963,325.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	10%	$396,400.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$19,900.00
			Flood Plain Permitting	0.6%	$23,800.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$198,200.00
			Contingency	20%	$792,700.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$5,394,325.00**

II. Problem Definition

A. Identify the Area Served by the Bridge

1. Location of Bridge

The proposed location of the Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge is in Section 18, Township 2 S, Range 10 E. The structure crosses the Yellowstone River at Mayor's Landing on the west riverbank and Park County owned property on the east riverbank, near Meyers Lane.

Vicinity maps are enclosed in **Appendix A**, as well as the portion of the Glengarry quadrangle United States Geological Survey (USGS) map showing the project location. The bridge latitude and longitude are 45°39'57" and 110°32'20" respectively, and the deck elevation will be approximately 4,480 feet above mean sea level.

2. Physical Characteristics of the Area

This structure will be located at the end of View Vista Drive (Mayor's Landing) on the west and Meyers Lane on the east, just outside the limits of the City of Livingston. The proposed bridge alignment will be located in approximately the same location as Buchanan's Bridge, which was washed out in a 1918 flood, rebuilt, and then burned through alleged vandalism in the 1950's.

The terrain at the bridge site is generally characterized by steep rocky banks, with primary vegetation being native shrubs and trees (see maps, **Appendix A**). According to the Natural Heritage Program, there are mapped wetlands adjacent to the east end of the structure; however, due to elevation and construction methods, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated. (see map, **Appendix B**). The project area is located within a FEMA Zone AE special flood hazard area with base flood elevation, as well as within a regulatory floodway (see map, **Appendix B**).

Soil characteristics at the project site were taken from the Department of Natural Resources Conservation Service (DNRC) Web Soil Survey. The soil survey indicates that conditions at the project site are primarily clay loam with shallow bedrock and sandy loam with shallow cobbles. In addition to the DNRC Web Soil Survey, well log information taken from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG) shows the location of water wells drilled in the project vicinity. The corresponding well logs indicate that soils in the area are generally comprised of clay, gravel, shale and sandstone. Web Soil Survey information and nearby well logs from MBMG can be found in **Appendix B**.

Although geotechnical investigation is not generally part of the preliminary engineering report activities, based on the bridges located both upstream and downstream of the proposed bridge, a drilled shaft foundation will best suit the project site. Drilled shafts, also known as drilled piers, are high-capacity deep foundation systems that can more easily go through rocky soils, where driven piles may be deflected.

The river channel at the bridge site is approximately 300-feet wide and flows generally south to north in the project vicinity. The river is the principal tributary of the upper Missouri River and drains areas of Yellowstone National Park and the mountains and high plains of southern Montana and northern Wyoming.

Figure 2: Aerial view of proposed pedestrian bridge location

3. Users of the Bridge

a. Use of the Structure

As the proposed bridge will provide connectivity of existing parks and trails within the community, it is anticipated that the structure will be heavily used by residents walking, cycling and hiking. In addition to adjacent parks and trails, the bridge will provide connectivity to the

Livingston HealthCare campus, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, and State of Montana land.

Along with use by pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles, the bridge may be designed for use by emergency vehicles. In the unlikely event that upstream and downstream bridge crossings are compromised or closed, and accounting for the proximity to Livingston HealthCare facilities, the bridge could provide emergency access during catastrophic events.

The Park County Active Transportation Plan identifies the Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge as a "project with pending grant applications". In addition, existing planning documents for Park County and the City of Livingston identify plans for general trail expansion, as identified below.

The Park County Growth Policy, adopted in 2017, identified the following objective and actions:

- *Objective 10.2: Continue partnerships with the City of Livingston to develop Active Transportation facilities in and around the city.*
- *Action 10.2.1: Identify city and county shared priorities.*
- *Action 10.2.3: Work with the city on grant applications for Active Transportation facility and infrastructure funding.*

Similarly, the City of Livingston Growth Policy contains this objective:

- *Objective 8.1.1: Ensure trail and sidewalk connectivity within and around the City.*

Finally, the bridge may be designed to accommodate a water main extension, providing water system redundancy for the City of Livingston. Additional information concerning the water main is included in **Section II.B.4 Utility Location or Relocation**.

b. Number of Users

While the number of users is difficult to assess, it is anticipated that individuals taking advantage of the new pedestrian bridge will be significant.

As part of the City of Livingston Parks & Trails Master Plan, which was completed in 2011, a survey of local residents was completed to better understand the users of recreational facilities within the City. The majority of respondents indicated that they regularly take part in walking, bicycling, and hiking. In addition, the majority of respondents indicated that they utilize the parks and trails within Livingston on a weekly basis.

The Park County Active Transportation Plan, completed in 2015, also conducted a needs assessment survey, which had very similar results. 50% of survey responses indicated that existing walking paths are utilized on a weekly basis, and 41.6% indicate use of hiking/biking trails on a weekly basis. 58% of survey respondents think that walking paths and hiking/biking trails should be improved and/or expanded throughout the County. In addition, when asked what the one thing was they would improve about Park County trails, 40% of respondents indicated they would increase the number of trails.

The responses to the above referenced public outreach illustrate that recreationists in Park County and the City of Livingston are very active, and providing connectivity of existing parks and trails is a considerable benefit to an already lively trail system.

c. Growth Areas and Population Trends

Census results show that the population of Park County was 15,752 in 2010, and 17,191 in 2020, indicating a 9.9% increase in population during that time frame. The City of Livingston had a population of 7,094 in 2010 and 8,040 in 2020, resulting in a 14.1% population increase during the same time frame.[1]

Based on information provided in the Park County Growth Policy, it is anticipated that population growth in the County will likely range from 10%-18% between 2014 and 2036, illustrating the continued need for additional recreation infrastructure throughout the community.

Many communities throughout Montana continue to have declining populations; however, as Park County and the City of Livingston are experiencing a trend of significant population growth, it is important to continue to improve the infrastructure to encourage continued growth and economic development.

B. Need for the Project and Problems to be Solved

1. Current and Future Trail and Bridge Standards

In 2014, Park County adopted Transportation Standards in an effort to lend a measure of uniformity to future projects within the County (**Appendix I**). The Standards provide the minimum requirements for the design, construction and reconstruction of transportation infrastructure, which includes, but is not limited to, roads, bridges, culverts and trails. The Standards provide

[1] United States Census Bureau, "Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data", http://census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html

design guidance for Multi-Use and Recreational Pathways, stating that facilities should be built to ADA standards and the minimum standards set forth in the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities.

Specifically related to bridges, the Park County Transportation Standards outline specifications for hydraulic conveyance, geotechnical and structural design standards:

Hydraulic Conveyance: Bridge openings shall be designed to have adequate hydraulic conveyance capacity as to not adversely affect the headwater elevations during a 100-year flood by more than 6 inches. In addition, bridge openings shall be sized such that the bridge meets the following free board requirements:

Freeboard: 24" @ the 25-year design event
12" @ the 50-year design event

Geotechnical: Where a comprehensive geotechnical investigation is deemed a requirement by the County Commission/Design Engineer, a reputable geotechnical engineering firm shall be retained to determine the engineering properties of the soils through the use of borings, test pits, sampling and other methods. The geotechnical report shall be stamped by a professional engineer registered with the State of Montana.

Design and construction shall conform to the following design standards unless otherwise modified or amended in this document:

- AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications
- LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges
- Montana Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction

In February 2021 the City of Livingston adopted a Public Works Design Standards and Specifications Policy (see **Appendix I**), which also states that "all bike lanes/paths shall be designed in accordance with the Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities (AASHTO, latest edition)."

2. Safety Considerations

The proposed bridge will follow the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications for the design of a combination pedestrian/bicycle guardrail system for the structure. The Specifications outline the geometry and live loads necessary to meet all safety requirements.

Although the bridge is intended primarily for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, it may provide emergency vehicle access in the event that both upstream and downstream structures are compromised or closed. To prevent everyday vehicular traffic from using the bridge, signing and bollards will be installed following the guidelines outlined in the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities.

3. Impact on Public and Emergency Services

As previously mentioned, the bridge is primarily intended for pedestrian and bicycle traffic; however, it may be designed to accommodate emergency vehicle access as well. This will provide greater redundancy in local access crossing the Yellowstone River, as there are only two existing bridges that cross the River and provide access between the City of Livingston and the Livingston HealthCare campus. The additional bridges are located on Interstate 90, upstream of the proposed bridge, and on US Highway 89, downstream of the proposed bridge.

4. Utility Location or Relocation

There are currently no utilities crossing the Yellowstone River in the vicinity of the bridge; however, the bridge may be designed to accommodate the attachment of a water main to the structure. Currently, the water main that services the Livingston HealthCare campus is at the end of a water main, with no redundancy of water supply in place. Therefore, in the event that the water main is compromised prior to reaching the campus, the facilities will be left with no water supply. The installation of the water main across the Yellowstone River will create a loop in the water supply system, providing redundancy in the system and safeguarding the facilities against a break in water supply.

Placement of the water main over the Yellowstone River, and the water main extension in general, will require application and approval by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) following Circular DEQ-1 Standards for Water Works. The Standards specify that “above-water crossings must be adequately supported and anchored, protected from damage and freezing, and accessible for repair or replacement.”

5. Floodway

The proposed location of the bridge is located in a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area, Zone AE, with a calculated base flood elevation. In addition, the location is identified as a Regulatory Floodway, which means the river channel and adjacent land must be able to discharge the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation.

The proposed bridge will span the Yellowstone River and use the existing built-up channel banks, which are remaining from the original vehicular bridge, to minimize impacts to the floodplain. The proposed bridge may be a single span or a multiple span structure, both of which provide their own unique benefits and challenges related to the floodway.

Providing a single span bridge over the Yellowstone River will minimize impacts to the river and floodway, which is a significant benefit to the overall project. As the bridge is located in a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area, with a base flood elevation, FEMA mandates that no increase in water surface elevation may occur as a result of the bridge installation.

In comparison, installation of a multiple span bridge for this Yellowstone River crossing requires additional bridge foundation elements; however, it is often more cost effective due to the composition of shorter superstructure elements. The challenge of a multiple span structure at this location is that installation of intermediate foundation elements within the channel will result in a rise of the water surface elevation. In this event, the Park County floodplain administrator can request that a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is obtained from FEMA as a condition of the floodplain development permit. The CLOMR is a method of receiving FEMA approval of the proposed project. After the bridge is constructed, a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) application is submitted to FEMA and an as-built hydraulic model is prepared to illustrate the modified flood inundation mapping. This process adds significant cost and time to the overall project schedule.

The project has been discussed with the Park County Floodplain Administrator to ensure adherence to all floodplain regulations and avoid issues with obtaining the floodplain permit.

As previously mentioned, the proposed bridge structure will utilize built-up channel banks from the original vehicle bridge to mitigate floodplain impacts. The built-up channel banks in this location also dictate high flow conveyance, therefore no preliminary hydraulic analysis was performed as all alternatives utilize this same hydraulic opening. The base flood elevation of 4473 feet near the proposed bridge crossing from the FIRM was utilized to estimate a minimum of four feet of freeboard. This was determined by using the approximate elevation of the previously built-up channels banks of 4477 feet. This quick analysis ensures all preliminary designs are adequate to pass the required flood event.

C. Environmental Considerations

The proposed bridge crosses the Yellowstone River and will be approximately 310-ft long and 12-ft wide. On the west side of the river, the bridge will tie into property currently owned by the City of Livingston and on the east side of the river, the property is owned by Park County. Therefore, no land acquisition will be required.

According to the Montana Natural Heritage Program (see **Appendix E**), there are 23 species of concern in the project vicinity. In addition, one special status species is located within the project vicinity, which is the bald eagle. Permitting regulations will ensure construction of the bridge will not impact the species of concern or the special status species.

The Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program website was consulted to determine if the project is located within an area of concern. Based on the map, the project vicinity is not located within a Sage Grouse Executive Order Habitat Classification (see **Appendix B)**.

Permits will be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (404 and Section 10), Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (SPA 124), Park County (floodplain) and, if necessary, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (Authorization 318). The level of impact to wetland areas is expected to be nonexistent; therefore, no wetland mitigation is anticipated.

The project is located within a Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) area for the Upper Yellowstone River in Montana, which has been designated by the Army Corps of Engineers. This SAMP was developed to address the cumulative effects of projects along the Yellowstone River within the Special River Management Zone (SRMZ). While this project is covered under the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP) 14 for Linear Transportation projects, additional regional conditions for this NWP within the SRMZ state that new facilities will be reviewed under the individual permit process.

Because the proposed bridge will be built at the same location as Buchanan's Bridge, and there is the potential for historic findings at the project site, it is probable that the State Historic Preservation Office will require the completion of a Cultural Resource Report for the project area. This report will identify and assess both archaeological resources within the project area and any historic structures within and near to the project area. If historic elements are identified and will be disturbed or eliminated during the installation of the proposed structure, the Army Corps of Engineers will guide the project through the Section 106 process, which evaluates the effects of projects on historic properties. The Section 106 process allows the Advisory Council on Historic Properties,

interested parties, and the public the chance to provide comment on the project regarding the protection and maintenance of historic properties in their community.

The following agencies will be contacted for comments concerning the Environmental Assessment: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks; US Fish and Wildlife; State Historic Preservation Office; Department of Environmental Quality; Department of Natural Resources Conservation; National Heritage Program; US Army Corps of Engineers; and Montana Department of Transportation. Comments can be found in **Appendix E**.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) will be implemented to prevent dust and sedimentation during construction, and water will be used for dust abatement as directed by the inspector. A Montana DEQ-Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) Permit will be obtained prior to construction. Furthermore, erosion and sediment control plans will be included as part of the contract specifications. Sediment control barrier will be placed on the downhill edge of all disturbances.

D. General Design Requirements

The new structure will meet or exceed the following Park County bridge design standards:

Design Load	= 90 psf Pedestrian Load
	= HL-93 (Emergency Vehicle)
	(dependent on cost implication)
Hydraulic Requirements	= 50-year design flood
Freeboard	= 24" @ 25-year design event &
	= 12" @ 50-year design event

The vertical placement of the bridge is based on the existing road grade elevations that remain from the original vehicular bridge. The bank elevations are, on average, 7-ft above the ordinary high-water mark and anticipated to provide 4 feet of freeboard during the 100-year event; therefore, achieving freeboard requirements will not be an issue.

As mentioned previously, the proposed bridge crossing exists within a detailed floodplain; therefore, BFE elevations, along with hydraulic cross sections, are provided along the entire section of river surrounding the bridge site. By utilizing the built-up banks from the previous vehicle bridge, little to no channel impact is anticipated with the construction of any proposed bridge alternative. Utilizing the estimated grade from the original vehicle bridge and BFE, 4 feet of freeboard

is anticipated. Based on this information the new bridge length was determined for this report.

Single span bridge alternatives will meet the no-rise requirement set forth within the Park County Floodplain Regulations. Alternatively, it is anticipated that multiple span options, requiring an intermediate pier or piers, will be required to follow the LOMR/CLOMR process in order to account for the change in floodplain elevation. Upon selection of a design alternative and final design, the Flood Insurance Study utilized to create the FIRM for the project area will be utilized to model existing and proposed conditions. This study provides river hydrology used in the FIRM as well as all hydraulic data used in the creation of the FIRM.

A geotechnical investigation will be performed prior to the design and construction of the new structure to ensure appropriate practices are in place for the existing soils.

The new structure will follow all design requirements set forth in the AASHTO LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges, the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, and the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities.

III. Alternative Screening Process

The Alternative Screening Process considers all reasonable and economic bridge design alternatives. Based on the previous discussion, in **Section II.C**, concerning the benefits and challenges of both single span and multiple span bridges, both options will be considered, as follows.

Single Span Bridge Options

In addition to the information provided in **Section II.B.5, Floodway**, there are additional site-specific items that would benefit from a single span pedestrian bridge. The Yellowstone River is deemed a Navigable Waterway by the Army Corps of Engineers; therefore, keeping intermediate bridge supports out of the Yellowstone River is a benefit to the many recreationists that utilize this popular stretch of the river. Also, just downstream of the proposed bridge location, and on the west channel bank, is an existing boat ramp that is heavily utilized. Installation of a single span bridge will eliminate impacts to the boat ramp, allowing for continued use. Finally, all of the bridge types identified as a single span option require a cast-in-place concrete deck.

1. Tied-Arch Truss Bridge
   A tied-arch bridge is an arch bridge in which the horizontal forces in the bridge are resisted by tie rods, extending from the steel arch to the low beam. This configuration eliminates the horizontal forces at the abutments, and specialized bridge foundations are not necessary. The tied-arch bridge provides a single span up to 310-ft and is popular for its aesthetic appeal. The design is unique and eye-catching, adding character to any community. In addition, the design uses prefabricated components, which means portions of the bridge can be constructed elsewhere prior to on-site construction commencing. Utilizing prefabricated components results in a shorter on-site construction time.

Figure 3: Tied-Arch Truss

2. Cable-Stayed Pedestrian Truss
   A cable-stayed truss is designed for single-span bridge lengths ranging from 200-400 feet. The bridge itself is very lightweight and provides a unique architectural effect in which the bridge itself appears to be floating. Bridge suppliers offer multiple tower designs, which allows the owner to customize the bridge and enhance aesthetics. The height of the towers is typically one quarter of the span length, which will equate to an approximate 77-ft tower for the Yellowstone River bridge.

Figure 4: Cable-Stayed Truss

3. Prefabricated Steel Structure
   A prefabricated steel Connector Truss (Contech Continental Bridge) is considered one of the most familiar truss designs for pedestrian bridges, which features a parallel top and bottom chord. This bridge type can be customized by selecting rail type and bridge finish option that best reflects the needs of the community. Due to the nature of the design, this structure cannot be designed to carry emergency service vehicle loads and is adequate for pedestrian only loading.

Figure 5: Connector Truss

<u>Multiple Span Bridge Options</u>

Further, because the Yellowstone River is highly utilized for recreation, installation of intermediate foundations could hinder navigation of the river. It is often more acceptable by the permitting agencies to provide a long center span with two

shorter approach spans, which leaves the majority of the channel unobstructed. However, this places the additional foundation elements near the existing channel banks and would likely hinder use of the existing adjacent boat ramp.

4. Prefabricated Steel Structure
   Prefabricated steel pedestrian bridges allow for rapid installation, which reduces site construction time and generally has lower supply and installation costs. As previously discussed, it would be most beneficial to investigate a three-span structure, comprised of a long center span with two short approach spans.

   There are a number of truss designs that will accommodate a maximum span length of 250-feet, which would allow the owner to select a design that is most attractive to their community. The following photos identify bridge design options that are available for a multiple span prefabricated steel bridge.

Figure 6: Capstone Truss

Figure 7: Keystone Truss

Figure 8: Link Truss

Figure 9: Gateway Truss

5. Prestressed Concrete Structure
   Prestressed concrete beams are widely used for bridge construction, especially in Montana. However, due to the span requirement of the proposed bridge, beam options are limited. A bulb-tee beam allows for the top of the beam flange to be used as the finished surface of the bridge deck, which allows for easy construction, but with a maximum span length of 120-feet, this beam would not provide the large clear span that can be obtained by using a steel structure.

   A prestressed concrete MTS girder shape will allow a maximum span of 260-feet, which closely matches the maximum span of a steel structure; however, this type of concrete beam requires a cast in place concrete deck. As the single span steel structures also require a cast in place concrete deck, a prestressed concrete structure will be evaluated.

Foundation Options

1. Driven Piles
   Driven piles commonly consist of either steel H-piles or pipe piles and are frequently used for bridge foundations throughout Montana. Steel piles can be used with either cast in place concrete caps or precast grade beams, can be used in most soil conditions. They are a good choice when larger gravel or cobbles are anticipated. Pipe piles can be used in most soil conditions as well but are better suited for soil types without large gravel or cobbles.

   While the final decision on a substructure option will be made after the geotechnical investigation has been completed, for the purpose of this report steel H-piles will be considered; however, the cost to purchase and drive either type of steel pile is similar.

2. Concrete Spread Footing
   A concrete spread footing can be used at most bridge locations and is recommended where the soil conditions consist of rock or hard gravel-based soils. If ground water is anticipated, dewatering and cofferdams may be necessary. Construction methods may also require shoring to prevent surface water from entering the excavation hole.

   Due to the location of the bridge within a floodway, the potential for the bridge to be impacted due to flooding is significant, and without driven steel piles the bridge would be highly susceptible to foundation movement or failure due to erosion of the riverbanks. In addition, the necessary foundation bearing capacity required for a large span bridge is substantial. Therefore, a spread footing foundation will not be evaluated as part of the alternative analysis.

3. Drilled Shaft Foundation
   A drill shaft is a deep foundation often used where significant scour is expected, where there are limits on in-stream work, or where driven piles are not economically viable due to high structural loads. They are constructed by excavating cylindrical shafts into the ground and filling them with reinforcing steel and concrete.

Figure 10: Drilled Shaft Foundation

The vehicular bridge directly downstream from this proposed bridge, which was built in 2013, employs a drilled shaft foundation. Due to the size of the proposed structure and the sensitivity of work in or near the Yellowstone River, drilled shafts will be evaluated as a foundation option.

4. Cable Stayed Bridge Foundation
   Use of a cable stayed bridge requires a foundation design unique to the structure. Caissons are sunk into the ground and towers are erected above ground. The towers are used to anchor the cables, which support the weight of the structure. This type of foundation is typically designed and supplied by the bridge manufacturer. This foundation will only be used for the cable stayed bridge option.

Drilled shaft foundations will be the only substructure option for all bridges identified, with the exception of the cable stayed bridge. Because the downstream bridge uses a drilled shaft foundation, the probability is high that a Geotech will recommend the same foundation for this structure.

Summary

Single span and multiple span bridges will be further explored for the proposed pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River. The superstructure and substructure options that will be considered in the alternative analysis are listed below:

Superstructure Options

Option 1: Single span steel tied arch truss
Option 2: Single span steel cable stayed bridge
Option 3: Single span prefabricated steel bridge
Option 4: Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge
Option 5: Multiple span prestressed concrete beam bridge

Substructure Options:

Option A: Drilled shaft

This will result in five options as described in the alternative analysis section.

IV. Alternative Analysis

A. Description

Each of the bridge layouts were designed using existing channel width, channel elevation and channel bank configuration. Channel slopes of 1.5:1 were used in determining the span length of the bridge, as this most closely matches the existing channel bank slopes.

The existing channel opening created by the previously built-up channel banks were used to determine that a bridge with a 310-foot length is required to match the existing channel banks. This span allows the new structure to have the least amount of impact on the detailed floodway.

B. Schematic Layout

Schematic layouts of the proposed bridge options will be enclosed in **Appendix C**. The five combinations are listed below:

Alternative 1: Single span steel tied arch truss
Alternative 2: Single span steel cable stayed bridge
Alternative 3: Single span prefabricated steel bridge
Alternative 4: Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge
Alternative 5: Multiple span prestressed concrete beam bridge

C. Regulatory Compliance and Permits

The new bridge will meet all current regulatory, compliance and permit requirements. The permits that may be required for this new structure are listed below:

Montana Stream Protection Act (SPA) 124 Permit

Any agency of federal, state, county or city government proposing a project that may affect the bed or banks of any stream in Montana must apply for this permit. The purpose of the law is to protect and preserve fish and wildlife resources and to maintain streams and rivers in their natural or existing state.

This permit requires the review and approval of the structure layout by the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

404 Permit: Federal Clean Water Act

Any person, agency, or entity, either public or private, proposing a project that will result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States must apply for this permit. The purpose of this law is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.

As previously stated, the project is located within a Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) area for the Upper Yellowstone River in Montana, which has been designated by the Army Corps of Engineers. While this project is covered under the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP) 14 for Linear Transportation projects, additional regional conditions for this NWP state that new facilities will be reviewed under the individual permit process.

Section 10 Permit: Federal Rivers and Harbors Act

Any person, agency, or entity, either public or private, proposing any alteration of, or any construction activity in, on, under or over any federally listed navigable water of the United States.

Work requiring authorization by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers includes suspending structures and utility lines over navigable waters, and work within the Ordinary High-Water Mark of navigable waters. Depending on final design, the project may meet the conditions of a Nationwide Permit.

318 Authorization: Short-Term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity

Any person, agency, or entity, either public or private, initiating construction activity that will cause short term or temporary violations of state surface water quality standards for turbidity must apply for this permit. The purpose of this permit is to protect water quality and minimize sedimentation.

Although this permit is administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, the authorization may be waived by the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks during its review process of the SPA 124 permit. Most often, for a bridge project this permit is not applied for directly and is obtained through the SPA 124 permit process.

County Floodplain Permit

Detailed hydraulic calculations in combination with the project layout will be submitted to the Park County Floodplain Administrator for review and approval. The purpose of this permit is to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the residents, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in the Regulated Flood Hazard Areas. This permit is issued by the local floodplain administrator.

As previously mentioned, installation of a multiple span bridge for this Yellowstone River crossing will result in a rise of the water surface elevation, which requires a revision to the current Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) to show changes to the floodplain, floodway, or flood elevations. This requires a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR). The LOMR/CLOMR is required when physical changes to the river channel or channel banks affect the hydraulic characteristics of the waterway, resulting in a modification of the base flood elevation. This process adds significant cost and time to the overall project schedule.

D. Land Requirements

There is no need for land acquisition as part of this project as the land on the west end of the proposed project is currently owned by the City of Livingston,

and the land on the east end of the proposed project is owned by Park County. Because this project is being coordinated by Park County, the City of Livingston, and Livingston HealthCare, no issues with land acquisition are anticipated.

Because the proposed bridge will cross a navigable waterway, an easement may be required by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC). Activities requiring a permit from the Montana DNRC include "the construction, placement, maintenance, or modification of a structure or improvements in, over, below, or above a navigable river."

E. Environmental Considerations

Section II.D – Environmental Considerations includes a detailed discussion of the various environmental considerations for this project. Regarding the alternative analysis for each of the options explored, the single span options will impose the least impacts to the existing project site; however, all of the options will promote efficient construction methods, minimize duration of construction, and consequently, will tend to minimize impacts at the project site.

Each alternative will have minimal impacts to wetlands and none of the options are expected to require wetland mitigation, which is triggered when wetland impacts are greater than 0.10 acres.

F. Construction Problems

Challenges for this project include the following items:

- Placement of a bridge over a federally listed navigable water, as well as within a FEMA Flood Zone, will require careful placement of the bridge and increased communication with the permitting agencies.
- The proposed bridge span of 310-feet may require unique construction methods for structure installation. The use of large cranes, work structures, falsework or launching mechanisms may be necessary to complete construction.
- Complexity of a cast in place concrete bridge deck, which is labor intensive.

A utility locate will be performed before a topographic and utility survey is conducted. Furthermore, the contractor will make assurances prior to construction by having all utilities located.

G. Cost Estimates

1. Project Costs

Detailed cost estimates will be prepared for all alternatives and will be included in **Appendix D**. The estimates will identify the structure cost to accommodate pedestrian only traffic and the cost to accommodate

pedestrian/emergency vehicle traffic. The cost estimates will take into account the administrative, financial, engineering and construction costs involved with the project. Unit costs will be collected from MDT average bid prices, as well as bid tabs for recent projects in Park County. In the absence of a geotechnical investigation and recommendations report, the estimated substructure costs are the items subject to the greatest margin of error. However, based on the experience of the Engineer in the design, cost estimating and review of actual costs for bridge projects, the estimated substructure costs are felt to be realistic and sufficiently accurate for the purpose of comparing preliminary alternatives and project planning and budgeting. A detailed project cost estimate will be completed for the preferred alternative.

2. Present Worth Analysis

The cost estimates will include detailed unit costs for the capital improvements of this project. In addition, a brief narrative of the O&M costs included with each superstructure alternative using a present worth analysis will be provided. O&M costs for the foundation are similar for every substructure option; therefore, only the cost for superstructure O&M will be differentiated. The O&M costs will be calculated based on a 100-year service life for a bridge. The cost indicated in the O&M narrative will be today's dollars.

Alternative 1: Single Span Steel Tied Arch Truss with Concrete Deck

- Assumes deck repairs for the concrete surface every 25 years after initial construction at a cost of $30,000 each for a total of $90,000
- Assumes additional riprap needed twice during the life of the structure at a cost of $15,000

Total O&M Costs = $105,000

Alternative 2: Single Span Cable Stayed Bridge with Concrete Deck

- Assumes deck repairs for the concrete surface every 25 years after initial construction at a cost of $30,000 each for a total of $90,000
- Assumes additional riprap needed twice during the life of the structure at a cost of $15,000

Total O&M Costs = $105,000

Alternative 3: Single Span Prefabricated Steel Bridge with Concrete Deck

- Assumes deck repairs for the concrete surface every 25 years after initial construction at a cost of $30,000 each for a total of $90,000
- Assumes additional riprap needed twice during the life of the structure at a cost of $15,000

Total O&M Costs = $105,000

Alternative 4: Multiple Span Prefabricated Steel Bridge with Concrete Deck

- Assumes deck repairs for the concrete surface every 25 years after initial construction at a cost of $30,000 each for a total of $90,000
- Assume debris removal/scour inspection at in-stream foundations every 10 years after initial construction at a cost of $15,000 each for a total of $135,000
- Assumes additional riprap needed twice during the life of the structure at a cost of $15,000

Total O&M Costs = $240,000

Alternative 5: Multiple Span Prestressed Concrete Bridge with Concrete Deck

- Assumes deck repairs for the concrete surface every 25 years after initial construction at a cost of $30,000 each for a total of $90,000
- Assume debris removal/scour inspection at in-stream foundations every 10 years after initial construction at a cost of $15,000 each for a total of $135,000
- Assumes additional riprap needed twice during the life of the structure at a cost of $15,000

Total O&M Costs = $240,000

Table 2

Present Worth Analysis				
Alternatives	**Capital Costs**	**O&M Costs**	**Service Life**	**100-Year Present Worth**
Alternative 1 Single span steel tied arch truss	$5,717,625	$105,000	100 years	$5,822,625
Alternative 2 Single span steel cable stayed bridge	$7,133,025	$105,000	100 years	$7,238,025
Alternative 3 Single span prefabricated steel bridge	$5,394,325	$105,000	100 years	$5,499,325
Alternative 4 Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge	$5,416,625	$240,000	100 years	$5,656,625
Alternative 5 Multiple span prestressed concrete bridge	$5,113,525	$240,000	100 years	$5,353,525

H. Basis of Selection of a Preferred Alternative

Selection of the preferred alternative will take into account environmental impacts and cost considerations. Points have been assigned to each category based on the following criteria:

- Technical Feasibility (Complexity)
  - (+1) point given for least complex
  - (-1) point given for most complex
- Environmental Impacts
  - (+1) point given for minimal impacts
  - (-1) point given for significant impacts
- Cost Effectiveness
  - Points assigned based on total cost, from lowest to highest

These factors and assigned ratings for each are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Alternatives	Service Life	100-Year Present Worth	Technical Feasibility	Environ. Impacts	Cost Effective	Total Points
Alternative 1 Single span steel tied arch truss	100 years	$5,822,625	-1	+1	+1	+1
Alternative 2 Single span steel cable stayed bridge	100 years	$7,238,025	-1	+1	0	0
Alternative 3 Single span prefabricated steel bridge	100 years	$5,499,325	+1	+1	+3	+5
Alternative 4 Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge	100 years	$5,656,625	+1	-1	+2	+2
Alternative 5 Multiple span prestressed concrete bridge	100 years	$5,353,525	+1	-1	+4	+4

Basis of selection results in Table 3 demonstrate that **Alternative 3**, single span prefabricated steel bridge, is the preferred alternative. All of the alternatives have a similar life span; therefore, planning for the least cost alternative is in the best interest of Park County.

V. Description of the Preferred Alternative

A. Site Location and Characteristics

The project site is located on at the end of View Vista Drive on the west and Meyers Lane on the east. Both riverbanks provide recreation opportunities, and the proposed bridge will improve access and connectivity of the existing infrastructure. The prefabricated elements of the preferred alternative will minimize construction time and lessen the impacts to the project site.

B. Design Criteria

Following is a list of the design criteria used for preliminary engineering and layout of the preferred alternative:

Design Guidelines:	AASHTO LRFD Guide Specifications for the Design of Pedestrian Bridges
Design Load:	90-psf pedestrian loading HL-93 (dependent on cost implications)
Design Flood:	50-year flood event
Trail Width:	12-foot clear width between guardrails
Channel Width:	Match existing / natural channel width

C. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

Best management practices will be implemented to prevent dust and sedimentation during construction and erosion and sediment control plans will be included as part of the contract specifications. Sediment control barrier will be placed on the downhill edge of all disturbances.

State and federal agencies were provided information about this proposed project, as well as a request for comments concerning the project. All letters and responses are provided in **Appendix E**.

D. Cost Summary for the Selected Alternative

A cost summary for the selected Alternative will be included in the final report, and in **Appendix D**.

E. Public Participation

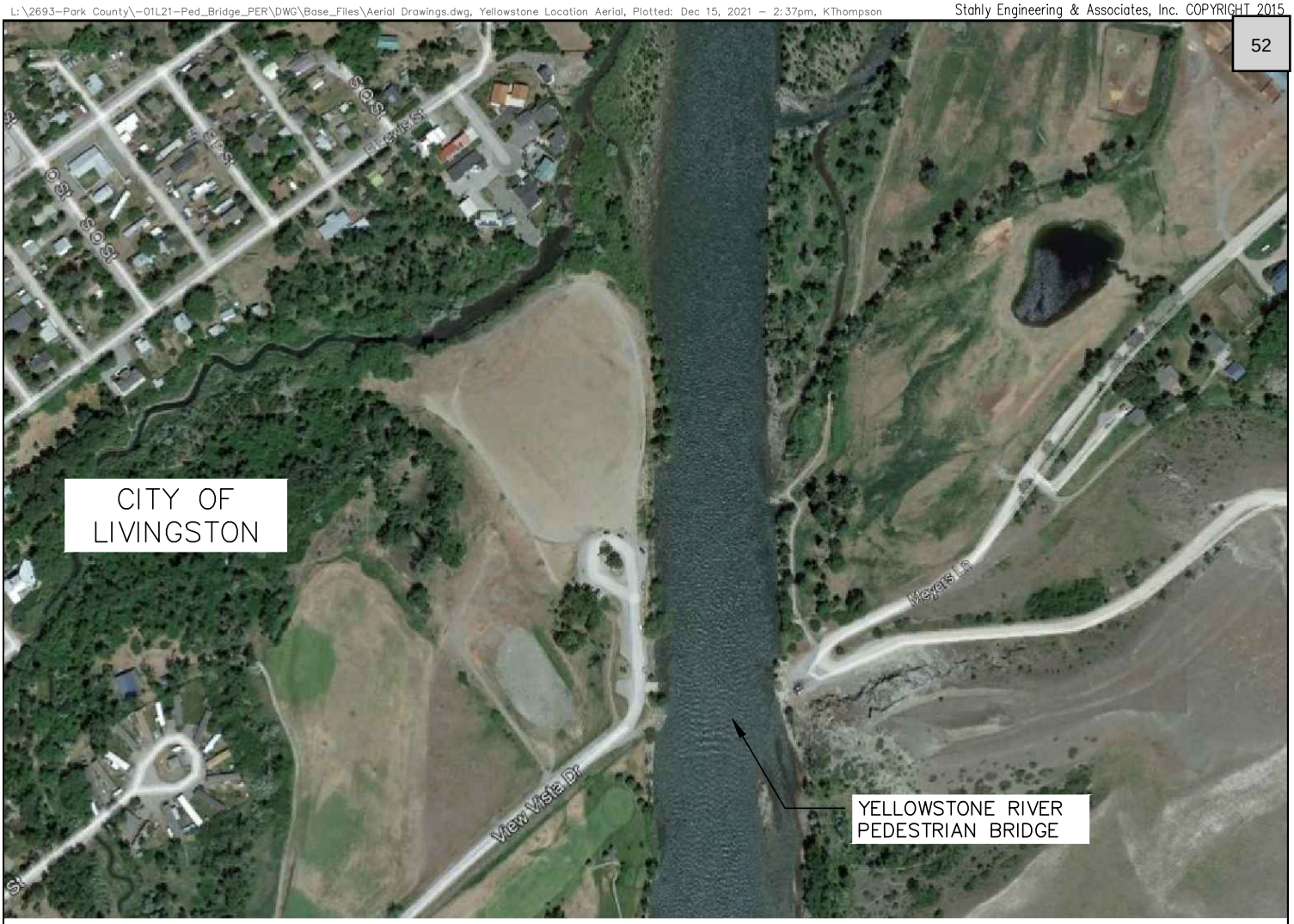
On September 20, 2021, a public meeting was held in the City/County Complex Community Room at 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to present the general findings of the draft Preliminary Engineering Report and provide an opportunity for interested individuals to comment on the proposed project.

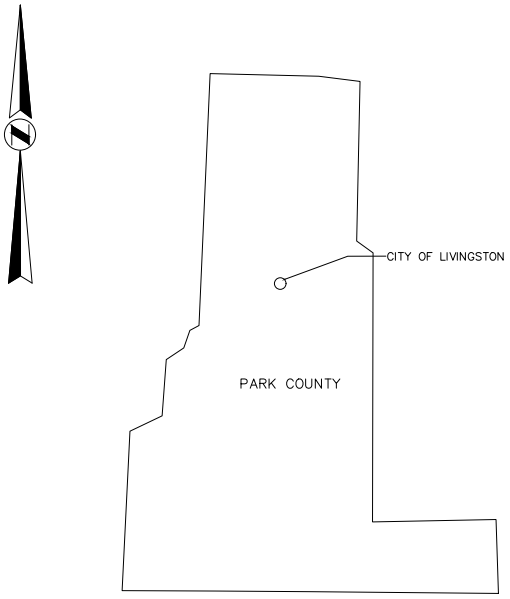
An additional public meeting was held on November 1, 2021, in the City/County Complex Community Room at 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for interested individuals to comment on the environmental checklist prepared for the proposed project.

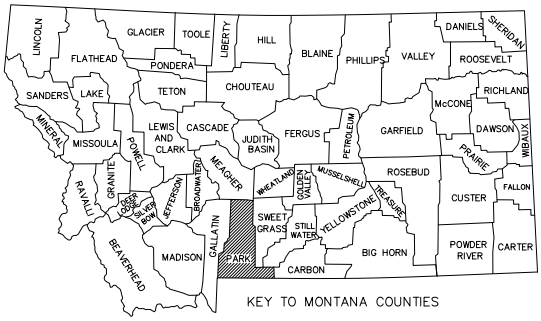
The public meeting presentations, meeting minutes, and public hearing legal notices are located in **Appendix G**.

Appendix A

Project Vicinity & USGS Maps







KEY TO MONTANA COUNTIES

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE.
SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE
SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

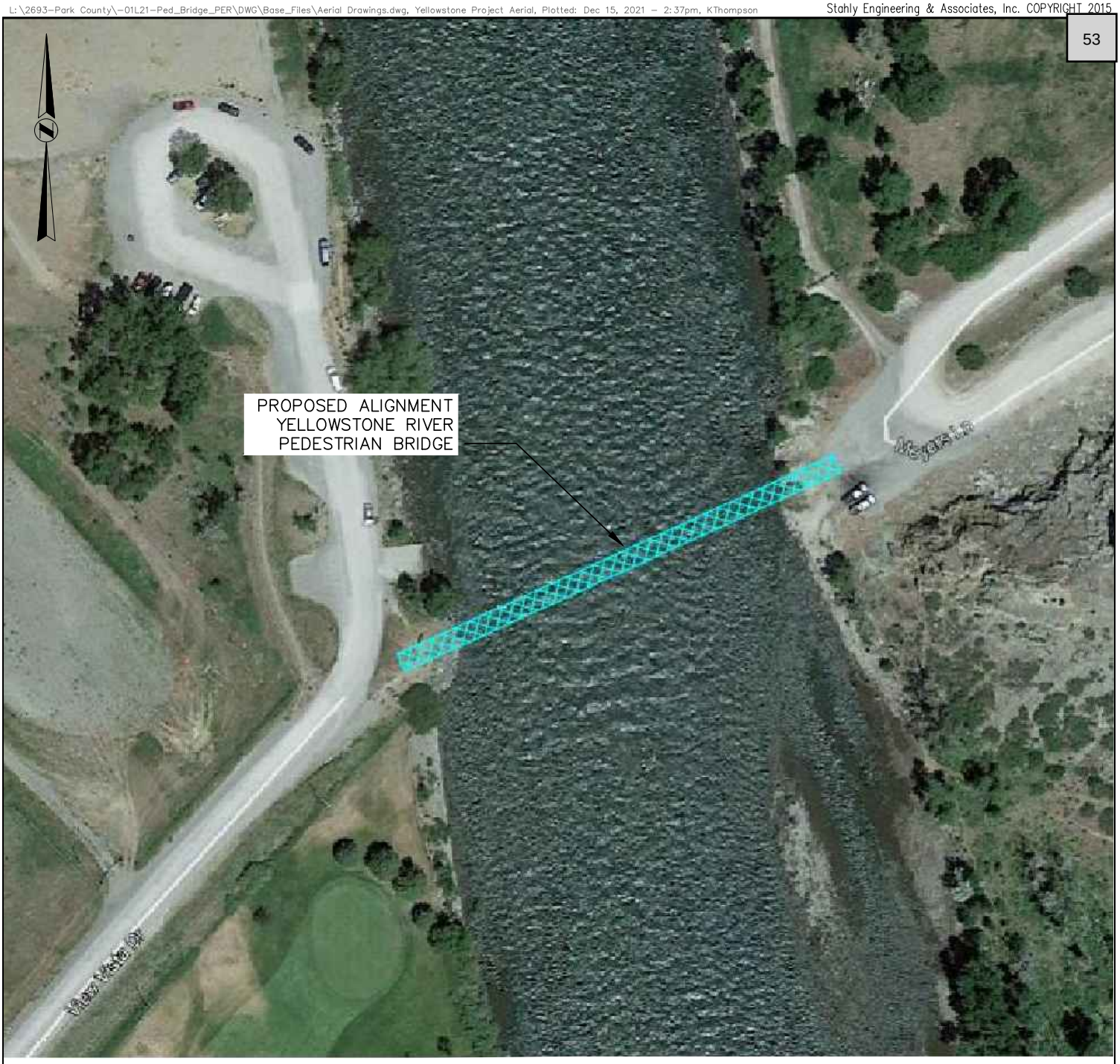
PROJECT LOCATION AERIAL PHOTO

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: 10/12/21

SHEET
A1.1



STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE.
SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE
SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

PROJECT AERIAL PHOTO

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: 10/12/21

SHEET
A1.2

Appendix B

FEMA FIRM MAP

National Wetlands Inventory Map

Web Soil Survey Map

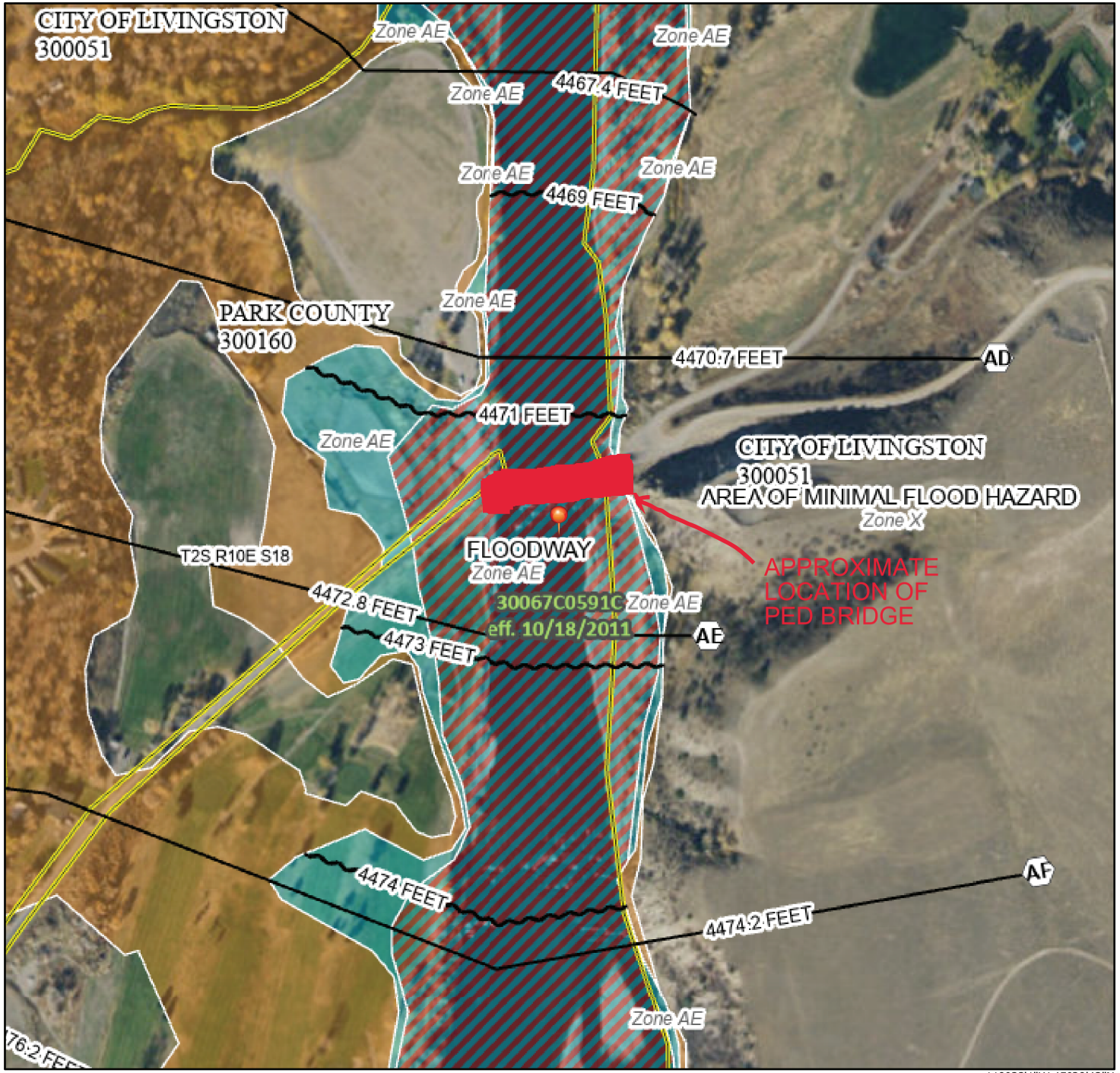
Sage Grouse Habitat Map

MT Bureau of Mines and Geology Well Logs

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

110°32'38"W 45°40'8"N



110°32'1"W 45°39'43"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 6/22/2021 at 3:31 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community iden FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map im unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used f regulatory purposes.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

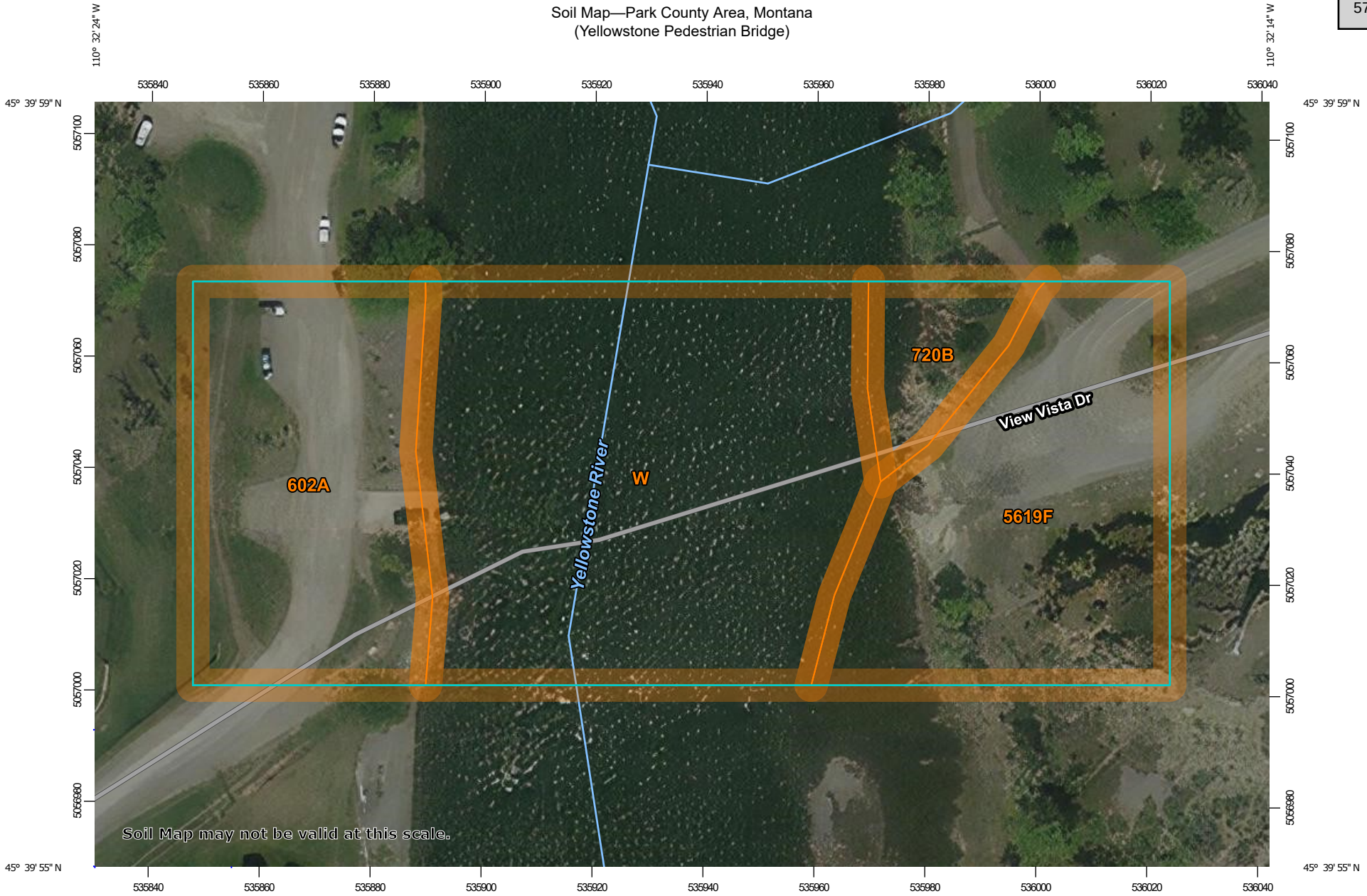
Yellowstone Pedestrian Bridge

August 3, 2021

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

Soil Map—Park County Area, Montana
(Yellowstone Pedestrian Bridge)



Map Scale: 1:968 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 45 90 180 270

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Park County Area, Montana
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jun 4, 2020

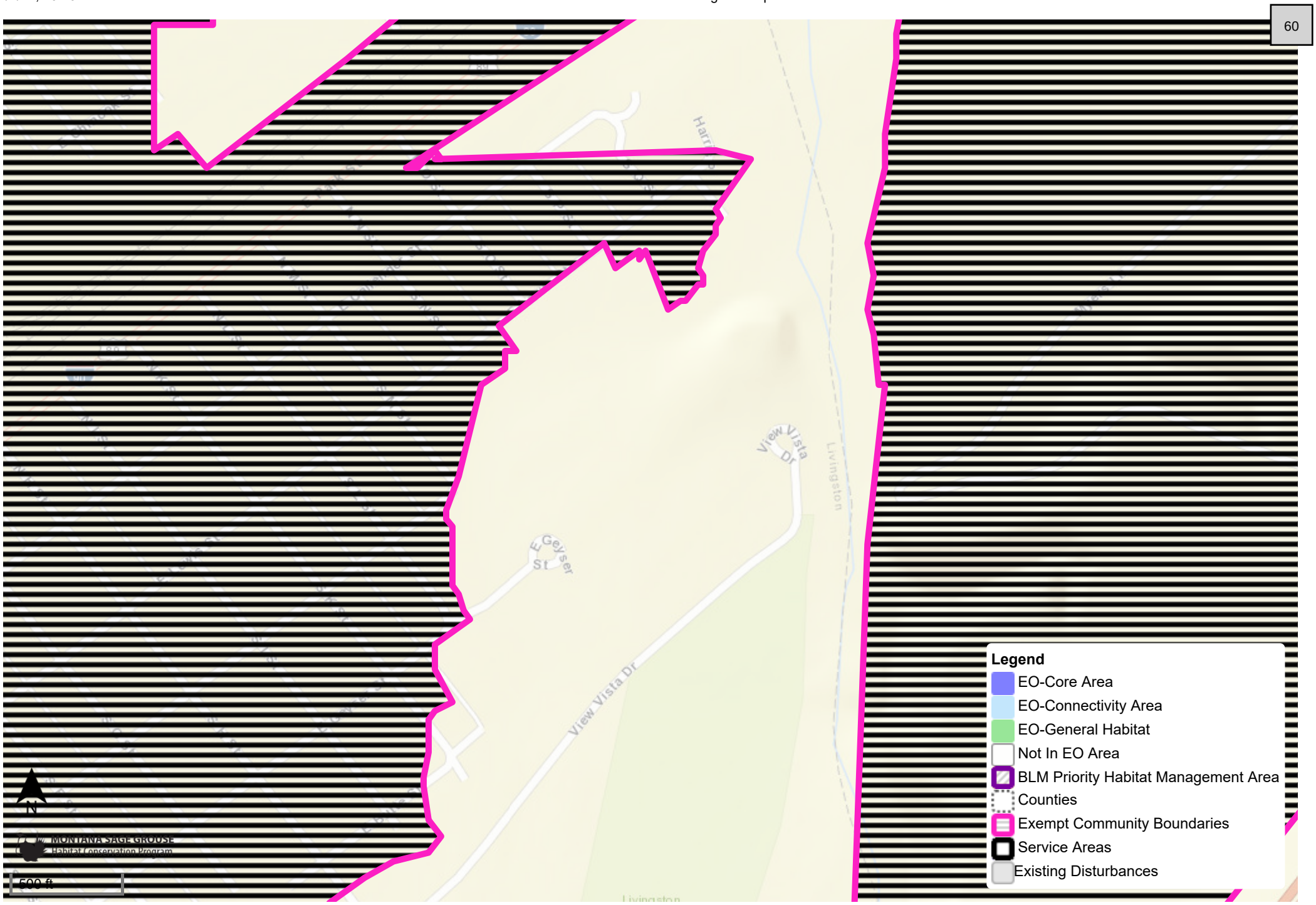
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 3, 2009—Sep 1, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
602A	Glendive-McCabe-Rivra complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	0.8	23.7%
720B	Cozdome-Vendome loams, 0 to 4 percent slopes	0.2	5.3%
5619F	Bacbuster-Sawicki-Corbly complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	0.8	26.8%
W	Water	1.4	44.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.2**	**100.0%**


60
Legend
EO-Core Area
EO-Connectivity Area
EO-General Habitat
Not In EO Area
BLM Priority Habitat Management Area
Counties
Exempt Community Boundaries
Service Areas
Existing Disturbances
N
MONTANA SAGE GROUSE
Habitat Conservation Program
500 ft
View Vista Dr
E Geyser St
Livingston

61

MONTANA WELL LOG REPORT

This well log reports the activities of a licensed Montana well driller, serves as the official record of work done within the borehole and casing, and describes the amount of water encountered. This report is compiled electronically from the contents of the Ground Water Information Center (GWIC) database for this site. Acquiring water rights is the well owner's responsibility and is NOT accomplished by the filing of this report.

Other Options

Go to GWIC website
Plot this site in State Library Digital Atlas
Plot this site in Google Maps
View scanned well log (11/30/2009 12:40:42 PM)

Site Name: WATSON TED
GWIC Id: 183907

Section 1: Well Owner(s)

1) WATSON, NED (MAIL)
PO BOX 433
LIVINGSTON MT 59047 [08/01/2000]

Section 2: Location

Township	Range	Section	Quarter Sections
02S	10E	18	SE¼ NE¼ NW¼ NE¼

County PARK

Geocode

Latitude	Longitude	Geomethod	Datum
45.66781	-110.535661	TRS-SEC	NAD83

Ground Surface Altitude **Ground Surface Method** **Datum** **Date**

Addition **Block** **Lot**

Section 3: Proposed Use of Water

DOMESTIC (1)

Section 4: Type of Work

Drilling Method: ROTARY
Status: NEW WELL

Section 5: Well Completion Date

Date well completed: Tuesday, August 1, 2000

Section 6: Well Construction Details

Borehole dimensions

From	To	Diameter
0	105	6

Casing

From	To	Diameter	Wall Thickness	Pressure Rating	Joint	Type
-1.7	18	6	0.250			STEEL
10	105	4		160.00		PVC

Completion (Perf/Screen)

From	To	Diameter	# of Openings	Size of Openings	Description
45	65	4			
85	105	4			

Annular Space (Seal/Grout/Packer)

From	To	Description	Cont. Fed?
0	0	BENTONITE	

Section 7: Well Test Data

Total Depth: 105
Static Water Level: 12
Water Temperature:

Air Test *

60 gpm with drill stem set at 100 feet for 1 hours.
Time of recovery 0.25 hours.
Recovery water level 15 feet.
Pumping water level _ feet.

** During the well test the discharge rate shall be as uniform as possible. This rate may or may not be the sustainable yield of the well. Sustainable yield does not include the reservoir of the well casing.*

Section 8: Remarks

Section 9: Well Log

Geologic Source

Unassigned

From	To	Description
0	19	SAND GRAVEL AND LARGE COBBLES
19	25	BROWN SANDSTONE HARD
25	36	BLUE SANDSTONE HARD
36	53	BLUE SHALE AND CLAY
53	62	BROWN SANDSTONE
62	83	SHALES AND CLAY
83	89	BLUE SANDSTONE HARD
89	97	GREY SANDSTONE HARD
97	105	GREY SANDSTONE CLAY THIN SHALES

Driller Certification

All work performed and reported in this well log is in compliance with the Montana well construction standards. This report is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name:
Company: HAYES DRILLING
License No: WWC-361
Date Completed: 8/1/2000

62

MONTANA WELL LOG REPORT

This well log reports the activities of a licensed Montana well driller, serves as the official record of work done within the borehole and casing, and describes the amount of water encountered. This report is compiled electronically from the contents of the Ground Water Information Center (GWIC) database for this site. Acquiring water rights is the well owner's responsibility and is NOT accomplished by the filing of this report.

Other Options

Go to GWIC website
Plot this site in State Library Digital Atlas
Plot this site in Google Maps
View scanned well log (12/1/2009 10:20:25 AM)

Site Name: FOESS TOM
GWIC Id: 97359

Section 1: Well Owner(s)

1) FOESS, TOM (MAIL)
BOX 848
LIVINGSTON MT 59047 [12/29/1978]

Section 2: Location

Township	Range	Section	Quarter Sections
02S	10E	18	

County: PARK
Geocode:

Latitude	Longitude	Geomethod	Datum
45.661824	-110.540386	TRS-SEC	NAD83

Ground Surface Altitude	Ground Surface Method	Datum	Date

Addition	Block	Lot
LIVINGSTON RIVERSIDE		22-32

Section 3: Proposed Use of Water

INDUSTRIAL (1)

Section 4: Type of Work

Drilling Method: CABLE
Status: NEW WELL

Section 5: Well Completion Date

Date well completed: Wednesday, November 29, 1978

Section 6: Well Construction Details

There are no borehole dimensions assigned to this well.

Casing

From	To	Diameter	Wall Thickness	Pressure Rating	Joint	Type
0	30	6				STEEL

Completion (Perf/Screen)

From	To	Diameter	# of Openings	Size of Openings	Description
30	30	6			OPEN BOTTOM *

Annular Space (Seal/Grout/Packer)

There are no annular space records assigned to this well.

Section 7: Well Test Data

Total Depth: 30
Static Water Level: 15
Water Temperature:

Bailer Test *

30 gpm with _ feet of drawdown after 1 hours.
Time of recovery _ hours.
Recovery water level _ feet.
Pumping water level 20 feet.

** During the well test the discharge rate shall be as uniform as possible. This rate may or may not be the sustainable yield of the well. Sustainable yield does not include the reservoir of the well casing.*

Section 8: Remarks

Section 9: Well Log

Geologic Source

111ALVM - ALLUVIUM (HOLOCENE)

From	To	Description
0	20	ROCKS AND GRAVEL
20	30	GRAVEL SAND AND WATER

Driller Certification

All work performed and reported in this well log is in compliance with the Montana well construction standards. This report is true to the best of my knowledge.

Name:
Company: HILLMAN DRILLING
License No: WWC-258
Date Completed: 11/29/1978

63

MONTANA WELL LOG REPORT

This well log reports the activities of a licensed Montana well driller, serves as the official record of work done within the borehole and casing, and describes the amount of water encountered. This report is compiled electronically from the contents of the Ground Water Information Center (GWIC) database for this site. Acquiring water rights is the well owner's responsibility and is NOT accomplished by the filing of this report.

Other Options

Go to GWIC website
Plot this site in State Library Digital Atlas
Plot this site in Google Maps
View scanned well log (11/30/2009 12:40:46 PM)

Site Name: WATSON TED
GWIC Id: 218718

Section 1: Well Owner(s)

1) WATSON, TED (MAIL)
PO BOX 433
LIVINGSTON MT 59047 [04/11/2005]

Section 2: Location

Township	Range	Section	Quarter Sections
02S	10E	7	NE¼ SE¼ SW¼ SE¼

County **Geocode**

PARK

Latitude	Longitude	Geomethod	Datum
45.670392	-110.535619	TRS-SEC	NAD83

Ground Surface Altitude **Ground Surface Method** **Datum** **Date**

Addition **Block** **Lot**

Section 3: Proposed Use of Water

STOCKWATER (1)

Section 4: Type of Work

Drilling Method: ROTARY
Status: NEW WELL

Section 5: Well Completion Date

Date well completed: Monday, April 11, 2005

Section 6: Well Construction Details

Borehole dimensions

From	To	Diameter
0	35	6

Casing

From	To	Diameter	Wall Thickness	Pressure Rating	Joint	Type
-2.5	29.5	6	0.250		WELDED	STEEL

Completion (Perf/Screen)

From	To	Diameter	# of Openings	Size of Openings	Description
25	35	4.5		.025	FACTORY SLOTTED

Annular Space (Seal/Grout/Packer)

From	To	Description	Cont. Fed?
0	0	BENTONITE	Y

Section 7: Well Test Data

Total Depth: 35
Static Water Level: 11
Water Temperature:

Air Test *

50 gpm with drill stem set at 30 feet for 1 hours.
Time of recovery 0.25 hours.
Recovery water level 11 feet.
Pumping water level _ feet.

** During the well test the discharge rate shall be as uniform as possible. This rate may or may not be the sustainable yield of the well. Sustainable yield does not include the reservoir of the well casing.*

Section 8: Remarks

Section 9: Well Log

Geologic Source

Unassigned

From	To	Description
0	25	SAND, GRAVEL AND COBBLED
25	29	BROWN SHALE AND CLAY
29	33	FRACTURED SANDSTONE (50GPM)
33	35	SOFT SANDSTONE AND CLAY

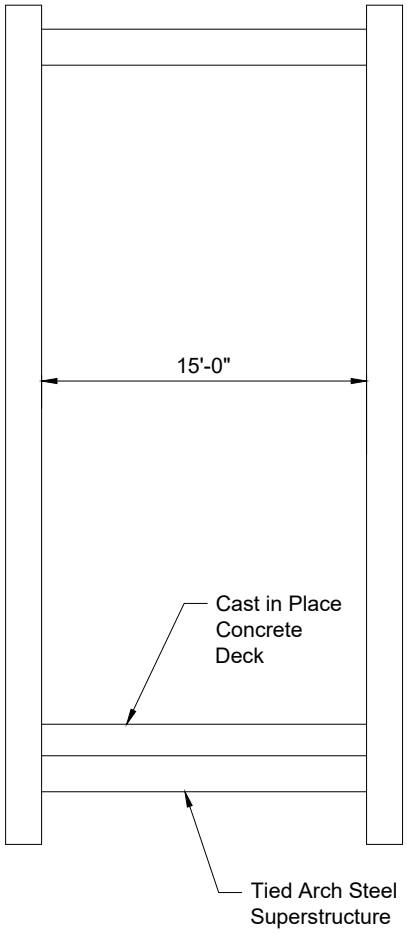
Driller Certification

All work performed and reported in this well log is in compliance with the Montana well construction standards. This report is true to the best of my knowledge.

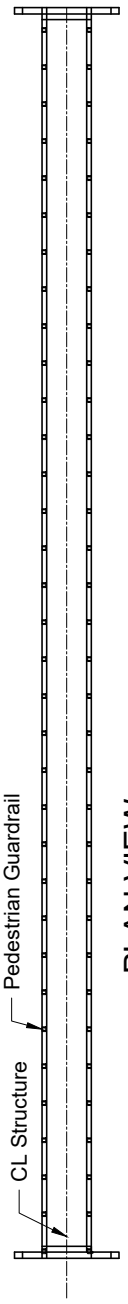
Name:
Company: HAYES DRILLING
License No: WWC-361
Date Completed: 4/11/2005

Appendix C

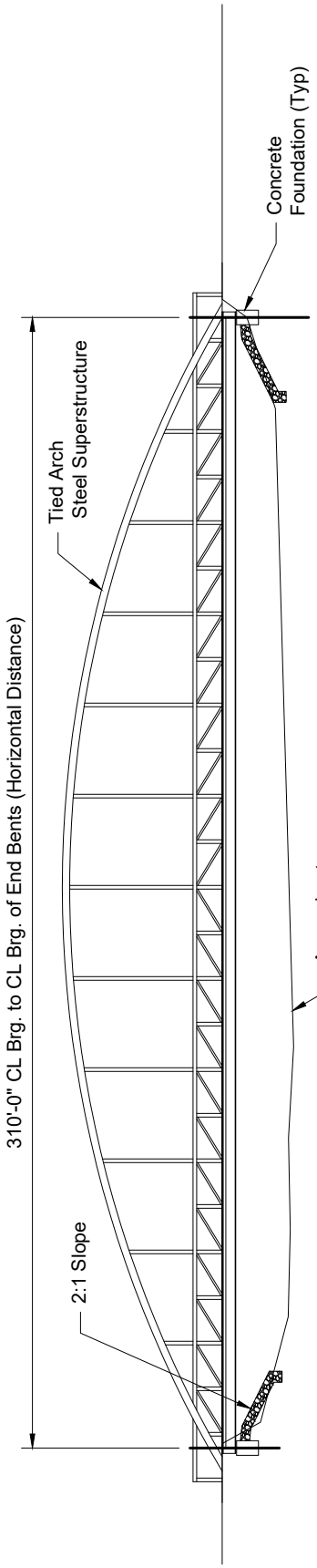
Schematic Layouts



TYPICAL SECTION



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com
2223 MONTANA AVE. SUITE 201 BILLINGS, MT 59101 Phone: (406)601-4055 Fax: (406)601-4062
3530 CENTENNIAL DR. HELENA, MT 59601 Phone: (406)442-8594 Fax: (406)442-8557
851 BRIDGER DRIVE SUITE 1 BOZEMAN, MT 59715 Phone: (406)522-8594 Fax: (406)522-9528

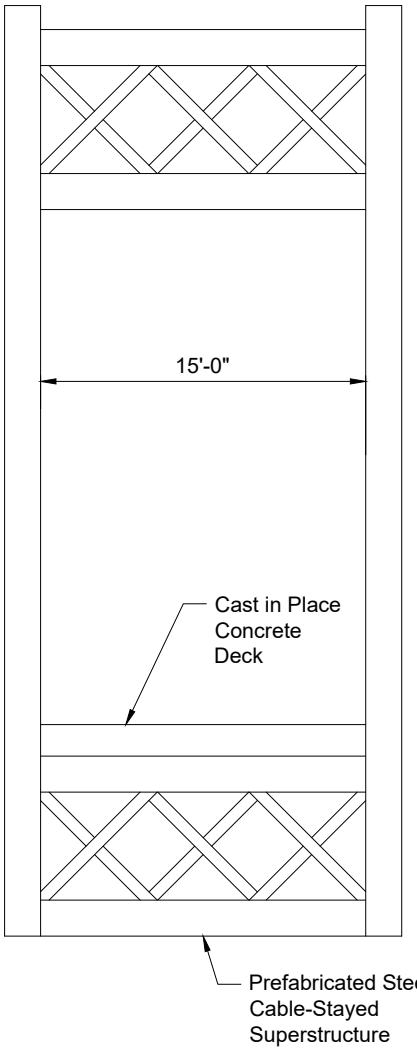
ALTERNATIVE 1
SINGLE SPAN TIED ARCH BRIDGE

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

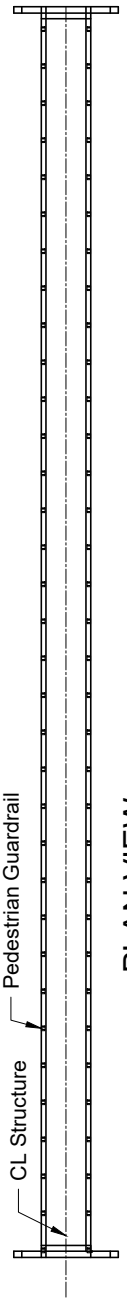
PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: DECEMBER 2021

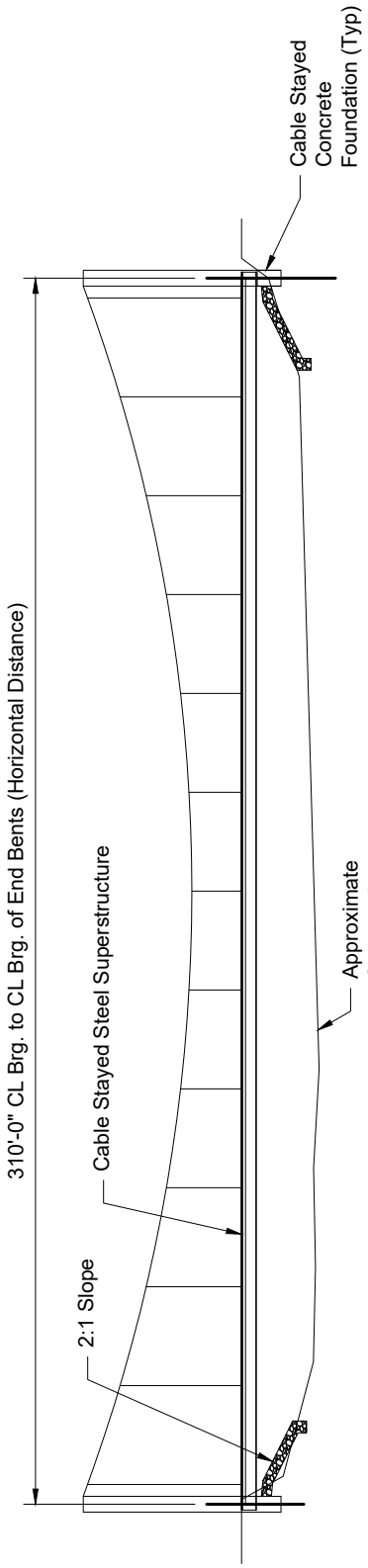
SHEET
C1



TYPICAL SECTION



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE. SUITE 201 BILLINGS, MT 59101 Phone: (406)601-4055 Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR. HELENA, MT 59601 Phone: (406)442-8594 Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE SUITE 1 BOZEMAN, MT 59715 Phone: (406)522-8594 Fax: (406)522-9528

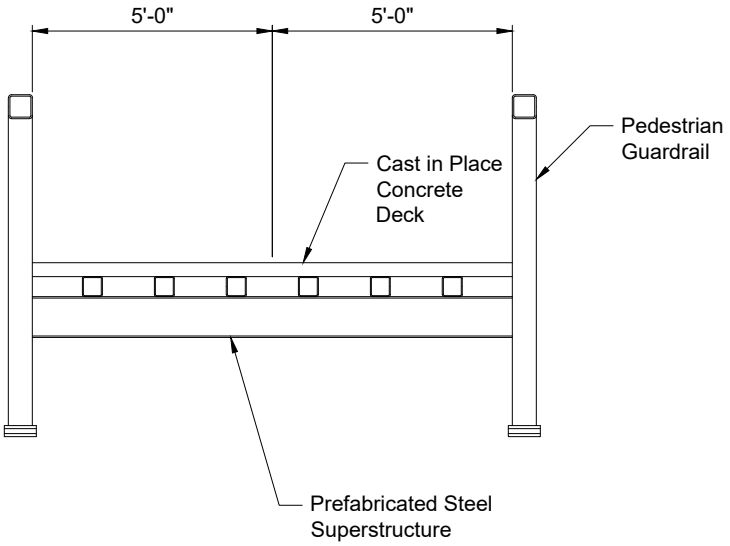
ALTERNATIVE 2
SINGLE SPAN CABLE STAYED BRIDGE

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

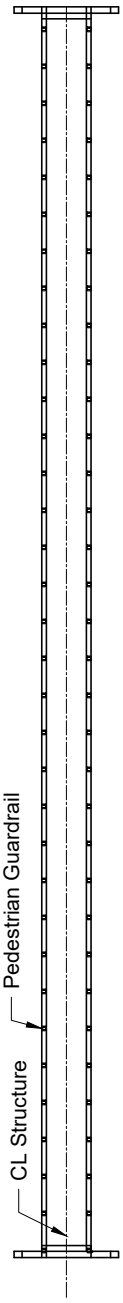
PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: DECEMBER 2021

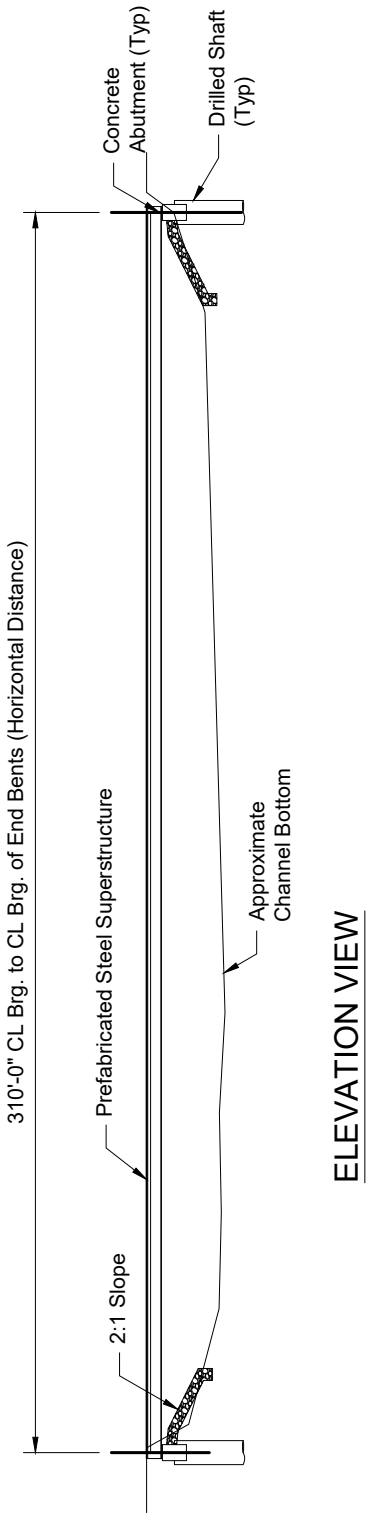
SHEET
C2



TYPICAL SECTION



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE. SUITE 201 BILLINGS, MT 59101 Phone: (406)601-4055 Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR. HELENA, MT 59601 Phone: (406)442-8594 Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE SUITE 1 BOZEMAN, MT 59715 Phone: (406)522-8594 Fax: (406)522-9528

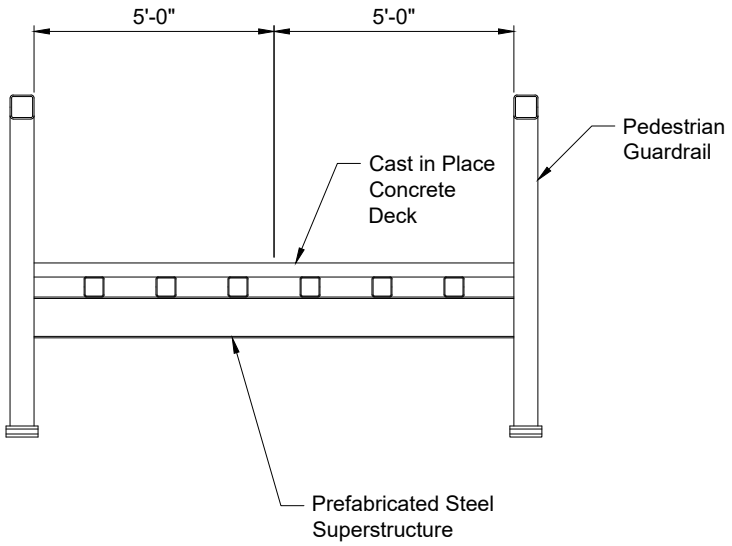
ALTERNATIVE 3
SINGLE SPAN PREFABRICATED STEEL

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

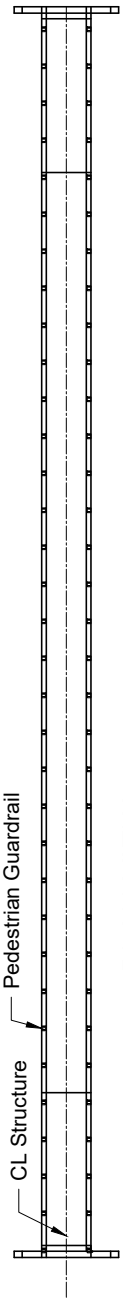
PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: DECEMBER 2021

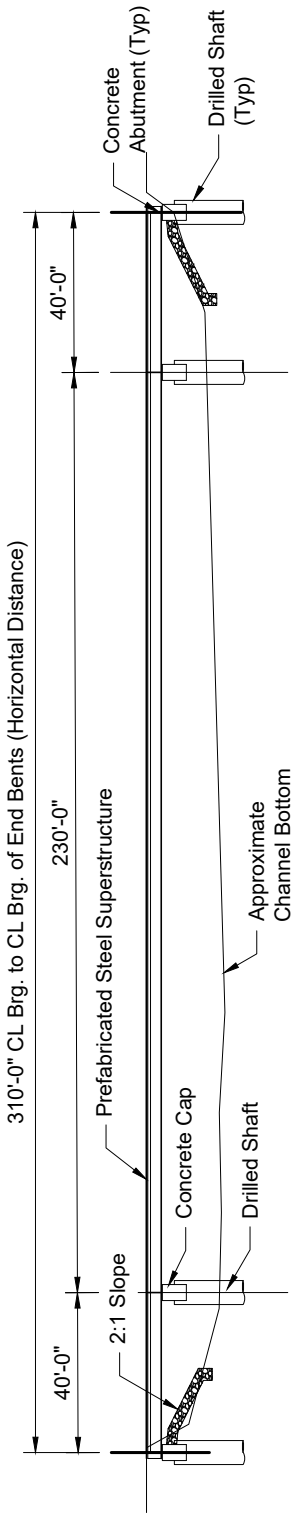
SHEET
C3



TYPICAL SECTION



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE. SUITE 201 BILLINGS, MT 59101 Phone: (406)601-4055 Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR. HELENA, MT 59601 Phone: (406)442-8594 Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE SUITE 1 BOZEMAN, MT 59715 Phone: (406)522-8594 Fax: (406)522-9528

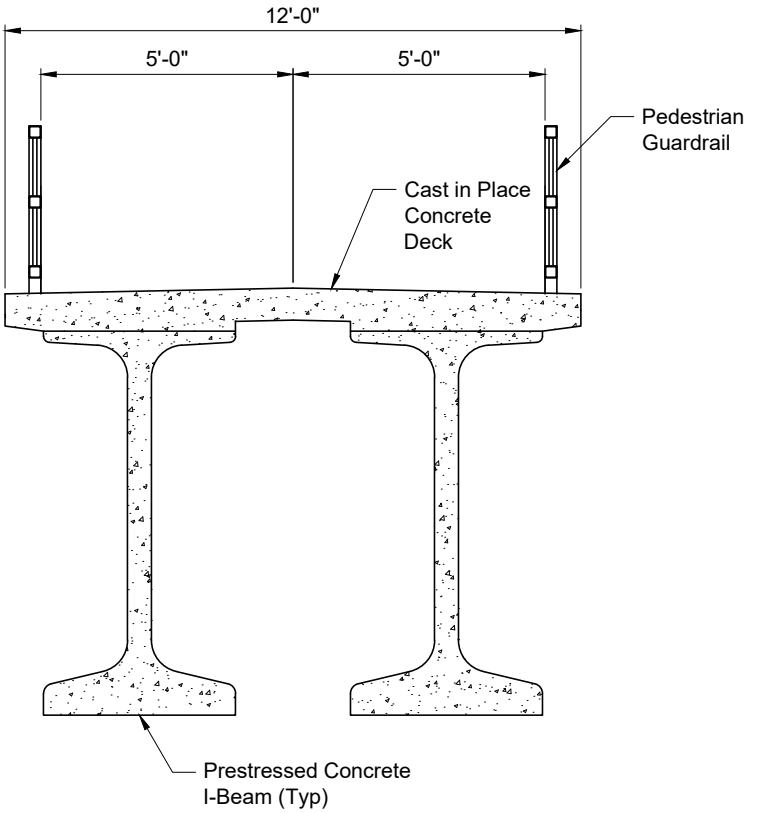
ALTERNATIVE 4
MULTIPLE SPAN PREFABRICATED STEEL

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

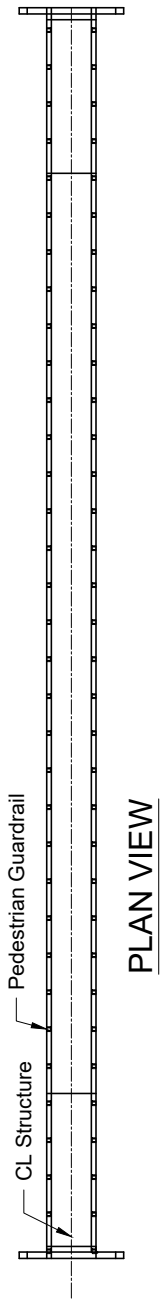
PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: DECEMBER 2021

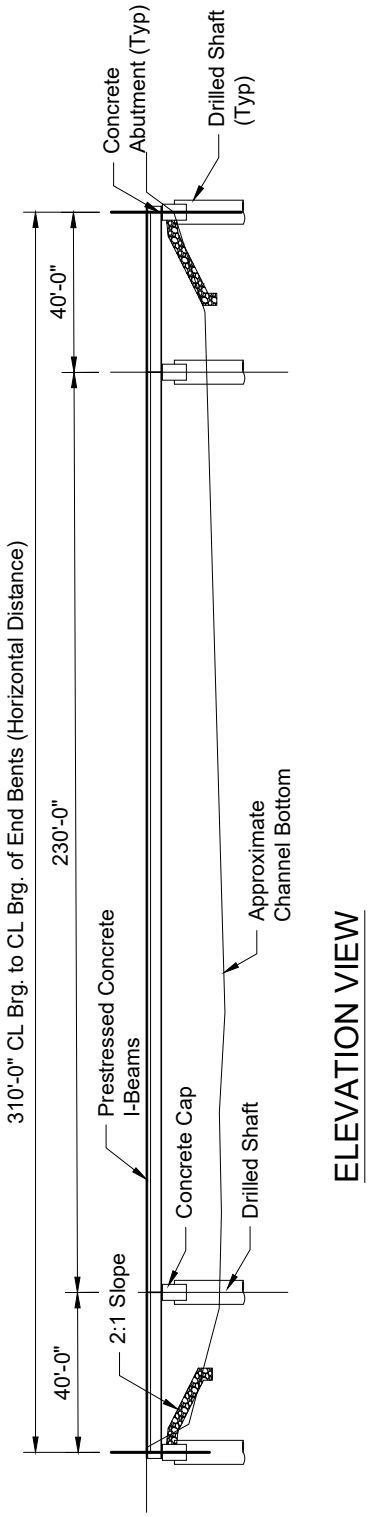
SHEET
C4



TYPICAL SECTION



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE. SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

ALTERNATIVE 5
MULTIPLE SPAN CONCRETE I-BEAM

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: DECEMBER 2021

SHEET
C5

Appendix D

Cost Estimates for Alternatives

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County

Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)

December 15, 2021

Alternative 1 - Single Span Steel Tied Arch

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$450,000.00	$450,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	80	LINEAR FEET	(2) Drilled Shafts, 8' diameter	$900.00	$72,000.00
7	100	LINEAR FEET	Drilled Shaft Casing	$1,000.00	$100,000.00
8	150	CUBIC YARD	Class "Drilled Shaft" Concrete	$400.00	$60,000.00
9	110	CUBIC YARD	Class "Structure" Concrete	$800.00	$88,000.00
10	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
11	1	LUMP SUM	Furnish Superstructure	$1,700,000.00	$1,700,000.00
12	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
13	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
14	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
15	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
16	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
17	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
18	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
19	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
20	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
21	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
22	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$4,200,825.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	10%	$420,100.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$21,100.00
			Flood Plain Permitting	0.6%	$25,300.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$210,100.00
			Contingency	20%	$840,200.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$5,717,625.00**

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County

Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)
December 15, 2021
Alternative 2 - Cable Stayed Bridge

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$450,000.00	$450,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$70,000.00	$70,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
7	1	LUMP SUM	Furnish Superstructure and Substructure	$3,000,000.00	$3,000,000.00
8	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$450,000.00	$450,000.00
9	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
10	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
11	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
12	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
13	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
14	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
15	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
16	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
17	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
18	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$5,240,825.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	10%	$524,100.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$26,300.00
			Flood Plain Permitting	0.6%	$31,500.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$262,100.00
			Contingency	20%	$1,048,200.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$7,133,025.00**

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County

Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)

December 15, 2021

Alternative 3 - Single Span Prefabricated Steel

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	80	LINEAR FEET	(2) Drilled Shafts, 8' diameter	$900.00	$72,000.00
7	100	LINEAR FEET	Drilled Shaft Casing	$1,000.00	$100,000.00
8	150	CUBIC YARD	Class "Drilled Shaft" Concrete	$400.00	$60,000.00
9	110	CUBIC YARD	Class "Structure" Concrete	$800.00	$88,000.00
10	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
11	1	LUMP SUM	Furnish 310' Superstructure	$1,512,500.00	$1,512,500.00
12	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
13	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
14	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
15	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
16	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
17	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
18	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
19	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
20	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
21	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
22	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$3,963,325.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	10%	$396,400.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$19,900.00
			Flood Plain Permitting	0.6%	$23,800.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$198,200.00
			Contingency	20%	$792,700.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$5,394,325.00**

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County

Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)

December 15, 2021

Alternative 4 - Multiple Span Prefabricated Steel

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	160	LINEAR FEET	(4) Drilled Shafts, 6' diameter	$900.00	$144,000.00
7	200	LINEAR FEET	Drilled Shaft Casing	$1,000.00	$200,000.00
8	170	CUBIC YARD	Class "Drilled Shaft" Concrete	$400.00	$68,000.00
9	220	CUBIC YARD	Class "Structure" Concrete	$800.00	$176,000.00
10	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
11	1	LUMP SUM	Furnish Superstructure, 3 Span Truss Bridge	$1,300,000.00	$1,300,000.00
12	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$250,000.00	$250,000.00
13	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
14	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
15	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
16	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
17	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
18	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
19	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
20	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
21	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
22	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$3,868,825.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	12%	$464,300.00
			Floodplain Permitting/CLOMR/LOMR	2.50%	$96,800.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$19,400.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$193,500.00
			Contingency	20%	$773,800.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$5,416,625.00**

Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge at Mayor's Landing
Park County

Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)

December 15, 2021

Alternative 5 - Multiple Span Prestressed Concrete

Item No.	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Price	Total Price
MOB / DEMOB					
1	1	LUMP SUM	Mobilization and Demobilization	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
2	1	LUMP SUM	Bonding and Insurance	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
3	1	LUMP SUM	Traffic Control	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
ABUTMENTS					
4	1	LUMP SUM	Work Bridge	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
5	40	CUBIC YARD	Structure Excavation, Type II	$75.00	$3,000.00
6	160	LINEAR FEET	(4) Drilled Shafts, 6' diameter	$900.00	$144,000.00
7	200	LINEAR FEET	Drilled Shaft Casing	$1,000.00	$200,000.00
8	170	CUBIC YARD	Class "Drilled Shaft" Concrete	$400.00	$68,000.00
9	220	CUBIC YARD	Class "Structure" Concrete	$800.00	$176,000.00
10	430	CUBIC YARD	Riprap - Class III	$130.00	$55,900.00
SUPERSTRUCTURE					
11	930	LINEAR FEET	Furnish Superstructure, 3 Span Concrete Bridge	$950.00	$883,500.00
12	1	LUMP SUM	Install Superstructure	$450,000.00	$450,000.00
13	96	CUBIC YARD	Class "Deck" Concrete	$900.00	$86,400.00
14	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Approach Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
15	340	CUBIC YARD	Bridge End Backfill	$70.00	$23,800.00
CIVIL / ROADWORK					
16	610	CUBIC YARD	Unclassified Excavation	$60.00	$36,600.00
17	30	TONS	Asphalt Pavement	$1,000.00	$30,000.00
18	40	CUBIC YARD	6" Minus Gravel Base	$50.00	$2,000.00
19	15	CUBIC YARD	1" Minus Gravel Surfacing	$75.00	$1,125.00
20	2	ACRE	Seeding & Fertilizing	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
21	4	EACH	Furnish & Install Bridge Terminal End Sections	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
22	4	EACH	Removable Bollards	$1,500.00	$6,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		**$3,652,325.00**
			Preliminary Engineering	12%	$438,300.00
			Floodplain Permitting/CLOMR/LOMR	2.50%	$91,400.00
			Geotechnical Engineering	0.5%	$18,300.00
			Construction Administration	5%	$182,700.00
			Contingency	20%	$730,500.00
			TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$5,113,525.00**

Appendix E

Agency Contact Letters

Agency Response Letters

October 12, 2021

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
10 West 15th Street, Suite 2200
Helena, MT 59626

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

To Whom it May Concern,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

Water Protection Bureau
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

To Whom it May Concern,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

Park County Floodplain Administrator
Attn: Lawson Moorman
414 East Callender Street
Livingston, MT 59047

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

Dear Lawson,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Attn: Scott Opitz
1354 Highway 10 West
Livingston, MT 59047

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

Dear Scott

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

Montana Natural Heritage Program
PO Box 201800
Helena, MT 59620-1800

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

To Whom it May Concern,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Water Resources Division
Bozeman Regional Office
2273 Boot Hill Court, Suite 110
Bozeman, MT 59715

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

To Whom it May Concern,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

State Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Damon Murdo
PO Box 201202
Helena, MT 59620-1202

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

Dear Damon,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE

October 12, 2021

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mountain-Prairie Region Office
134 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228

RE: Comment – Park County Pedestrian Bridge Projects

To Whom it May Concern,

Stahly Engineering & Associates is gathering information for a grant application for the installation of two pedestrian bridges in Park County. The bridges will be constructed to match the existing channel banks and channel bank elevations and be designed to pass the 50-year flood event, at a minimum, per the Park County Transportation Standards.

The bridge locations are listed below (see attached maps):

- Pedestrian Bridge over Fleshman Creek
  - Location 45º40'07"N, 110º32'27"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation
- Pedestrian Bridge over the Yellowstone River
  - Location 45º39'57"N, 110º32'20"W
  - Anticipated structure to be a single span prefabricated steel bridge with a concrete deck and driven steel pile foundation

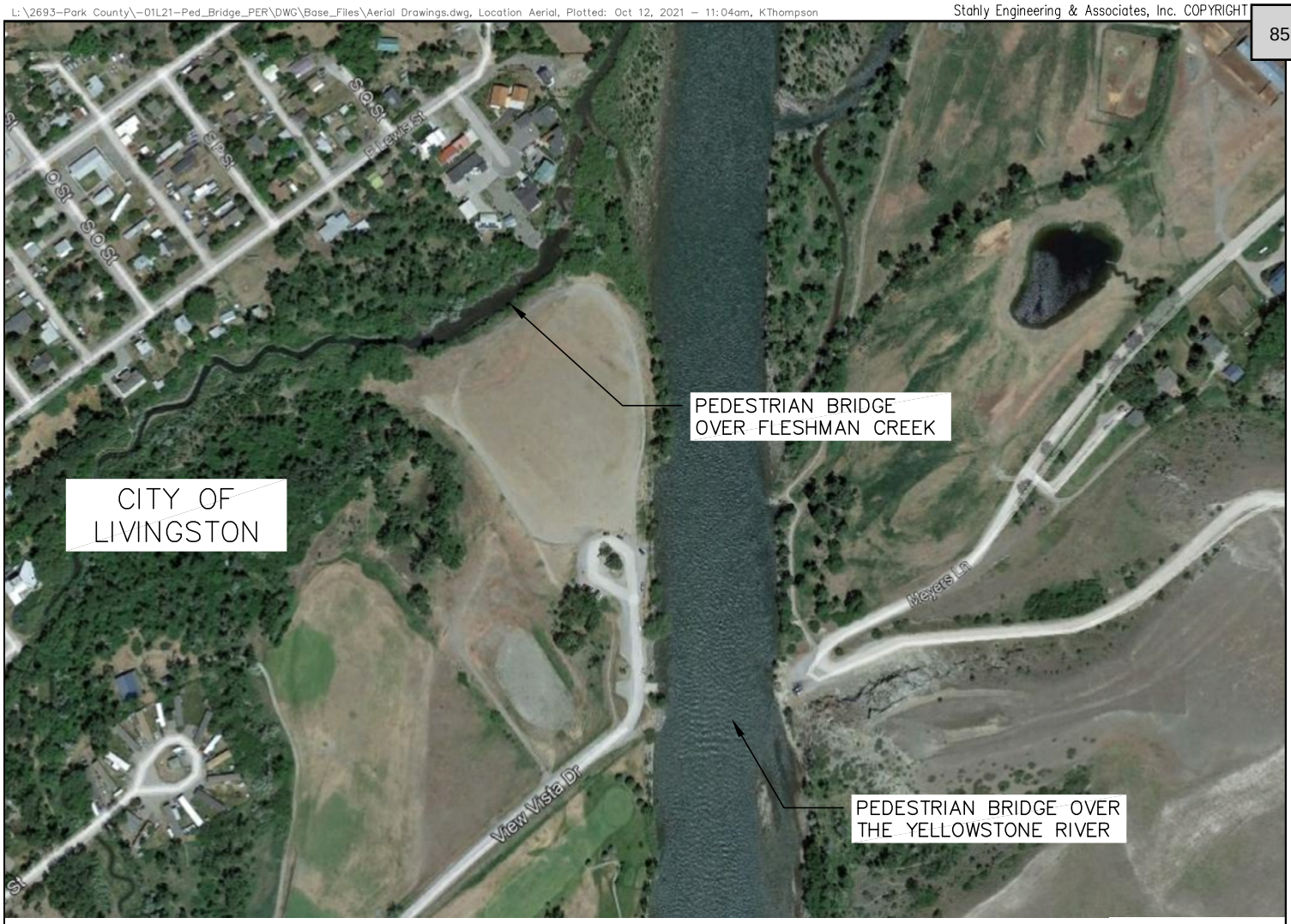
As part of the grant application process, we are required to complete an environmental checklist, necessitating initial comments from several state and federal agencies, yours' being one. Please provide us with initial comment or concerns regarding the above-mentioned project by November 15, 2021.

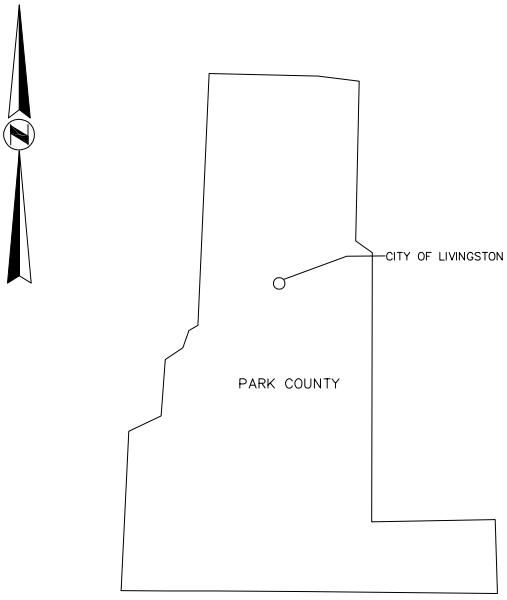
If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 522-8594 or e-mail at kthompson@seaeng.com.

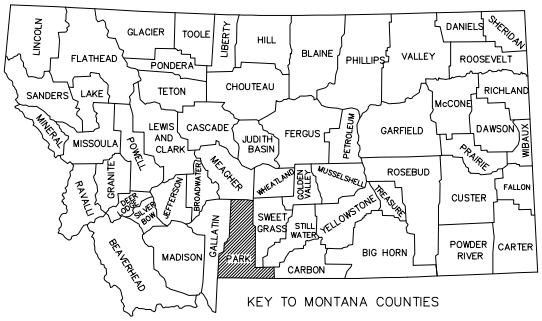
Sincerely,

Stahly Engineering & Associates

Kathy Thompson, PE







STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE.
SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE
SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

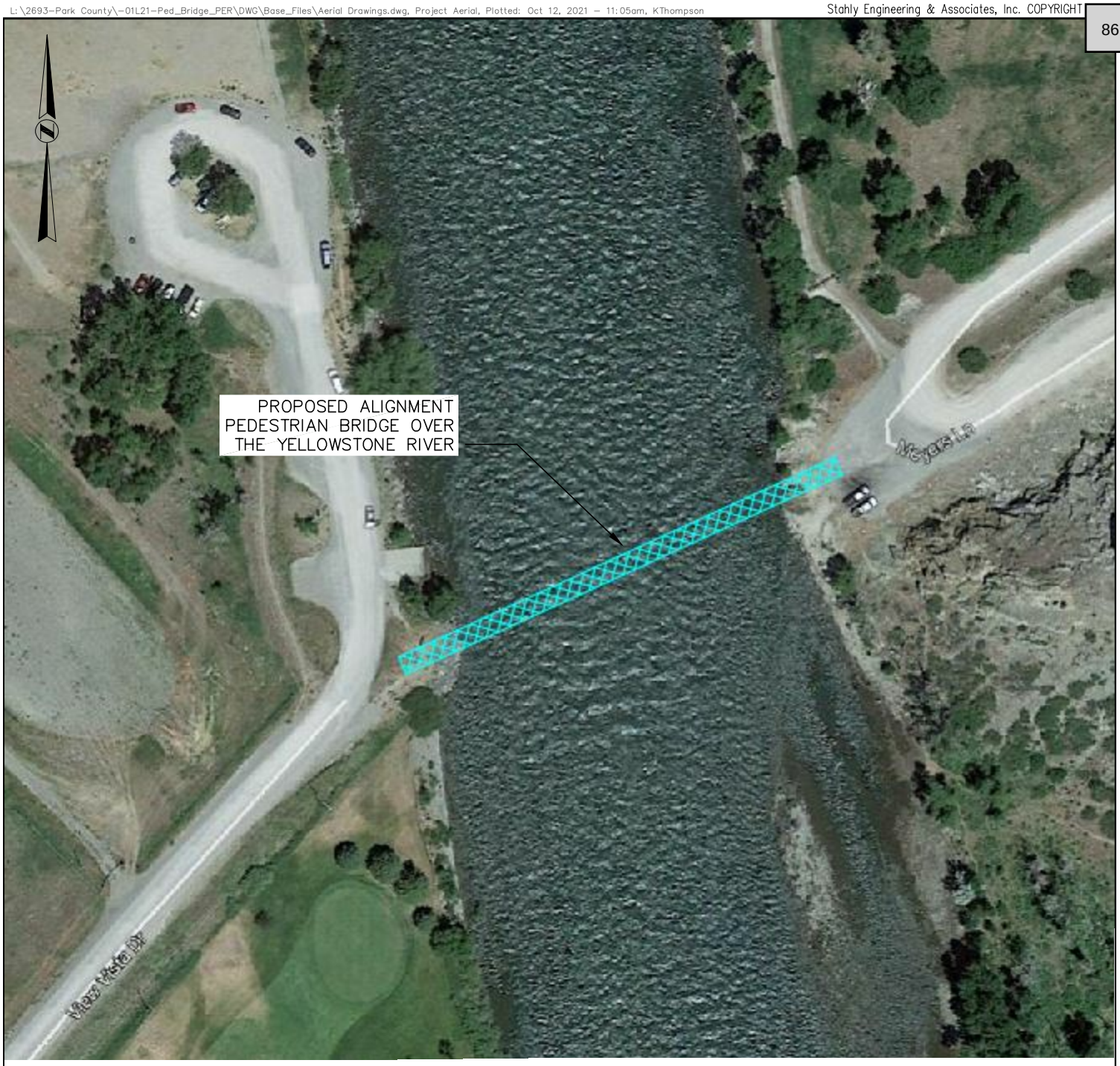
PROJECT LOCATION AERIAL PHOTO

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE LOCATIONS
YELLOWSTONE RIVER & FLESHMAN CREEK

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: 10/12/21

SHEET
A1.1



STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE.
SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE
SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

PROJECT AERIAL PHOTO

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER
THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: 10/12/21

SHEET
A1.2

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
www.seaeng.com

2223 MONTANA AVE.
SUITE 201
BILLINGS, MT 59101
Phone: (406)601-4055
Fax: (406)601-4062

3530 CENTENNIAL DR.
HELENA, MT 59601
Phone: (406)442-8594
Fax: (406)442-8557

851 BRIDGER DRIVE
SUITE 1
BOZEMAN, MT 59715
Phone: (406)522-8594
Fax: (406)522-9528

PROJECT AERIAL PHOTO

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER
FLESHMAN CREEK

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

DESIGNED: KLT
DRAWN: KLT
CHECKED: NTP
DATE: 10/12/21

SHEET
A1.3

MT Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Region 3 Headquarters
1400 S 19th Avenue
Bozeman, MT 59718

November 1, 2021

Kathy Thompson
Stahly Engineering and Associates, Inc.
851 Bridger Drive #1
Bozeman, MT 59715

RE: Park County Pedestrian Bridge Project

Dear Ms. Thompson,

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project for construction of two bridges in Park County.

FWP supports the proposed single span bridge crossing the Yellowstone River. Piers in the water are not preferred in the Yellowstone River given the bridge will be located immediately upstream of the boat ramp at Mayor's Landing Fishing Access Site. This bridge is proposed at the location of a prior bridge across the Yellowstone River on an existing road base, so minimal impact would be anticipated.

FWP also supports a single span bridge over Fleishman Creek. We recommend minimizing removal of riparian vegetation at this site to maintain bank stability and retain cover.

For any further questions or concerns, please reach out to the following FWP personnel;

Scott Opitz, Fisheries Biologist (phone: 406-223-3951, email: sopitz@mt.gov)
Michael Yarnall, Wildlife Biologist (phone: 406-224-1162, email: michael.yarnall@mt.gov)
Claire Gower, Wildlife Biologist (phone: 406-577-7866, email: cgower@mt.gov)

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Marina Yoshioka
Region Three Supervisor

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program

P.O. Box 201800 • 1515 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-1800 • fax 406.444.0266 • tel 406.444.5363 • http://mtnhp.org

October 15, 2021

Kathy Thompson
851 Bridger Drive
Suite 1
Bozeman, MT 59715

Dear Kathy Thompson,

Thank you for your request for Natural Heritage information for Pedestrian Bridge Fleshman and Yellowstone, located at Fleshman Creek at 45 40''07"N 110 32''27"W Yellowston River at 45 39''57"N 110 32''20"W. Included with this letter is an Environmental Summary report PDF and a companion Excel workbook summarizing information managed in the Montana Natural Heritage Program's (MTNHP) databases for: (1) species occurrences; (2) other observed species without Species Occurrences; (3) other species potentially present based on their range, presence of associated habitats, or predictive distribution model output if available; (4) structured surveys (organized efforts following a protocol capable of detecting one or more species); (5) land cover mapped as ecological systems; (6) wetland and riparian mapping; (7) land management categories; and (8) biological reports associated with plant and animal observations. The PDF report contains introductory materials and limitations associated with the use of each of these data types, a list of additional information resources, data use terms and conditions, and suggested contacts. The Excel workbook contains worksheets for each data type that can be easily sorted to summarize particular information needs. In addition to these materials, we have included a compilation of one page snapshots containing general description, habitat, spatial and temporal distribution, and conservation status information for each species listed in the species occurrence, other observed species, and other potential species sections of the Environmental Summary report. These three field guide compilations are excerpted from the full accounts found on the Montana Field Guide http://fieldguide.mt.gov for general reference use and, if desired, as appendices to environmental review documents.

Please keep in mind the following when using and interpreting the enclosed information:

(1) This information is intended for distribution or use only within your department, agency, or business. Please see the Data Use Terms and Conditions in the Environmental Summary report PDF for additional guidelines.

(2) Our minimum search area for standard information requests consists of the requested area buffered by an additional mile in order to capture records that may be immediately adjacent to the requested area. Please let us know if a buffer greater than 1 mile would be of use to your efforts.

(3) Additional information on animal, plant, and lichen species and ecological systems in Montana is available on the Montana Field Guide at http://fieldguide.mt.gov/

(4) In addition to the information you receive from us, we encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located (see Environmental Summary report PDF).

In order to help us improve our services to you, we invite you to take a simple survey. The survey is intended to gather some basic information on the value and quality of the information and services you recently received from the Montana Natural Heritage Program. The survey is short and should not take more than a few minutes to complete. All information will be kept confidential and will be used internally to improve the delivery of services and to help document the value of our services. Use this link to go to the survey: http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RYN8Y8L.

I hope the enclosed information is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact me at the phone or email address below if you have any questions, require additional information, or have suggestions for how we could improve our information resources.

Sincerely,

Bryce A. Maxell
Montana Natural Heritage Program
(406) 444-3989
bmaxell@mt.gov

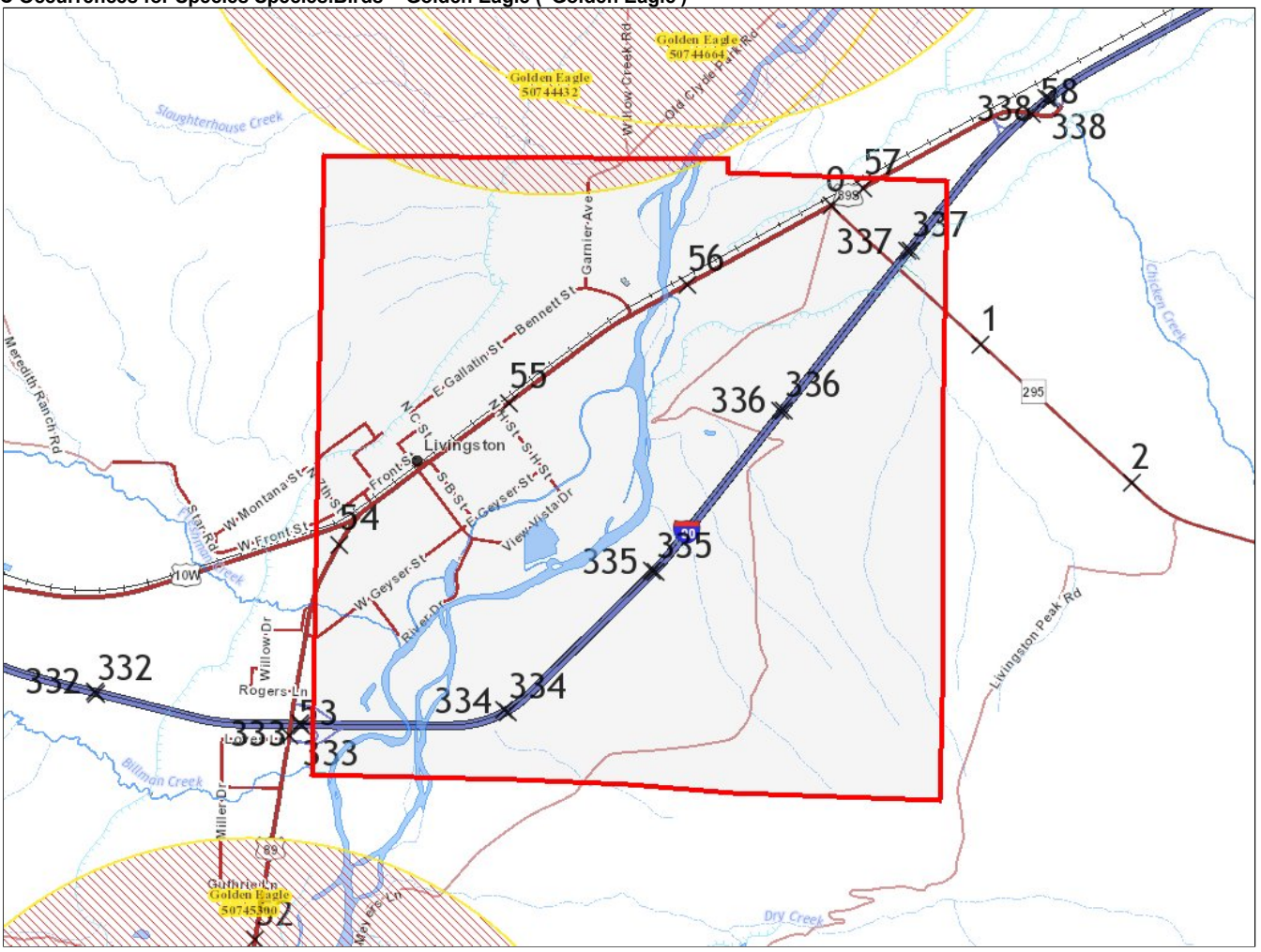
MONTANA Natural Heritage Program
A program of the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System operated by the University of Montana.

Latitude	Longitude
45.62608	-110.43768
45.69808	-110.64213

Montana SOC Occurrences Report

SOC Occurrences for Species Species.Birds = Golden Eagle ("Golden Eagle')

Report generated 10/15/2021 12:16:27 PM



Birds - Golden Eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*

SO Count: 3 **Obs Count**: 3 **Earliest Obs**: 2005 **Recent Obs**: 2012

Species of Concern
Native Species
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3

Agency Status
USFWS: BGEPA; MBTA
USFS:
BLM: SENSITIVE
FWP SWAP: SGCN3
PIF:

Delineation Criteria
Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 3,000 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the entire breeding territory and area commonly used for renesting and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

Last Updated
Oct 06, 2021

SO ID: 50744432	**Acres**: 6,987	**Obs Count**: 1	**Earliest Obs**: 2012	**Recent Obs**: 2012
SO ID: 50744664	**Acres**: 6,987	**Obs Count**: 1	**Earliest Obs**: 2010	**Recent Obs**: 2010
SO ID: 50745300	**Acres**: 6,987	**Obs Count**: 1	**Earliest Obs**: 2005	**Recent Obs**: 2005

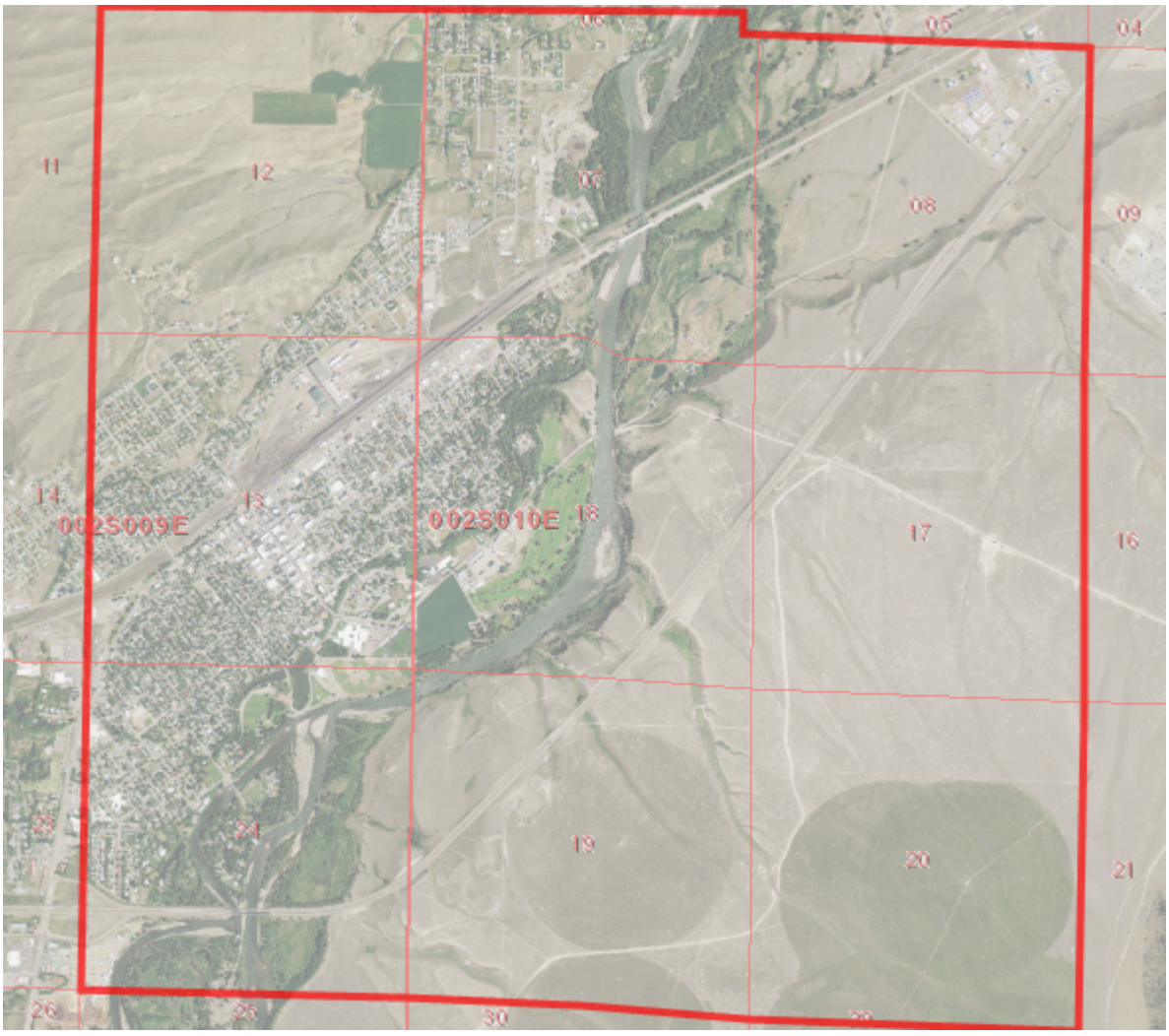
Citation for this report:
Montana SOC Occurrences Report
SOC Occurrences for Species Species.Birds = Golden Eagle ("Golden Eagle')
Within Lat/Long: (45.62608,-110.43768) to (45.69808,-110.64213)
Natural Heritage Map Viewer. Montana Natural Heritage Program.
Retrieved on October 15, 2021, from https://mtnhp.org/MapViewer/SOReport.aspx

Environmental Summary

MONTANA
Natural Heritage Program
1515 East 6th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-5363
mtnhp.org

Latitude	Longitude
45.63911	-110.50850
45.68513	-110.57141

Summarized by:
002S010E018
(Buffered PLSS Section)



Suggested Citation
Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Report.
for Latitude 45.63911 to 45.68513 and Longitude -110.50850 to -110.57141. Retrieved on 10/15/2021.

The Montana Natural Heritage Program is part of the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System. Since 1985, it has served as a neutral and non-regulatory provider of easily accessible information on Montana's species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. The program is part of NatureServe, a network of over 80 similar programs in states, provinces, and nations throughout the Western Hemisphere, working to provide current and comprehensive distribution and status information on species and biological communities.

Montana Natural Heritage Program · Montana State Library · NatureServe

Table of Contents

Introduction to Environmental Summary Report

Environmental Summary Reports from the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) provide information on species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. For information on environmental permits in Montana, please see permitting overviews by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Index of Environmental Permits for Montana and our Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Management Agencies. The report for your area of interest consists of introductory and related materials in this PDF and an Excel workbook with worksheets summarizing information managed in the MTNHP databases for: (1) species occurrences; (2) other observed species without species occurrences; (3) other species potentially present based on their range, presence of associated habitats, or predictive distribution model output if available; (4) structured surveys that follow a protocol capable of detecting one or more species; (5) land cover mapped as ecological systems; (6) wetland and riparian mapping; (7) land management categories; and (8) biological reports associated with plant and animal observations. If your area of interest corresponds to a statewide polygon layer (e.g., watersheds, counties, or public land survey sections) information summaries in your report will exactly match those boundaries. However, if your report is for a custom area, users should be aware that summaries do not correspond to the exact boundaries of the polygon they have specified, but instead are a summary across a layer of hexagons intersected by the polygon they specified as shown on the report cover. Summarizing by these hexagons which are one square mile in area and approximately one kilometer in length on each side allows for consistent and rapid delivery of summaries based on a uniform grid that has been used for planning efforts across the western United States (e.g., Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies - Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool).

In presenting this information, MTNHP is working towards assisting the user with rapidly assessing the known or potential species and biological communities, land management categories, and biological reports associated with the report area. Users are reminded that this information is likely incomplete and may be inaccurate as surveys to document species are lacking in many areas of the state, species' range polygons often include regions of unsuitable habitat, methods of predicting the presence of species or communities are constantly improving, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species and biological communities in a report area will always be an important obligation of users of our data. Users are encouraged to only use this environmental summary report as a starting point for more in depth analyses and are encouraged to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies for additional data or management guidelines relevant to your efforts. Please see the Appendix for introductory materials to each section of the report, additional information resources, and a list of relevant agency contacts.**

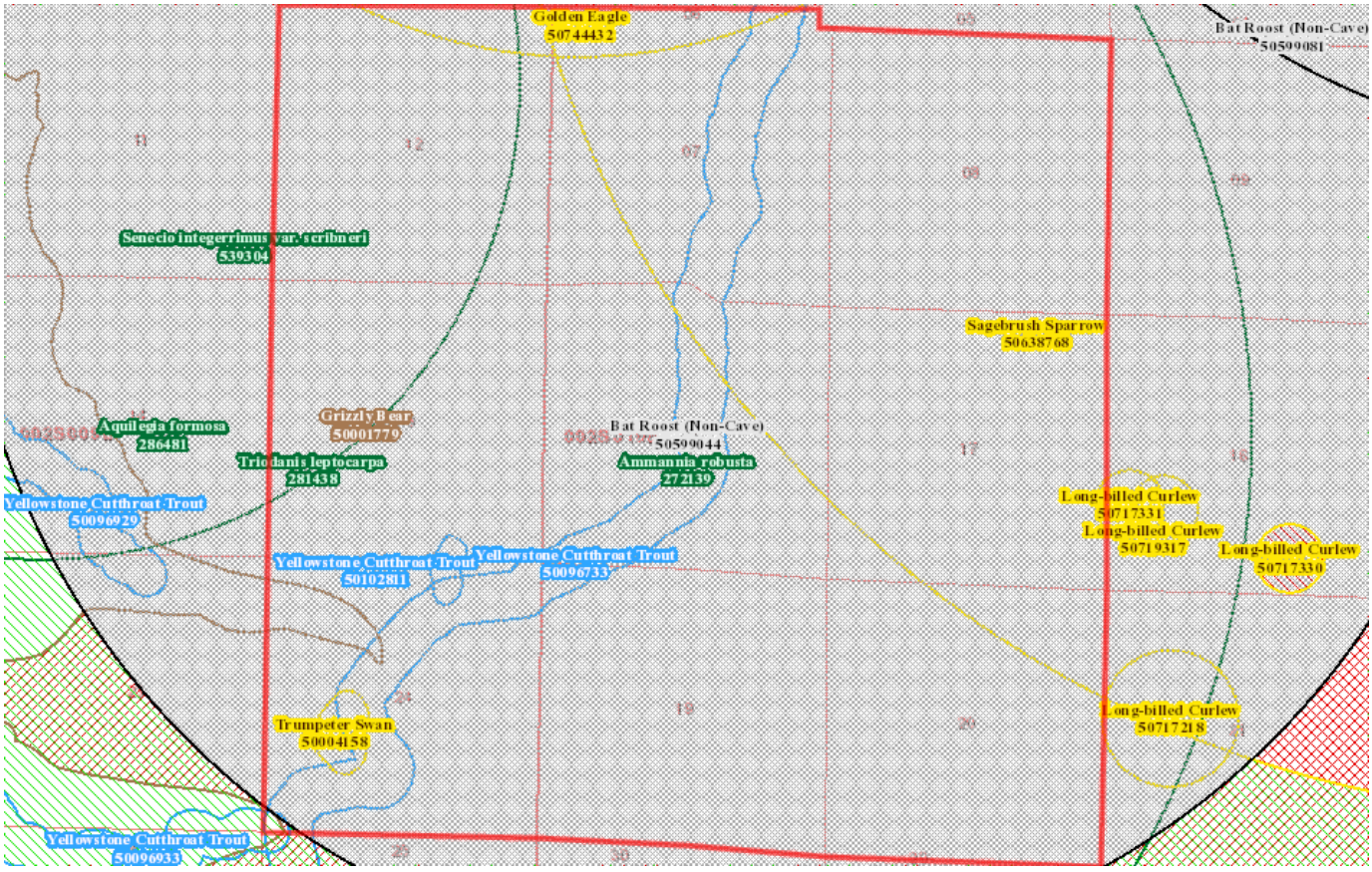
Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

Latitude 45.63911 45.68513 Longitude -110 -110

Native Species

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*
Filtered by:
MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'



Species Occurrences

	USFWS Sec7	# SO	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
V - Ammannia robusta *(Scarlet Ammannia)* SOC		1				Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **2**

Delineation Criteria Individual occurrences are generally based upon a discretely mapped area provided by an observer and are not separated by any pre-defined distance. Individual clusters of plants mapped at fine spatial scales (separated by less than approximately 25-50 meters) may be grouped together into one occurrence if they are not separated by distinct areas of habitat or terrain features. Point observations are buffered to encompass any locational uncertainty associated with the observation. (Last Updated: Sep 06, 2017)

Predictive Models: N 100% Suitable (native range) (deductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

F - Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout *(Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri)* SOC		3	3		Not Assigned	Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G5T4** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)**
BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

Delineation Criteria Stream reaches and standing water bodies where the species presence has been confirmed through direct capture or where they are believed to be present based on the professional judgement of a fisheries biologist due to confirmed presence in adjacent areas. In order to reflect the importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to survival, stream reaches are buffered 100 meters, standing water bodies greater than 1 acre are buffered 50 meters, and standing water bodies less than 1 acre are buffered 30 meters into the terrestrial habitat based on PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Conservation Area standards. (Last Updated: May 08, 2015)

Predictive Models: N 64% Suitable (native range) (deductive)

B - Golden Eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)* SOC		1	4			Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **BGEPA; MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 3,000 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the entire breeding territory and area commonly used for renesting and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Oct 06, 2021)

Predictive Models: M 98% Moderate (inductive), L 2% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 51% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Long-billed Curlew *(Numenius americanus)* SOC		2	4			S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a nest, chicks, or territorial adults during the breeding season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 200 meters in order to approximate the breeding territory size reported for the species in Idaho and otherwise is buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Oct 06, 2021)

Predictive Models: M 60% Moderate (inductive), L 40% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 40% Common, O 11% Occasional

B - Trumpeter Swan *(Cygnus buccinator)* SOC		1	21			Y S W M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Delineation Criteria Standing water bodies with confirmed nesting areas buffered by 100 meters in order to reflect importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to breeding success. (Last Updated: Aug 06, 2021)

95

Predictive Models: M 7% Moderate (inductive), L 93% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 14% Common

M - Grizzly Bear *(Ursus arctos)* SOC — 1 — Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** USFWS: **PS: LT; XN** USFS: **Threatened on Forests (BD, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

Delineation Criteria Species Occurrence polygons represent areas delineated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that encompass both home ranges and potential transitory movements based on verified sightings. Within these areas, the USFWS wants project proponents to consider whether the species â€œmay be presentâ€ when evaluating the potential impacts of a project and to work with the USFWS to develop and implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate project effects on the species. (Last Updated: Oct 06, 2021)

Predictive Models: L 34% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 52% Common, O 10% Occasional

V - Triodanis leptocarpa *(Slim-pod Venus'-looking-glass)* SOC — 1 — Not Assigned — Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5?** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: L 3% Low (inductive)

V - Senecio integerrimus var. scribneri *(Scribner's Ragwort)* SOC — 1 — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5T2T3** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 9% Common

B - Sagebrush Sparrow *(Artemisiospiza nevadensis)* SOC — 1 — Not Available — S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a nest, chicks, or territorial adults during the breeding season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 125 meters in order to encompass the majority of breeding territory sizes reported for the species and otherwise is buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Apr 01, 2020)

Associated Habitats: C 9% Common

V - Aquilegia formosa *(Sitka Columbine)* SOC — 1 — Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**

Delineation Criteria Individual occurrences are generally based upon a discretely mapped area provided by an observer and are not separated by any pre-defined distance. Individual clusters of plants mapped at fine spatial scales (separated by less than approximately 25-50 meters) may be grouped together into one occurrence if they are not separated by distinct areas of habitat or terrain features. Point observations are buffered to encompass any locational uncertainty associated with the observation. (Last Updated: Apr 06, 2021)

Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

O - Bat Roost (Non-Cave) *(Bat Roost (Non-Cave))* IAH — 1 — Not Available — Not Assigned

View in Field Guide

Important Animal Habitat - Native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNR**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence of adults or juveniles of any bat species at non-cave natural roost sites (e.g. rock outcrops, trees), below ground human created roost sites (e.g. mines), and above ground human created roost sites (e.g., bridges, buildings). Point observation locations are buffered by a distance of 4,500 meters in order to encompass the 95% confidence interval for nightly foraging distance reported for Townsendâ€™s Big-eared Bat (a resident Montana bat Species of Concern) and otherwise by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Oct 22, 2019)

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

Latitude 45.63911 45.68513 | Longitude -110 -110

Native Species

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*
Filtered by:
MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

Other Observed Species

	USFWS Sec7	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
B - Pinyon Jay *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)* SOC		1			Y
B - Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* SSS		13			Y
B - Green-tailed Towhee *(Pipilo chlorurus)* SOC		1			S M
B - Veery *(Catharus fuscescens)* SOC		1			S M
B - Great Blue Heron *(Ardea herodias)* SOC		2			Y S M
B - Hooded Merganser *(Lophodytes cucullatus)* PSOC		1			Y M
B - Barrow's Goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)* PSOC		1			Y W M
B - Cassin's Finch *(Haemorhous cassinii)* SOC		11			Y
B - Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* SOC		1			S M
B - Evening Grosbeak *(Coccothraustes vespertinus)* SOC		4			Y W M
B - McCown's Longspur *(Rhynchophanes mccownii)* SOC		2			S M
B - Brown Creeper *(Certhia americana)* SOC		1			Y
B - Tennessee Warbler *(Leiothlypis peregrina)* PSOC		1	Not Available		M
B - Mountain Plover *(Charadrius montanus)* SOC		1	Not Available		S M

B - Pinyon Jay *(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: O 71% Optimal (inductive), M 29% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common, O 8% Occasional

B - Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* SSS

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Special Status Species - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **DM; BGEPA; MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: O 18% Optimal (inductive), M 45% Moderate (inductive), L 34% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 14% Common, O 40% Occasional

B - Green-tailed Towhee *(Pipilo chlorurus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Predictive Models: M 86% Moderate (inductive), L 14% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 62% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Veery *(Catharus fuscescens)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 64% Moderate (inductive), L 36% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Great Blue Heron *(Ardea herodias)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: M 52% Moderate (inductive), L 47% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

B - Hooded Merganser *(Lophodytes cucullatus)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 41% Moderate (inductive), L 15% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 14% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Barrow's Goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 7% Moderate (inductive), L 83% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 14% Common

B - Cassin's Finch *(Haemorhous cassinii)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Predictive Models: M 7% Moderate (inductive), L 72% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

B - Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Predictive Models: M 1% Moderate (inductive), L 49% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 51% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Evening Grosbeak *(Coccothraustes vespertinus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: L 68% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 21% Common, O 2% Occasional

B - McCown's Longspur *(Rhynchophanes mccownii)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: L 36% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 50% Occasional

B - Brown Creeper *(Certhia americana)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predictive Models: L 9% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Tennessee Warbler *(Leiothlypis peregrina)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4B** USFWS: **MBTA**

Associated Habitats: C 11% Common

B - Mountain Plover *(Charadrius montanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**
Associated Habitats: C 9% Common, O 39% Occasional

97

B - Horned Grebe *(Podiceps auritus)* SOC — 1 — Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - American White Pelican *(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)* SOC — 5 — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Common Loon *(Gavia immer)* SOC — 4 — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT, LOLO)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch *(Leucosticte tephrocotis)* SOC — 1 — Not Available — WM

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2, SGIN**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

F - Westslope Cutthroat Trout *(Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi)* SOC — 1 — Not Available — Not Assigned — I

View in Field Guide View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G5T4** State: **S2**
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

Latitude 45.63911 45.68513
Longitude -110 -110

98

Native Species

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*
Filtered by:
MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

Other Potential Species

M - Spotted Bat *(Euderma maculatum)* SOC — USFWS Sec7 | Predictive Model | Associated Habitat | Range: S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Predictive Models: O 51% Optimal (inductive), M 46% Moderate (inductive), L 3% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 65% Common, O 10% Occasional

M - Western Spotted Skunk *(Spilogale gracilis)* PSOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNR** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**
Predictive Models: O 42% Optimal (inductive), M 58% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 59% Common, O 8% Occasional

V - Castilleja gracillima *(Slender Indian Paintbrush)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: O 28% Optimal (inductive), M 28% Moderate (inductive), L 44% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** O 2% Occasional

V - Dichanthelium acuminatum *(Panic Grass)* SOC — Associated Habitat: Not Assigned | Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **2**
Predictive Models: O 18% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 15% Low (inductive)

R - Western Milksnake *(Lampropeltis gentilis)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Predictive Models: O 11% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 22% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 48% Common, O 10% Occasional

V - Lilium philadelphicum *(Wood Lily)* SOC — Associated Habitat: Not Assigned | Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: O 4% Optimal (inductive), M 16% Moderate (inductive), L 35% Low (inductive)

V - Erigeron flabellifolius *(Fan-leaved Fleabane)* SOC — Associated Habitat: Not Assigned | Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: O 3% Optimal (inductive), L 22% Low (inductive)

M - Merriam's Shrew *(Sorex merriami)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 53% Common

M - Hoary Bat *(Lasiurus cinereus)* SOC — Range: S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: M 91% Moderate (inductive), L 9% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 65% Common, O 24% Occasional

M - Little Brown Myotis *(Myotis lucifugus)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: M 90% Moderate (inductive), L 10% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 73% Common, O 27% Occasional

M - Long-legged Myotis *(Myotis volans)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3**
Predictive Models: M 90% Moderate (inductive), L 10% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 62% Common, O 26% Occasional

M - Townsend's Big-eared Bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)* SOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: M 89% Moderate (inductive), L 11% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 62% Common, O 12% Occasional

M - Silver-haired Bat *(Lasionycteris noctivagans)* PSOC — Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S4**
Predictive Models: M 78% Moderate (inductive), L 22% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 65% Common, O 15% Occasional

V - Eleocharis rostellata *(Beaked Spikerush)* SOC — Associated Habitat: Not Assigned | Range: Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG, HLC)**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** **Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)** MNPS: **2**

Predictive Models: M 70% Moderate (inductive), L 30% Low (inductive)

V - Potentilla plattensis *(Platte Cinquefoil)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** MNPS: **4**

Predictive Models: M 69% Moderate (inductive), L 31% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 2% Common

V - Carex crawei *(Crawe's Sedge)* SOC Not Assigned

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: M 69% Moderate (inductive), L 31% Low (inductive)

M - Long-eared Myotis *(Myotis evotis)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3**

Predictive Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 65% Common, O 23% Occasional

M - Dwarf Shrew *(Sorex nanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

Predictive Models: M 57% Moderate (inductive), L 43% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 43% Occasional

V - Draba densifolia *(Dense-leaf Draba)* SOC Not Assigned

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **2**

Predictive Models: M 56% Moderate (inductive), L 3% Low (inductive)

V - Ranunculus hyperboreus *(High Northern Buttercup)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4**

Predictive Models: M 53% Moderate (inductive), L 47% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

M - Uinta Ground Squirrel *(Urocitellus armatus)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**

Predictive Models: M 53% Moderate (inductive), L 44% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 18% Common

M - Fringed Myotis *(Myotis thysanodes)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: M 51% Moderate (inductive), L 49% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 62% Common, O 26% Occasional

M - North American Porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**

Predictive Models: M 42% Moderate (inductive), L 58% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 69% Common

B - Lewis's Woodpecker *(Melanerpes lewis)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 39% Moderate (inductive), L 61% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** O 11% Occasional

B - Yellow-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **PS: LT; MBTA** USFS: **Threatened on Forests (BRT, LOLO)** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 39% Moderate (inductive), L 51% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

M - Preble's Shrew *(Sorex preblei)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 57% Common

B - Clark's Nutcracker *(Nucifraga columbiana)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Predictive Models: M 32% Moderate (inductive), L 68% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 13% Common

V - Grayia spinosa *(Spiny Hopsage)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **2**

Predictive Models: M 29% Moderate (inductive), L 16% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

B - Broad-tailed Hummingbird *(Selasphorus platycercus)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**

Predictive Models: M 29% Moderate (inductive), L 11% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 21% Common, O 48% Occasional

M - North American Water Vole *(Microtus richardsoni)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4**

Predictive Models: M 29% Moderate (inductive), L 3% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 5% Common

B - Brewer's Sparrow *(Spizella breweri)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: M 21% Moderate (inductive), L 79% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 9% Common

V - Erigeron parryi *(Parry's Fleabane)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G2G3** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: M 21% Moderate (inductive), L 38% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 40% Common

A - Northern Leopard Frog *(Lithobates pipiens)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, HLC, KOOT)**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1,S4** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**
Predictive Models: M 18% Moderate (inductive), L 81% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common, O 11% Occasional

V - Stipa lettermanii *(Letterman's Needlegrass)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: M 18% Moderate (inductive), L 35% Low (inductive)

B - Meesia triquetra *(Meesia Moss)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BRT, CG, KOOT)**
Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO)
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** **Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)**
Predictive Models: M 17% Moderate (inductive), L 73% Low (inductive)

V - Stellaria crassifolia *(Fleshy Stitchwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: M 17% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

R - Greater Short-horned Lizard *(Phrynosoma hernandesi)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Predictive Models: M 11% Moderate (inductive), L 89% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 48% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Sage Thrasher *(Oreoscoptes montanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: M 5% Moderate (inductive), L 95% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 9% Common

V - Musineon vaginatum *(Rydberg's Parsley)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3S4**
Predictive Models: M 3% Moderate (inductive), L 51% Low (inductive)

V - Polygonum austiniae *(Austin's Knotweed)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC)**
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5T4** State: **S3S4** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG)** MNPS: **2**
Predictive Models: M 2% Moderate (inductive), L 14% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 39% Common

B - Common Poorwill *(Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: M 1% Moderate (inductive), L 91% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 49% Common, O 10% Occasional

A - Western Toad *(Anaxyrus boreas)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE**
FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Predictive Models: L 91% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 17% Common, O 47% Occasional

V - Erigeron linearis *(Linear-leaf Fleabane)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **2**
Predictive Models: L 89% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 40% Common

B - Plumbeous Vireo *(Vireo plumbeus)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 64% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

B - Rufous Hummingbird *(Selasphorus rufus)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 59% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 61% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **DM; MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)**
BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 58% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 42% Common, O 4% Occasional

M - Hayden's Shrew *(Sorex haydeni)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4**
Predictive Models: L 52% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 57% Common

B - Black-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus erythropthalmus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 52% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

M - Black-tailed Prairie Dog *(Cynomys ludovicianus)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: L 52% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 9% Common, O 51% Occasional

V - Elodea bifoliata *(Long-sheath Waterweed)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S2?** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 52% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common

B - Great Gray Owl *(Strix nebulosa)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 44% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 13% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Ferruginous Hawk *(Buteo regalis)* SOC S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 43% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 49% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Cypripedium parviflorum *(Small Yellow Lady's-slipper)* PSOC Not Assigned Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)**
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT)** MNPS: **2**
Predictive Models: L 42% Low (inductive)

B - Greater Sage-Grouse *(Centrocercus urophasianus)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (CG, HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**
Predictive Models: L 34% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Isoetes echinospora *(Spiny-spore Quillwort)* SOC Not Assigned Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 32% Low (inductive)

M - Canada Lynx *(Lynx canadensis)* SOC 7 Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
USFS: **Threatened on Forests (BD, BRT)**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **LT; CH** **Threatened, Critical Habitat on Forests (CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: L 31% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 2% Occasional

B - American Bittern *(Botaurus lentiginosus)* SOC S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 28% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

V - Kobresia simpliciuscula *(Simple Kobresia)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 24% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

B - Ovenbird *(Seiurus aurocapilla)* PSOC S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 18% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Adoxa moschatellina *(Musk-root)* SOC Not Assigned Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG, LOLO)** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 18% Low (inductive)

V - Townsendia spathulata *(Sword Townsend-daisy)* PSOC Not Assigned Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3S4** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 16% Low (inductive)

V - Botrychium simplex *(Least Moonwort)* SOC Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **4**
Predictive Models: L 11% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 2% Common

V - Botrychium hesperium *(Western Moonwort)* SOC Not Assigned Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, KOOT)** MNPS: **4**
Predictive Models: L 11% Low (inductive)

V - Salix serissima *(Autumn Willow)* SOC — Not Assigned — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: L 11% Low (inductive)

B - Black-backed Woodpecker *(Picoides arcticus)* SOC — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predictive Models: L 7% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

V - Carex stenoptila *(Small-winged Sedge)* SOC — Not Assigned — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G3** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: L 5% Low (inductive)

B - Burrowing Owl *(Athene cunicularia)* SOC — S — M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC17** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predictive Models: L 3% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 43% Occasional

V - Ranunculus pedatifidus *(Northern Buttercup)* SOC — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: L 2% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 2% Common

V - Primula incana *(Mealy Primrose)* SOC — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD)** **Sensitive - Historically known, not recently documented on Forests (CG)** MNPS: **2**

Predictive Models: L 1% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common

B - Sprague's Pipit *(Anthus spragueii)* SOC — 7 — S — M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G3G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predictive Models: L 1% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 39% Occasional

B - Northern Goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis)* SOC — Y — W — M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: L 1% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Short-eared Owl *(Asio flammeus)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** PIF: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 63% Common, O 4% Occasional

B - Sharp-tailed Grouse *(Tympanuchus phasianellus)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **SX,S4** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1** PIF: **2**

Associated Habitats: C 60% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Loggerhead Shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)* SOC — Not Available — S — M

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Associated Habitats: C 57% Common, O 2% Occasional

M - Bison *(Bos bison)* SOC — Not Available — H

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G4** State: **S2** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

Associated Habitats: C 48% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Eriogonum caespitosum *(Mat Buckwheat)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** MNPS: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 40% Common

I - Euphydryas gillettii *(Gillette's Checkerspot)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G3** State: **S2**

Associated Habitats: C 11% Common, O 41% Occasional

I - Argia alberta *(Paiute Dancer)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G4** State: **S2S3**

Associated Habitats: C 11% Common, O 3% Occasional

B - Harlequin Duck *(Histrionicus histrionicus)* SOC — Not Available — S — M

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species — Global: **G4** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**

Associated Habitats: C 11% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Polygonia progne *(Gray Comma)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2**
Associated Habitats: C 11% Common

V - Castilleja exilis *(Annual Indian Paintbrush)* SOC — Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5T5** State: **S2** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 11% Common

V - Senecio eremophilus *(Desert Groundsel)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 11% Common

M - Black-footed Ferret *(Mustela nigripes)* SOC — Not Available — H

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G1** State: **S1** USFWS: **LE; XN** USFS: **Endangered, Experimental Nonessential on Forests (CG)** BLM: **ENDANGERED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**
Associated Habitats: C 9% Common

I - Argia emma *(Emma's Dancer)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 11% Occasional

I - Somatochlora minor *(Ocellated Emerald)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 11% Occasional

B - Franklin's Gull *(Leucophaeus pipixcan)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Aeshna constricta *(Lance-tipped Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

I - Enallagma civile *(Familiar Bluet)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

I - Rhionaeschna multicolor *(Blue-eyed Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Black Tern *(Chlidonias niger)* SOC — Not Available — S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Black-necked Stilt *(Himantopus mexicanus)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Caspian Tern *(Hydroprogne caspia)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Clark's Grebe *(Aechmophorus clarkii)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Forster's Tern *(Sterna forsteri)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 1% Occasional

I - Aeshna eremita *(Lake Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y S W

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

I - Rhionaeschna californica *(California Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

I - Somatochlora hudsonica *(Hudsonian Emerald)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

V - Noccaea parviflora *(Small-flowered Pennycress)* SOC — Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - White-faced Ibis *(Plegadis chihi)* SOC — Not Available — S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Black-crowned Night-Heron *(Nycticorax nycticorax)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Piping Plover *(Charadrius melodus)* SOC — Not Available — M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2B** USFWS: **LT; CH; MBTA** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

M - Wolverine *(Gulo gulo)* SOC — 7 — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Proposed on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common, O 11% Occasional

B - Boreal Owl *(Aegolius funereus)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Botrychium ascendens *(Upward-lobed Moonwort)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (HLC, KOOT)** MNPS: **4**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common

V - Botrychium crenulatum *(Wavy Moonwort)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** MNPS: **4**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common

V - Botrychium paradoxum *(Peculiar Moonwort)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, HLC, KOOT)**
Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (LOLO)
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3** **Species of Conservation Concern on Forests (FLAT)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** MNPS: **4**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common

B - Northern Hawk Owl *(Surnia ulula)* SOC — Not Available — W M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Associated Habitats: C 2% Common

M - Swift Fox *(Vulpes velox)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 46% Occasional

I - Argia vivida *(Vivid Dancer)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 14% Occasional

I - Colias gigantea *(Giant Sulphur)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 11% Occasional

I - Aeshna juncea *(Sedge Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Enallagma clausum *(Alkali Bluet)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Leucorrhinia borealis *(Boreal Whiteface)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

105

I - Sympetrum madidum *(Red-veined Meadowhawk)* PSOC — Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Aeshna sitchensis *(Zigzag Darner)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 2% Occasional

I - Boloria freija *(Freija Fritillary)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 2% Occasional

I - Erebia callias *(Colorado Alpine)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 2% Occasional

B - Black Rosy-Finch *(Leucosticte atrata)* SOC — Not Available — Y S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2, SGIN** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

B - Pacific Wren *(Troglodytes pacificus)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: O 1% Occasional

I - Boloria frigga *(Frigga Fritillary)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

I - Oeneis bore *(White-veined Arctic)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

I - Oeneis melissa *(Melissa Arctic)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

I - Somatochlora semicircularis *(Mountain Emerald)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

V - Balsamorhiza macrophylla *(Large-leaved Balsamroot)* PSOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G5** State: **S3S4** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, CG)** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

V - Braya humilis *(Low Braya)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

V - Hornungia procumbens *(Hutchinsia)* SOC — Not Available — Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

B - Varied Thrush *(Ixoreus naevius)* SOC — Not Available — S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

Structured Surveys

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) records information on the locations where more than 80 different types of well-defined repeatable survey protocols capable of detecting an animal species or suite of animal species have been conducted by state, federal, tribal, university, or private consulting biologists. Examples of structured survey protocols tracked by MTNHP include: visual encounter and dip net surveys for pond breeding amphibians, point counts for birds, call playback surveys for selected bird species, visual surveys of migrating raptors, kick net stream reach surveys for macroinvertebrates, visual encounter cover object surveys for terrestrial mollusks, bat acoustic or mist net surveys, pitfall and/or snap trap surveys for small terrestrial mammals, track or camera trap surveys for large mammals, and trap surveys for turtles. Whenever possible, photographs of survey locations are stored in MTNHP databases.

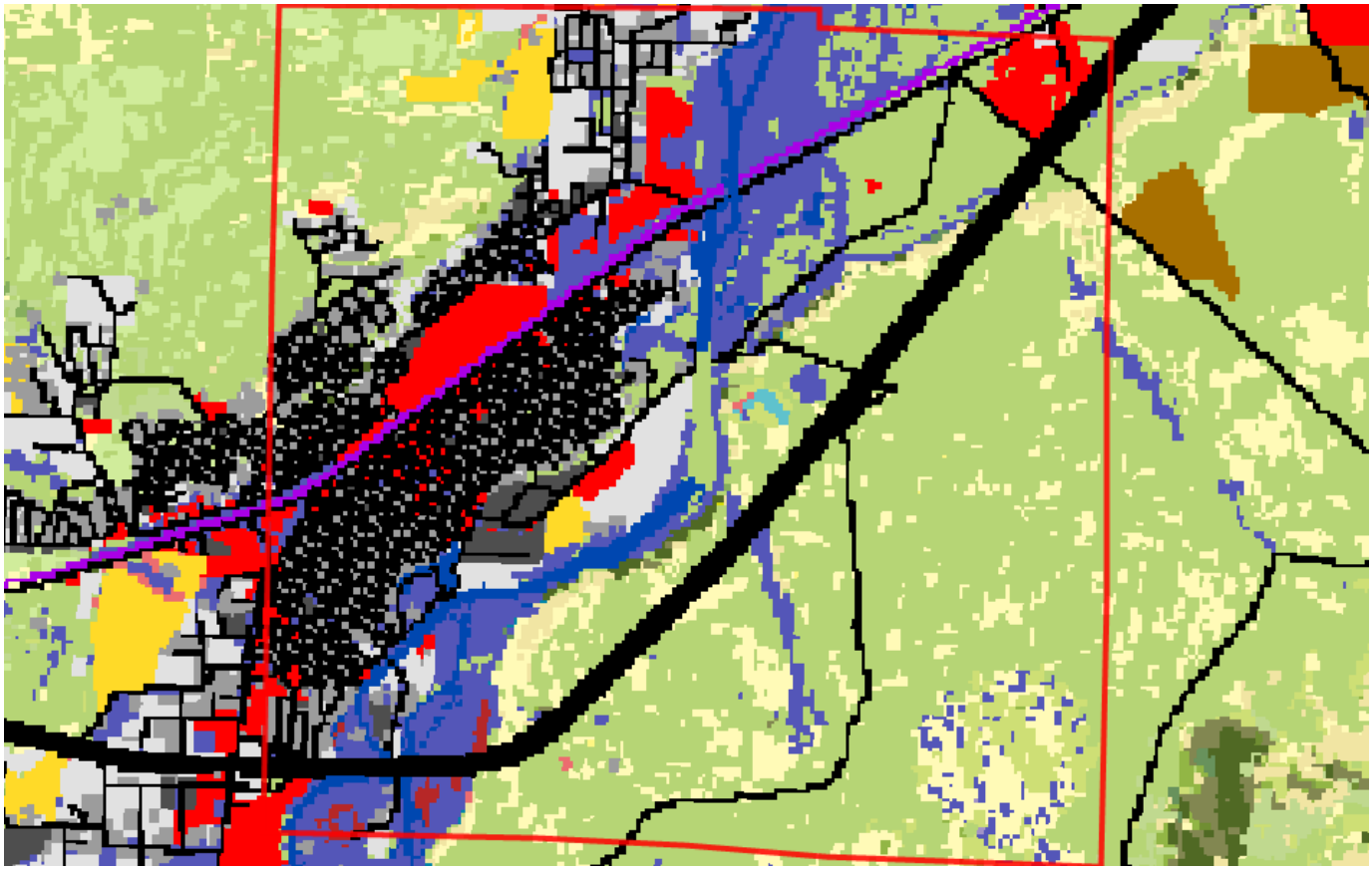
MTNHP does not typically manage information on structured surveys for plants; surveys for invasive species may be a future exception.

Within the report area you have requested, structured surveys are summarized by the number of each type of structured survey protocol that has been conducted, the number of species detections/observations resulting from these surveys, and the most recent year a survey has been conducted.

B-Long-billed Curlew *(Long-billed Curlew, Road-based, Point Count)*	**Survey Count**: 2	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2015
B-Raptor nest *(Raptor Nest Survey)*	**Survey Count**: 11	**Obs Count**: 11	**Recent Survey**: 2020
E-Eastern Heath Snail *(Eastern Heath Snail Survey)*	**Survey Count**: 1	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2012
E-Eurasian Water-milfoil Rake *(Rake tows/pulls for Eurasian Water-milfoil)*	**Survey Count**: 25	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2020
E-Invasive Mussel Plankton Tow *(Plankton tows for veligers of Invasive Mussels)*	**Survey Count**: 5	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2020
E-Kicknet *(Kicknet Collection Survey for Invasive Mussels and Snails)*	**Survey Count**: 7	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2020
E-Noxious Weed, Road-based *(Noxious Weed Road-based Visual Surveys)*	**Survey Count**: 16	**Obs Count**: 112	**Recent Survey**: 2003
E-Noxious Weed, Visual *(Noxious Weed Visual Surveys)*	**Survey Count**: 2	**Obs Count**: 21	**Recent Survey**: 2007
E-Visual Aquatic Invasives *(Visual Encounter Surveys for Aquatic Invasives on Shorelines or Underwater)*	**Survey Count**: 66	**Obs Count**: 54	**Recent Survey**: 2020
F-Fish Electrofishing *(Fish Electrofishing Surveys)*	**Survey Count**: 4	**Obs Count**: 12	**Recent Survey**: 1991
F-Fish Other Survey *(Fish Other Survey (FWP Survey Type))*	**Survey Count**: 15	**Obs Count**: 36	**Recent Survey**: 1986
I-Mosquito CDC Trap *(Montana Mosquito Surveillance Project)*	**Survey Count**: 12	**Obs Count**: 70	**Recent Survey**: 2006
I-Mussel *(Stream Mussel Survey)*	**Survey Count**: 1	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2009
M-Bat Roost (Active Season) *(Bat Roost (Active Season) Survey)*	**Survey Count**: 1	**Obs Count**: 1	**Recent Survey**: 2019
P-Algal scraping *(Algal Scraping)*	**Survey Count**: 1	**Obs Count**: 75	**Recent Survey**: 2000

Land Cover

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*



39% (*2,287 Acres*)

Grassland Systems
Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

No Image

14% (*800 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed

Other Roads

County, city and or rural roads generally open to motor vehicles.

11% (*649 Acres*)

Wetland and Riparian Systems
Floodplain and Riparian
Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, it ranges from approxima[illegible] to 2,042 meters (3,100 to 6,700 feet), characterristically occuring as a mosaic of multiple communities that are tree-dominated with a diverse shrub component. It is dependent on a natural hydrologic regime, especially annual to episodic flooding. Occurrences are found within the flood zone of rivers, on islands, sand or cobble bars, and on immediate streambanks. It can form large, wide occurrences on mid-channel islands in larger rivers or narrow bands on small, rocky canyon tributaries and well-drained benches. It is also typically found in backwater channels and other perennially wet but less scoured sites, such as floodplains swales and irrigation ditches. In some locations, occurrences extend into moderately high intermountain basins where the adjacent vegetation is sage steppe. Dominant trees may include boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), Plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), peachleaf willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), or Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*). Dominant shrubs include Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*), thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), river birch (*Betula occidentalis*), redoiser dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), hawthorne (*Crataegus spp.*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), Drummondâ€™s willow (*Salix drummondiana*), sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), rose (*Rosa* species), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), or snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species). Exotic trees of Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and saltcedar (*Tamarix* species) may invade some stands in southeastern and south-central Montana.

7% (*440 Acres*)

Shrubland, Steppe and Savanna Systems
Sagebrush Steppe
Big Sagebrush Steppe

This widespread ecological system occurs throughout much of central Montana, and north and east onto the western fringe of the Great Plains. In central Montana, where this system occurs on both glaciated and non-glaciated landscapes, it differs slightly, with more summer rain than winter precipitation and more precipitation annually. Throughout its distribution, soils are typically deep and non-saline, often with a microphytic crust. This shrub-steppe is dominated by perennial grasses and forbs with greater than 25% cover. Overall shrub cover is less than 10 percent. In Montana and Wyoming, stands are more mesic, with more biomass of grass, and have less shrub diversity than stands farther to the west, and 50 to 90% of the occurrences are dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush with western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*). Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) are indicators of disturbance, but cheatgrassis typically not as abundant as in the Intermountain West, possibly due to a colder climate. The natural fire regime of this ecological system maintains a patchy distribution of shrubs, preserving the steppe character. Shrubs may increase following heavy grazing and/or with fire suppression. In central and eastern Montana, complexes of prairie dog towns are common in this ecological system.

5% (*278 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed
Low Intensity Residential

Includes areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation. Impervious surfaces account for 20-50% of total cover. These areas most commonly include single-family housing units in rural and suburban areas. Paved roadways may be classified into this category.

No Image

4% (*247 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed
Interstate

National Highway System (NHS) limited access highways and their shoulders and rights of way.

No Image

4% (*243 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed
Commercial / Industrial

Businesses, industrial parks, hospitals, airports; utilities in commercial/industrial areas.

4% (*211 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed
Developed, Open Space

Vegetation (primarily grasses) planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes. Impervious surfaces account for less than 20% of total cover. This category often includes highway and railway rights of way and graveled rural roads.

3% (*162 Acres*)

Wetland and Riparian Systems
Open Water
Open Water

All areas of open water, generally with less than 25% cover of vegetation or soil

2% (*100 Acres*)

Grassland Systems
Montane Grassland
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow

This system is restricted to sites from lower montane to subalpine elevations where finely textured soils, snow deposition, or windswept conditions limit tree establishment. Many occurrences are small patches, and are often found in mosaics within woodlands, dense shrublands, or just below alpine communities. Elevations range from 600 to2,011 meters (2,000-6,600 feet) in the northern Rocky Mountains and up to 2,286- 2,682 meters (7,500-8,800 feet) in the mountains of southwestern Montana. This system occurs on gentle to moderate-gradient slopes and in relatively moist habitats. Soils are typically seasonally moist to saturated in the spring, but dry out later in the growing season. At montane elevations, soils are usually clays or silt loams, and some occurrences may have inclusions of hydric soils in low, depressional areas. At subalpine elevations, soils are derived a variety of parent materials, and are usually rocky or gravelly with good aeration and drainage, but with a well developed organic layer. Some occurrences are more heavily dominated by grasses, while others are more dominated by forbs. Common grasses include tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), showy oniongrass (*Melica spectabilis*), mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), awned sedge (*Carex atherodes*), and small wing sedge (*Carex microptera*). Forb dominated meadows usually comprise a wide species diversity which differs from montane to subalpine elevations. Shrubs such as shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiphora fruticosa* ssp. *floribunda*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* species) are occasional but not abundant. This system differs from the Rocky Mountain Alpine Montane Wet Meadow system in that it soils dry out by mid-summer.

Additional Limited Land Cover

1% (*78 Acres*) Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie

1% (*77 Acres*) Montane Sagebrush Steppe

1% (*76 Acres*) Cultivated Crops

1% (*67 Acres*) Major Roads

1% (*65 Acres*) High Intensity Residential

1% (*51 Acres*) Railroad

<1% (*18 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

<1% (*18 Acres*) Introduced Riparian and Wetland Vegetation

<1% (*7 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland

<1% (*6 Acres*) Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland

<1% (*5 Acres*) Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland

<1% (*4 Acres*) Great Plains Shrubland

<1% (*4 Acres*) Aspen Forest and Woodland

<1% (*2 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Foothill Limber Pine - Juniper Woodland

<1% (*2 Acres*) Great Plains Floodplain

<1% (*1 Acres*) Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine

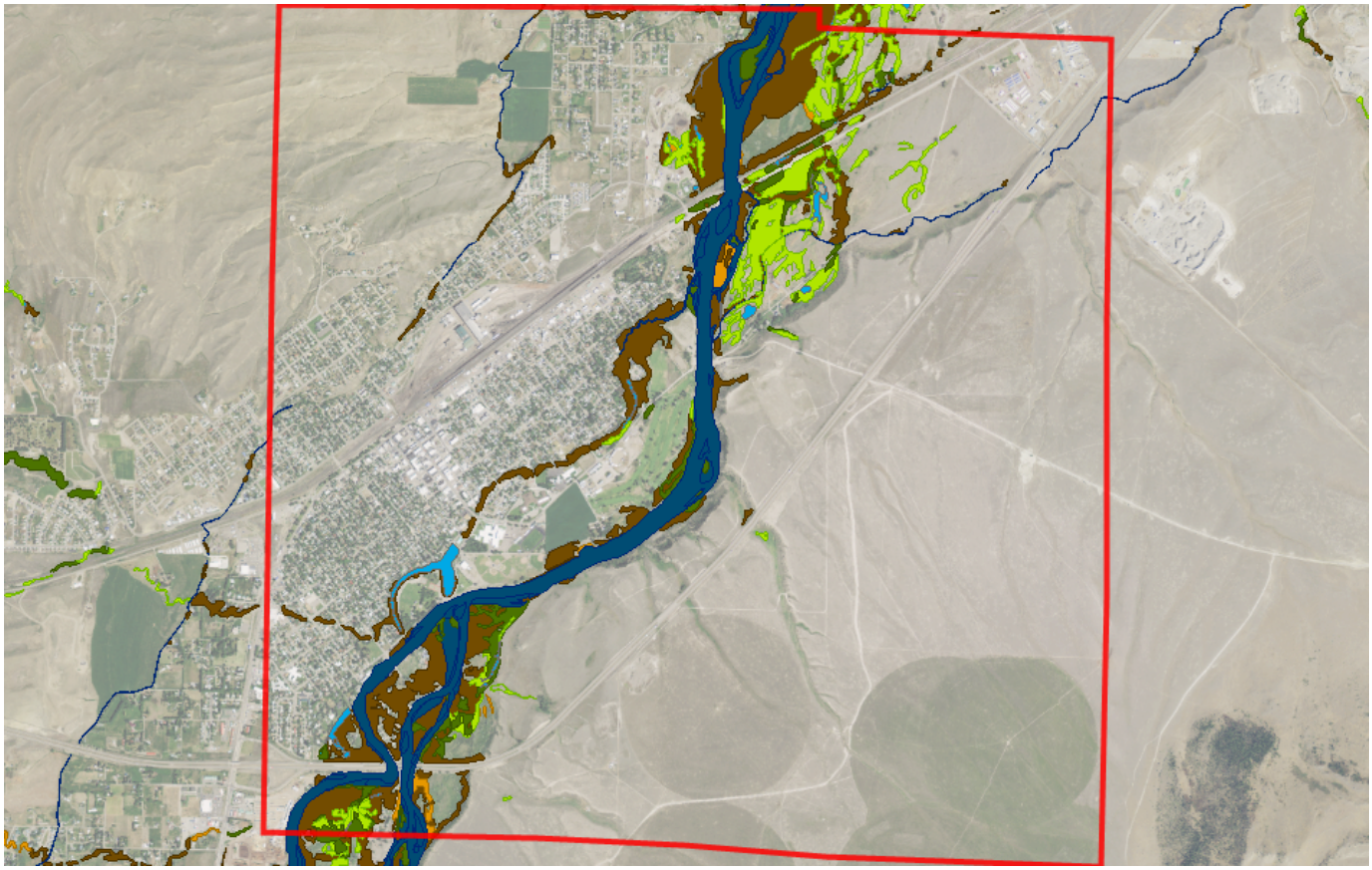
<1% (*1 Acres*) Low Sagebrush Shrubland

<1% (*1 Acres*) Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

<1% (*0 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Shrubland

Wetland and Riparian

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*



Wetland and Riparian Mapping

Explain

P - Palustrine

AB - Aquatic Bed

P - Palustrine, AB - Aquatic Bed
Wetlands with vegetation growing on or below the water surface for most of the growing season.

F - Semipermanently Flooded	11 Acres	
(no modifier)	**7 Acres**	**PABF**
h - Diked/Impounded	**4 Acres**	**PABFh**
G - Intermittently Exposed	8 Acres	
h - Diked/Impounded	**8 Acres**	**PABGh**
K - Artificially Flooded	<1 Acres	
x - Excavated	**<1 Acres**	**PABKx**

EM - Emergent

P - Palustrine, EM - Emergent
Wetlands with erect, rooted herbaceous vegetation present during most of the growing season.

A - Temporarily Flooded	95 Acres	
(no modifier)	**95 Acres**	**PEMA**
C - Seasonally Flooded	9 Acres	
(no modifier)	**9 Acres**	**PEMC**

SS - Scrub-Shrub

P - Palustrine, SS - Scrub-Shrub
Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation includes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to environmental conditions.

A - Temporarily Flooded	53 Acres	
(no modifier)	**53 Acres**	**PSSA**
C - Seasonally Flooded	2 Acres	
(no modifier)	**2 Acres**	**PSSC**

R - Riverine (Rivers)

3 - Upper Perennial

UB - Unconsolidated Bottom

R - Riverine (Rivers), 3 - Upper Perennial, UB - Unconsolidated Bottom
Stream channels where the substrate is at least 25% mud, silt or other fine particles.

H - Permanently Flooded	162 Acres	
(no modifier)	**162 Acres**	**R3UBH**

US - Unconsolidated Shore

R - Riverine (Rivers), 3 - Upper Perennial, US - Unconsolidated Shore
Shorelines with less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock and less than 30% vegetation cover. The area is

A - Temporarily Flooded	29 Acres	
(no modifier)	**29 Acres**	**R3USA**

C - Seasonally Flooded 18 Acres
(no modifier) **18 Acres** **R3USC**

also irregularly exposed due to seasonal or irregular flooding and subsequent drying.

4 - Intermittent

SB - Stream Bed

R - Riverine (Rivers), 4 - Intermittent, SB - Stream Bed
Active channel that contains periodic water flow.

C - Seasonally Flooded 4 Acres
x - Excavated **4 Acres** **R4SBCx**

Rp - Riparian

1 - Lotic

SS - Scrub-Shrub
(no modifier) **10 Acres** **Rp1SS**

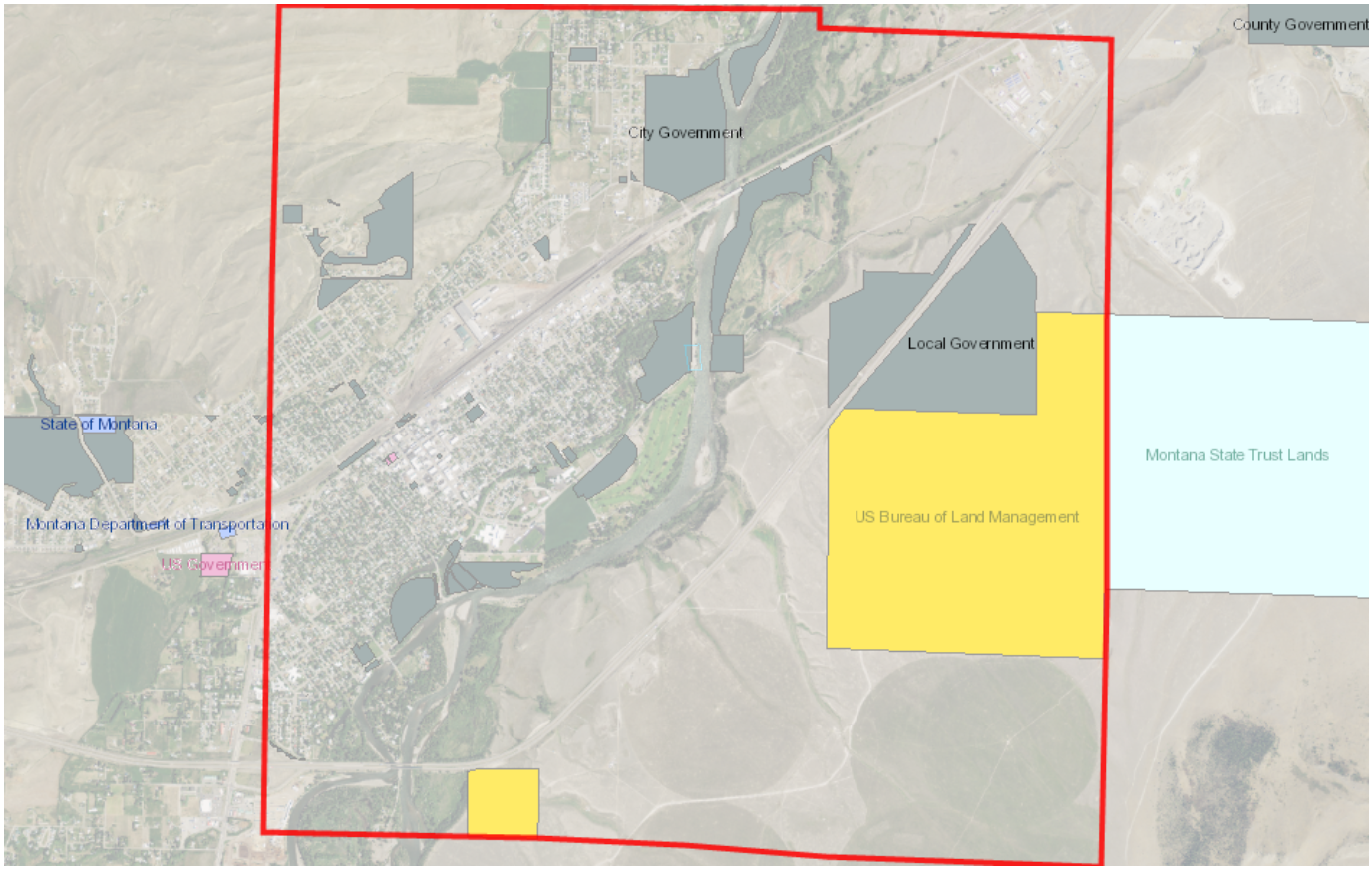
Rp - Riparian, 1 - Lotic, SS - Scrub-Shrub
This type of riparian area is dominated by woody vegetation that is less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation includes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to environmental conditions.

FO - Forested
(no modifier) **281 Acres** **Rp1FO**

Rp - Riparian, 1 - Lotic, FO - Forested
This riparian class has woody vegetation that is greater than 6 meters (20 feet) tall.

Land Management

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*



Land Management Summary *Explain*

	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
Public Lands	1,186 Acres (20%)			
Federal	667 Acres (11%)			
US Bureau of Land Management	666 Acres (11%)			
BLM Owned	666 Acres (11%)			
US Government	1 Acres (<1%)			
US Government Owned	1 Acres (<1%)			
State	2 Acres (<1%)			
Montana State Trust Lands	2 Acres (<1%)			
MT State Trust Owned	2 Acres (<1%)			
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks				
MTFWP Fishing Access Sites				3 Acres
Mayor's Landing Fishing Access Site				3 Acres
Local	517 Acres (9%)			
Local Government	517 Acres (9%)			
Local Government Owned	517 Acres (9%)			
Private Lands or Unknown Ownership	4,714 Acres (80%)			

Biological Reports

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*

Within the report area you have requested, citations for all reports and publications associated with plant or animal observations in Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) databases are listed and, where possible, links to the documents are included.

The MTNHP plans to include reports associated with terrestrial and aquatic communities in the future as allowed for by staff resources. If you know of reports or publications associated with species or biological communities within the report area that are not shown in this report, please let us know: mtnhp@mt.gov

- Dubovsky, James. 2004. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, U.S. Breeding Segment Fall 2004. USFWS Migratory Birds and State Programs. Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood, CO.
- Dubovsky, James. 2005. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, U.S. Breeding Segment Fall 2005. USFWS Migratory Birds and State Programs. Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood, CO.
- Dubovsky, Jim. 2002. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population Fall 2002. US Fish and Wildlife Service Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood, CO. 28 pages including appendices plus errata.
- Dubovsky, Jim. 2003. Trumpeter Swan Survey of the Rocky Mountain Population, US Breeding segment Fall 2003. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain-Prairie Region. Lakewood CO. 28 pages including appendices.
- Fuller, Pam and A. Benson. U.S. Department of the Interior. USGS NAS: ***Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database***. 2017. Accessed 10 October 2017. https://nas.er.usgs.gov/
- Gomez, Daniel. 1995. 1995 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. USFWS Lakeview, Montana. 10pp.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1996. 1996 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. US Fish and Wildlife Service Lakeview, Montana. 24 pp.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1997. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, Fall 1997. Unpublished report from the Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1998. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, fall 1998. Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1999. 1999 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Gomez, Daniel. 1999. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population/U.S. flocks, fall 1999. Red Rock Lakes NWR.
- Olson, Dave. 2001. 2001 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Olson, Dave. 2001. Trumpeter swan survey of the Rocky Mountain population Fall 2001. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Lakeview, MT. 7 pp. plus appendices.
- Olson, Dave. 2002. 2002 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Reed, Tom and Daniel Gomez. 2000. 2000 mid-winter survey Rocky Mountain population trumpeter swans. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge USFWS Lakeview, MT.
- Reed, Tom. 2000. Trumpeter Swan Survey ot the US sub-population of the Rocky Mountain population Fall 2000. US Fish and Wildlife Service. Red Rock Lakes NWR. Lakeview, MT. 15pp.
- Regele, Deb. 2020. ***Email with tabular data detailing nesting records for osprey on the Yellowstone River***. 30 November 2020.
- Tobalske, Claudine and Linda Vance. 2017.***Predicting the distribution of Russian Olive stands in eastern Montana valley bottoms using NAIP imagery***. Report to the US EPA. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Helena, MT. 40pp.

Legend

Model Icons
- N Suitable (native range)
- O Optimal Suitability
- M Moderate Suitability
- L Low Suitability
- I Suitable (introduced range)

Habitat Icons
- C Common
- O Occasional

Range Icons
- T Suspect (invasive / pest)
- D Documented (invasive / pest)
- R Released (biocontrol)
- E Established (biocontrol)

Num Obs
Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)

Latitude 45.63911 45.68513
Longitude -11 -11

Invasive and Pest Species

Summarized by: **002S010E018** *(Buffered PLSS Section)*

	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range

Aquatic Invasive Species

V - Iris pseudacorus *(Yellowflag Iris)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 53% Optimal (inductive), M 19% Moderate (inductive), L 28% Low (inductive)

V - Myriophyllum spicatum *(Eurasian Water-milfoil)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 1% Moderate (inductive), L 72% Low (inductive)

V - Butomus umbellatus *(Flowering-rush)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 53% Low (inductive)

V - Nymphaea odorata *(American Water-lily)* AIS — Not Available — D

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

I - Potamopyrgus antipodarum *(New Zealand Mudsnail)* AIS — 1 — Not Available — Not Assigned

View in Field Guide
Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Noxious Weeds: Priority 1A

V - Centaurea solstitialis *(Yellow Starthistle)* N1A — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 53% Optimal (inductive), M 30% Moderate (inductive), L 16% Low (inductive)

V - Isatis tinctoria *(Dyer's Woad)* N1A — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 46% Optimal (inductive), M 30% Moderate (inductive), L 24% Low (inductive)

V - Taeniatherum caput-medusae *(Medusahead)* N1A — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 96% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 1B

V - Lythrum salicaria *(Purple Loosestrife)* N1B — 1 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 43% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 11% Low (inductive)

V - Polygonum cuspidatum *(Japanese Knotweed)* N1B — 1 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNRTNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 40% Optimal (inductive), M 35% Moderate (inductive), L 24% Low (inductive)

V - Echium vulgare *(Blueweed)* N1B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 18% Optimal (inductive), M 48% Moderate (inductive), L 34% Low (inductive)

V - Cytisus scoparius *(Scotch Broom)* N1B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 57% Moderate (inductive), L 43% Low (inductive)

V - Chondrilla juncea *(Rush Skeletonweed)* N1B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 62% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 2A

V - Rhamnus cathartica *(Common Buckthorn)* N2A — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 74% Optimal (inductive), M 22% Moderate (inductive), L 4% Low (inductive)

V - Iris pseudacorus *(Yellowflag Iris)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 53% Optimal (inductive), M 19% Moderate (inductive), L 28% Low (inductive)

V - Ventenata dubia *(Ventenata)* N2A — Not Assigned

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 35% Optimal (inductive), M 54% Moderate (inductive), L 11% Low (inductive)

V - Hieracium praealtum *(Kingdevil Hawkweed)* N2A — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 17% Optimal (inductive), M 36% Moderate (inductive), L 47% Low (inductive)

V - Ranunculus acris *(Tall Buttercup)* N2A — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 42% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Lepidium latifolium *(Perennial Pepperweed)* N2A — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 18% Moderate (inductive), L 76% Low (inductive)

V - Myriophyllum spicatum *(Eurasian Water-milfoil)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 1% Moderate (inductive), L 72% Low (inductive)

V - Butomus umbellatus *(Flowering-rush)* N2A/AIS — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 53% Low (inductive)

V - Senecio jacobaea *(Tansy Ragwort)* N2A — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 35% Low (inductive)

V - Hieracium aurantiacum *(Orange Hawkweed)* N2A — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 1% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 2B

V - Centaurea diffusa *(Diffuse Knapweed)* N2B — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 44% Optimal (inductive), M 47% Moderate (inductive), L 9% Low (inductive)

V - Linaria dalmatica *(Dalmatian Toadflax)* N2B — 14 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 28% Optimal (inductive), M 72% Moderate (inductive)

V - Berteroa incana *(Hoary False-alyssum)* N2B — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 18% Optimal (inductive), M 25% Moderate (inductive), L 57% Low (inductive)

V - Linaria vulgaris *(Yellow Toadflax)* N2B — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 11% Optimal (inductive), M 34% Moderate (inductive), L 55% Low (inductive)

V - Lepidium draba *(Whitetop)* N2B — 18 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 7% Optimal (inductive), M 93% Moderate (inductive)

V - Tanacetum vulgare *(Common Tansy)* N2B — 2 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 7% Optimal (inductive), M 46% Moderate (inductive), L 24% Low (inductive)

V - Convolvulus arvensis *(Field Bindweed)* N2B — 26 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 3% Optimal (inductive), M 27% Moderate (inductive), L 68% Low (inductive)

V - Cynoglossum officinale *(Common Hound's-tongue)* N2B — 16 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 2% Optimal (inductive), M 89% Moderate (inductive), L 9% Low (inductive)

V - Centaurea stoebe *(Spotted Knapweed)* N2B — 22 — Not Assigned D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 62% Moderate (inductive), L 38% Low (inductive)

116

V - Euphorbia virgata *(Leafy Spurge)* N2B — 15 — Not Assigned

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNRTNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 57% Moderate (inductive), L 43% Low (inductive)

V - Leucanthemum vulgare *(Oxeye Daisy)* N2B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 32% Moderate (inductive), L 44% Low (inductive)

V - Tamarix ramosissima *(Salt Cedar)* N2B — 1 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 18% Moderate (inductive), L 50% Low (inductive)

V - Cirsium arvense *(Canada Thistle)* N2B — 18 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 16% Moderate (inductive), L 84% Low (inductive)

V - Potentilla recta *(Sulphur Cinquefoil)* N2B — 3 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 16% Moderate (inductive), L 84% Low (inductive)

V - Acroptilon repens *(Russian Knapweed)* N2B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 71% Low (inductive)

V - Hypericum perforatum *(Common St. John's-wort)* N2B — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 60% Low (inductive)

Regulated Weeds: Priority 3

V - Bromus tectorum *(Cheatgrass)* R3 — 2 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Regulated Weed: Priority 3 - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 54% Moderate (inductive), L 46% Low (inductive)

V - Elaeagnus angustifolia *(Russian Olive)* R3 — 3 — Not Assigned — D

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Regulated Weed: Priority 3 - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 51% Low (inductive)

Biocontrol Species

I - Oberea erythrocephala *(Red-headed Leafy Spurge Stem Borer)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: O 29% Optimal (inductive), M 68% Moderate (inductive), L 3% Low (inductive)

I - Aphthona lacertosa *(Brown-legged Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 88% Moderate (inductive), L 12% Low (inductive)

I - Mecinus janthiniformis *(Dalmatian Toadflax Stem-boring Weevil)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 58% Moderate (inductive), L 42% Low (inductive)

I - Cyphocleonus achates *(Knapweed Root Weevil)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 39% Moderate (inductive), L 58% Low (inductive)

I - Aphthona nigriscutis *(Black Dot Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: M 22% Moderate (inductive), L 70% Low (inductive)

I - Mecinus janthinus *(Yellow Toadflax Stem-boring Weevil)* BIOCNTRL — Not Assigned — R

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps
Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predictive Models: L 53% Low (inductive)

Introduction to Montana Natural Heritage Program

P.O. Box 201800 • 1515 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-1800 • fax 406.444.0266 • phone 406.444.5363 • mtnhp.org

Introduction

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is Montana's source for reliable and objective information on Montana's native species and habitats, emphasizing those of conservation concern. MTNHP was created by the Montana legislature in 1983 as part of the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) at the Montana State Library (MSL). MTNHP is "a program of information acquisition, storage, and retrieval for data relating to the flora, fauna, and biological community types of Montana" (MCA 90-15-102). MTNHP's activities are guided by statute as well as through ongoing interaction with, and feedback from, principal data source agencies such as Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Montana University System, the US Forest Service, and the US Bureau of Land Management. Since the first staff was hired in 1985, the Program has logged a long record of success, and developed into a highly respected, service-oriented program. MTNHP is widely recognized as one of the most advanced and effective of over 80 natural heritage programs throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Vision

Our vision is that public agencies, the private sector, the education sector, and the general public will trust and rely upon MTNHP as the source for information and expertise on Montana's species and habitats, especially those of conservation concern. We strive to provide easy access to our information in order for users to save time and money, speed environmental reviews, and inform decision making.

Core Values

- We endeavor to be a single statewide source of accurate and up-to-date information on Montana's plants, animals, and aquatic and terrestrial biological communities.
- We actively listen to our data users and work responsively to meet their information and training needs.
- We strive to provide neutral, trusted, timely, and equitable service to all of our information users.
- We make every effort to be transparent to our data users in setting work priorities and providing data products.

Confidentiality

All information requests made to the Montana Natural Heritage Program are considered library records and are protected from disclosure by the Montana Library Records Confidentiality Act (MCA 22-1-11).

Information Managed

Information managed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program is botanical, zoological, and ecological information that describes the distribution (e.g., observations, structured surveys, range polygons, predicted habitat suitability models), conservation status (e.g., global and state conservation status ranks, including threats), and other supporting information (e.g., accounts and references) on the biology and ecology of species and biological communities.

Data Use Terms and Conditions

- Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) products and services are based on biological data and the objective interpretation of those data by professional scientists. MTNHP does not advocate any particular philosophy of natural resource protection, management, development, or public policy.
- MTNHP has no natural resource management or regulatory authority. Products, statements, and services from MTNHP are intended to inform parties as to the state of scientific knowledge about certain natural resources, and to further develop that knowledge. The information is not intended as natural resource management guidelines or prescriptions or a determination of environmental impacts. MTNHP recommends consultation with appropriate state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies and authorities in the area where your project is located.
- Information on the status and spatial distribution of biological resources produced by MTNHP are intended to inform parties of the state-wide status, known occurrence, or the likelihood of the presence of those resources. **These products are not intended to substitute for field-collected data, nor are they intended to be the sole basis for natural resource management decisions.**
- MTNHP does not portray its data as exhaustive or comprehensive inventories of rare species or biological communities. **Field verification of the absence or presence of sensitive species and biological communities will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**
- MTNHP responds equally to all requests for products and services, regardless of the purpose or identity of the requester.
- Because MTNHP constantly updates and revises its databases with new data and information, products will become outdated over time. Interested parties are encouraged to obtain the most current information possible from MTNHP, rather than using older products. We add, review, update, and delete records on a daily basis. Consequently, we strongly advise that you update your MTNHP data sets at a minimum of every four months for most applications of our information.
- MTNHP data require a certain degree of biological expertise for proper analysis, interpretation, and application. Our staff is available to advise you on questions regarding the interpretation or appropriate use of the data that we provide. See Contact Information for MTNHP Staff
- The information provided to you by MTNHP may include sensitive data that if publicly released might jeopardize the welfare of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or biological communities. This information is intended for distribution or use only within your department, agency, or business. Subcontractors may have access to the data during the course of any given project, but should not be given a copy for their use on subsequent, unrelated work.
- MTNHP data are made freely available. Duplication of hard-copy or digital MTNHP products with the intent to sell is prohibited without written consent by MTNHP. Should you be asked by individuals outside your organization for the type of data that we provide, please refer them to MTNHP.
- MTNHP and appropriate staff members should be appropriately acknowledged as an information source in any third-party product involving MTNHP data, reports, papers, publications, or in maps that incorporate MTNHP graphic elements.
- Sources of our data include museum specimens, published and unpublished scientific literature, field surveys by state and federal agencies and private contractors, and reports from knowledgeable individuals. MTNHP actively solicits and encourages additions, corrections and updates, new observations or collections, and comments on any of the data we provide.
- MTNHP staff and contractors do not enter or cross privately-owned lands without express permission from the landowner. However, the program cannot guarantee that information provided to us by others was obtained under adherence to this policy.

Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Management Agencies

As required by Montana statute (MCA 90-15), the Montana Natural Heritage Program works with state, federal, tribal, nongovernmental organizations, and private partners to ensure that the latest animal and plant distribution and status information is incorporated into our databases so that it can be used to inform a variety of permitting and planning processes and management decisions. We encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located and review the permitting overviews by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Index of Environmental Permits for Montana for guidelines relevant to your efforts. In particular, we encourage you to contact the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks for the latest data and management information regarding hunted and high-profile management species and to use the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information Planning and Consultation (IPAC) website regarding U.S. Endangered Species Act listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate species.

For your convenience, we have compiled a list of relevant agency contacts and links below:

Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

Fish Species	Zachary Shattuck zshattuck@mt.gov (406) 444-1231 or Eric Roberts eroberts@mt.gov (406) 444-5334
American Bison Black-footed Ferret Black-tailed Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Golden Eagle Common Loon Least Tern Piping Plover Whooping Crane	Kristian Smucker KSmucker@mt.gov (406) 444-5209
Grizzly Bear Greater Sage Grouse Trumpeter Swan Big Game Upland Game Birds Furbearers	Brian Wakeling Brian.Wakeling@mt.gov (406) 444-3940
Managed Terrestrial Game and Nongame Animal Data	Smith Wells – MFWP Data Analyst smith.wells@mt.gov (406) 444-3759
Fisheries Data	Ryan Alger – MFWP Data Analyst ryan.alger@mt.gov (406) 444-5365
Wildlife and Fisheries Scientific Collector's Permits	https://fwp.mt.gov/buyandapply/commercialwildlifeandscientificpermits/scientific Kammi McClain for Wildlife Kammi.McClain@mt.gov (406) 444-2612 Kim Wedde for Fisheries kim.wedde@mt.gov (406) 444-5594
Fish and Wildlife Recommendations for Subdivision Development	Charlie Sperry CSperry@mt.gov (406) 444-3888 See https://fwp.mt.gov/conservation/living-with-wildlife/subdivision-recommendations
Regional Contacts  	Region 1 (Kalispell) (406) 752-5501 fwprg12@mt.gov Region 2 (Missoula) (406) 542-5500 fwprg22@mt.gov Region 3 (Bozeman) (406) 577-7900 fwprg3@mt.gov Region 4 (Great Falls) (406) 454-5840 fwprg42@mt.gov Region 5 (Billings) (406) 247-2940 fwprg52@mt.gov Region 6 (Glasgow) (406) 228-3700 fwprg62@mt.gov Region 7 (Miles City) (406) 234-0900 fwprg72@mt.gov

Montana Department of Agriculture
General Contact Information: https://agr.mt.gov/About/Office-Locations/Office-Locations-and-Field-Offices
Noxious Weeds: https://agr.mt.gov/Noxious-Weeds

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Permitting and Operator Assistance for all Environmental Permits: https://deq.mt.gov/Permitting

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Overview of, and contacts for, licenses and permits for state lands, water, and forested lands: http://dnrc.mt.gov/licenses-and-permits

Stream Permitting (310 permits) and an overview of various water and stream related permits (e.g., Stream Protection Act 124, Federal Clean Water Act 404, Federal Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10, Short-term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity 318 Authorization, etc.).
http://dnrc.mt.gov/divisions/cardd/conservation-districts/the-310-law

Flood and Fire Resources: http://dnrc.mt.gov/flood-and-fire

Bureau of Land Management

Montana Field Office Contacts:

Billings	(406) 896-5013
Butte	(406) 533-7600
Dillon	(406) 683-8000
Glasgow	(406) 228-3750
Havre	(406) 262-2820
Lewistown	(406) 538-1900
Malta	(406) 654-5100
Miles City	(406) 233-2800
Missoula	(406) 329-3914

United States Army Corps of Engineers
Montana Regulatory Office for federal permits related to construction in water and wetlands
https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory-Program/Montana/ (406) 441-1375

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental information, notices, permitting, and contacts https://www.epa.gov/mt
Gateway to state resource locators https://www.envcap.org/srl/index.php

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Information Planning and Conservation (IPAC) website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/
Montana Ecological Services Field Office: https://www.fws.gov/montanafieldoffice/ (406) 449-5225

United States Forest Service

Regional Office – Missoula, Montana Contacts			
Wildlife Program Leader	Tammy Fletcher	tammy.fletcher2@usda.gov	(406) 329-3086
Wildlife Ecologist	Cara Staab	cara.staab@usda.gov	(406) 329-3677
Fish Program Leader	Scott Spaulding	scott.spaulding@usda.gov	(406) 329-3287
Fish Ecologist	Cameron Thomas	cameron.thomas@usda.gov	(406) 329-3087
TES Program	Lydia Allen	lydia.allen@usda.gov	(406) 329-3558
Interagency Grizzly Bear Coordinator	Scott Jackson	scott.jackson@usda.gov	(406) 329-3664
Acting Regional Botanist	Amanda Hendrix	amanda.hendrix@usda.gov	(651) 447-3016
Regional Vegetation Ecologist	Mary Manning	marry.manning@usda.gov	(406) 329-3304
Invasive Species Program Manager	Michelle Cox	michelle.cox2@usda.gov	(406) 329-3669

Tribal Nations

[Assiniboine & Gros Ventre Tribes – Fort Belknap Reservation]
[Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes – Fort Peck Reservation]
[Blackfeet Tribe - Blackfeet Reservation]
[Chippewa Creek Tribe - Rocky Boy's Reservation]
[Crow Tribe – Crow Reservation]
[Little Shell Chippewa Tribe]
[Northern Cheyenne Tribe – Northern Cheyenne Reservation]
[Salish & Kootenai Tribes - Flathead Reservation]

Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers in Surrounding States and Provinces

[Alberta Conservation Information Management System]
[British Columbia Conservation Data Centre]
[Idaho Natural Heritage Program]
[North Dakota Natural Heritage Program]
[Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre]
[South Dakota Natural Heritage Program]
[Wyoming Natural Diversity Database]

Invasive Species Management Contacts and Information

Aquatic Invasive Species

[Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Aquatic Invasive Species staff]
[Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation's Aquatic Invasive Species Grant Program]
[Montana Invasive Species Council (MISC)]
[Upper Columbia Conservation Commission (UC3)]

Noxious Weeds

[Montana Weed Control Association Contacts Webpage]
[Montana Biological Weed Control Coordination Project]
[Montana Department of Agriculture - Noxious Weeds]
[Montana Weed Control Association]
[Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks - Noxious Weeds]
[Montana State University Integrated Pest Management Extension]
[Integrated Noxious Weed Management after Wildfires]
[Fire Management and Invasive Plants]

Introduction to Native Species

Within the report area you have requested, separate summaries are provided for: (1) Species Occurrences (SO) for plant and animal Species of Concern, Special Status Species (SSS), Important Animal Habitat (IAH) and some Potential Plant Species of Concern; (2) other observed non Species of Concern or Species of Concern without suitable documentation to create Species Occurrence polygons; and (3) other non-documented species that are potentially present based on their range, predicted suitable habitat model output, or presence of associated habitats. Each of these summaries provides the following information when present for a species: (1) the number of Species Occurrences and associated delineation criteria for construction of these polygons that have long been used for considerations of documented Species of Concern in environmental reviews; (2) the number of observations of each species; (3) the geographic range polygons for each species that the report area overlaps; (4) predicted relative habitat suitability classes that are present if a predicted suitable habitat model has been created; (5) the percent of the report area that is mapped as commonly associated or occasionally associated habitat as listed for each species in the Montana Field Guide; and (6) a variety of conservation status ranks and links to species accounts in the Montana Field Guide. Details on each of these information categories are included under relevant section headers below or are defined on our Species Status Codes page. In presenting this information, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is working towards assisting the user with rapidly determining what species have been documented and what species are potentially present in the report area. We remind users that this information is likely incomplete as surveys to document native and introduced species are lacking in many areas of the state, information on introduced species has only been tracked relatively recently, the MTNHP's staff and resources are restricted by budgets, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Thus, field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species and biological communities will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**

If you are aware of observation datasets that the MTNHP is missing, please report them to the Program Botanist apipp@mt.gov or Senior Zoologist dbachen@mt.gov. If you have animal observations that you would like to contribute, you can submit them to our Animal Observation Entry Tool You can also submit plant and animal observations via Excel spreadsheets posted at https://mtnhp.org/observations.asp or via the Montana Natural Heritage Observations project in iNaturalist

Observations

The MTNHP manages information on several million animal and plant observations that have been reported by professional biologists and private citizens from across Montana. The majority of these observations are submitted in digital format from standardized databases associated with research or monitoring efforts and spreadsheets of incidental observations submitted by professional biologists and amateur naturalists. At a minimum, accepted observation records must contain a credible species identification (i.e. appropriate geographic range, date, and habitat and, if species are difficult to identify, a photograph and/or notes on key identifying features), a date or date range, observer name, locational information (ideally with latitude and longitude in decimal degrees), notes on numbers observed, and species behavior or habitat use (e.g., is the observation likely associated with reproduction). Bird records are also required to have information associated with date-appropriate breeding or overwintering status of the species observed. MTNHP reviews observation records to ensure that they are mapped correctly, occur within date ranges when the species is known to be present or detectable, occur within the known seasonal geographic range of the species, and occur in appropriate habitats. MTNHP also assigns each record a locational uncertainty value in meters to indicate the spatial precision associated with the record's mapped coordinates. Only records with locational uncertainty values of 10,000 meters or less are included in environmental summary reports and number summaries are only provided for records with locational uncertainty values of 1,000 meters or less.

Species Occurrences

The MTNHP evaluates plant and animal observation records for species of higher conservation concern to determine whether they are worthy of inclusion in the Species Occurrence (SO) layer for use in environmental reviews; observations not worthy of inclusion in this layer include long distance dispersal events, migrants observed away from key migratory stopover habitats, and winter observations. An SO is a polygon depicting what is known about a species occupancy from direct observation with a defined level of locational uncertainty and any inference that can be made about adjacent habitat use from the latest peer-reviewed science. If an observation can be associated with a map feature that can be tracked (e.g., a wetland boundary for a wetland associated plant) then this polygon feature is used to represent the SO. Areas that can be inferred as probable occupied habitat based on direct observation of a species location and what is known about the foraging area or home range size of the species may be incorporated into the SO. Species Occurrences generally belong to one of the following categories:

Plant Species Occurrences

A documented location of a specimen collection or observed plant population. In some instances, adjacent, spatially separated clusters are considered subpopulations and are grouped as one occurrence (e.g., the subpopulations occur in ecologically similar habitats, and their spatial proximity likely allows them to interbreed). Tabular information for multiple observations at the same SO location is generally linked to a single polygon. Plant SO's are only created for Species of Concern and Potential Species of Concern.

Animal Species Occurrences

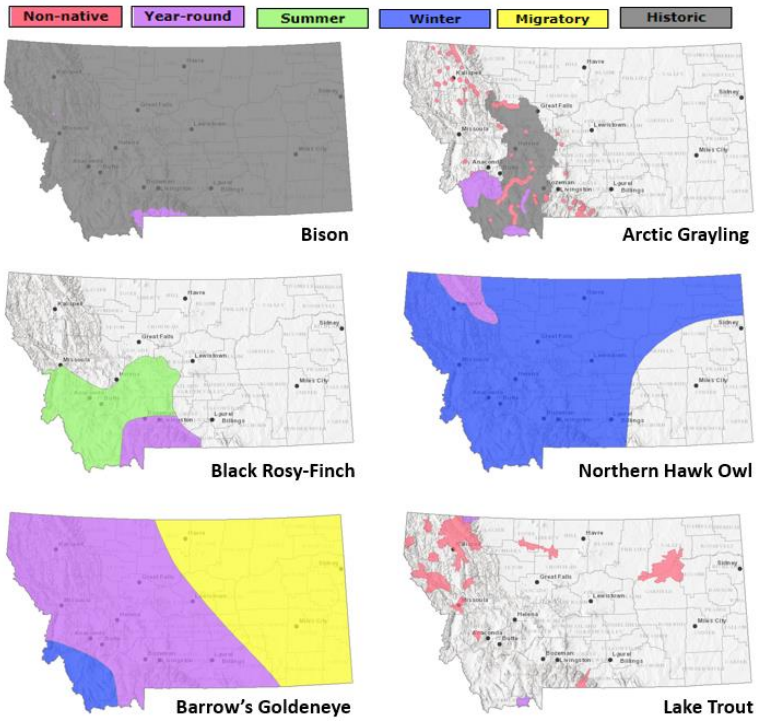
The location of a verified observation or specimen record typically known or assumed to represent a breeding population or a portion of a breeding population. Animal SO's are generally: (1) buffers of terrestrial point observations based on documented species' home range sizes; (2) buffers of stream segments to encompass occupied streams and immediate adjacent riparian habitats; (3) polygonal features encompassing known or likely breeding populations (e.g., a wetland for some amphibians or a forested portion of a mountain range for some wide ranging carnivores); or (4) combinations of the above. Tabular information for multiple observations at the same SO location is generally linked to a single polygon. Species Occurrence polygons may encompass some unsuitable habitat in some instances in order to avoid heavy data processing associated with clipping out habitats that are readily assessed as unsuitable by the data user (e.g., a point buffer of a terrestrial species may overlap into a portion of a lake that is obviously inappropriate habitat for the species). Animal SO's are only created for Species of Concern and Special Status Species (e.g., Bald Eagle).

Other Occurrence Polygons

These include significant biological features not included in the above categories, such as Important Animal Habitats like bird rookeries and bat roosts, and peatlands or other wetland and riparian communities that support diverse plant and animal communities.

Geographic Range Polygons

Geographic range polygons are still under development for most plant and invertebrate species. Native year-round, summer, winter, migratory and historic geographic range polygons as well as polygons for introduced populations have been defined for most vertebrate animal species for which there are enough observations, surveys, and knowledge of appropriate seasonal habitat use to define them (see examples to left). These native or introduced range polygons bound the extent of known or likely occupied habitats for non-migratory and relative sedentary species and the regular extent of known or likely occupied habitats for migratory and long-distance dispersing species; polygons may include unsuitable intervening habitats. For most species, a single polygon can represent the year-round or seasonal range, but breeding ranges of some colonial nesting water birds and some introduced species are represented more patchily when supported by data. Some ranges are mapped more broadly than actual distributions in order to be visible on statewide maps (e.g., fish).



Predicted Suitable Habitat Models

Predicted habitat suitability models have been created for plant and animal Species of Concern and are undergoing development for non-Species of Concern. For species for which models have been completed, the environmental summary report includes simple rule-based associations with streams for aquatic species and seasonal habitats for game species as well as mathematically complex Maximum Entropy models (Phillips et al. 2006, Ecological Modeling 190:231-259) constructed from a variety of statewide biotic and abiotic layers and presence only data for individual species for most terrestrial species. For the Maximum Entropy models, we reclassified 90 x 90-meter continuous model output into suitability classes (unsuitable, low, moderate, and optimal) then aggregated that into the one square mile hexagons used in the environmental summary report; this is the finest spatial scale we suggest using this information in management decisions and survey planning. Full model write ups for individual species that discuss model goals, inputs, outputs, and evaluation in much greater detail are posted on the MTNHP's Predicted Suitable Habitat Models webpage. Evaluations of predictive accuracy and specific limitations are included with the metadata for models of individual species. **Model outputs should not be used in place of on-the-ground surveys for species. Instead model outputs should be used in conjunction with habitat evaluations to determine the need for on-the-ground surveys for species.** We suggest that the percentage of predicted optimal and moderate suitable habitat within the report area be used in conjunction with geographic range polygons and the percentage of commonly associated habitats to generate lists of potential species that may occupy broader landscapes for the purposes of landscape-level planning.

Associated Habitats

Within the boundary of the intersected hexagons, we provide the approximate percentage of commonly or occasionally associated habitat for vertebrate animal species that regularly breed, overwinter, or migrate through the state; a detailed list of commonly and occasionally associated habitats is provided in individual species accounts in the Montana Field Guide We assigned common or occasional use of each of the ecological

systems mapped in Montana by: (1) using personal knowledge and reviewing literature that summarizes th breeding, overwintering, or migratory habitat requirements of each species; (2) evaluating structural characteristics and distribution of each ecological system relative to the species' range and habitat requirements; (3) examining the observation records for each species in the state-wide point observation database associated with each ecological system; and (4) calculating the percentage of observations associated with each ecological system relative to the percent of Montana covered by each ecological system to get a measure of numbers of observations versus availability of habitat. Species that breed in Montana were only evaluated for breeding habitat use, species that only overwinter in Montana were only evaluated for overwintering habitat use, and species that only migrate through Montana were only evaluated for migratory habitat use. In general, species were listed as associated with an ecological system if structural characteristics of used habitat documented in the literature were present in the ecological system or large numbers of point observations were associated with the ecological system. However, species were not listed as associated with an ecological system if there was no support in the literature for use of structural characteristics in an ecological system, even if point observations were associated with that system. Common versus occasional association with an ecological system was assigned based on the degree to which the structural characteristics of an ecological system matched the preferred structural habitat characteristics for each species as represented in the scientific literature. The percentage of observations associated with each ecological system relative to the percent of Montana covered by each ecological system was also used to guide assignment of common versus occasional association.

We suggest that the percentage of commonly associated habitat within the report area be used in conjunction with geographic range polygons and the percentage of predicted optimal and moderate suitable habitat from predictive models to generate lists of potential species that may occupy broader landscapes for the purposes of landscape-level planning. Users of this information should be aware that land cover mapping accuracy is particularly problematic when the systems occur as small patches or where the land cover types have been altered over the past decade. Thus, particular caution should be used when using the associations in assessments of smaller areas (e.g., evaluations of public land survey sections).

Introduction to Land Cover

Land Use/Land Cover is one of 15 Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The layer records all Montana natural vegetation, land cover and land use, classified from satellite and aerial imagery, mapped at a scale of 1:100,000, and interpreted with supporting ground-level data. The baseline map is adapted from the Northwest ReGAP (NWGAP) project land cover classification, which used 30m resolution multi-spectral Landsat imagery acquired between 1999 and 2001. Vegetation classes were drawn from the Ecological System Classification developed by NatureServe (Comer et al. 2003). The land cover classes were developed by Anderson et al. (1976). The NWGAP effort encompasses 12 map zones. Montana overlaps seven of these zones. The two NWGAP teams responsible for the initial land cover mapping effort in Montana were Sanborn and NWGAP at the University of Idaho. Both Sanborn and NWGAP employed a similar modeling approach in which Classification and Regression Tree (CART) models were applied to Landsat ETM+ scenes. The Spatial Analysis Lab within the Montana Natural Heritage Program was responsible for developing a seamless Montana land cover map with a consistent statewide legend from these two separate products. Additionally, the Montana land cover layer incorporates several other land cover and land use products (e.g., MSDI Structures and Transportation themes and the Montana Department of Revenue Final Land Unit classification) and reclassifications based on plot-level data and the latest NAIP imagery to improve accuracy and enhance the usability of the theme. Updates are done as partner support and funding allow, or when other MSDI datasets can be incorporated. Recent updates include fire perimeters and agricultural land use (annually), energy developments such as wind, oil and gas installations (2014), roads, structures and other impervious surfaces (various years): and local updates/improvements to specific ecological systems (e.g., central Montana grassland and sagebrush ecosystems). Current and previous versions of the Land Use/Land Cover layer with full metadata are available for download at the Montana State Library's Geographic Information Clearinghouse

Within the report area you have requested, land cover is summarized by acres of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 Ecological Systems.

Literature Cited

Anderson, J.R. E.E. Hardy, J.T. Roach, and R.E. Witmer. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.

Comer, P., D. Faber-Langendoen, R. Evans, S. Gawler, C. Josse, G. Kittel, S. Menard, M. Pyne, M. Reid, K. Schulz, K. Snow, and J. Teague. 2003. Ecological systems of the United States: A working classification of U.S. terrestrial systems. NatureServe, Arlington, VA.

Introduction to Wetland and Riparian

Within the report area you have requested, wetland and riparian mapping is summarized by acres of each classification present. Summaries are only provided for modern MTNHP wetland and riparian mapping and not for outdated (NWI Legacy) or incomplete (NWI Scalable) mapping efforts; described here. MTNHP has made all three of these datasets and associated metadata available for separate download on the Montana Wetland and Riparian Framework web page.

Wetland and Riparian mapping is one of 15 Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The wetland and riparian framework layer consists of spatial data representing the extent, type, and approximate location of wetlands, riparian areas, and deep water habitats in Montana.

Wetland and riparian mapping is completed through photointerpretation of 1-m resolution color infrared aerial imagery acquired from 2005 or later. A coding convention using letters and numbers is assigned to each mapped wetland. These letters and numbers describe the broad landscape context of the wetland, its vegetation type, its water regime, and the kind of alterations that may have occurred. Ancillary data layers such as topographic maps, digital elevation models, soils data, and other aerial imagery sources are also used to improve mapping accuracy. Wetland mapping follows the federal Wetland Mapping Standard and classifies wetlands according to the Cowardin classification system of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (Cowardin et al. 1979, FGDC Wetlands Subcommittee 2013). Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands differently than the NWI. Similar coding, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conventions, is applied to riparian areas (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009). These are mapped areas where vegetation composition and growth is influenced by nearby water bodies, but where soils, plant communities, and hydrology do not display true wetland characteristics. **These data are intended for use at a scale of 1:12,000 or smaller. Mapped wetland and riparian areas do not represent precise boundaries and digital wetland data cannot substitute for an on-site determination of jurisdictional wetlands.**

See a detailed overview, with examples, of both wetland and riparian classification systems and associated codes

Literature Cited

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31. Washington, D.C. 103pp.

Federal Geographic Data Committee. 2013. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. FGDC-STD-004-2013. Second Edition. Wetlands Subcommittee, Federal Geographic Data Committee and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. 2009. A system for mapping riparian areas in the western United States. Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, Branch of Resource and Mapping Support, Arlington, Virginia.

Introduction to Land Management

Within the report area you have requested, land management information is summarized by acres of federal, state, and local government lands, tribal reservation boundaries, private conservation lands, and federal, state, local, and private conservation easements. Acreage for "Owned", "Tribal", or "Easement" categories represents non-overlapping areas that may be totaled. However, "Other Boundaries" represents managed areas such as National Forest boundaries containing private inholdings and other mixed ownership which may cause boundaries to overlap (e.g. a wilderness area within a forest). Therefore, acreages may not total in a straight-forward manner.

Because information on land stewardship is critical to effective land management, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) began compiling ownership and management data in 1997. The goal of the Montana Land Management Database is to manage a single, statewide digital data set that incorporates information from both public and private entities. The database assembles information on public lands, private conservation lands, and conservation easements held by state and federal agencies and land trusts and is updated on a regular basis. Since 2011, the Information Management group in the Montana State Library's Digital Library Division has led the Montana Land Management Database in partnership with the MTNHP.

Public and private conservation land polygons are attributed with the name of the entity that owns it. The data are derived from the statewide Montana Cadastral Parcel layer Conservation easement data shows land parcels on which a public agency or qualified land trust has placed a conservation easement in cooperation with the land owner. The dataset contains no information about ownership or status of the mineral estate. For questions about the dataset or to report errors, please contact the Montana Natural Heritage Program at (406) 444-5363 or mtnhp@mt.gov. You can download various components of the Land Management Database and view associated metadata at the Montana State Library's GIS Data List at the following links:

Public Lands
Conservation Easements
Private Conservation Lands
Managed Areas

Map features in the Montana Land Management Database or summaries provided in this report are not intended as a legal depiction of public or private surface land ownership boundaries and should not be used in place of a survey conducted by a licensed land surveyor. Similarly, map features do not imply public access to any lands. The Montana Natural Heritage Program makes no representations or warranties whatsoever with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this data and assumes no responsibility for the suitability of the data for a particular purpose. The Montana Natural Heritage Program will not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of errors displayed here. Consumers of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the viability of the information for their purposes.

Introduction to Invasive and Pest Species

Within the report area you have requested, separate summaries are provided for: Aquatic Invasive Species, Noxious Weeds, Agricultural Pests, Forest Pests, and Biocontrol species that have been documented or potentially occur there based on the predicted suitability of habitat. Definitions for each of these invasive and pest species categories can be found on our Species Status Codes page.

Each of these summaries provides the following information when present for a species: (1) the number of observations of each species; (2) the geographic range polygons for each species, if developed, that the report area overlaps; (3) predicted relative habitat suitability classes that are present if a predicted suitable habitat model has been created; (4) the percent of the report area that is mapped as commonly associated or occasionally associated habitat as listed for each species in the Montana Field Guide; and (5) links to species accounts in the Montana Field Guide. Details on each of these information categories are included under relevant section headers under the Introduction to Native Species above or are defined on our Species Status Codes page. In presenting this information, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is working towards assisting the user with rapidly determining what invasive and pest species have been documented and what species are potentially present in the report area. We remind users that this information is likely incomplete as surveys to document introduced species are lacking in many areas of the state, information on introduced species has only been tracked relatively recently, the MTNHP's staff and resources are limited, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Thus, field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**

If you are aware of observation or survey datasets for invasive or pest species that the MTNHP is missing, please report them to the Program Coordinator bmaxell@mt.gov Program Botanist apipp@mt.gov or Senior Zoologist dbachen@mt.gov. If you have observations that you would like to contribute, you can submit animal observations using our online data entry system at mtnhp.org/AddObs or via Excel spreadsheets posted at mtnhp.org/observations.asp

Additional Information Resources

MTNHP Staff Contact Information

Montana Field Guide

MTNHP Species of Concern Report - Animals and Plants

MTNHP Species Status Codes - Explanation

MTNHP Predicted Suitable Habitat Models (for select Animals and Plants)

MTNHP Request Information page

Montana Cadastral

Montana Code Annotated

Montana Fisheries Information System

Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Subdivision Recommendations

Montana GIS Data Layers

Montana GIS Data Bundler

Montana Greater Sage-Grouse Project Submittal Site

Montana Ground Water Information Center

Montana Index of Environmental Permits, 21st Edition (2018)

Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)

Montana Environmental Policy Act Analysis Resource List

Laws, Treaties, Regulations, and Agreements on Animals and Plants

Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers

Montana State Historic Preservation Office Review and Compliance

Montana Stream Permitting: a guide for conservation district supervisors and others

Montana Water Information System

Montana Web Map Services

National Environmental Policy Act

Penalties for Misuse of Fish and Wildlife Location Data (MCA 87-6-222)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (Section 7 Consultation)

Web Soil Survey Tool

Appendix F

Uniform Environmental Checklist

Environmental Questions

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

NAME OF PROJECT:	Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge
PROPOSED ACTION:	Installation of a new pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River
LOCATION:	Park County/Livingston , Montana

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT		
Key	1	Soil Suitability, Topographic and/or Geologic Constraints (e.g., soil slump, steep slopes, subsidence, seismic activity)
		Response and source of information:
N		Soils in the area tend to be clay loam with shallow bedrock and sandy loam with shallow cobbles, which are conducive to drilled shaft foundations. No topographic or geologic constraints are present. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	2	Hazardous Facilities (e.g., power lines, hazardous waste sites, acceptable distance from explosive and flammable hazards including chemical/petrochemical storage tanks, underground fuel storage tanks, and related facilities such as natural gas storage facilities & propane storage tanks)
		Response and source of information:
N		No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	3	Effects of Project on Surrounding Air Quality or Any Kind of Effects of Existing Air Quality on Project (e.g., dust, odors, emissions)
		Response and source of information:
N		No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	4	Groundwater Resources & Aquifers (e.g., quantity, quality, distribution, depth to groundwater, sole source aquifers)
		Response and source of information:
N		No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	5	Surface Water/Water Quality, Quantity & Distribution (e.g., streams, lakes, storm runoff, irrigation systems, canals)
		Response and source of information:
P		Permits will be acquired from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Montana FWP and the local floodplain administrator. The bridge will be designed to pass the 100-year storm event with freeboard meeting Park County requirements. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)
Key	6	Floodplains & Floodplain Management (Identify any floodplains within one mile of the boundary of the project.)
		Response and source of information:
P,A		The project is located within a FEMA Zone AE special flood hazard area with base flood elevations. If the bridge installation changes the base flood elevation, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision will be obtained from FEMA for project approval. A Letter of Map Revision will be obtained from FEMA upon completion of the project. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)
Key	7	Wetlands Protection (Identify any wetlands within one mile of the boundary of the project.)
		Response and source of information:
N,P		Wetlands in the project area are not anticipated to be impacted by the project, due to location and elevation of the proposed structure. If wetlands are impacted, they will be delineated and included in the environmental permit application. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)
Key	8	Agricultural Lands, Production, & Farmland Protection (e.g., grazing, forestry, cropland, prime or unique agricultural lands) (Identify any prime or important farm ground or forest lands within one mile of the boundary of the project.)
		Response and source of information:
N		No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	9	Vegetation & Wildlife Species & Habitats, including Fish and Sage Grouse (e.g., terrestrial, avian and aquatic life and habitats)
		Response and source of information:
P		Montana NRCS website has been consulted and has identified 23 species of concern in the project vicinity, as well as one special status species (bald eagle). As specified by Montana FWP, the project will be designed so as not to impinge on the channel and its ability to pass high flows. A SPA 124 permit will be obtained from Montana FWP. In addition, information obtained from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program website, this area is not currently in a mapped Sage Grouse Habitat. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	10	Unique, Endangered, Fragile, or Limited Environmental Resources, Including Endangered Species (e.g., plants, fish, sage grouse or wildlife)
		Response and source of information:
N		23 species of concern were found in a record search, by Township and Range, on the Montana Natural Heritage Program website. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)
Key	11	Unique Natural Features (e.g., geologic features)
		Response and source of information:
B		Increased convenience and ability to experience the Yellowstone River and its ecological attributes. (Park County personnel, June 2021)
Key	12	Access to, and Quality of, Recreational & Wilderness Activities, Public Lands and Waterways, and Public Open Space
		Response and source of information:
B		The project would provide connectivity of existing recreational trails, and well as improved access to State of Montana and Bureau of Land Management lands. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT		
Key	1	Visual Quality – Coherence, Diversity, Compatibility of Use and Scale, Aesthetics
		Response and source of information:
B		The proposed project aims to blend the aesthetics of the new structure into the existing landscape, meeting the needs and visual representation of the community. The structure will provide pedestrian connectivity to existing trails and recreation areas. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	2	Nuisances (e.g., glare, fumes)
		Response and source of information:
N		Lighting is not anticipated for the proposed project; therefore, no nuisances are expected. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	3	Noise -- suitable separation between noise sensitive activities (such as residential areas) and major noise sources (aircraft, highways & railroads)
		Response and source of information:
N		No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	4	Historic Properties, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources
N,A,P		*Response and source of information:* Because the new structure will be positioned where a vehicular bridge was located, there may be historic impacts. A cultural resource report will be completed prior to construction, and if historic or archaeological impacts are identified, the Section 106 process will be followed, as required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)
Key	5	Changes in Demographic (population) Characteristics (e.g., quantity, distribution, density)
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	6	General Housing Conditions - Quality, Quantity, Affordability
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	7	Displacement or Relocation of Businesses or Residents
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	8	Public Health and Safety
B		*Response and source of information:* The installation of a pedestrian bridge, connecting existing trail systems, will encourage healthier, more active transportation throughout the corridor. Appropriate railing will be installed on the bridge for user safety. (Stahly Engineering, Park County personnel, September 2021)
Key	9	Lead Based Paint and/or Asbestos
N		*Response and source of information:* The new structure will not contain lead-based paint or asbestos. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	10	Local Employment & Income Patterns - Quantity and Distribution of Employment, Economic Impact
B		*Response and source of information:* In addition to temporary jobs created during construction of the bridge, increased tourism could require local businesses to increase staffing. (Stahly Engineering, September 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	11	Local & State Tax Base & Revenues
B		*Response and source of information:* Increased tourism could increase staffing needs at local businesses, increasing local revenue. In addition, gas tax attributed to tourism could increase the fiscal benefit to Park County and the City of Livingston. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	12	Educational Facilities - Schools, Colleges, Universities
B		*Response and source of information:* Installation of the bridge will provide extended access for school students and educators to the existing recreational/outdoor space for exercise or educational activities. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	13	Commercial and Industrial Facilities - Production & Activity, Growth or Decline.
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	14	Health Care – Medical Services
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will provide easier pedestrian/bicycle access to Livingston HealthCare from downtown Livingston. In addition, the bridge will allow for installation of a water main extension over the Yellowstone River, providing a water main loop. The existing water main currently ends at the hospital, and a break in the main would leave the hospital without water. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	15	Social Services – Governmental Services (e.g., demand on)
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	16	Social Structures & Mores (Standards of Social Conduct/Social Conventions)
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	17	Land Use Compatibility (e.g., growth, land use change, development activity, adjacent land uses and potential conflicts)
B		*Response and source of information:* Installation of the bridge will provide connectivity of existing recreational areas, trails and land access. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	18	Energy Resources - Consumption and Conservation
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	19	Solid Waste Management
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	20	Wastewater Treatment - Sewage System
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	21	Storm Water – Surface Drainage
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	22	Community Water Supply
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will be designed to carry a future water main over the Yellowstone River, providing redundancy in a water main that currently terminates at Livingston HealthCare. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	23	Public Safety – Police
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will benefit public safety by providing an additional, emergency only route across the Yellowstone River. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)

Key Letter:		
N: No Impact; **B:** Potentially Beneficial; **A:** Potentially Adverse; **P:** Approval/Permits Required; **M:** Mitigation Required		
Key	24	Fire Protection – Hazards
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will benefit fire protection by providing an additional, emergency only route across the Yellowstone River. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	25	Emergency Medical Services
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will benefit emergency medical services by providing an additional, emergency only route across the Yellowstone River. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	26	Parks, Playgrounds, & Open Space
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will provide connectivity between existing recreational amenities on either side of the Yellowstone River. Increased access from downtown Livingston to State and BLM lands on the east side of the Yellowstone River. (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)
Key	27	Cultural Facilities, Cultural Uniqueness & Diversity
N		*Response and source of information:* No impact. (Stahly Engineering personnel, June 2021)
Key	28	Transportation Networks and Traffic Flow Conflicts (e.g., rail; auto including local traffic; airport runway clear zones - avoidance of incompatible land use in airport runway clear zones)
B		*Response and source of information:* The new bridge will help to alleviate existing pedestrian/traffic conflicts by allowing pedestrians an alternate route across the Yellowstone River. It will also reduce traffic on Myers Lane and parked vehicles on the east side of the river. (Park County personnel, June 2021)
Key	29	Consistency with Local Ordinances, Resolutions, or Plans (e.g., conformance with local comprehensive plans, zoning, or capital improvement plans)
B		*Response and source of information:* The new pedestrian bridge follows goals set forth in the existing Park County Active Transportation Plan, the Livingston Parks & Trails Master Plan, the Park County Growth Policy, and the City of Livingston Growth Policy. (Stahly Engineering, Park County personnel, , June 2021)
Key	30	Is There a Regulatory Action on Private Property Rights as a Result of this Project? (consider options that reduce, minimize, or eliminate the regulation of private property rights.)
N		*Response and source of information:* No Impact (Stahly Engineering, June 2021)

Environmental Review Form

On a separate piece of paper, please answer the following as they apply to your proposed project:

1. **Alternatives:** Describe reasonable alternatives to the project.

2. **Mitigation:** Identify any enforceable measures necessary to reduce any impacts to an insignificant level.

3. **Is an EA or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required?** Describe whether or not an EA or EIS is required and explain in detail why or why not.

4. **Public Involvement:** Describe the process followed to involve the public in the proposed project and its potential environmental impacts. Identify the public meetings -- where and when -- the project was considered and discussed, and when the applicant approved the final environmental assessment.

5. **Person(s) Responsible for Preparing:** Identify the person(s) responsible for preparation of this checklist.

6. **Other Agencies**: List any state, local, or federal agencies that have over-lapping or additional jurisdiction or environmental review responsibility for the proposed action and the permits, licenses, and other authorizations required; and list any agencies or groups that were contacted or contributed information to this Environmental Assessment (EA).

Steve Caldwell, Chairman — 12/14/21

(1) Authorized Representative *, Title — Date

Park County

Commissioner

Date: 12/14/21

* If an authorized representative (1) completes the checklist and this form, a chief elected official (2) must also sign authorizing acceptance of the review process. Explanation or statement of how/why that representative was authorized should also be included.

1. **Alternatives**

The Preliminary Engineering Report provides an Alternative Screening Process which considers all reasonable and economical bridge alternatives. Options considered were:

- Single span steel tied arch truss bridge
- Single span steel cable stayed bridge
- Single span prefabricated steel bridge
- Multiple span prefabricated steel bridge
- Multiple span prestressed concrete beam bridge

Project costs and operation and maintenance costs will be evaluated, and a present worth analysis calculated. In conjunction with the environmental considerations, a structure option will be selected from the options listed above.

2. **Mitigation**

Best management practices (BMP's) will be implemented to prevent dust and sedimentation during construction, and water will be used for dust abatement as directed by the construction inspector. A Montana DEQ – Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) Permit will be obtained prior to construction. Furthermore, erosion and sediment control plans will be included as part of the contract specifications. Sediment control fencing and/or straw wattles will be placed on the downhill edge of all disturbances.

All alternatives considered have minimal impacts to wetlands (0.0 to 0.05 acres total) due to the elevation and footprint of the structure crossing. None of the options are expected to require wetland mitigation (triggered when wetland impacts are greater than 0.10 acres).

3. **Is an EA or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required?**

The Montana Environmental Policy Act requires than an environmental review be performed whenever a state agency takes an action; whenever that action is not exempt or excluded from MEPA; and whenever the action may impact the human environment. As the new bridge will be constructed where there currently is no structure, it is likely that an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be required.

4. **Public Involvement**

The first public meeting was held on September 20, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. for the purpose of obtaining public comments regarding the project. The meeting was advertised in the Livingston Enterprise on September 7 and September 14, 2021. The meeting will be attended by personnel from Park County and Stahly Engineering & Associates. An additional public meeting was held on November 2, 2021, for the purpose of obtaining additional comments regarding the project.

The draft Environmental Checklist was advertised in the Livingston Enterprise on September 7 and September 14, 2021, with written comments to be received by Kristen Galbraith, Director of Grants, until October 31, 2021.

5. **Person(s) Responsible for Preparing**

Kathy Thompson, PE, Project Manager, Stahly Engineering & Associates.

Park County has chosen to assign the responsibility of the Environmental Review Checklist to the project engineer, Kathy Thompson, PE, of Stahly Engineering & Associates.

6. **Other Agencies**

The Preliminary Engineering Report has been completed through an agreement between Park County, the City of Livingston, and Livingston HealthCare. There are no additional agencies that have over-lapping jurisdiction or environmental review responsibility for the proposed project.

Permits required for the project include:

- SPA 124 – Montana Stream Protection Act administered by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks.
- 404 Permit – Federal Clean Water Act administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Section 10 Permit – Federal Rivers and Harbors Act administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 318 Authorization – Short-Term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity administered by the Department of Environmental Quality.
- Floodplain Development Permit – Park County Floodplain Administrator

PARK COUNTY
MONTANA

Resolution No. 1362

A RESOLUTION OF THE PARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO ACCEPT THE DETERMINATION THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

WHEREAS, Park County has completed an assessment to identify potential environmental impacts to the area in and around the proposed Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge;

WHEREAS, the draft Environmental Assessment was made available for public comment from September 15, 2021 until December 14, 2021, and the findings were presented and reviewed at a public meeting held on December 14, 2021;

WHERAS, public comment was received;

WHERAS, Park County has determined that the construction of a pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River near Mayor's Landing will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and according Park County has determined an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Park County Commissioners as follows;

That Park County, Montana adopts the final Environmental Assessment for the Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge.

Passes and approved on this date of December 14th, 2021.

Signed:

Steve Caldwell, Chairman

Bill Berg, Commissioner

Clint Tinsley, Commissioner

Attested:

Maritza Reddington, Clerk & Recorder

Approved as to Form:

Shannan M. Piccolo, Deputy County Attorney

427853 Fee: $0.00
Park County, MT Filed 12/15/2021 At 9:12 AM
Maritza H Reddington , Clerk & Recorder By MR

Appendix G

Affidavit of Publication

Public Hearing Sign-In Sheet

Public Hearing Presentations

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MONTANA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF PARK)

Denise Nevin of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That she is, and at the several times herein mentioned was, The Principal Clerk of The Livingston Enterprise, a daily newspaper regularly printed, published and circulated daily, except on Saturday and Sunday in every week, at Livingston, Montana; and as such she has knowledge of all legal publication had in the said newspaper; and that she is a citizen of the United States of the State of Montana, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and not a party to, nor interested in the Regular board meeting.

That the forgoing legal of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the said Livingston Enterprise, a daily newspaper as aforesaid, as follows, to-wit: the same was published in the regular and entire issues of said newspapers, and not in any supplement thereof on:

The 9th of September, A.D., 2021

The 14th of September, A.D., 2021

And that hereto annexed and by reference expressly incorporated in, and made a part of this affidavit at this point is a true, correct and exact clipping of the publication of the said Ad published in the newspaper aforesaid on the dates here-in before specified, and of the whole thereof.

Denise Nevin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 2021

Dina L. Rockafellow

Notary Public for the State of Montana,
Residing at Livingston, Montana.
My commission expires

DINA L ROCKAFELLOW
Notary Public
for the State of Montana
Residing at:
Livingston, Montana
My Commission Expires:
July 01, 2023

DINA L ROCKAFELLOW NOTARIAL SEAL STATE OF MONTANA

NOTICE OF PARK COUNTY PUBLIC MEETING YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE DRAFT PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE Park County is hosting a public meeting to present the general findings of the draft Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) prepared by Stahly Engineering related to the proposed construction of a pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River between Mayor's Landing and Myers Lane/Old Boulder Road, in the same area as a vehicular bridge was previously constructed. At the meeting, the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) will also be presented.

An electronic copy of the draft PER and EA documents is available on the dedicated Park County website on the Grants & Special Projects Department page, a paper copy will be available for review at the City/County Complex in the Grants office and electronic copies of the draft document can also be requested, from September 15, 2021 until October 31, 2021. Public comments on the EA document and the draft PER are encouraged and will be accepted until October 31, 2021.

The public meeting will be held Monday, September 20th at 6 p.m. in the Community Room of the City/County Complex at 414 East Callender Street in Livingston. The meeting can be viewed and interaction via phone or video can take place by logging into: www.gomeet.com/parkcountycommission; call in number is 571-748-4021; and, access code is 2896157.

Public comments can be sent via mail to Kristen Galbraith, Director of Grants; 414 East Callender Street or via email at kgalbraith@parkcounty.org. For more information regarding this project please contact: Kristen Galbraith at 922-5696 or kgalbraith@parkcounty.org.

Dated this 8th day of September, 2021.

Pub. Sept. 9, 14 2021

MNAXLP

Park County - Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge
Draft PER Review & Public Comment
Sign In Sheet
Date: September 20, 2021

Printed Name/Title	Phone Number	Signature
Kristen Galbraith	922-5696	KGalbraith
Joshua Reynolds	570-7887	
Kathy Thompson	522-8594	Kathy A Thompson
Matt Whitman	823-9488	
Greg Benjamin	580-9574	
Sarah Stands	220-1663	
Warren Mabie	222-2717	
Scott Lewis	223-7185	
Cara McNeely	223 8610	

YELLOWSTONE RIVER PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY & ASSOCIATES, INC. 1970

INTRODUCTIONS

- PARK COUNTY
  - Kristen Galbraith, Park County Grants
  - Matt Whitman, Park County Public Works
- STAHLY ENGINEERING
  - Kathy Thompson, PE
  - Greg Benjamin, PE

AGENDA

- Project Introduction
- Preliminary Engineering Report
- Bridge Selection Alternatives
- Public Comments

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

- Project History
- Benefits of the project
  - Alleviate pedestrian/traffic conflicts
  - Reduced traffic on Myers Lane
  - Economic boost to local businesses
  - Extended access for schools
  - River crossing for additional water line
  - Existing trail connectivity

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Project is included in the

Park County Active Transportation Plan (2016)

Previous *PUBLIC COMMENTS*

from the Park County Active Transportation Plan

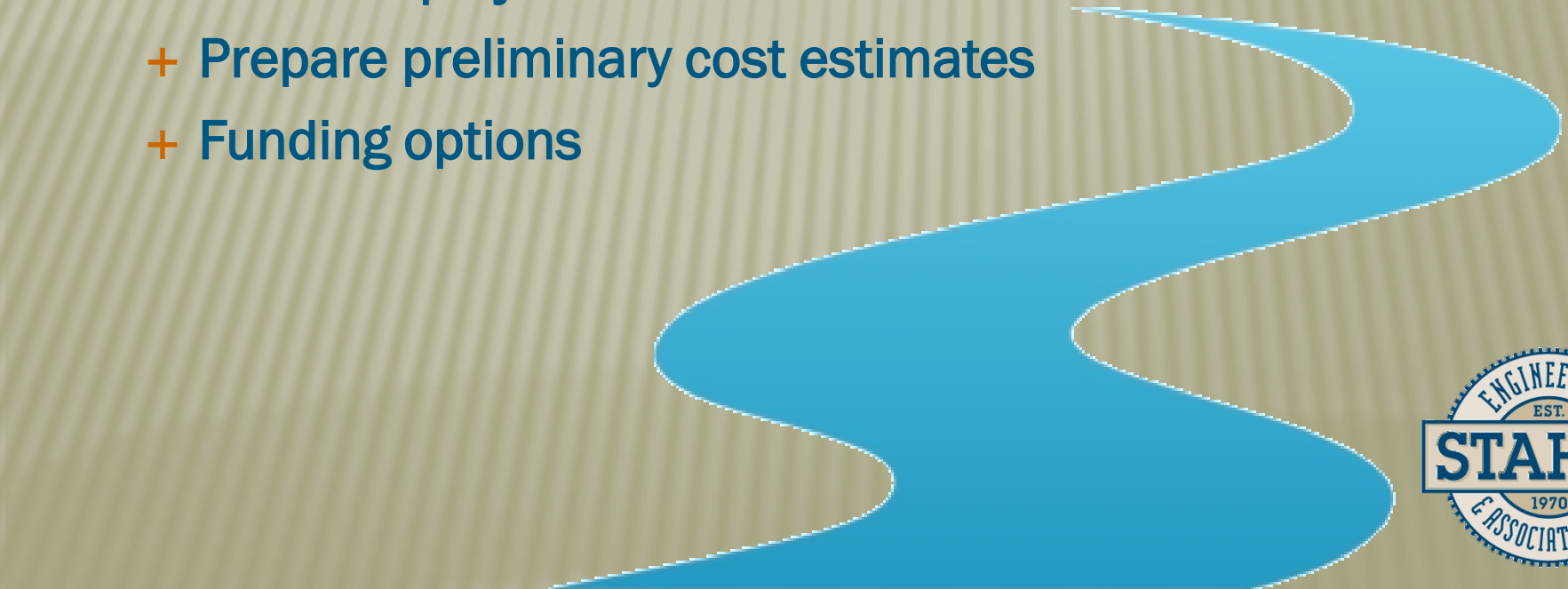
"I am hopeful for the bridge across the Yellowstone to connect Mayors Landing with the County property across the river"

"I would like to see a bridge across Mayors to connect with Livingston Peak"

"We want a bridge at Mayors Landing to Myers Road"

PRELMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

- Find the Option with the *BEST VALUE*
  - Preliminary design
    - Hydraulic analysis
    - Permitting requirements
    - Construction Obstacles
  - Evaluate project alternatives
  - Prepare preliminary cost estimates
  - Funding options



PROJECT LOCATION

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Single Span

Multiple Span

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Pedestrian only

Emergency vehicles allowed

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Single Span Steel Tied Arch

- $5.0-$6.5 million estimated project cost

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES, INC. EST. 1970

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Single Span Cable Stayed Bridge

- $6.0-$7.5 million estimated project cost

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Single Span Prefabricated Steel Bridge*

- $4.0-$5.5 million estimated project cost

*Pedestrian loads only

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Multiple Span Prefabricated Steel Bridge

- $4.5-$6.0 million estimated project cost

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES, INC. EST. 1970

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Multiple Span Prestressed Concrete Bridge

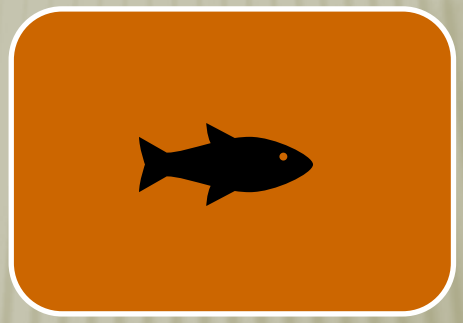
- $4.5-$6.0 million estimated project cost

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

What are your priorities?

Aesthetics

Cost



Environmental

Use

YOUR CHANCE TO PROVIDE INPUT

- QUESTIONS
- COMMENTS
- DISCUSSION

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Greg Benjamin, PE

gbenjamin@seaeng.com

406-601-4055

Kathy Thompson, PE

kthompson@seaeng.com

406-522-8594

NOTICE OF PARK COUNTY PUBLIC MEETING FLESHMAN CREEK PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE DRAFT PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE Park County is hosting a public meeting to present the general findings of the draft Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) prepared by Stahly Engineering related to the proposed construction of a pedestrian bridge over Fleshman Creek between Mayor's Landing and the Public Access Easement in Q Street connecting to East Lewis Street (City of Livingston Resolution #3245, dated 2/11/2002, ***reserving a 20' non-motorized trail easement*** on Q Street). At the meeting, the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) will also be presented.

An electronic copy of the draft PER and EA documents is available on the dedicated Park County website on the Grants & Special Projects Department page, a paper copy will be available for review at the City/County Complex in the Grants office and electronic copies of the draft document can also be requested, from November 1, 2021 until December 15, 2021. Public comments on the EA document and the draft PER are encouraged and will be accepted until December 15, 2021.

The public meeting will be held Monday, November 1st at 6 p.m. in the Community Room of the City/County Complex at 414 East Callender Street in Livingston. The meeting can be viewed and interaction via phone or video can take place by logging into: www.gomeet.com/park-countycommission; call in number is 571-748-4021; and, access code is 2896157.

Public comments can be sent via mail to Kristen Galbraith, Director of Grants; 414 East Callender Street or via email at kgalbraith@parkcounty.org. For more information regarding this project please contact: Kristen Galbraith at 922-5696 or kgalbraith@parkcounty.org.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2021.

Pub. Oct. 22, 29, 2021

MNAXLP

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MONTANA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF PARK)

Denise Nevin of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That she is, and at the several times herein mentioned was, The Principal Clerk of The Livingston Enterprise, a daily newspaper regularly printed, published and circulated daily, except on Saturday and Sunday in every week, at Livingston, Montana; and as such she has knowledge of all legal publication had in the said newspaper; and that she is a citizen of the United States of the State of Montana, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and not a party to, nor interested in the Regular board meeting.

That the forgoing legal of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the said Livingston Enterprise, a daily newspaper as aforesaid, as follows, to-wit: the same was published in the regular and entire issues of said newspapers, and not in any supplement thereof on:

The 22nd of October, A.D., 2021

The 29th of October, A.D., 2021

And that hereto annexed and by reference expressly incorporated in, and made a part of this affidavit at this point is a true, correct and exact clipping of the publication of the said Ad published in the newspaper aforesaid on the dates here-in before specified, and of the whole thereof.

Denise Nevin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 2021

Dina L. Rockafellow

Notary Public for the State of Montana,
Residing at Livingston, Montana.
My commission expires

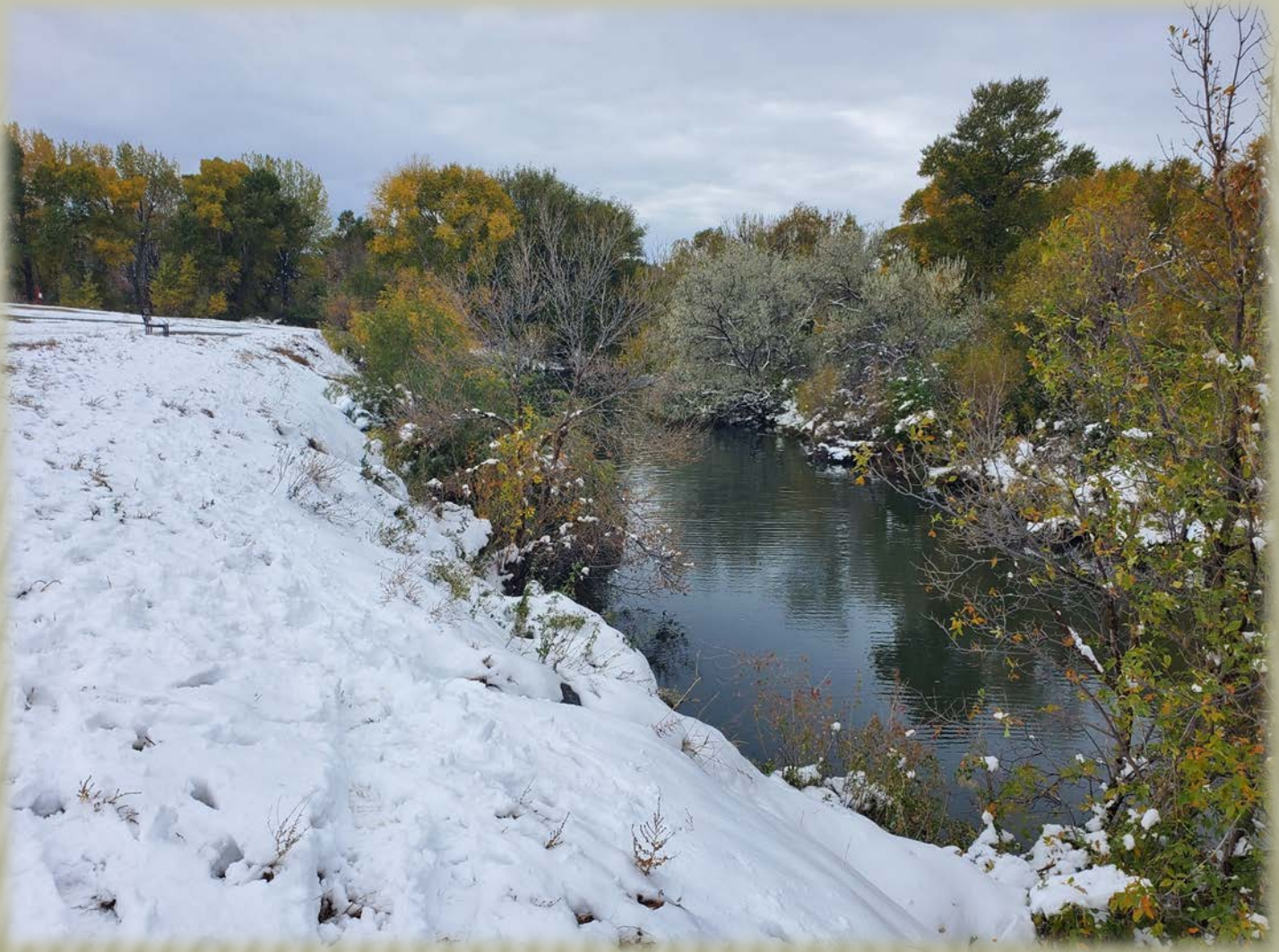
DINA L ROCKAFELLOW
Notary Public
for the State of Montana
Residing at:
Livingston, Montana
My Commission Expires:
July 01, 2023

DINA L ROCKAFELLOW NOTARIAL SEAL STATE OF MONTANA

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES, INC. EST. 1976
Engineers and Surveyors
851 Bridger Drive Suite 1, Bozeman, MT 59718 phone: 406-522-8594 fax: 406-522-9528 www.seaeng.com

Fleshman Creek Pedestrian Bridge
November 1, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m.

Contact Name	Phone	Email
Kathy Thompson	406-522-8594	kthompson@seaeng.com
Kristen Galbraith	406 220 9600	Kgalbraith@parkcounty.org
Herman Nelson	406 220 3345	
Ann Fuller	406 333 3070	
Cara McNeely	406 223-8610	mcneely@hotmail.com
Sarah Stands	406-220-1608	sarah.stands@gmail.com
Via phone:		
Josh Reynolds		
Jeanne Savigney		
Rosemary Madero		



FLESHMAN CREEK PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

INTRODUCTIONS

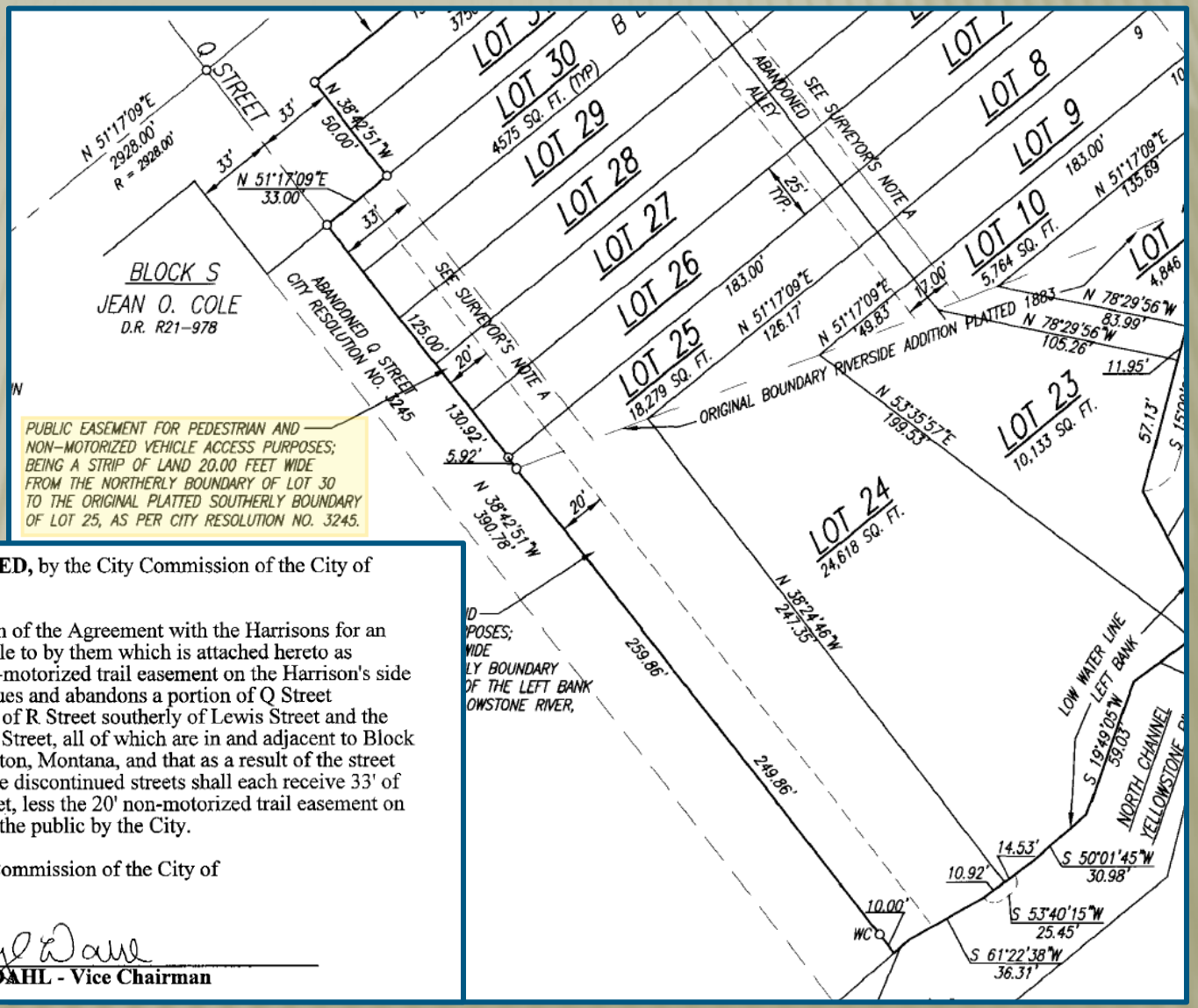
- PARK COUNTY
  - Kristen Galbraith, Park County Grants
  - Matt Whitman, Park County Public Works
- STAHLY ENGINEERING
  - Kathy Thompson, PE

AGENDA

- Project Introduction
- Preliminary Engineering Report
- Bridge Selection Alternatives
- Public Comments

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

- Uses existing City of Livingston Easement



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of Livingston, Montana, as follows:

That the City Commission in consideration of the Agreement with the Harrisons for an access easement across property to be Quieted Title to by them which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, hereby reserves to the public a 20' non-motorized trail easement on the Harrison's side of the centerline of Q Street and hereby discontinues and abandons a portion of Q Street beginning 50' southerly of Lewis Street, a portion of R Street southerly of Lewis Street and the alley between Q and R Streets southerly of Lewis Street, all of which are in and adjacent to Block T of the Riverside Addition to the City of Livingston, Montana, and that as a result of the street discontinuance, the landowners on each side of the discontinued streets shall each receive 33' of the discontinued street, i.e. the center of each street, less the 20' non-motorized trail easement on the Harrison's side of Q Street hereby reserved to the public by the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Commission of the City of Livingston, this 4th day of February, 2002.

SHERYL DAHL - Vice Chairman

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

- Provides trail connectivity

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Park County Active Transportation Plan (2016)

- Priority to expand and promote a network of multi-use trails

PUBLIC COMMENTS Received

"Currently getting to Mayor's landing on foot or bicycle is not very safe or convenient" – Park County Environmental Council

"Many people in the neighborhood are opposed to this idea"

"Can the PER…include a section on the potential for a footbridge across Fleshman Creek"

"Very excited to hear the potential to expand the PER"

"I am writing to strongly oppose the walking bridge on "O" Street alley"

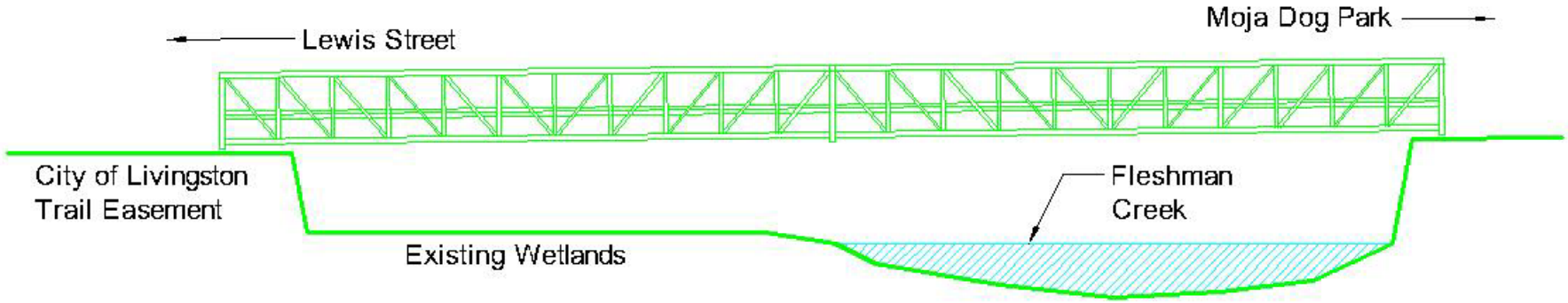
PRELMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

- *Planning document* required for grant applications
- Purpose:
  - Provide preliminary design
    - Hydraulic analysis
    - Permitting requirements
    - Construction Obstacles
  - Evaluate project alternatives
  - Prepare preliminary cost estimates

PROJECT LOCATION

ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



- Existing wetlands on north bank
- Environmental permitting
- Bridge length

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Prefabricated Steel

Prestressed Concrete

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Prefabricated Steel Bridge

- $675,000 - $750,000 estimated project cost

STAHLY ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES, INC. EST. 1970

STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Prestressed Concrete Bridge

- $725,000 - $800,000 estimated project cost

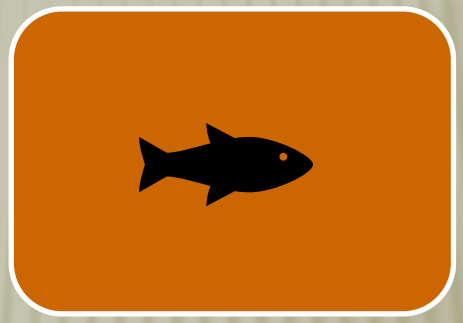
ENGINEERING EST. STAHLY 1970 & ASSOCIATES, INC.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

What are your priorities?

Aesthetics

Cost



Environmental

Use

YOUR CHANCE TO PROVIDE INPUT

- QUESTIONS
- COMMENTS
- DISCUSSION

ENGINEERING & ASSOCIATES, INC. EST. STAHLY 1970

CONTACT INFORMATION

Kathy Thompson, PE

kthompson@seaeng.com

406-522-8594

Appendix H

Letters of Support & Opposition

Public Comments Received Yellowstone Pedestrian Bridge PER (9/15/21-12/15/21)		
Date Received	**Comments Provided By**	**Comments Received**
9/8/2021	Bob Ebinger - Livingston	I will be out of town but want to let the Commission know that I support the construction of the bridge for all the stated excellent reasons. You can add my name to any appropriate list or statements.
9/8/2021	Adam Stern - Livingston	Nice job, this is great! Let me know how I can help with fundraising or other organizing.
9/8/2021	Michael Inman - Livingston	I agree with all the recommendations and listed benefits and fully support the creation of the pedestrian bridge. In addition to the listed benefits, it also encourages, and maintains a pedestrian corridor located along the river, next to schools, public parks, swimming, recreation, the fairgrounds and other pedestrian friendly areas. The Pedestrian Bridge will enhance this area and continue to encourage healthier, more active transportation in this corridor. Any notion of a vehicular bridge, which has been suggested by some, would do just the opposite and create pedestrian/vehicular conflicts.
9/17/2021	Mark Schulein - Livingston	I am writing in support of the proposed pedestrian bridge across the Yellowstone River. I believe that it will greatly benefit Livingston in numerous ways, both health and economic related.
9/17/2021	Sherry Pikul - Livingston	I love this idea and agree it will create a wonderful addition to the current trails system.
9/17/2021	Joshua Reynolds - Livingston	I'm writing to express my support for a footbridge over the Yellowstone River. One of the things that struck me when my wife and I moved to Livingston 20 years ago, was how all of the houses in our town face each other and how so few are built to take advantage of the natural beauty that surrounds us. The good news is that we have tremendous city and county parks, fairgrounds, and river access right in town, and with the addition of the park across Veteran's Bridge, even more so. The proposed footbridge would increase the benefits of these facilities significantly, creating a pedestrian and park-based loop that takes advantage of our river and encourages our citizens to get out of their houses that look at each other and enjoy the soul-healing beauty of our outdoors. Please share my support with our County Commission and with anyone else that can help this project come to fruition. Thank you for all of your hard work on this important project and please thank the Commission for their consideration.
9/18/2021	Erica Lighthiser - Livingston	A bridge to East Lewis will make the Yellowstone pedestrian bridge more accessible to a lot more residents.
9/18/2021	Holly Seinkiewicz - Livingston	As a Park County Resident, I am writing to express my full support for a pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone River. Although we live nestled in a beautiful area, the access to these wild areas is quite limited unless you are able to drive outside of Livingston . The City of Livingston would benefit greatly by adding trails and access (such as the Pedestrian Bridge) within town so people could walk, bike, and run to and on the trails instead of driving.
9/20/2021	George Bornemann - Livingston	Put me down as strongly in favor of the bridge. I have also attached some historic pictures of the Harvat Bridge going out in the early 1900's. Would be great to have an interpretive exhibit there as well, which the YGM could help with. One additional comment, make the bridge as low-key as possible. No big truss structures, something that blends in with the surroundings and "is in keeping with the place where it stands, nobody could improve upon that." – Robert Reamer, Architect, about the Old Faithful Inn.
9/20/2021	Erick Fetterhoff - Livingston	I wanted to email my comments on the pedestrian foot bridge, as I will be unable to make the meeting tonight. 1. I am in complete opposition to the bridge as it will directly impact me and my property, the only non commercial or entity property on View Vista, east of H St. The bridge will only lead to further conflicts on View Vista Dr with pedestrians and vehicle traffic. This will dramatically lower my property value and give me undue burden. 2. City ordinance for individuals walking their pets are not being enforced. Hearing from the previous animal control officer that she was told to not enforce any dog ordinances on View Vista or at Mayors Landing, I find it hard to believe that with the increased traffic, both foot and vehicle, any ordinances will be enforced in the future. This will only lead to conflict and lower property assessment values. 3. Increased benefit to downtown Livingston. Ted or Tim Watson will not provide much boost to the Livingston economy. The bridge serves no purpose for furthering any economic growth to Livingston. This is quite fabricated. 4. Reduction of traffic on Meyers Lane. No disrespect, but this is laughable. There is minimal vehicle traffic on Meyers lane. In my 9 years of living on View Vista Dr, there has been one time a traffic study was completed. View Vista is probably the most traveled city street in Livingston. View Vista vehicle traffic will only increase, again causing an undue burden on my property. I sure would have liked to seen a traffic study done by Stahly in regards to traffic with this project. On a road, just wide enough for two cars, let alone cars and pedestrians, having increased foot traffic will only lead to more conflict. In order to reduce the conflict, a sidewalk would need to be made along the south side of View Vista Dr. Please have that cost brought into the final bill for the project. 5. Linked alternative transportation and health of our community. I am curious as to the cost of the O St connector trail and the cost of the foot bridge on the Veterans Bridge. Encouraging exercise is a great way to keep people here healthy. A great healthy walk or bike ride is through town, over a bridge already suitable for the community, down through the park and back on the O St connector trail. All footbridge and all sidewalk on that path is free of conflict from property owners as well as vehicle traffic. Please look out for the safety of our community by encouraging the use of the O St connector trail system. 6. Endangered species and water quality at the proposed site. There are 23 endangered species that were listed on the environmental study. I quite readily enjoy walking down to the river and watching the nesting and migration of the bald eagles. A bridge would, in my opinion, severely disrupt the migration patterns of many local birds. As far as water quality, I would surmise to say that being there are signs at Mayors stating the place was a garbage dump and nobody can dig there, you would agree there could be harmful chemicals and who knows what else buried there. Digging holes for the bridge to set on will only disturb harmful chemicals and gasses trapped under the ground. This would lead me to believe that my direct health could be impacted, living so close to the proposed site. This harmful digging in an unknown contaminated area could also lead to gasses and chemicals being released into the Yellowstone River. This project would be detrimental to the ecosystem in and around Mayors Landing. Like many environmental groups that challenge these types of projects, I to would challenge this one on that environmental premise alone. Again, this project is not a good use of taxpayer funds and could lead to physical harm of individuals. 7. Classroom activities. Thank you to the Long family for allowing the school classrooms to access the Yellowstone River. I as well have given the school permission to access my property along Fleshman Creek for classroom study if they wish to use it. A footbridge leading to private property serves as no increased benefit to the school system in my eyes. Thanks for your time and please forward this to all County Commissioners on my behalf. Again, I am in no way supportive of this waste of taxpayer funds. It will only lead to decreased property values and increased conflict along View Vista Dr. I look forward to seeing my county tax dollars go to good causes rather than being thrown away on meaningless projects that serve no purpose to the community. Please feel free to promote the O St Connector trail that was put in place last year, and the great pedestrian bridge on the historic Veterans Bridge.
9/20/2021	Steve Van Slyke - Livingston	Please tally me as a supporter of the footbridge from Mayors to Myers & thanks for your work on this front!
9/20/2021	At Public Meeting - Various Speakers	Consideration of width, lighting, benches and safety; consideration of views; possible inclusion of kickout areas for benches and/or stopping; fishing vs. no fishing; movement of the bridge as a function of length and gusty wind influences; capacity of bridge - handling of large groups of runners, etc; cost implications for heavier loads (ie: emergency vehicles); timber vs. concrete deck; black concrete for faster snow melt; users including commuters, motorized scooters, ebikes; additional community benefits to include community physical and mental health and quality of life.
9/21/2021	Karen & Frank O'Connor - Livingston	We are very much in favor of a free-span bridge which would be open to foot, bike and horse traffic over the Yellowstone River at Mayor's Landing.
9/21/2021	Kris King - Livingston	I am a Livingston resident writing in support of the Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge PER and a subsequent pedestrian bridge. This access point is the recreation area I utilize most frequently and I am very excited about this project. Having a pedestrian bridge would allow me to travel on foot or bicycle instead of having to drive around to the river access.
11/16/2021	Lenore Haws - Livingston	*Phone call* - Is opposed to both pedestrian bridges; has not seen anyone using trails in the area and it's a waste of money when the funds could be spent on other priorities.

11/17/2021	Rachael Jones - Livingston	I would like to submit the following comment in support of the Mayor's Landing pedestrian bridge project: A pedestrian bridge at Mayor's Landing would offer numerous community benefits. It would would increase accessibility and connectivity of existing parks and trails and draw more people to the area, ultimately increasing the location value. I'm sure this is a more complicated project than one would think, and I appreciate the way in which the city/county are managing the opportunity.
11/17/2021	Connor Cavigli - Livingston	My name is Connor Cavigli and I'm emailing a comment about the proposed Mayor's Landing bridge across the Yellowstone. I LOVE the idea. The Yellowstone serves as a major artery and amazing recreation corridor in our city, but it also serves as a barrier that is difficult to cross for anyone recreating on bike or by foot. This bridge would be an amazing opportunity to open up new recreation opportunities and trail connections for all who like to walk or bike around town. The ability to loop from Sacajawea park to the hospital and back to O Street and into town with a very limited amount of time off designated trail or sidewalk is absolutely amazing and a huge boost to the health and wellness of this community. In a time that has emphasized outdoor recreation opportunities like no other, this project to build the bridge takes on even more importance than ever before. This bridge would connect two of our most visited trails/parks and allow for a really unique contiguous route for people to use. It would also make commuting to the hospital very easy and pretty safe for anyone living on the south side of town. I am a huge proponent of this project and hope that you can get it done! Thanks for your work exploring it and getting it moving.
11/17/2021	Dennis Downing - Livingston	*Phone call* - Opposed to the pedestrian bridge and feels it is unnecessary and frivalous.
11/17/2021	Mary Beebe - Livingston	As a long-time dog walker and hiker in the Livingston area, I support the proposal to install a walking bridge across the Yellowstone River at Mayor's Landing. The bridge would provide a walking/biking connectivity to city property on both sides of the river. It will also provide a non-automotive alternative connection between services and businesses now separated by the Yellowstone River. The Fleshman Creek alternative would also enhance non automotive transportation from East Side neighborhoods and recreational options of Mayor's Landing and (if the walking bridge is installed across the Yellowstone) a connection between those neighborhoods and the east side of the river. Thank you!
11/17/2021	Steve Kleinberg - Livingston	Yes, I want a bridge! I believe it makes a lot of sense to expand our trail system, improve connectivity. In addition, it's an opportunity to connect southeast residents to our open space assets which will benefit our whole community's health and well being.
11/17/2021	Shannon Willoughby - Livingston	I am writing today in full support of the Fleshman creek bridge to Mayor's landing. This foot bridge will be widely used by people in my neighborhood, and would be much appreciated. The second (steel) alternative seems like the best option for construction. Please let me know how I can help support this project moving forward.
11/17/2021	Erica Lighthiser - Livingston	Please count this as an expression of my support for pedestrian bridges on the east end of town over the Yellowstone River and Fleshman Creek. Mayors Landing/Moja Dog Park is a fantastic community resource, but it is currently a dead end park. We often visit this area with our children and dogs and use the boat launch in the summer months. Having bridges to cross the Yellowstone and Fleshman Creek could greatly enhance the connectivity of this park to east Livingston neighborhoods and other nearby public trails and land including Myers River View, the Alpenglow trail network, BLM, State, County and Forest Service. The opportunities for a variety of looped routes would greatly increase enjoyment of this area for people of all modes of activity. Mayor's Landing is currently not a very accessible or equitable park. There is only one road access on View Vista, which lacks sidewalks, separated paths or even a bike lane. We observe a lot of park visitors driving to Mayor's Landing, likely because of the distance or safety concerns. More vehicles in the already busy boat launch site exacerbates safety concerns. Neighbors on East Lewis, despite being just a few hundred feet from this community space and the river, must travel nearly 2 miles to visit it. This excludes most people unless they have access to a vehicle. East Livingston severely lacks public spaces, with G Street Park being more than 1 mile from some of our residents' homes. A bridge connecting east side residents to this park over Fleshman Creek would greatly enhance the equitability of access. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
11/17/2021	Dr. Alison Shannon-Lier, PT - Livingston	Thank you Kristen for the work you have done so far on this project. I wish to send my support for this project as a physically active citizen and healthcare provider of this community as well as a mother of a 10 yr old who is just getting old enough to get around town a little on his own. Creating a bridge across Flechman and the Yellowstone would provide excellent connectivity of our trails and parks in town and provide easy access to those neighbors of Flechman creek to wonderful open space while staying away from roads and busy traffic on the Vet Bridge. It also provides another safe access point for older kids to get to and from park space again safely away from traffic. As we saw with the COVID pandamic, our outdoor trails and parks were used regularly and more often as indoor social activities were discouraged, anything to improve access for improved community safety, accessibility and improved health and wellness is so needed and I will actively support it. Thank you again for your effort and have a wonderful day.
11/17/2021	Clay Bolt- Livingston	I am writing today to voice my strong support for the pedestrian bridge from Mayor's Landing across to Myer's River Park. I think this bridge would be a great addition to our town's trail system and make it even easy to ride bikes to walk through our beautiful community. In addition, I'd like to say that any improvements or increase in our city's trails would be welcome. Our town has many passionate walkers, but I believe that with more trails that are easier to access, we could increase opportunities for our neighbors to get out and enjoy the beautiful scenery that we're blessed to have in our community. This is the perfect sized town to offer safer hiking and biking for commuting or simply getting out and about. Thanks for your consideration.
11/17/2021	Megan Randall - Livingston	Hello! I'm sending this note to voice my support for the proposed bridge connecting Mayor's Landing to Myer's River trail and the bridge connecting the dog park to E Lewis St.My favorite year-round activity for staying active and healthy is running on roads and trails around Livingston. I would love if our roads and trails were better connected and if more of our community had access to them! I believe that these proposed bridges will benefit our community's health and well being. I hope that Livingston can make this happen! Thank you!
11/17/2021	Dale Sexton - Livingston	Just a word of support toward the proposed bridge at Mayor's Landing. What a great asset this would be for our community. The access this bridge would facilitate along with the health benefits for a broad cross section of our community would be immeasurable. Thank you for considering my comments.
11/17/2021	Leeta & Tom Shands - Livingston	I am so excited to hear that our community could have wonderful trails for walking and biking. These are exactly what we need! The proposed bridges would answer these dreams for healthy outdoor activities for our citizens, connecting the community with each other. Thanks for your time.
11/17/2021	Brad & McKenzie Burgtorf - Livingston	I'm a Livingston resident of over 4 years. I came here from the Midwest to raise my family in the mountains. The trails around town are important to us and our two boys. I wanted to express our support for foot bridges across Yellowstone and Fleshman Creek to improve trail access. Please include us in the support group and let us know how we can help!
11/17/2021	Tim Benson - Livingston	I would like to briefly voice my support for the proposed bridge across the Yellowstone at Mayor's Landing. I live nearby and often commute by bike to the hospital for work. Not only would a bridge here add to the recreational capital of Livingston, but it would be a functional connector, allowing me to take an alternative, scenic, path to work. I would literally use the proposed bridge hundreds of times a year, and suspect others would too. Thanks for taking the time to invest in our community.

11/18/2021	Jessie Wilcox - Livingston	I am emailing in support of the pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone connecting View Vista with the road behind LHC and the Myers River View Trail. Connecting this side of town, providing active transportation alternatives and a safe route to the East side of town would improve so many aspects of life for our residents. As a hospital employee and parent, it would be such a seemless ride to work after dropping my kids off at school (we tend to ride bikes when weather permits). Having a longer more connected trail system for running, biking, walking etc, would provide more access to outdoor recreation for all ages. Thanks for your efforts.
11/18/2021	Maggie Tarr - Livingston	I support a bridge connecting Mayor's Landing and Meyers Lane/River View Trail to expand our trail system, demonstrate collaboration between City and County partnership. Expand access to open spaces and parks. Improve connection to our primary healthcare system at Livingston HealthCare. Create more recreation programming opportunities. Safe routes etc. Thank you for your effort on this project!
11/18/2021	Michal DeChellis - Livingston	I've heard that it would be helpful to have some public comments on the bridge - Not sure exactly what format comments should take, but here is something - let me know if I can support it differently. I'm in favor of the creation of this bridge. We have incredible parks at Mayor's Landing and at Myer's park and it would be INCREDIBLE to have these connected to expand the space that we can access all at one time. I also think that this would be a wonderful commute for folks going to and from LHC. With potential development in that area of town, more connectivity safely by foot and by bicycle seems very important.
11/18/2021	Molly O'Neill - Livingston	I hope you are having a great day and enjoying the new office space! I wanted to provide a comment about the proposed bridge over Fleshman creek. I would love to expand the trail system and believe a small bridge in the area would be valuable in connecting the trails. I believe there used to be a bridge at the proposed location? Is that correct? I am, however, concerned about the proposed size and cost and would like more information. A sketch of the bridge would also be valuable to understand the size and location of the bridge.
11/18/2021	Savannah Barnes - Livingston	I wholeheartedly look forward to having those new bridges in place. :)
11/18/2021	Josh Taitebaum - Livingston	I just wanted to reach out to convey my support for the bridges! I live about a block away from the proposed site of the Fleshman Creek Bridge, and I see this as an enormous opportunity to enhance the quality of life in our town. It will connect several corridors, create loop opportunities of varying length, regain access to the dog park for residents of SE Livingston, improve our appeal to tourists, and promote the health of our community. I've witnessed the effect that the O Street Connector and Meyer River trails have had not only on my neighbors here on this side of town, but also on the town as a whole, by becoming well used recreational destinations in their own right. As you move through this development process, I'd love to be kept in the loop and am happy to help in any capacity I can.
11/18/2021	Jenny Jo Allen - Livingston	I'm not up to speed on the bridge discussion, so my comments may be useless. I hope that we're talking about a walking bridge (I support) and not a bridge for automobiles (I vehemently oppose). Before any new development happens in that area, I hope we can improve the area as it exists now. There is so much broken glass and metal scraps littering mayor's landing and the dog park that I can not use that takeout in fear that my little ones' feet will be shredded. One of my dogs almost lost her toe to the debris years ago, and it cost hundreds of dollars, many trips to the vet, and reduced her mobility forever. If we have a walking bridge in that location, there will most likely be a need to increase the parking capacity on both sides of the river. I'm sure you've already had an impact study on this type of development, so please excuse me for not being informed of what those impacts discussed were. Thank you for your time and effort to improve our community!
11/18/2021	Ivy Burford - Livingston	Park County Commissioners: I'm writing to support the proposed footbridge at Mayor's Landing. The entire community of Livingston would benefit from such a wonderful amenity- promoting health, well being, and outdoor activities while also creating a vital active transportation corridor. This direct connection to Meyer's River Trail and the hospital complex will open a new recreation and transportation to the residents of Livingston. It's important the bridge is constructed to accommodate pedestrians, wheel chairs, strollers, and bicycles. Studies have also shown that extensive trail networks promote and increase tourism, attracting visitors into the city and our downtown area. In addition, there is a lot of interest in future recreational opportunities in the "Mayor's Flat/bench" area, including a potential trail network. We have an opportunity to provide access to future recreational trails, existing walking and interpretive trails, and a health complex connected directly to the park and trail corridor through the heart of Livingston. Suddenly, we're starting to see a river trail system that Livingston can be proud of! Drawing inspiration from communities like Fernie BC, Jackson Hole, and Thompson Falls, MT, we too can create a natural amenity for all residents now and in the future. I believe that Livingston needs more river trails, additional in-town river access, and additional active transportation alternatives, and these needs will only become more acute as our community expands. Park County, please support the footbridge!
11/19/2021	Howard Williams - Livingston	Access to proximal public land for recreation purposes is a very important issue in Livingston. I suspect improved access to public land will have a positive economic impact and I am certain it will have a positive impact on the quality of life for Livingston residents. Please support the Mayor's Landing bridge project.
11/19/2021	Emily Raymond - Livingston	I am writing in favor of the walking bridge. It is a great way to connect walking paths in our community and increase accessibility to exercise! This would add great value to Livingston!
11/19/2021	Robin Barker - Livingston	Hello! I'd just like to add some words of support for the proposed bridges across the Yellowstone and Fleshman creek. A pedestrian bridge over the Yellowstone at Mayor's Landing would be a huge asset to pedestrians, cyclists and emergency vehicles. From a personal standpoint, it is incredibly attractive in that it would connect the Myers river view trail, and provide a valuable link to future trails that we hope to see in the flats adjacent to the freeway. Any opportunities that we can support in order to promote active, healthy lifestyles and promote the use of bikes over vehicles benefit our entire community! I would love to see a bike lane on the bridge if it comes to fruition, as I believe that the transportation benefits of biking are of equal value to the health benefits of encouraging people to walk. I'm excited for this opportunity and hope to ride across it (them) someday soon!
11/19/2021	Andrew Mitchell - Livingston	I'd like to submit my support for bridges dedicated to active transportation (bike/pedestrian) across the Yellowstone River and Fleishman's Creek in the Mayor's Landing area. If one or both are designed to carry emergency services traffic on a rare occasion that's fine, however I hope they are not designed to carry routine vehicle traffic with active transportation as an aside. Thank you.
11/19/2021	Ann Gannon - Livingston	I like the idea of bridges for the purposes of connecting different parts of town. I walk many days along the river and would love to be able to cross over. Thank you.
11/21/2021	Bjorn Anderson - Livingston	As a Livingston resident I support the idea of pursuing the Mayor's Landing footbridge. This would be a huge benefit to our community and an important part of creating a more extensive trail system in our community. As our community grows I strongly believe that trails and green spaces will be an important part of maintaining a healthy community.
11/22/2021	Katie Smith - Livingston	Hope your week is off to a good start. I'm reaching out because a friend reached out to let me know about the proposed Mayor's Landing Bridges across the Yellowstone and Fleishman's Creek. I'm not sure if it's too late, but I support these as vital connections for our trail system. They have important implications for the connectivity of our community, our ability to get outside safely, and receiving the many physical and mental health benefits of getting outside. Please let me know how I can support this effort. I'm happy to attend meetings, write letters, make phone calls, or anything else that might be helpful. Thanks for your work and commitment to our community!

11/22/2021	Laurel Desnick - Livingston	I am in favor of a pedestrian bridge across the Yellowstone at the site of the old highway bridge at Mayor's Landing. It would provide a safe pedestrian and bike route to the hospital, and also improve access to Myers River Park. A second pedestrian bridge across the beaver ponds could also be important to connect the east side of town to the park and hospital without having to navigate Hwy 89.
12/8/2021	Chris & Posi Beaudin - Livingston	I am definitely in favor of building both of these walking bridges for Livingston! There seems to be more and more young families moving to town, more people getting out and recreating around town, which is awesome to see! The Q street bridge connects those East side neighborhoods with the dog park, without them having to drive around to the other side, making that a good environmental move. I would also love to see the bigger bridge built across the Yellowstone, connecting Mayer's landing with the "Hospital " park (?) Bozeman has a remarkable trail system throughout the city, as we know, which I believe is a huge draw for families and or businesses to locate there. So, building bridges is also good for the economic growth of Livingston! ☺ Thanks for the work you're doing to improve our great little community's well-being!
12/8/2021	Mike Healy - Livingston	Just wanted to let you know that I greatly support the proposed bridge over the Yellowstone as well as the one at freshman's creek. I will use both of these in many recreational (dog related) activities.
12/9/2021	Wendy Weaver - Livingston	I would argue, to the last 2 points in favor sent in email from Cara for a bridge over the Yellowstone — do we really want/need ways to attract more outsiders, recreationalists, short term visitors to the area when there is no funding mechanism (resort tax, sales tax, or other mechanism) in place to have these people/tourists pay for the impacts they have on our resources, emergency services and infrastructure (water, sewer, roads)? Also, we are in a housing and worker shortage crises and using this as a way to bring more people will only exacerbate these issues. In my opinion, those shouldn't be used as reasons to support the bridge. I'm also very opposed to any further impacts and/or development in the floodplain that involve construction and require structure or abutment protection. We have and are working really hard to prevent development and human made structures in floodplain and riparian areas for many reasons.
12/10/2021	Jon Whiting - Livingston	I am against the proposed bridges. These will create a liability for the city as well as future maintenance expenses. It is a total waste of time, effort and money.
12/11/2021	KJ Schretenthaler - Livingston	I am writing in support of building the Yellowstone Bridge at Mayor's Landing and the Fleshman Creek bridge on the east side of Livingston. Both would enhance exercise and recreational opportunities for our community members and the Fleshman Creek bridge would improve safety for children walking or biking to school. Thank you for your consideration!
12/13/2021	Joe Kmetz - Livingston	I am writing to express my support for obtaining funding for and constructing a free span bridge over the Yellowstone River to be used by bicyclists and pedestrian traffic. This would greatly enhance the needed trail system for our community. In addition, I hope the design will incorporate bicycle use in the design of the bridge.
12/13/2021	Matt Ridgeway - Livingston	Our household is all IN FAVOR of the proposed bridges. Looking forward to seeing this move forward!!
12/13/2021	Wendi Urie	I am writing to lend support for the proposed Yellowstone River and Fleshman Creek bridges proposal. As a Livingston resident I utilize Mayor's Landing, Meyers River Trail, the Old Boulder Road and the BLM land extensively. They form central routes for exercising myself and our dog. The new bridge proposals would open even more opportunities walking, running or biking. I am especially in favor of a single span bridge over the Yellowstone River to reduce safety hazards to boaters on the river. Thank you for working to create for Park County an exceptional trail system.
12/14/2021	Marty Malone - Pray	Via text to Commissioner Berg: It appears the Commision intends on building a bike bridge over the river while the county roads receive no attention.
12/14/2021	Albert Pendergrass - Livingston	I am writing to voice my support for both of the pedestrian bridge project under consideration. While I think both are important, if funding is only available for one or the other, I believe the bridge over the Yellowstone is of higher value to the community.

Appendix I

Excerpts from:

Park County Transportation Standards

Park County Active Transportation Plan

Park County Growth Policy

City of Livingston Growth Policy

PARK COUNTY
MONTANA

Active Transportation Plan

2016 - 2020

Approved by the Park County Commission on February 25, 2016

Park County
414 East Callender Street
Livingston, MT 59047
Telephone 406.222.4106
Fax 406.222.4160
www.parkcounty.org

Contents

Tables:

Figures:

Appendices:

State Trails Plan[29], Montana DPHHS Montana Complete Streets Toolkit for Small Cities, Towns and Tribal Communities[30] and the MDT Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan[31].

Future Development and Maintenance Recommendations

A reality for most communities that develop urban pathways, recreational connections and parks and facilities is that once those amenities are built (some with state and federal funding), there is likely little or no maintenance funding available. Federal transportation funding is generally focused on providing capital funding for road projects. In the last federal transportation bill, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21), three programs that were focused on bicycling and walking – Safe Routes to School, Recreational Trails and Transportation Enhancements – were consolidated into one program – the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). This consolidation was accompanied by a roughly 30% reduction in funding.

It is far easier to integrate trail systems and parks into the design of a neighborhood before the area is sold and built out. Once boundaries, fences, roads and landscaping are set, easements and permissions are tough to come by. If a public pathway route is designed into a development at the planning stage, the overall costs are reduced and the question of permission is eliminated. Prior pathways system planning allows local governments to identify appropriate routes and solutions, alerting developers to the reasons for them to plan pathways that connect to the growing network in Park County.

Designing neighborhoods and communities for walking and biking while adequately accommodating cars and trucks creates better communities that work for developers, residents, local government and visitors. Past selection of proposed trail alignments has been guided by the following objectives and opportunities (per past plan and document recommendations):

- Developing high priority routes and destinations identified by the public.
- Creating connections between neighborhoods, schools, businesses and parks.
- Locating trails along linear corridors such as rivers, rail lines and road/utility easements.
- Correcting existing unsafe situations.
- Working within the subdivision review process to establish public trail corridors.

[29] http://stateparks.mt.gov/recreation/recTrailsProgram.html
[30] http://ntl.bts.gov/lib/56000/56000/56056/MT_COMPLETE_STREETS_TOOLKIT_MT_DPHHS_2012.PDF
[31] http://www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/plans/stip/2014stip_final.pdf

- Improving bike/pedestrian facilities in downtown Livingston during the upcoming urban renewal district street improvement project.
- Serving the non-motorized transportation and recreational needs of fast growing neighborhoods such as the north side of Livingston and elsewhere.
- Locating recreational trails on public lands and in areas with development constraints, such as steep slopes.

The Parks and Recreation Board has developed a parks projects priority list which is designed to keep track of what upgrades, additions and maintenance needs are a priority for Park County. The list is intended to be evolving and as projects are completed and removed, new projects will be added. As priorities change, projects will be added or eliminated. As funding opportunities become available, the list may also be adjusted. Policies considered when creating and updating the list include:

- Parks should serve different geographic areas and users groups; and,
- Priorities for park improvements are based on demand for facilities, underserved communities, likelihood of development and ongoing maintenance and available funding.

Funding is generally limited for alternate transportation and recreation projects. The County will not be able to approach large-scale or expensive projects with its current budget. Outside funding and assistance will be necessary to complete most projects. Funding sources sometimes dictate how monies may be spent, and therefore the types of projects the county can implement. However, having projects listed as a priority as part of an adopted plan will help the Parks and Recreation Board be competitive when applying for certain types of funding. The order in which projects on the following list are implemented will largely be opportunistic, based on the availability of funding. Following is a description of high priority projects, but not listed in order of priority. Some of the projects are achievable in the short-term, others may take twenty years to accomplish. Having a list to choose from will provide options as opportunities arise.

- Indoor recreational facility
- Historic markers at preservation, prehistoric and educational sites
- Trails and greenways
- Linked bike and multi-use paths and designated bike/multi-use routes on county roads as shared transportation corridors
- Undeveloped county road right-of-ways as trail systems and bike paths
- Preservation of natural features and scenic pull offs
- Large (15+ acre) multi-use park in Paradise Valley and Shields Valley
- Ice skating/ice hockey rinks
- Outdoor amphitheater
- Bathroom facilities along the Yellowstone River for river users
- Outdoor restrooms and garbage cans along bike paths
- Riparian area preservation
- Preservation of the old jail at Gardiner historic site

Communication/Coordination among Area Stakeholders

Within Park County, nine public entities manage recreation facilities and areas including: Park County, the USFS, MFWP, DNRC, USFWS, BLM, NPS and the incorporated communities of Livingston and Clyde Park. All stakeholders are active in management or development of recreation facilities at some level. Strategic coordination has assisted in the successful planning and implementation of several past Park County projects.

Funding Opportunities

Funding for parks and trails amenities has traditionally been limited but is building momentum and interest among state and federal agencies as the trend toward more active and healthy communities and citizens continues to grow. While raising funding levels for development and maintenance is the least preferred method, there are other options available to the Parks and Recreation Board and to the Public Works and Planning Departments in order to develop, renovate, improve or maintain facilities.

Federal Grants

U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA) - Among the various programs administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce EDA is the Public Works program. The investment program provides funding with the goal of empowering "distressed communities to revitalize, expand and upgrade their physical infrastructure." Among other uses, EDA Public Works funds can help redevelop brownfield sites and increase eco-industrial development. The EDA also offers limited local technical assistance to distressed areas in times of need.

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program - The Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program (FLTTP) is a consolidation of a number of previously existing government funding programs for transportation projects on federal land. The Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP), which is one component of the FLTTP, is an evolution of the former Federal Lands Highway Program combined with the former Park Roads and Parkways Program (PRPP). The FLTP funds projects that improve access within federal lands for which state and local governments are not responsible, including national forests, national recreation areas and national parks. One section of the FLTP specifically includes a provision for the use of federal funds for pedestrian and bicycle projects within these federal lands.

Another component of the FLTTP is the Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP). The FLAP is similar to the FLTP, but it provides funds for projects that improve access to federal lands on infrastructure owned by either state or local governments. As with the FLTP, the FLAP includes a provision for the use of the funds for pedestrian and bicycle projects. Multi-use trails for bicyclists and pedestrians are an excellent way to enjoy the natural beauty of federal lands and can increase interest in and use of federal lands.

Neither of these programs is a grant program. Instead, only the five Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMA)—the NPS, USFWS, USFS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and BLM—can receive FLTP or FLAP funds directly from the FHWA. Other agencies may receive these funds, but only at the request of one of these five FLMAs.

USDOT Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Competitive Grant Program - Funding available for transportation projects across the country to fund capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure and awarded on a competitive basis to projects that will have a significant impact on the nation, a region or metropolitan area. The TIGER program aims to make transformative surface transportation investments by providing significant and measurable improvements over existing conditions. The grant program focuses on capital projects that generate economic development and improve access to reliable, safe and affordable transportation for disconnected communities both urban and rural, while emphasizing improved connection to employment, education, services and other opportunities, workforce development or community revitalization.

State Grants

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - Providing annual grants on a formula basis to local governments and states for a wide range of community planning initiatives, CDBG funds are intended for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight and address urgent community development needs.

MDT Transportation Alternatives Program - The Transportation Alternatives (TA) Program authorized under Section 1122 of MAP-21 (23 U.S.C. 213(b), 101(a)(29)) provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation; recreational trail program projects; safe routes to school projects; and, projects for the planning, design or construction of boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former Interstate System routes or other divided highways.

MFWP Recreational Trails Program - Montana State Parks administers the Recreational Trails Program (RTP), a federally funded grants program that supports Montana's trails. RTP funds come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, and represent a portion of the motor fuel excise tax collected from non-highway recreational fuel use: fuel used for off-highway recreation by snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-highway light trucks.

RTP funding is completely separate from all Montana State Park revenues, camping fees, and related funding sources. RTP applicants can include federal, tribal, state, county or city agencies, private associations and clubs. Examples of eligible projects include: urban trail development, basic front and backcountry trail maintenance, restoration of areas damaged by trail use, development of trailside facilities and educational and safety projects related to trails.

MFWP Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Stateside Program - The LWCF 50/50 matching grant program is administered by state agencies in cooperation with the NPS. Program funds are intended for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas; trails are one priority of this program. In particular, funds "target projects that would enhance urban parks and community green spaces," with a focus on "developing blueways and public access to water resources and conserving large landscapes."

Southwest Montana Resource Advisory Committee Title II Program Funding - The committee is authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Pub. L. 110-343) (the Act) and operates in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The purpose of the committee is to improve collaborative relationships and to provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II of the Act.

Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) - A program of the U.S. Forest Service, UCF "provides technical, financial, research and educational services to local government, nonprofit organizations, community groups, educational institutions and tribal governments." Trails and greenways are a key part of the program, which is administered by forestry agencies in each state.

National, Regional and Local Foundations and/or Trusts

Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway Foundation - The BNSF Foundation had been BNSF Railway's main vehicle for charitable giving since 1996 when the BNSF Railroads merged to form the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, now known as the BNSF Railway. The BNSF Railway Foundation has supported and helped improve quality of life for thousands of communities across the 28 states through which BNSF operates, and where BNSF employees live, work and volunteer. Indeed, as the corporation's assets have grown, the Foundation's giving has expanded to help more and more communities.

Gallatin Valley Land Trust (GVLT) - GVLT connects people, communities and open lands through conservation of working farms and ranches, healthy rivers and wildlife habitat and the creation of trails in the Montana headwaters of the Missouri and Upper Yellowstone Rivers. Since their our founding in 1990 GVLT has helped conserve over 67 square miles of land in Gallatin Valley and the surrounding communities through partnerships with private landowners, sustaining stewardship of family lands using voluntary conservation agreements. Through public and private partnerships GVLT has helped expand the Main Street to the Mountains trail system to over 80 miles in length, providing recreation, transportation and a connection to nature.

Livingston Community Trust - The Livingston Community Trust was formed in the spring of 1986, organized by a small group of Park County residents and endowed initially by a donation from the Burlington Northern Foundation and the Burlington Northern Railroad. It is a private, non-profit corporation managed by a nine-member board of directors, all of whom are full-time residents of Park County, Montana. The directors meet, as business requires, to conduct the business of the Community Trust - primarily the funding of local projects worthy of community support.

Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust (MFWCT) - The MFWCT was established by the U.S. Congress in 1998, funded by proceeds from the sale of cabin sites on Canyon Ferry Reservoir that had previously been leased from the Federal government. The purpose of the trust is to provide a permanent source of funding through grants for the acquisition of publicly accessible land in Montana in order to:

- Restore and conserve fisheries habitat, including riparian habitat,
- Restore and conserve wildlife habitat,
- Enhance public hunting, fishing and recreational opportunities, and
- Improve public access to public lands.

National Recreation Trails (NRT) - Though not a source of funding, NRT designation from the U.S. Secretary of the Interior recognizes exemplary existing trails of local or regional significance. NRT designation provides many benefits, including access to technical assistance from NRT partners and a listing in the NRT database. In addition, some potential support sources will take NRT designation into account when making funding decisions.

Park County Community Foundation (PCCF) **-** PCCF makes grants available to nonprofits or public entities working for the benefit of Park County through a competitive grant making process and through Donor Advised Funds. Proposed projects should be for the benefit of Park County residents and priority is given to programs that create and improve quality services and programs for vulnerable and under- served populations; develop or test/evaluate new, creative community solutions; and/or promote problem solving that supports partnerships, collaboration or integration of service.

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) - RTC transforms unused rail corridors into vibrant public places - ensuring a better future for America made possible by trails and the connections they inspire. RTC is a nonprofit organization dedicated to creating a nationwide network of trails from former rail lines and connecting corridors to build healthier places for healthier people. The Conservancy serves as the national voice for more than 160,000 members and supporters, 30,000 miles of rail-trails and multi-use trails, and more than 8,000 miles of potential trails waiting to be built, with a goal of creating more walkable, bikeable communities in America. RTC's mission, and its value, is magnified in urban areas, where one mile of trail can completely redefine the livability of a community. Where trails are more than just recreational amenities, creating opportunities for active transportation and physical activity—improving our health and wellbeing—as they safely connect us to jobs, schools, businesses, parks and cultural institutions in our own neighborhoods and beyond.

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) - The RTCA is a technical assistance arm of the National Park Service dedicated to helping local groups and communities preserve and develop open space, trails and greenways. RTCA is an important resource center for many trail builders in urban, rural and suburban areas. While RTCA does not give out grants or loans, the program "supplies a staff person with experience in community-based outdoor recreation and conservation to work with partners" on the ground.

Dennis & Phyllis Washington Foundation - The Dennis and Phyllis Washington Foundation has supported a broad spectrum of worthy causes benefiting people of all ages. The Foundation seeks to fund non-profit organizations that help improve the quality of people's lives. Since 1988, it has funded programs for those with special needs, summer camps for cancer-stricken or troubled children and ensured access to theater, arts and music programs by economically disadvantaged youth and their families. It has granted wishes for terminally ill children, awards for science and math fair winners, and funded programs to purchase clothing, school supplies and toys for needy children. The Foundation also has supported rescue missions, food banks, shelters for victims of domestic violence, free mammogram exams for low-income women, and dental screenings and preventive care for underprivileged youth.

Additional Funding Sources

Historic Preservation Funding Sources

Many trail corridors contain historic structures, which are often of regional or national significance. Administered by the NPS, the Historic Preservation Fund awards matching grants to state and tribal historic preservation offices for the restoration of properties that are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Environmental Contamination Cleanup Funding Sources

Many rail corridors are contaminated from years of industrial use. To remediate this environmental pollution, there are many federal and state funding sources from which trails can benefit. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has devoted a section of its website to funding and financing for brownfields, which are former industrial sites where contaminants or pollutants may be present. Many trails have taken advantage of brownfield funding, including Rhode Island's Woonasquatucket River Greenway Project, the Elkins Railyard redevelopment in West Virginia and the Assabet River Rail Trail in Massachusetts. The EPA also administers Superfund, the federal government's program to clean up some of the nation's worst uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Recent and Current Active Transportation Projects

Park County has been successful in the past five years, securing funding from multiple sources to provide planning and construction activity support multiple projects that benefit the community in a variety of recreation and transportation related ways. Projects associated with active transportation and outdoor recreation that have received funding since 2010 include:

- **Building Active Communities** - The need for more walkable, active Montana communities is pressing. Local governments, businesses and families are faced

with a crisis of rising healthcare costs driven by ever increasing sedentary lifestyles and preventable chronic diseases. Local leaders are recognizing the economic benefits of safe, walkable, bikeable and accessible communities, including the opportunity to attract new businesses, tourism and a stable, well-paid workforce. Park County was selected to attend the Montana State University Building Active Communities Initiative in March 2015 which provided in-depth, interactive training and technical assistance, to support community-led approaches to develop active and vibrant communities. Consolidation of two current Park County Parks and Rec Plans with the addition of interactive trail mapping features are major goals of this initiative.

- **Confluence Park** - As previously described, Confluence Park is located in Gardiner, Montana. The parcel has a long history of use by boaters, kayakers, swimmers, fisherman and other outdoor recreationalists who for over 75 years have accessed the area more as a public access than the private property it actually is. The parcel is the only public access to the Yellowstone River in the town of Gardiner; the Queen of the Waters Fishing Access is located 3.5 miles to the north. Funds were recently awarded by the MFWCT for the purchase of the approximately 1.2 acre parcel to ensure perpetual public access. Public information signs will inform the public of essential information regarding acceptable activities, rules associated with the publicly accessible parcel and information regarding the YNP land entered to access the property. Project activities will occur throughout most of 2015.
- **Fleshman Creek Restoration Project** - The purpose of the project was to restore and enhance a two-mile reach of Fleshman Creek. Infrastructure replacements were critical to provide for stream restoration activities and address existing utility deficiencies within and immediately adjacent to the project area. Infrastructure work activities included water main replacements, new sewer main installation and the installation of a new sanitary lift station at G-Street Park. Replacement of the undersized hydraulic structures, and restoration of the channel corridor, now will convey floodwaters to reduce the risk of flooding. Undersized and inefficient culverts were replaced with hydraulic structures designed for high water events and water movement while reducing stream velocity. Fish movement was additionally aided by the prevention of debris jams at pipe inlets. Newly contoured streambanks were replanted with native woody and herbaceous vegetation aiding in bank stabilization, riparian protection, flood energy dissipation, pollutant filtration and improved water quality.

- **Gardiner Gateway Project** - This project seeks to improve vehicle and pedestrian safety, reduce traffic congestion, enhance parking, enhance visitor experience and provide greater pedestrian accessibility at the northern entrance

into Yellowstone National Park. Portions of this multi-phased project are funded mainly by United States Dept. of Transportation Federal Lands Access Program funds with construction completion planned to coincide with the 2016 NPS Centennial.

- **Gardiner Sidewalk Extension** - This CTEP funded project enhances pedestrian access and safety to the west end of town. The new sidewalk area (approximately 1,000') runs parallel to US Highway 89 on the north side at outskirts of Gardiner between the Rodeo/Fairgrounds and Scott Street. A small portion on the south side of US 89 also has approximately a 700 foot section of sidewalk installed adjacent to existing curb and gutter. This project was incorporated with an existing MDT road improvement project providing a very significant cost savings including equipment mobilization, project engineering and materials procurement costs - at about 30 - 50% of the price if the CTEP project was conducted as a stand-alone bid project. The required 13.42% matching funds for this project was provided by the Greater Gardiner Community Council.
- **MDT TA Trail Extension and Pedestrian Safety Project** - The ~ 4,430 linear foot extension to the existing path will begin at the termination of the existing Carters Bridge Bike/Pedestrian Path and utilize the previous railway bed, where possible, to the Old Yellowstone Trail North road located near mile marker 49. The path will cross the Livingston Ditch via a pedestrian bridge and will require base course construction, drainage grading and rock fall protection for ~ 2,100 linear feet. Completion of this multi-use path will provide users the opportunity to travel into Paradise Valley on secondary routes in lieu of using the US Highway 89 shoulder or the narrower East River Road. Project final design and geotechnical activities are near completion and construction activities are anticipated for spring/summer 2016.

- **US Highway 89 South Resurfacing and Safety Project** - This project, funded partially with MDT CTEP funds will enhance pedestrian safety and improve the existing trail system. The proposed project will utilize allocated CTEP funds and other funding resources for a project that would resurface a two-mile trail system, originally built with CTEP funds about twenty years ago. The trail runs adjacent to US Highway 89 heading south to Gardiner and Yellowstone National Park outside of Livingston, Montana. A slurry seal product will be used to smooth out the riding surface and provide long term durability. The required 13.42% matching funds for this project will be provided by Park County in-kind and cash matches, Park County Parks and Recreation Board funds and possible Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Recreational Trails Program grant funds. Project activities are anticipated to begin in fall 2015 and continue through spring 2016.

- **View Vista Sidewalk and School Safety Project** – This project replaced and installed curb, gutter and sidewalks along View Vista Drive, H Street and F Street in the summer of 2015. The project provides ADA approved sidewalks as well as safe routes to schools and the Park County Fairgrounds for pedestrians and bicyclists. Though Park County is not charged with expenses associated with City of Livingston sidewalk infrastructure, the County contributed $105,500 in CTEP dollars in order to ensure that the project would be completed and for increased safety and transportation alternatives for community members.

Other projects with pending grant applications include:

- **Yellowstone National Park South along US Highway 89 Trail Connectivity and Pedestrian Safety Project** – In June 2015, Park County applied USDOT TIGER funding to assist with the construction of a nearly 28-mile off-highway trail system, connecting the termination of the MDT extension at Old Yellowstone Trail North with Old Yellowstone Trail South. The last missing link of an active transportation corridor - the Yellowstone National Park South Pedestrian Trail (YNPSPT) - is a regionally and nationally significant project, providing off-highway, alternative transportation opportunities to local, regional and state residents as well as to over three million tourists visiting the area each year. The project would include a 27.6-mile, 10-foot wide Americans with Disability Act (ADA)-compliant trailway, beginning at the termination of the existing trail system at the junction of US Highway 89 near mile maker 49 and historic Old Yellowstone Trail North Road and ending near US Highway 89 mile marker 21 (at the junction with historic Old Yellowstone Trail South Road). Once completed, off-road users will be linked via a separate trail, located safely off the highly utilized US Highway 89 - from Livingston, Montana south, paralleling the entire stretch of US Highway 89 for nearly 55 miles into the Roosevelt Arch entrance at our nation's first national park – YNP.

  The YNPSPT project will significantly enhance connectivity within the vast transportation network, improve both highway and bicycle/foot traffic safety, increase area and statewide economic growth, and provide ladders of opportunity through reliable and safe transportation connections and improvements to physical accessibility barriers. The proposed project has garnered significant local, regional, statewide and national support and solidly aligns with goals set forth in the US DOT National Infrastructure Investment guidelines. The project leverages local resources and encourages partnerships, while filling a critical void in the region's transportation system, ultimately providing substantial regional and national benefits.

- **Yellowstone River Pedestrian Bridge near Mayor's Landing** - Funding for the planning of this project, through the completion of a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), has been applied for through MDT TA Program funding with the 13.42% required match provided by private sources. The funding request is for design and cost alternative costs toward a future construction project which would be located in S18, T02 S, R10 E, on the north and south shores of the Yellowstone River and adjacent to City of Livingston Moja Dog Park on the north side of the proposed bridge area and adjacent to Park County-owned property (9.13 acres) on the south side of the proposed bridge area. An original bridge, in the same location as the proposed pedestrian bridge, was originally "Buchanan's Bridge." Buchanan constructed the bridge in 1884-85 to access the rock quarry on the south bank. Many historic downtown Livingston buildings are built on stone foundations from this effort. The bridge was second to the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge as a Yellowstone River crossing at Livingston. After 1914, it became an approved route of the Yellowstone Auto Trail and subsequently the Fairground / H Street route became a state highway. This served as the main east-west highway through Livingston until the "Radio Station" bridge was built in 1931. The original bridge was washed out in a 1918 flood; varying reports of the demise of the second bridge indicate it was purposely set on fire in the 1950s and never rebuilt.

  Once designed, construction of the ~ 350 linear foot multi-use pedestrian bridge will provide users the opportunity to connect to several existing trail and recreation areas including the Moja Dog Park at Mayor's Landing, the Myers - Watson Trail, the Old Boulder Road (which connects to the Livingston Peak Road – leading to two trailheads and opportunities to traverse up to eight different trails in the Absaroka Mountains and the Custer Gallatin National Forest) and Bureau of Land Management acreage. The project will reduce the walking distance from the central downtown Livingston area to the new hospital which opened in October 2015. In addition to promotion of additional outdoor recreation opportunities in the area, secondary effects will be reductions in single-occupancy vehicle congestion on surrounding streets, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and reduced consumption of fossil fuels.

- **US Highway 89 North Trail System** – In its very preliminary planning stages, this potential trail system would utilize parts of the Montana Rail Link railbed area. Initial meetings with Montana Rail Link officials were begun in 2010 and recently revived in 2015.

Existing Recommendations, Policies and Regulations

As per the 2007 Park County Park Plan, the following recommendations, policies and regulations **have been made** regarding parks, trails and recreation areas:

Recommendations:

(1) It is recommended that the Park County Commission maintain a Parks & Recreation Board (Board). The Board shall be a five (5) member board consisting of residents of Park County outside Livingston, Clyde Park or any other incorporated areas of the county. The Board shall consult with outside agencies including but not limited to Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Weed Board, the Conservation District and the Forest Service.

(2) The Board shall inventory unbuilt county road right of ways to possibly be recognized, retained, and built when possible and used as trails; either as shared roadways, or solely as non-motorized trails.

(3) The Board shall revise this document and prioritize goals and objectives using citizen input. The goals and objectives of the Board shall be re-evaluated on an annual basis by the Park County Commission.

(4) All subdivision applicants whose projects require park land shall meet with the Board for ideal park location and design, whether the park land lies within or outside of the subdivision proposal.

(5) The Board shall review all subdivisions prior to preliminary plat approval.

(6) The Board shall make recommendations to the Park County Planning Board and the Park County Commission, which shall be provided to the Commission after the Planning Board has made a recommendation for preliminary plat approval, regarding the placement of parks within any and all proposed subdivisions, the usefulness of parks within any and all proposed subdivisions, the exact location and design of parks within proposed subdivisions, and whether the public would be best served by a park in any and all proposed subdivisions or if cash in lieu of parkland better suits the needs of the citizens of Park County.

(7) Any and all land donations shall be deeded to Park County. Section 76-3-621, MCA.

(8) The Board shall make a recommendation to the Park County Commission on any and all expenditures made out of the Park County Park Fund.

(9) The Board shall review on a quarterly basis the Park County Parks & Recreation Fund budget.

(10) It is recommended that the Board encourage the formation of a non profit group to raise money for Park County Parks (Friends of Park County Parks).

(11) It is recommended that the county consider joint recreational projects with schools, private funders, and the incorporated areas of the county.

(12) It is recommended that community groups be encouraged to 'adopt' parks to help with maintenance and fundraising for individual parks and recreational facilities.

(13) It is recommended that funding be acquired for the Park Fund from subdivision requirements, groups and individuals interested in making donations and any additional sources other than subdivision requirements.

(14) It may be more efficient to provide equipment, park maintenance and weed control with a few larger regional parks.

(15) It is recommended that the Board's bylaws be presented to the Park County Commission for review. Legal counsel shall review and approve the bylaws the Park Board develops.

Policies:

Deposits to the Park County Park Fund from subdivision cash in lieu payments shall be made with the particular subdivision identified on the deposit entry in the Treasurer's Office so that deposits can be tracked back to the subdivision. In the event that the county establishes regions the deposits will be held for use in the appropriate region of the county where the subdivision occurred.

Park County has a number of natural outdoor amenities; because of these opportunities it is relevant to put a high priority on the establishment of a public indoor recreational facility.

The Livingston/Park County Trails Plan has identified the community's desire for trails at least in the vicinity of the City of Livingston and the surrounding area. Trails and greenways shall be encouraged in new proposed subdivisions including those without the Park Land requirement.

The governing body can work and use funds in conjunction with private donors, grant funds, resort taxes, and fund raising activities conducted by the public. MCA 76-3-621 (4)i – ii states that "parks need to be located within a close proximity to the proposed subdivision that pays cash in lieu of the parkland requirement." Close proximity shall be defined by the Park Board after they have completed their master planning process.

Existing Regulations:

- Park County Subdivision Regulations (October 2006, as amended):
    - VI-P. Park Land Dedication – Cash in Lieu – Waivers – Administration (as amended)
- MCA 2005, as amended:
    - 7-16-2401. Park and recreation land – definition (as amended)
    - 7-16-4107. Use of park funds for public recreation (as amended)
    - 76-3-621. Park dedication requirement (as amended)

    *This list is not exhaustive of what is available under MCA regarding Parks and Recreation.
- Livingston/Park County Trails Plan (2006)

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

Adopted October 2014

Park County, Montana

384375 Fee: $0.00
Park County, MT Filed 10/28/2014 At 1:25 PM
Denise Nelson, Clk & Rcdr By DN dn

RESOLUTION NO. 1197

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PARK COUNTY TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Title 7, Chapter 14, parts 21 and 22, MCA, the Park County Commission ("Commission") has the authority to control and maintain county roads and bridges;

WHEREAS, the Commission desires to establish polices and procedures for Park County roads and bridges;

WHEREAS, the Commission adopted the Capital Improvement Plan Bridges on May 4, 2012, pursuant to Resolution No. 1129; and

WHEREAS, the information contained within the Capital Improvement Plan Bridges adopted pursuant to Resolution No. 1129 has been incorporated in part into these Transportation Standards.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Park County Transportation Standards are adopted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: these Transportation Standards supercede any and all other county road and bridge standards and resolutions including, but not limited to, Resolution No. 1129.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its passage.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 28th day of October, 2014.

BOARD OF PARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Clint Tinsley, Chair

Jim Durgan, Commissioner

Attest:

Denise Nelson
Park County Clerk and Recorder

Marty Malone, Commissioner

Approved as to Form:

Shannan M. Piccolo
Deputy Park County Attorney

I. Table of Contents

and road shall be 25'.

- Materials: the Road Work Applicant shall be responsible to supply, place, and properly compact all materials necessary for construction of the approach:

  (1) Fill: Refer to Table 4 – Subgrade / Embankment / Replacement Below Subgrade;

  (2) Sub-Base: Refer to Table 5 – 3" Minus Sub-Base Course minimum 9" thick;

  (3) Surfacing (Gravel): Refer to Table 6 – 1" Minus Crushed Top Course minimum 3" thick;

  (4) Surfacing (Hard): When approaching a hard surfaced county road, surfacing shall consist of not less than 3" of hot mix asphalt cement concrete and shall extend from the edge of pavement to the right of way line or a minimum of 12 feet, whichever is greater.

- Cut/Fill Slopes: The side slope shall be constructed to no greater than or equal to a 6:1 (Horizontal/Vertical) ratio.
- Approach Drainage and Culverts: All improvements shall promote positive drainage to either existing or proposed conveyance systems. Approaches shall not impair drainage within the road right of way. Minimum approach culvert size shall be equal to 18" diameter and shall be sized according to the conveyance design section in Bridges and Culvert Crossings. Minimum cover over top of pipe shall be 1'.
- Maintenance: The Road Work Applicant or adjacent landowner shall maintain the installations and structures to their original condition, in perpetuity, and shall be responsible for all necessary expenses.
- Acceptance: All road approaches shall be inspected, approved and permitted by Park County prior to filing with the Clerk and Recorder.

E. Dead Ends

Where streets or roads terminate, either a cul-de-sac or "T" turnaround must be provided at the terminus. Cul-de-sacs and "T" turnarounds must conform to the following minimum requirements:

- Maximum Road Length: 750ft;
- Cul-de sac: Minimum outside right of way radius: 50ft;
- Minimum outside road way radius: 45ft;
- "T" turnaround: 50ft. minimum length each leg.

F. Bridges and Culvert Crossings

Bridge and large culvert (for the purposes of this standard, large culverts shall be defined as those having diameters equivalent of 60-inches or greater) design and construction shall conform to this document.

Policy: Park County has adopted a policy of replacing old and unsafe bridges with culverts when feasible. The culverts shall be sized to handle the minimum storm event designated by this standard. The use of multiple culverts is discouraged due to debris collection and siltation problems. Culvert materials and installation shall meet the guidelines of this bridge standard.

Replacement: Should replacement with a culvert not be feasible, a new bridge shall be constructed to meet current AASHTO and MDT standards as modified or amended by this bridge standard. All new bridge and culvert designs are subject to the approval of the Park County Road and Bridge Department.

Bridges requiring rehabilitation or replacement shall be prioritized by the County Commission and Public Works Department. Replacement of existing structures shall follow the order of the priority list with the exception of emergencies and special exemptions.

Rehabilitation/Demolition: Structures designated for demolition or rehabilitation shall follow the County Process for the Alteration, Demolition or Disposal of County Owned Properties. Per this document, a structure determined to have significant historic or cultural resource value(s) and/or is listed or eligible to be listed with the National Register of Historic Places requires the Historic Preservation Commission and SHPO to be contacted prior to beginning demolition/rehabilitation activities. It should be noted that SHPO's current position is that structures more than fifty years of age are considered historic and are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Once contacted, these agencies will make a recommendation to the County Commission regarding the proposed alteration/demolition of the structure.

1. Bridge and Culvert Design Standards

- Design and construction shall conform to the following design standards unless otherwise modified or amended in this document:

  (1) AASHTO A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets;

  (2) AASHTO Guidelines for Geometric Design of Very-Low Volume Local Roads;

  (3) AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications;

  (4) Montana Department of Transportation Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction.

- Geotechnical: Where a comprehensive geotechnical investigation is deemed a requirement by the County Commission/Design Engineer, a reputable geotechnical engineering firm shall be retained to determine the engineering properties of the soils through the use of borings, test pits, sampling and other methods. The geotechnical report shall be stamped by a professional engineer registered with the State of Montana.

- Opening: The waterway opening for a bridge shall be sized to pass the design flood event while providing the minimum freeboard between the bottom of the lowest stringer and the water surface as specified in the hydraulic conveyance sections below. Additional freeboard and/or larger opening sizes may be required for mountain streams which carry a large amount of debris. The waterway opening shall be sufficiently large as to

minimize backwater conditions that may cause damage to adjacent property. The waterway opening size for a culvert shall meet the requirements of the culvert section of these standards.

- Bridges over large drainages or in densely populated areas should be analyzed with an appropriate modeling program, such as HEC-RAS, to accurately determine the flow characteristics and backwater elevations.

Roadside Design for Structures: Object markers per the FHWA Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways shall be installed at each corner of the new bridge or at the ends of the guardrail leading to the fill section over a culvert.

2. Standard Dimensions

The following should be considered the standard dimensions for the geometric design of Bridges and Culvert Crossings.

- Bridge Width:

  ADT>100/day – Two Lane, Min. 24' Rail Face to Rail Face;

  ADT<100/day – Single Lane 14' Rail Face to Rail Face where existing single lane bridges have demonstrated acceptable performance;

  Culverts shall generally be designed to extend beyond the clear zone in order to eliminate the need for guardrail. A slope of 4:1 or flatter is required within the clear zone for all large culverts.

- Approaches: The roadway leading to the new bridge or large culvert should be designed in accordance with the aforementioned standards whereas the road should be reconstructed as required to provide a smooth transition that will minimize the impact forces transmitted to the structure and/or guardrail. This may require the road to be constructed for several hundred feet on either side of the bridge.

- Skew: While crossings at 90 degrees to the flow line are preferred, skewed bridges and crossings may be required to best fit a specific site. When a skew is required the angle should be kept to 30 degrees or less as measured between a line normal to the roadway centerline and a line parallel to the flow line.

3. Bridge Design

- Bridge Substructure Preference: For bridges with overall spans of less than or equal to 60ft, concrete spread footings protected with riprap revetment is preferred. For bridges with span greater than 60ft deep foundations consisting of driven pile or drilled shafts with a reinforced concrete cap are preferred. HP section, Steel Pipe and Timber are acceptable pile materials. Timber piles may not be spliced.

- Bridge Superstructure Preference: Selection of the bridge superstructure shall be done on a case by case basis. All bridge decks shall have a skid resistant surface. For smaller bridges with spans less than 40ft located on gravel roads it is generally preferred to utilize steel stingers with steel

decking and a gravel road surface. For bridges located on paved roads and bridges with spans ranging from 40ft to approximately 100ft it is generally preferred to utilize precast/pre-stressed concrete superstructures. Bulb Tees, Tri-decks, Twin Tees and Channels are acceptable types of precast, pre-stressed beams. For bridges with spans greater than approximately 100ft it is generally preferred to utilize steel girders with a conventional cast in place concrete deck.

- Hydraulic Conveyance: In accordance with State and County codes, bridge openings shall be designed to have adequate hydraulic conveyance capacity as to not adversely affect the headwater elevations during a 100 year flood by more than 6 inches. In addition, bridge openings shall be sized such that the bridge meets the following free board requirements:

  Freeboard: 24" @ the 25 year design event

  12"@ the 50 year design event

- Bridge Loading: Design loads shall be applied as specified in the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. The minimum design live load shall be HL-93. Reductions from the minimum design live load may be considered on a case by case basis with a variance granted per this document.
- Bridge Rail: Rail must meet AASHTO standards with a minimum TL-2 load rating. When the bridge is or may be utilized for stock crossing, additional railing height shall be provided as directed by the County. Neoprene pads should be placed between the base plate and bridge deck on concrete structures.
- Bridge Deck: The surface of the bridge deck shall have a skid resistant texture preferably consisting of a roughened concrete surface or gravel surface. The bridge deck shall also be sufficiently cambered, crowned or super elevated to provide for adequate drainage.
- Bridge Scour: Scour shall be evaluated on a case by case basis. Historically scour has not been a problem on end abutments properly armored with riprap and underlain with a geotextile. However, should the abutment be located on the outside of a channel bend a scour analysis may be warranted.
- A scour analysis is also required whenever a pier(s) is placed within the stream channel. The substructure (spread footing or piles) must extend a minimum of 6' below the scour depth unless a geotechnical investigation indicates otherwise or revetment measures have been taken to eliminate the potential for scour below substructure elements.
- Revetment: Riprap revetment shall generally be used to provide erosion protection on bridge abutments as necessary. When utilized, rip rap shall be designed in accordance with FHWA Design of Riprap Revetment, Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 11 (HEC-11).
- Riprap shall extend to a minimum of two feet below the lowest portion of the adjacent channel and when possible keyed at the bottom of the slope.
- The placement of riprap around piers set in the stream channel shall not serve to reduce the minimum footing/pile depth required for scour.

- Temperature Effects: The effect of temperature shall be investigated when designing the stringer-substructure connection. The use of elastomeric bearing pads is recommended when precast/pre- stressed beams are incorporated into the design.

4. Bridge Materials

- All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with AASHTO Specifications and MDT Road and Bridge Specifications or as amended in this document.
- Reinforcement Steel: Reinforcement steel shall be ASTM A615 Grade 60 steel minimum. Heating of reinforcement steel for bending will not be allowed. Structural Steel: ASTM A36, A50 shop primed and painted or ASTM A588 weathering steel.
- Portland Cement Concrete:

  (1) Class "AD" or "DD" concrete shall be used for all cast-in-place structures. Minimum 6.5 Sack Mix, 3000 PSI @ 28 days;

  (2) Class "BD" concrete shall be used for all cast-in- place deck structures. Minimum 7.0 Sack Mix, 4000 PSI @ 28 days;

  (3) Class "Pre" concrete shall be used for all pre-stressed members.
- Timber: The use of timber structures (stringers, decking, and backwalls) is discouraged in new structures.
- Treated timber may be used for piles although they may not be spliced. All timber shall be treated with a preservative approved by the American Wood Products Association (AWPA)

5. Culvert Design

- Culvert Structure Preferences: Open bottom culverts, such as aluminum boxes or precast concrete, should be considered where feasible to minimize the impact on the streambed. Open bottom culverts shall be set on either a metal or concrete footing per the manufacturer's recommendation.
- Alignment: Culvert alignment shall match the horizontal and vertical configuration of the existing channel as closely as possible to minimize sedimentation. Culverts shall be adequately sized to accommodate debris or ice that may occur in the channel.
- Scour Protection: Culverts carrying large volumes of water shall have concrete cutoff walls on both the upstream and downstream ends to prevent erosion below the pipe. Cutoff walls are not required when an open bottom culvert is utilized.
- Cross Drain Culverts: The minimum culvert diameter shall be 15" for cross drains to allow for routine maintenance and cleaning.

- Hydraulic Conveyance: Culvert headwater (HW) should be kept to a reasonable level at the design flow to prevent flooding of adjacent property. Headwater depths at design flow shall generally follow the MDT design criteria listed below where D is the diameter of a circular pipe and R is the rise of an arch pipe.

Pipe Size	HW @ Design Flow
< = 42"	<3D or 3R
48"-108"	<1.5D or 1.5R
> = 120"	<D+2' or R+2'

- The headwater at the entrance during a 100 year flood may not exceed historic levels by more than 6" in FEMA floodplains per State and County codes.
- Revetment: The upstream fill slope must be adequately protected against erosion. Slopes of 3:1 or less may only require reseeding whereas a more severe slope (>3:1) should either have riprap or a headwall. Culverts with upstream fill slopes exceeding 2:1shall have concrete headwalls.

6. Culvert Materials

- All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with AASHTO Specifications and MDT Road and Bridge Specifications or as amended in this document.
- Culverts shall generally be constructed of corrugated HDPE, reinforced concrete (RCP), aluminum, aluminized steel or CMP coated with bitumastic to prolong service life. CMP culverts shall be annular. Uncoated CMP culverts may be acceptable.

G. Roadside Design

1. Traffic Control

All traffic control and road signage shall meet the requirements of the MUTCD. The plan location shall be in accordance with the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide and signs shall be submitted for review and approval by Park County and/or MDT.

2. Guardrail

Existing guardrail in the vicinity of the new structure or crossing shall be removed and replaced with new guardrail. New guardrail should meet current AASHTO standards. Should the existing guardrail be in good condition and meet current standards, it may be removed and replaced. New guardrail should not be connected to existing guardrail unless specifically approved by a variance.

In general, the length of new guardrail location should match the length of existing guardrail. The limits of the new guardrail may only be reduced when the road side slopes have been flattened to a 4:1 or flatter. The limits of the new guardrail should not be reduced from the existing length without the approval by a variance.

7. Lighting

Illumination is not required on local streets, however, illumination may be considered during the development of plans for any new or reconstructed roadways where pedestrian facilities are provided, specifically at intersections.

Where lighting is installed all streetlights shall project horizontally level to the ground in all directions and utilize full cutoff optic type luminaires avoiding light trespass and glare and is subject to the approval of Park County. Examples and guidance for street lighting can be found at www.darkskysociety.org/handouts/streetlighting.pdf

VI. Multi-use and Recreational Pathways

Multi-Use pathways shall be built to ADA standards and the minimum standards of AASTHO "*Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*", current edition or approved reference. Multi-use paths shall be a minimum 6' wide.

Recreational pathways shall be built to ADA standards and the minimum standards of AASTHO "*Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*", current edition or approved reference. Recreational paths shall be a minimum 4' wide.

VII. Construction

A. General

All street and road improvements constructed within a County Road or Public Road subject to Park County Subdivision regulations shall be designed and constructed according to AASHTO based on traffic volumes and Montana Public Works Standard Specifications (current edition), SSRBC, these regulations, the State of Montana, and be subject to any regulation or policy adopted by Park County.

- A road work permit application and additional documentation shall be approved by Park County prior to construction.
- All material submittals shall be approved by Park County prior to installation.

Improvements which have been designed under the supervision of a registered professional engineer shall be constructed under the supervision of a registered professional engineer.

Upon completion, the improvement shall be certified by a professional engineer as being constructed in general accordance with the approved plans and specifications and submitted to Park County per this document.

Public Works Design Standards and Specifications Policy

February 2021

CITY OF LIVINGSTON
PUBLIC WORKS DESIGN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS POLICY

Prepared by:

Public Works Department

February 2021

Contents — Page

Contents (cont.) Page

j. Street light poles shall be placed as far away from the edge of roadway as practical, typically no closer than 5 feet from back of curb.

5. Luminaires and service equipment.

a. Luminaires shall be wired to match the voltage of the operating system.

b. Street lighting circuits shall be automatically controlled with turn lock mounting delayed response photo cells. One photo cell shall be installed per circuit, mounted at the service panel.

c. All street lighting systems shall be metered separately from other uses, with the exception of street lights installed in conjunction with traffic signal poles.

d. Electric services shall use NEMA Type 3R cabinets with hinged, lockable covers and 3/8" holes for a padlock. Locks shall be supplied by the City for city-maintained systems. Meters shall be installed a minimum of 4 feet and maximum of 5 feet above grade.

e. Services shall be equipped with 3-way switches for auto-on/on/off operation.

6. Record drawings shall be provided to the City for all new and re-constructed lighting systems that are to be maintained by the City.

K. BIKE LANES/PATHS

All bike lanes/paths shall be designed in accordance with the "Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities" (AASHTO, latest edition). Bike lanes shall be marked and signed in accordance with the MUTCD.

V. UTILITY DESIGN CRITERIA

A. WATER DISTRIBUTION LINES DESIGN CRITERIA

1. All additions or modifications to the COL water system will be designed in accordance with the criteria set forth in this and other sections of this Policy as approved by the Public Works Director. DR 18, Class 200 PVC and Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP) shall be used unless special approval, in writing, of alternate materials is given by the City's Engineer. All additions to the water system will be designed and installed in accordance with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Circular No. 1; MPWSS; COL Modifications to MPWSS; and COL Fire Service Line Standard.

PARK COUNTY GROWTH POLICY
2017

PREPARED FOR:
PARK COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2017
PARK COUNTY, MONTANA

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING ADOPTION OF THE GROWTH POLICY TO THE PARK COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Resolution No. 16-01

WHEREAS, the Park County engaged in a public process and developed a proposed Growth Policy;

WHEREAS, the Park County Planning and Development Board ("Planning Board') noticed the public hearing in the Livingston Enterprise on October 14 and 31 and November 9, 2016; to take public comments regarding the proposed Growth Policy; and

WHEREAS, the public hearing was held on November 17, 2016, at 4:00 p.m. at the City/County Complex at 414 East Callender Street, Livingston, MT, pursuant to Section 76-1-602, MCA; and

WHEREAS, the public comment period was closed and the remaining portions of the public hearing were recessed until December 15, 2016, at which the Planning Board deliberated and considered the public comments; and

WHEREAS, after the Planning Board deliberated and considered all the public comments the Planning Board recommended modifications to the proposed Growth Policy; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 76-1-603, MCA, the Planning Board must recommend, by resolution, the proposed Growth Policy be implemented, not be adopted, or any other action deemed appropriate; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Planning Board recommends the Park County Commission adopted the proposed Growth Policy as amended by the Planning Board.

ADOPTED by Park County Planning and Development Board this 22nd day of December, 2016.

Park County Planning and Development Board:

Peter Fox, Chairman

Frank O'Connor

Mike Dailey

Dave Haug

Frank Schroeder

Rich Baerg

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT

THE PARK COUNTY GROWTH POLICY UPDATE

Resolution No. 1243

WHEREAS, on July 26, 2006, the Park County Board of County Commissioners adopted the Park County Growth Policy as guidance for the general policy and pattern of development of Park County pursuant to Montana Code Annotated Title 76, Chapter 1, Part 601 *et seq*; and

WHEREAS, the Park County Planning and Development Board worked to update the Park County Growth Policy to address current and projected challenges for the betterment of the County's future; and

WHEREAS, on November 17, 2016 the Park County Planning and Development Board held a properly noticed public hearing on the proposed Park County Growth Policy Update; and

WHEREAS, on December 22, 2016, after considering the recommendations, suggestions and public comment elicited at the public hearing, the Park County Planning and Development Board recommended the Board of County Commissioners of Park County, Montana adopt the Park County Growth Policy Update with amendments; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners of Park County, Montana adopted a Resolution of Intent to adopt the Park County Growth Policy Update; and

WHERAS, on April 6, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners of Park County, Montana held a properly noticed public hearing on the proposed Park County Growth Policy Update; and

WHEREAS, after considering the recommendations, suggestions and public comment submitted by interested parties during the interim and after amending the Growth Policy Update as deemed to be in the best interest of Park County citizens;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Park County, Montana, to adopt this Resolution to Adopt the Park County Growth Policy Update and to pursue the goals, objectives, and policies therein.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 20th day of April, 2017 to become effective on 1st day of MAY, 2017.

Steve Caldwell | Bill Berg | Clint Tinsley

Approved as to Form

Shannan Piccolo, County Attorney's Office

Attest

Maritza Reddington, Clerk and Recorder

397414 Fee: $0.00
Park County, MT Filed 5/2/2017 At 11:18 AM
Maritza H Reddington , Clk & Rodr By MR

Acknowledgments

Board of County Commissioners

Steve Caldwell

Clint Tinsley

Bill Berg

Marty Malone (former commissioner)

Park County Planning and Development Board

Peter Fox, Chair

Mike Dailey, Vice Chair

Frank O'Conner

Bill Berg

Rich Baerg

Frank Schroeder

Dave Haug

Park County Staff

Planning Department

William Michael Inman, Director

Lawson Moorman, Planner

Public Works

Parks Frady, PE, Director

Public Communications Administrator

Emily Post

Health Department

Heather Jurvakainen

Nittany Grantworks

Kristen Galbraith, GPC

Land Solutions, LLC

Dave DeGrandpre, AICP

Andrew Hagemeier, AICP

Matthew Rohrbach, AICP

Special thanks to

Montana Department of Commerce

For funding the project through a Community Development Block Grant

The People of Park County

This plan is the result of a community planning approach. The contents within are a result of the time, efforts and ideas of the residents of Park County who participated in the planning process. A special thanks to all of the dedicated residents of Park County who contributed to this plan on their free time in public meetings, submitting comments and filling out online materials.

Also a special thanks to the community organizations that hosted the public open houses and workshops and distributed materials to the residents of their communities.

Cover Photo Credit: Absaroka Range, Jennifer Clausen

Table of Contents

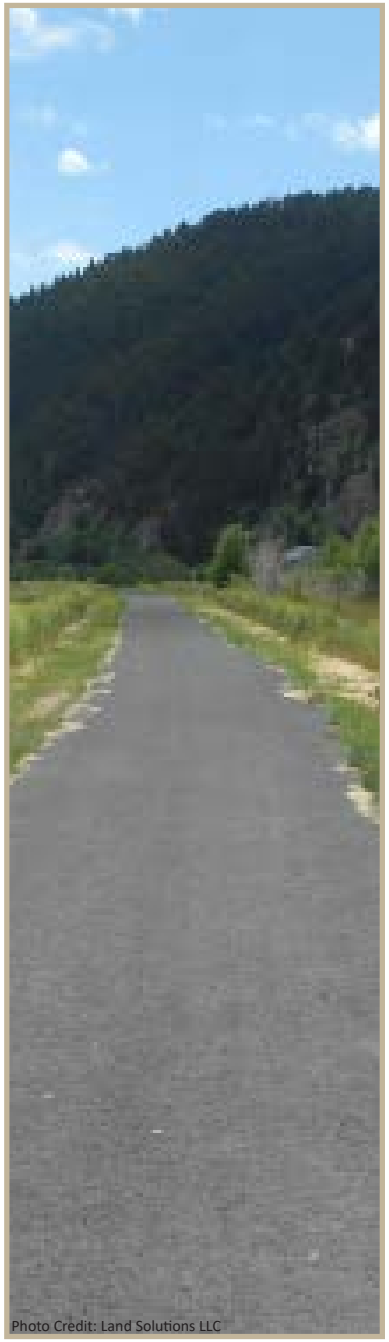


Photo Credit: Land Solutions LLC

Photo Credit: Land Solutions LLC

Chapter 5
KEY ISSUE: INFRASTRUCTURE

Photo Credit: Tony Demin

Key Issue: Infrastructure

Infrastructure connects people to places and it provides the services necessary for a community to grow. Without it, there are no businesses, no trade and no jobs. The county is a provider of infrastructure, and what we think of as critical infrastructure is evolving.

The Park County Road Department is responsible for maintaining 873 miles of roads. In October 2014 the Park County Commission adopted the Park County Transportation Standards in order to provide requirements for the design, construction and reconstruction of the Park County Transportation System, which includes but is not limited to roads, bridges, culverts and trails.

Park County's transportation system is largely auto-oriented with few bicycle and pedestrian facilities located outside of Livingston and other established communities. In recognition of the need to further develop the county's non-motorized transportation network, Park County recently adopted an Active Transportation Plan, which identifies a path forward for expanding trails, sidewalks and other non-motorized facilities and infrastructure.

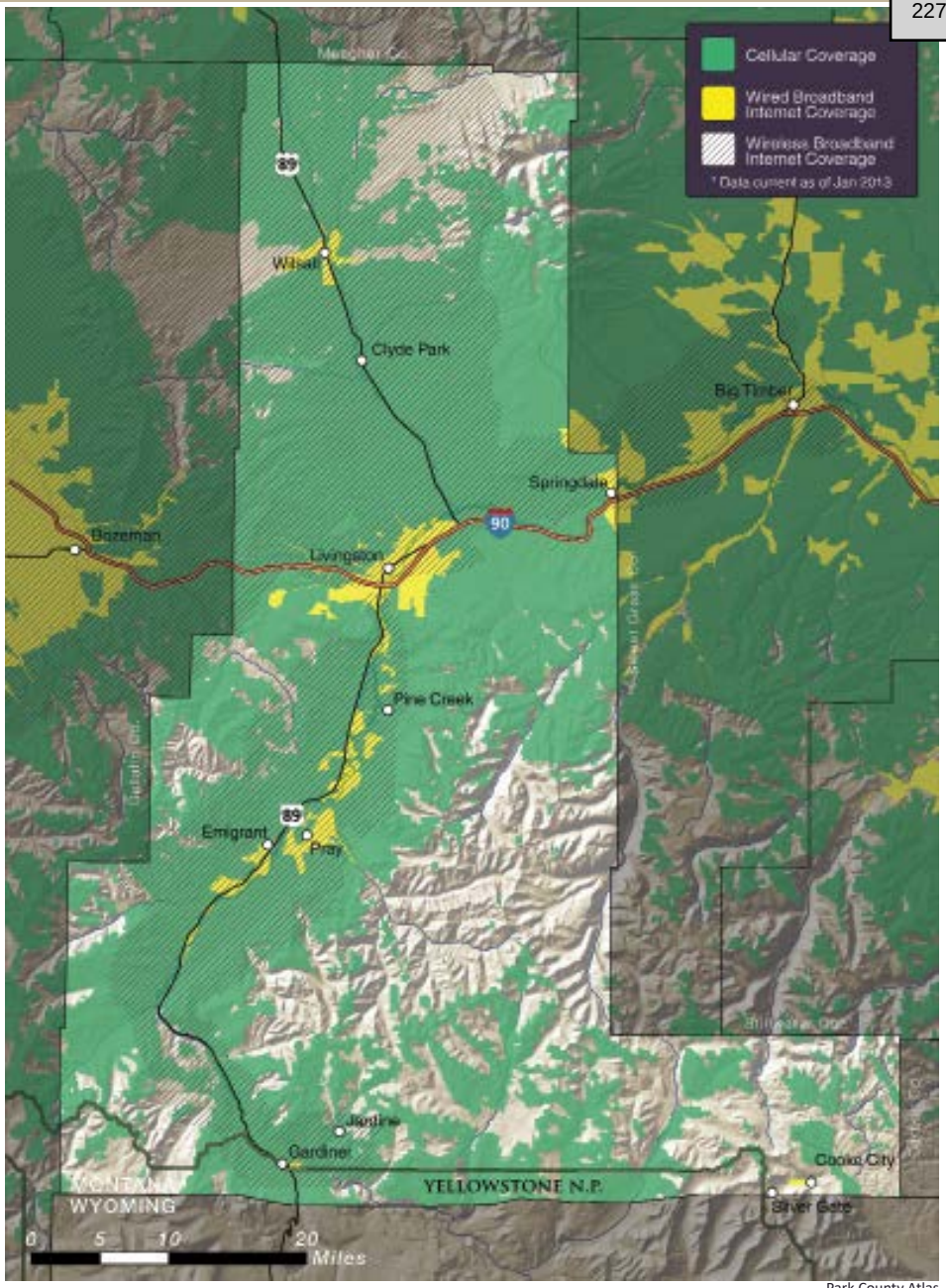
Park County residents living outside of Livingston (where curb side pick-up is available) must bring their solid waste to one of the 17 green box sites located in communities throughout Park County. County trucks then collect waste from the green box sites and transport it to the City of Livingston Transfer Station for eventual disposal at a landfill in Great Falls. Park County is also cooperating with the City of Livingston to allow county residents to recycle glass and other materials at the transfer station.

Portions of Cooke City, Silver Gate, Wilsall and Gardiner are served by community water systems. Gardiner also has a public wastewater system. Community water and wastewater systems allow for higher density of development than areas served by individual wells and septic systems. The maintenance and expansion of community water systems and sewer is necessary to accommodate development at higher densities in town centers.

The county has a role in ensuring that the infrastructure which enables commerce and a high quality of life is safe, effective and efficient.

Goal 9: **Increase availability of broadband internet.**

Having a strategy to increase the availability of broadband internet to the citizens of Park County is perhaps one of the most important things the county can do to diversify its economy and provide services to its citizens. The availability of



Park County Atlas

Figure 3: Map of Broadband Services in Park County

broadband internet puts businesses in Park County at a competitive level with businesses in New York and Los Angeles. It will allow for better care at medical facilities and new educational opportunities for students.

Objective 9.1: **Partner with educational providers, health care providers, the City of Livingston and the business community to investigate options and make recommendations on investing in broadband infrastructure and expanding its use.**

Partnerships are critical to the expansion of broadband facilities. Hospitals and schools are perfect examples of community minded entities that want broadband service. Partnerships with businesses and the banking communities are also fruitful. Most importantly, broadband infrastructure is privately owned, so the telecommunication provider's involvement is critical to any strategy. The county should work with the City of Livingston as well as the above mentioned partners to expand broadband coverage.

Policy: Expanding broadband service within the county is a cornerstone of our future success.

Action 9.1.1: Partner with the city, NGOs and telecommunication providers to complete a broadband feasibility study focusing on ways to promote the development of next-generation broadband infrastructure in the community.

Action 9.1.2: Update the map in the Park County Atlas showing broadband coverage.

Action 9.1.3: Update the subdivision regulations to ensure broadband utilities are considered in development proposals as appropriate.

Goal 10: Create a system of interconnected trails.

From the Park County Active Transportation Plan: "*Parks, trails and recreation facilities are basic components that build the foundation of a community. They provide areas for group activities, intergenerational activities, personal reflection and exercise. They also provide a means to maintain natural and historic features and provide a way to preserve cultural heritage and the quality of life in a community. Trails and parks bring many benefits to a community – functional transportation, support for well planned development and tourism, healthy recreation and opportunities for children to explore the world safely*." It is a goal of the Park County Growth Policy to treat the construction, management, and

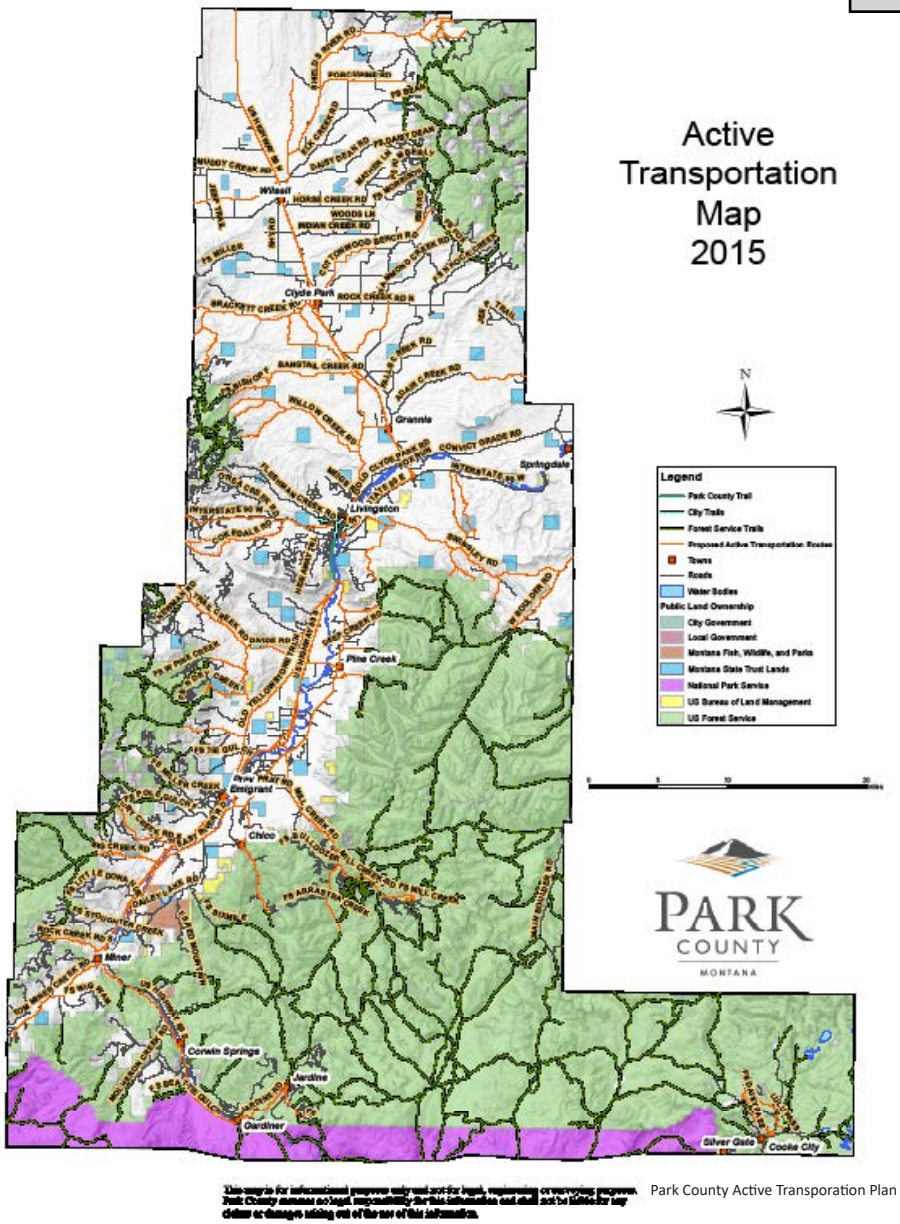


Figure 4: Active Transportation Map of Park County

maintenance of trails as infrastructure important to Park County.

Objective 10.1: **Prioritize and implement the recommendations in the Park County Active Transportation Plan.**

The Park County Active Transportation Plan contains a detailed list of projects and potential funding sources. The Parks & Recreation Board should prioritize these recommendations, establish a work plan, and monitor the implementation.

Action 10.1.1: Develop a five year work plan identifying responsible parties and potential mechanisms for implementing the Active Transportation Plan.

Action 10.1.2: Review and update the work plan annually.

Action 10.1.3: Review and if necessary revise the Active Transportation Plan in 2020.

Action 10.1.4: Identify, monitor and protect public access to public lands and partner with others to help ensure public rights-of-ways are open and accessible by the public.

Objective 10.2: **Continue partnerships with the City of Livingston to develop Active Transportation facilities in and around the city.**

The city and county are working together to develop active transportation facilities around Livingston. This partnership increases the resources available for applying and securing funding for facilities and infrasrucutre.

Action 10.2.1: Identify city and county shared priorities.

Action 10.2.2: Integrate Active Transportation Planning into the shared vision and Memorandum of Understanding on land use planning in the Livingston area.

Action 10.2.3: Work with the city on grant applications for Active Transportation facility and infrastructure funding.

Objective 10.3: **Identify stable, long-term funding sources for trail p ning, design, construction, and maintenance.**

It is not uncommon in communities that are developing a non-motorized transportation network to place the burden of maintaining the system on road or public works department budgets without increasing revenues. As the trail system grows, the burden on the department budget grows without additional funding sources, leading to the department becoming an opponent of developing new trails. Park County should anticipate the maintenance costs for non-motorized transportation and find funding sources that aren't a draw on the already limited budget of county departments.

Policy: Trails maintenance costs should come from dedicated funding sources.

Action 10.3.1: Identify and evaluate potential options for funding the ongoing operation and maintenance costs for active transportation facilities.

Action 10.3.2: Identify and evaluate potential locally sourced funding options for the construction of new active transportation facilities.

Goal 11: Provide for a safe and efficient county road network.

As the traditional development patterns of farms and ranches converts to homes and businesses, without improvements, the transportation network will struggle to keep up. Without proper planning, the burden of increased costs to maintain and improve roads and increased risks to public health and safety will fall upon the residents of Park County. Now is the perfect time for Park County to recognize the relationship between its road network and land use. Equitable solutions that share costs of road improvements and maintenance are necessary. The growth policy calls for a strategy that revises current regulations, establishes baseline road conditions and monitors the changes over time, and identifies funding mechanisms available to address maintenance and make improvements.

Objective 11.1: **Update the subdivision regulations to ensure new subdivisions pay a proportional share of their impact when upgrading County roads to meet County standards.**

As development continues in rural and ex-urban areas, subdividers will sometimes propose projects on substandard county roads. The county can require improvements as a condition of approval, but the improvements must be directly proportional to the impact of the development. The most defensible approach to requiring improvements to county roads is to have a proportional share anal-

Park County Atlas

Figure 5: Overview of Park County Road Network

ysis as a component of the subdivision regulations design standards. With an equitable approach to address this issue in the subdivision regulations, Park County is putting the taxpayers at risk.

Action 11.1.1: Research and present options to the Planning and Development Board on how other counties in Montana use subdivision regulations to require improvements to off-site county roads that are directly attributable to the impacts of a proposed subdivision.

Action 11.1.2: Update the design and improvement standards in the subdivision regulations to include a procedure for making improvements to off-site county roads based on the direct proportional impact of a proposed subdivision.

Action 11.1.3: Monitor and protect county right-of-way and easements from encroachments.

Objective 11.2: **Establish a baseline for the condition of county roads and bridges, and monitor their condition over time.**

When areas transition from agricultural uses to residential development patterns, the road network developed for farms and ranches will struggle to accommodate the traffic volumes and types associated with the new uses. What other communities have experienced is the that cost to maintain and improve roads can increase at a rate faster than the increased revenues from the new development. Planning ahead can help offset the undesirable impacts. Establishing a strong baseline for the condition of roads allows the county to better prioritize maintenance and improvements, as wells as establish carrying capacities of roads for future development patterns. Fortunately Park County has already started a program using a simple and accurate analysis called the Pavement Surface Evaluation and Raiting (PASER) analysis to identify the condition of county roads.

Action 11.2.1: Use PASER analysis on paved, chip-sealed and gravel county roads to establish baseline conditions.

Action 11.2.2: Use PASER analysis on paved, chip-sealed and gravel county roads to monitor trends in the condition of county roads.

Action 11.2.3: Establish baseline conditions for bridges and monitor trends.

Action 11.2.4: Develop and maintain a GIS map documenting historic and up-to-date PASER ratings for all paved, chip-sealed and gravel county roads in order to analyize improvement and deterioration over time.

Objective 11.3: **Prioritize the use of rural special improvement districts to upgrade substandard county roads in areas that are already developed.**

Using baseline PASER data and reviewing existing development patterns, Park County will have the information necessary to evaluate priority areas for rural special improvement districts (RSIDs) or other funding mechanism to improve roads. This process will require input and support from the impacted areas.

RSIDs can also be effective at bridging funding gaps for road improvements caused by subdivisions. When a subdivider builds a subdivision on a substandard county road, the subdivider can only be required to fund a percentage of the upgrade based on the direct proportional share on the impact generated by the subdivision. It is never 100%. This means there is always a funding gap between what the developer must pay and the total cost of the upgrades. The county can use RSIDs to cover that gap. Other funding mechanisms are also available, but usually spread the costs to all taxpayers, not just the ones using the road.

Policy: Support mechanisms to bring substandard roads up to full county standards.

Action 11.3.1: Use the PASER analysis, existing Preliminary Engineering Reports (PERs), traffic data, development patterns and other pertinent information to evaluate what roads need funding for maintenance and upgrades.

Action 11.3.2: Complete PERs on roadways in priority areas in order to determine estimated costs to bring substandard roads up to county standards.

Action 11.3.3: With the support of neighborhoods, create RSIDs to bring priority substandard roads up to county standards.

Action 11.3.4: Use RSIDs to supplement the cost of bringing a substandard county road up to county standards when off-site improvements directly proportional to the impact of subdivision do not cover the entire costs of improvements.

Action 11.3.5: Update the county RSID policy.

Objective 11.4: **Continue to secure federal funding sources to upgr county roads and bridges that provide access to recreation areas on public lands.**

Park County currently pursues federal grants that fund improvements to county roads providing access to federal lands. These programs provide assistance to the county at mitigating impacts to county roads used by the public to access federal lands. By prioritizing grant funding for mitigating impacts and upgrading county roads in the growth policy, the county will be more competitive at receiving awards, which should help to reduce the burden of upgrading and maintaining these roads. It is important for Park County to assess and help enforce access to public lands due to the high quality of life and economic impact they provide.

Action 11.4.1: Pursue funding assistance such as the Montana Federal Lands Access Program and/or other federal and state programs in order to mitigate impacts to county roads and upgrade county roads.

Goal 12: **Support water and sewer districts in and around community centers.**

Park County has a number of unincorporated communities where the existing development patterns and conditions require public water and/or wastewater systems. These communities, especially the Cooke City – Silver Gate and Gardiner areas, are also struggling with high costs of housing. Community based land use planning, coupled with infrastructure improvements, will set the stage for these communities to build upon and sustain their prosperity.

Objective 12.1: **Coordinate with the existing water and sewer districts to update water and sewer facilities.**

Water and sewer districts often operate independently from county governments, even organized in some instances as separate governing bodies. However, they provide invaluable services to county residents, and are critical to community development. The county supports the water and sewer districts, and should continue to do so through staffing and grant writing, among other technical expertise.

Policy: Park County supports improvements, expansions and upgrades to public water and sewer systems located in community centers.

Action 12.1.1: Write letters of support, provide staff resources, and be partners in applications for funding sources for improvements, upgrades and expansions to water and sewer systems located in community centers.

Objective 12.2: **Evaluate and support the development of public water and wastewater systems in community centers in order to accommodate new growth and existing development.**

Water and sewer districts often do their own facility planning. However, their planning efforts are often infrastructure specific, and more comprehensive community planning efforts can sometimes improve the effectiveness. Both Gardiner and the Cooke City - Silver Gate areas have public utilities that have needs, and comprehensive planning efforts could help those districts evaluate and plan for upgrades and expansions. Upgrading and expanding these facilities are necessary for community development and economic diversification.

Policy: Extend community planning expertise to public water and sewer districts located in community centers.

Action 12.2.1: Complete area/neighborhood plans for Gardiner and the Cooke City - Silver Gate area that evaluates future infrastructure needs, projects land uses, and prioritizes infrastructure improvements, upgrades and expansions.

Goal 13: Collect, treat and dispose of solid waste as part of an effective and efficient waste management system.

During the outreach process for this growth policy, residents made it clear that solid waste management should be a focus. With such a dispersed rural population, the county maintains multiple satellite collection points (green box sites). These collection points are extremely important to residents who live in rural areas. To keep them open, the county needs to keep costs down. The county maintains data on the use of these facilities, which helps manage them in a cost effective manner. In addition, continuing the county's partnership with the City of Livingston to manage solid waste seems to be the best long term arrangement. Finally, people who commented in the growth policy process wanted to see more options for recycling.

Objective 13.1: Maintain a database on the generation of solid waste.

The Public Works Department collects data on the use at the satellite collection points. This data helps to manage the sites as efficiently as possible and keep costs to a minimum.

Action 13.1.1: Continue collecting data on the use of the satellite collection points and use the data to evaluate operations in order to keep costs down.

Objective 13.2: Continue partnerships with the City Livingston to manage solid waste

The partnership with the City of Livingston for the collection and disposal of solid waste has a long history. For now, the plan is to continue this relationship.

Policy: Continue working with the City of Livingston on the disposal of solid waste.

Action 13.2.1: Revise agreements with the City of Livingston when necessary.

Objective 13.3: Continue efforts to support and explore new options for recycling.

Policy: Support recycling.

Action 13.3.1: Develop an internal county policy and guidelines for waste reduction and recycling.

Photo Credit: Land Solutions LLC

LIVINGSTON GROWTH POLICY

Final | June 2021

PREPARED BY:

Burton Planning Services
252 Electric Avenue
Westerville, OH 43081
(614) 392-2284
burtonplanning.com

Applied Communications
151 Wedgewood Lane
Whitefish, MT 59937

PREPARED FOR:

City of Livingston
220 E. Park Street
Livingston, MT 59047

Acknowledgements

City of Livingston Staff

- Michael Kardoes, City Manager
- Jim Woodhull, Director of Building, Planning & Code Enforcement
- Mathieu Menard, Deputy Director of Planning
- Shannon Holmes, Public Works Director
- Dale Johnson, Chief of Police
- Ken MacInnes, Fire Chief
- Faith Kinnick, Administrative Assistant

City of Livingston Commission

- Dorel Hoglund, Chair
- Quentin Schwarz, Vice-Chair
- Mel Friedman, Commissioner
- Warren Mabie, Commissioner
- Melissa Nootz, Commissioner

City of Livingston Planning Board

- Taya Cromley
- Shannon Holmes
- Stacy Jovick
- Brian Konkel
- Torrey Lyons
- Kate McInnerney
- Melissa Nootz
- Frank O'Connor
- Scott Weisbeck
- Jessica Wilcox

City of Livingston - Other Entities

Zoning Commission
Conservation Board
Tree Board
Parks and Trails Committee
Urban Renewal Agency

Other Entities

Park County Environmental Council
Park County GIS/IT Department

Burton Planning Services

- Kimberly Burton, President
- Amelia Mansfield, Planning and Communications Director
- Jim Lenner, Community & Economic Development Director
- Anna van der Zwaag, Planning Manager
- Ruchi Agarwal, Associate Planner
- Brett Morris, Associate Planner

Applied Communications

- Kate McMahon, Principal

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Exhibits

8 | Transportation

Introduction

Livingston's transportation network is comprised predominantly of local roads with a patchwork of sidewalks, paths, and bike facilities. People mostly rely on private vehicles to get around the community, and experience ease in doing so because traffic is relatively low compared to other communities in the region. However, the community is interested in a more connected active transportation network for walking and biking both for recreation and utilitarian trips. The community is also concerned about increases in traffic as the City and region continues to grow in both population and development.

The following profile provides an assessment of transportation infrastructure in the City of Livingston. It includes a review of the existing road network, traffic counts, vehicle trips and miles traveled, roadway safety, commuting patterns, transportation trends, transit information, active transportation, rail, aviation, and the relationship between land use and transportation. A set of related goals, objectives, and strategies for growth are outlined thereafter.

A discussion of transportation networks and facilities in the ETJ can be found in **Appendix A**.

Profile

A. Road Network

Nestled in the Yellowstone River valley, Livingston is served by a well-connected transportation system. The City of Livingston is situated along Interstate Highway 90 (I-90). I-90 connects Livingston to the larger population centers of Billings (east) and Bozeman (west). U.S. Route 89 (US-89) intersects with I-90 south of the City and connects Glacier National Park to the north with Yellowstone National Park to the south.

Livingston contains approximately 75 lane miles of roadway, and a network of alleyways in its central neighborhoods that are reminiscent of the City's historic development pattern. The National Functional Classification (NFC) system is used to determine the level of importance placed on each road within a planning area. The three levels of classification are:

1. Arterial highways
2. Collector streets
3. Local roads

These classifications represent a balance between mobility and access. Arterial highways have the highest degree of mobility and a low degree of access, whereas local roads are the inverse. Collectors represent a moderated balance between mobility and access. Factors involved with functional classification include efficiency of travel, access points or control, speed limit, route spacing, usage (average daily traffic or vehicle miles traveled), number of lanes, and regional/statewide significance. Functional classification is important for program and project prioritization, asset management, safety programs, highway and bridge design, traffic control, access management, and maintenance. The road network and the functional classifications of roadways are shown on **Exhibit 8.1**.

B. Traffic Counts

Over the last decade, Livingston has seen an overall increase of traffic on a majority of the highways and major city streets. According to Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) traffic data, Livingston experienced growth of over 10 percent on several major roads within the City. Traffic levels also grew along the I-90 corridor between the US-10 exit and US-89/Park Street exit (**Table 8.1**).

Table 8.1: Traffic Counts 2015-2018

Location	2015 Count	2018 Count	Percent Change
I-90: Between US-10 & US-89	12,840	17,257	+ 34.4%
US-89: South of I-90 interchange	7,480	7,737	+ 3.4%
Park St: North of I-90 interchange	10,860	12,043	+ 10.9%
US-10: West of Park St.	4,940	5,470	+ 10.7%
Park St: East of Main St.	9,360	9,846	+ 5.2%
Park St: East of Old Clyde Park Rd.	2,960	4,855	+ 64.0%
Gallatin St: Between G & H Streets	2,550	2,856	+ 12.0%
Front St: Between 9th & 10th Streets	2,720	2,857	+ 5.0%
Main St: At railroad underpass	4,080	5,468	+ 34.0%
Old Clyde Park Rd: At-grade railroad crossing	2,480	2,933	+ 18.3%
5th St: At-grade railroad crossing	6,710	5,905	- 12.0%

Source: MDT, 2018

Traffic heading to the northside of Livingston was concentrated at the Main Street underpass and the Bennett Street at-grade railroad crossing east of downtown. Park Street experienced significant increases in traffic along the entire corridor, with larger increase north of the I-90 interchange and on the east side of the City, near the hospital. Truck and bus traffic on the local interstates comprise about 11 percent of overall traffic, with lower rates in town.

C. Vehicle Trips/Miles Traveled

Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT) is a simple mechanism to measure how much traffic is flowing along a roadway during an average 24-hour period. This simple formula multiplies Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) by the length of the roadway. For Park County, the total Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled was 800,233, based on 2018 traffic data. Of this total, 116.952 DMVT, or 14.6 percent, were on local roads (Source: MDT, 2018). This is highly reflective of the primarily rural nature of the County and the compact size of cities, such as Livingston.

D. Roadway Safety

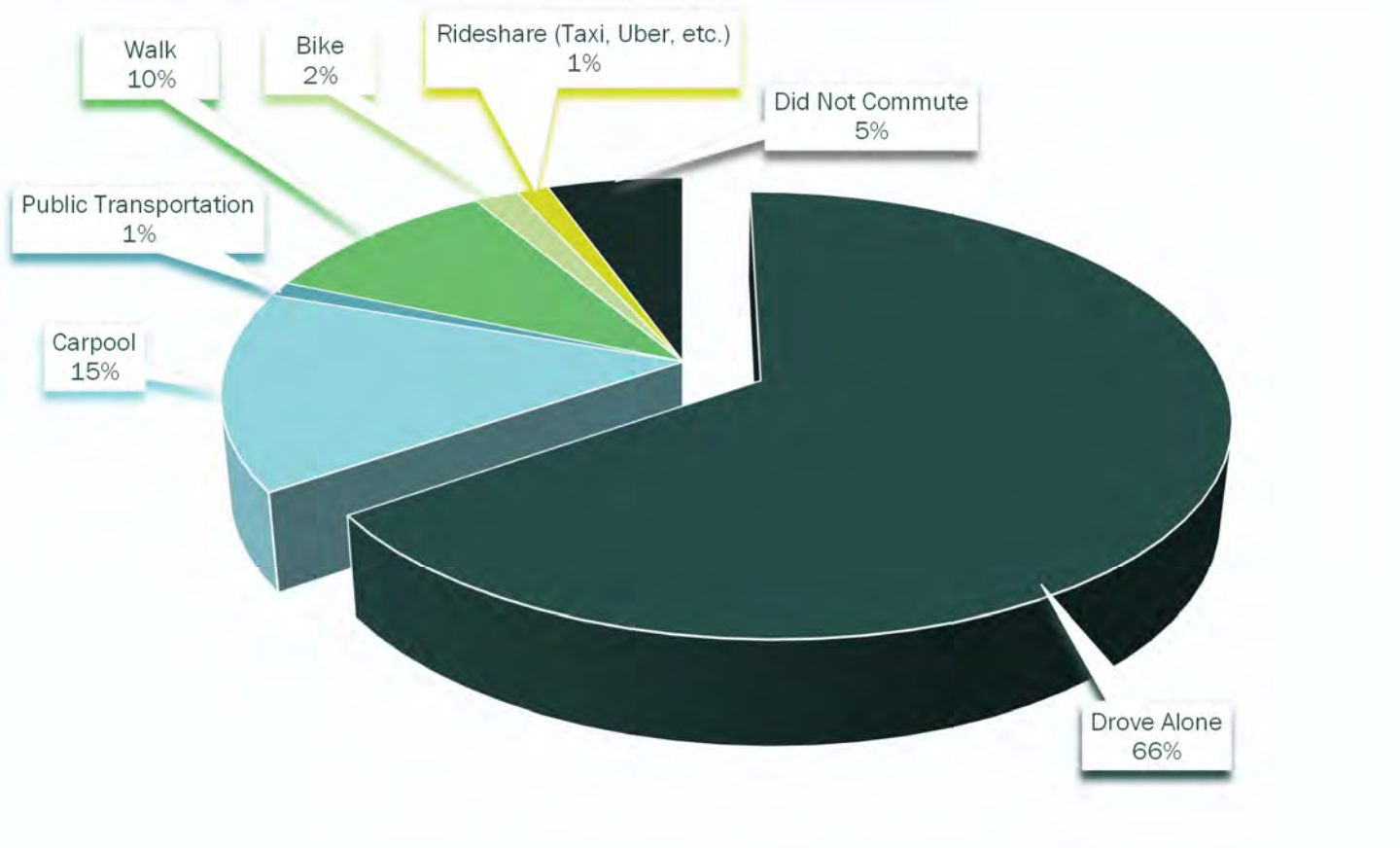
Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2018, there were 64 crashes reported within Livingston. One crash (1.6 percent) resulted in a serious or incapacitating injury. Another nine crashes (14 percent) resulted in minor or suspected injuries. The remaining 54 crashes (84.4 percent) did not result injuries and were classified as Property Damage Only (Source: MDT, 2018).

Montana's Department of Transportation has developed a statewide initiative to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries. Montana's Vision Zero is based on a national campaign and adapted to incorporate relevant policies to the traffic situations found in the largely rural state. This initiative was started in 2014, and focuses on education, enforcement, engineering, and emergency response (Source: MDT, 2014). With a major Interstate, and major U.S. highway intersecting near the City, Livingston is one of many focal points to ensure Montana's highways are safe for all users.

E. Commuting Patterns

Based on 2018 ACS Community Survey data, two-thirds of commuters reported driving alone to work with an additional 15 percent reporting that they carpooled (with one or more passengers) (**Figure 8.1**). Pedestrians make up 10 percent of the commuting population, with the remaining nine percent biking, using public transportation, ridesharing, or not commuting at all (working from home). Commuting types in Livingston differ greatly from U.S. averages in which 76 percent of commuters reported driving alone, nine percent reported carpooling, five percent reported taking public transportation, three percent reported walking, and less than one percent reported bicycling.

Figure 8.1: Reported Commute Types in Livingston



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 ACS

F. Transportation Choices

As shown in the previous section, over 80 percent of commuters rely on the roadways to commute using private vehicles. According to 2018 Census estimates, only 2.1 percent of residents reported not having a vehicle available. Nearly 70 percent of households reported having two or more vehicles available.

G. Transit Information & Policies

Park County provides public transit services through the Windrider Transit system. General public transit and paratransit services are available within Livingston City limits. These services are available from 6:15 am through 6:15 pm, Monday-Friday. There is no service on weekends or holidays. Windrider provides a free, fixed route service to residents of Livingston. Additional services are available for senior citizens and persons with disabilities throughout Park County, Montana. All vehicles are ADA-accessible and equipped with wheelchair lifts. Windrider fixed route service connects neighborhoods on both sides of the railyard, linking residents to downtown, parks and recreational areas, Livingston HealthCare (hospital), and commercial areas south of the I-90/US-89 interchange. Transit policies are

maintained on the County government's website (Source: Park County, 2017).

Additional mobility services are provided by Amazing Taxi, Angel Line, North of Yellowstone Shuttle & Charter, Streamline Transportation, Uber, and Lyft.

H. Active Transportation

Throughout the downtown area, and surrounding residential areas, bicycles share the road with motorized traffic. There is no dedicated bike lane over either at-grade railroad crossing, though bicycles are permitted to be walked on the sidewalk through the railroad underpass on Main St. Sidewalks are present throughout downtown and a majority of the surrounding residential districts. However, some neighborhoods have incomplete sidewalk networks, and others lack sidewalks entirely. See the Transportation Choices Map (**Exhibit 8.2**) for the location of active transportation facilities.

Additionally, recreational bicycle and pedestrian trails are located throughout the City, separated from motorized traffic, as noted in the Parks and Trails Map (**Exhibit 8.3**).

I. Rail

Passenger rail transportation is not currently available in Livingston. The nearest Amtrak station is in Shelby, Montana, over 250 miles north of the City. In the 2010 Montana Rail Plan, potential expansion of passenger rail services to a southern Montana route were analyzed. The cost of a proposed expansion of service between Billings and Missoula was forecast to cost over $159 million, owing mostly to the lack of rolling stock owned and operated by Amtrak ($95 million). The study, conducted by Amtrak, noted the use of the current Livingston Depot as a possible station site.

Montana Rail Link (MRL) is a Class II regional railroad that serves Livingston and is bookended on either end of the line by Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF), a privately held Class I railroad serving the western United States. Livingston is on Subdivision 2, connecting Helena to Laurel. This subdivision features a single track mainline throughout and is controlled by Centralized Traffic Control. Positive Train Control (PTC) has not been installed or implemented (Source: MDT, 2010).

MRL handed over 440,000 carloads of cargo systemwide in 2019. The railroad was also studied in the 2017 Montana Rail Plan and found that over half of all shipments pass through the state, neither originating nor terminating in Montana. This plan also discovered the amount of cargo shipped through the state has increased annually since the Great Recession (Source: Montana Rail Link, 2019).

J. Aviation

The nearest airport is Mission Field Airport, located six miles southeast of Livingston, along I-90. This general aviation airport has a 5,701-foot paved runway and two grass runways. The nearest airport with commercial aviation service is Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport, located 35 miles west of Livingston, along I-90.

According to an economic impact study in 2016, Mission Field had a direct impact of $1.7 million in the local economy and a spin-off effect of nearly $3 million. Recreational flying, agricultural spraying, emergency operations, and training were among the top uses of the airport annually (Source: MDT, 2016).

K. Transportation & Land Use Relationship

The City of Livingston is bisected by the Montana Rail Link railroad and its classification yard, immediately north of downtown. This railyard presents a challenge to residential or commercial development, as there are only three crossings, two located near downtown and one on the east side of the City. The south side of the City is restricted by the Yellowstone River and I-90/US-89 and elevation changes as US-89 heads south towards Yellowstone National Park.

Current commercial development is in downtown Livingston and along US-10, which runs east to west through the downtown area. Residential areas surround the downtown area and expand north of the railyard. Light industrial uses surround the railyard and are also present south of the US-89/I-90 interchange south of the City, served by a rail spur.

Additional studies have analyzed US-89 between Livingston and Gardiner (Yellowstone) and the northside of Livingston. The US-89/Paradise Valley study documented a higher-than-average crash rate and a lack of safe passing zones for motorists along the corridor. Additional challenges such as roadway geometrics and design were also considered. Countermeasures were considered and proposed in the final report (Source: MDT, 2014).

Exhibit 8.1: Road Network

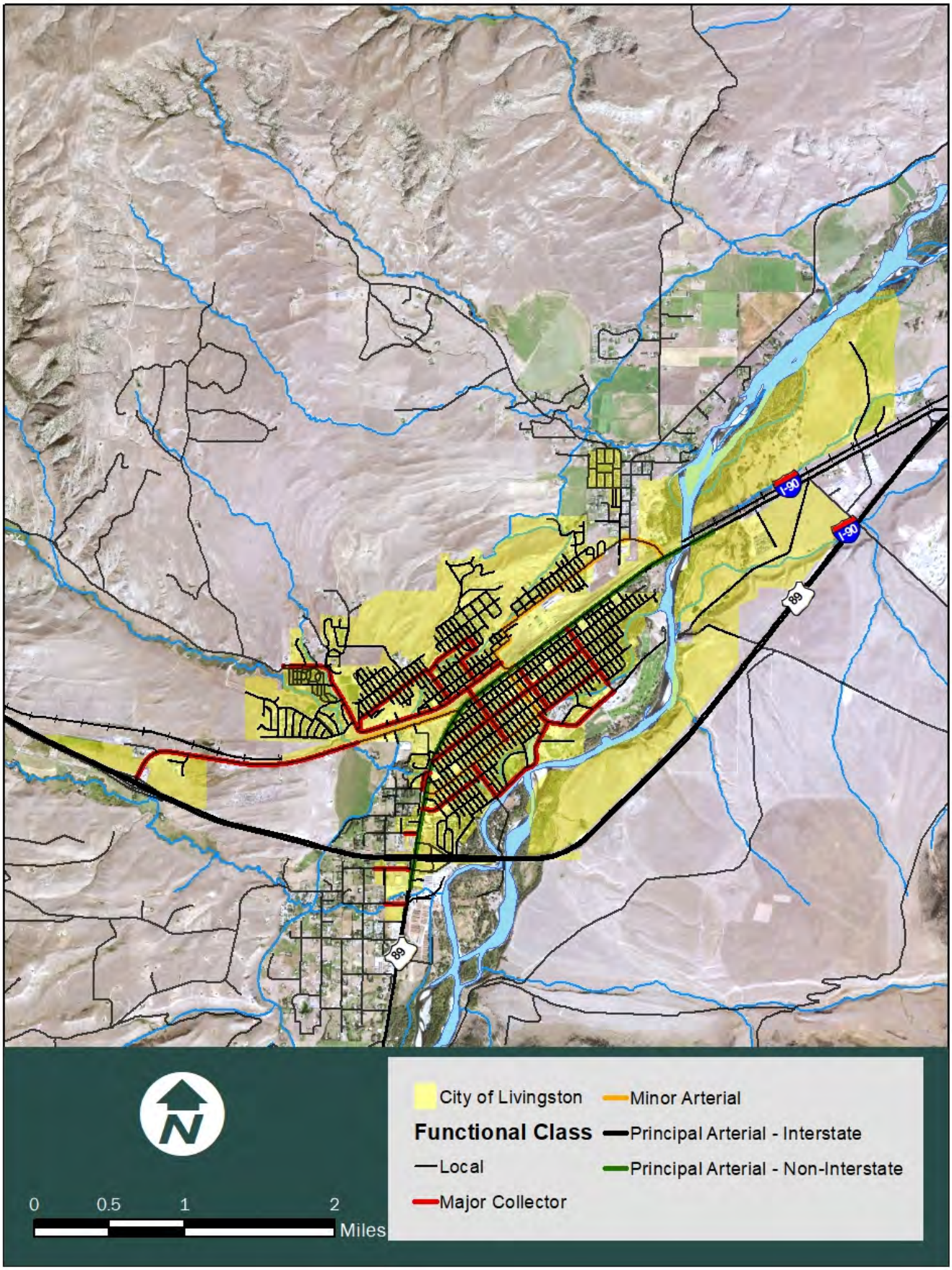


Exhibit 8.2: Transportation Choices

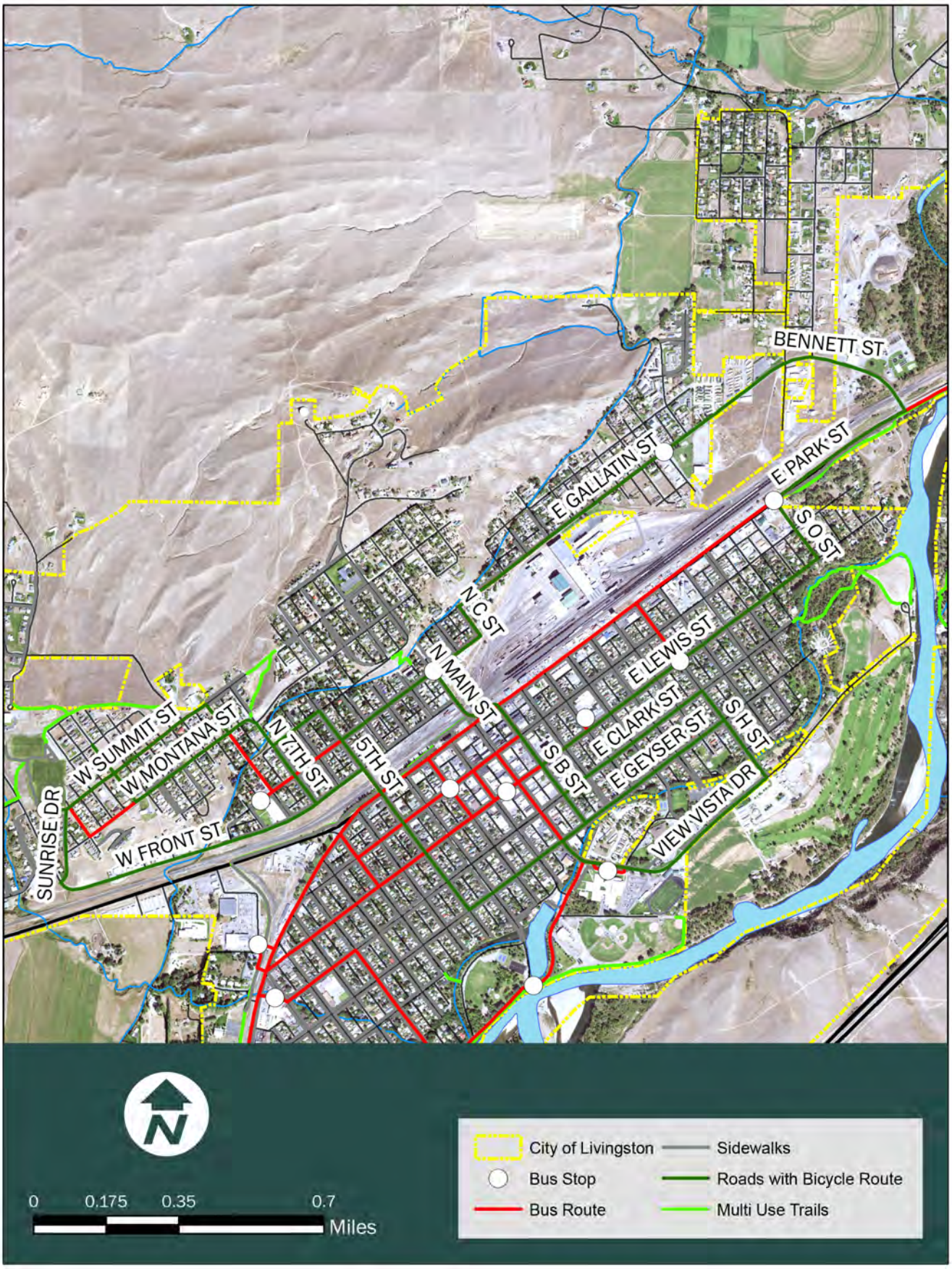
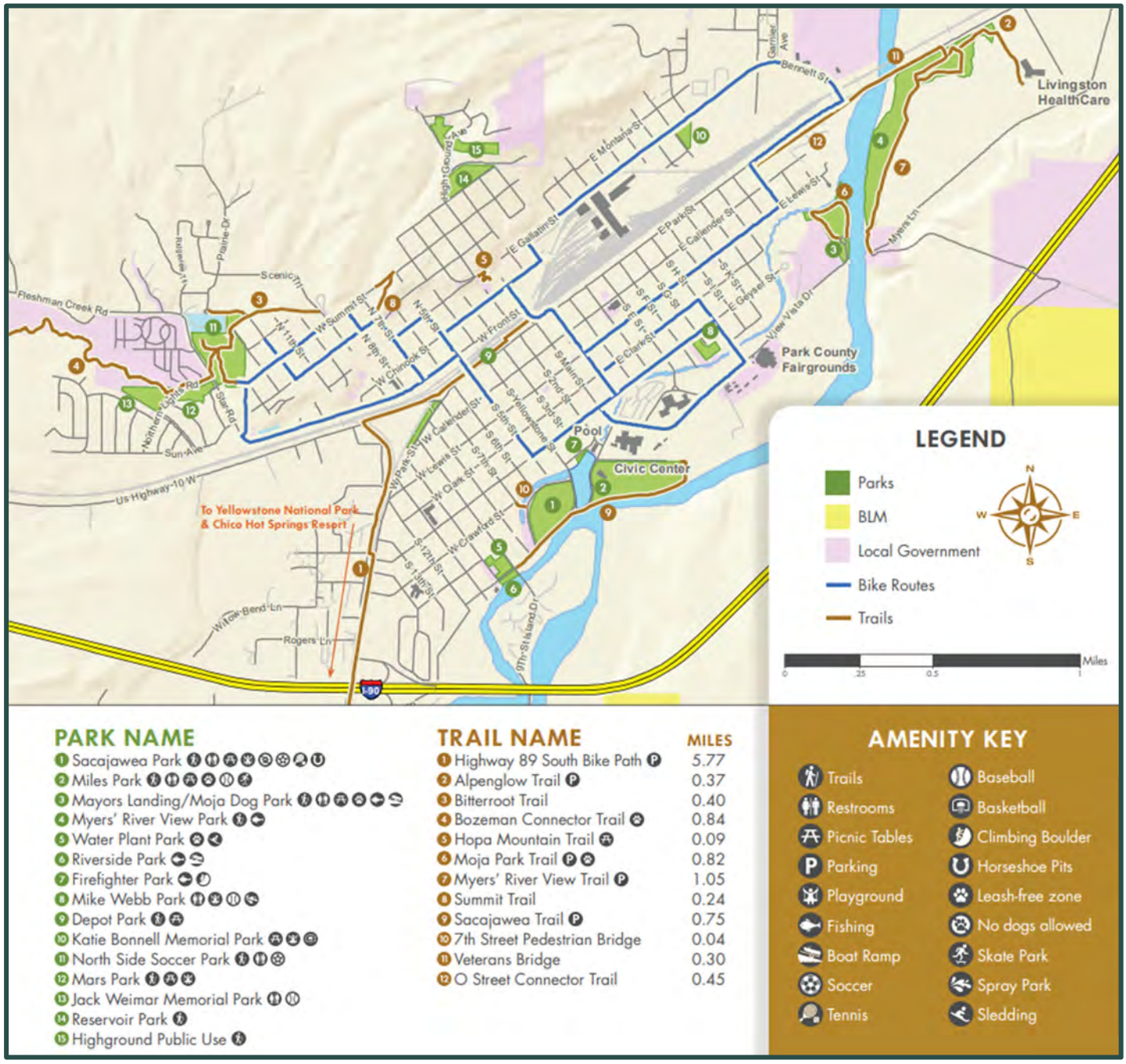


Exhibit 8.3: Parks and Trails



PARK NAME

1. Sacajawea Park
2. Miles Park
3. Mayors Landing/Moja Dog Park
4. Myers' River View Park
5. Water Plant Park
6. Riverside Park
7. Firefighter Park
8. Mike Webb Park
9. Depot Park
10. Katie Bonnell Memorial Park
11. North Side Soccer Park
12. Mars Park
13. Jack Weimar Memorial Park
14. Reservoir Park
15. Highground Public Use

TRAIL NAME	MILES
1 Highway 89 South Bike Path (P)	5.77
2 Alpenglow Trail (P)	0.37
3 Bitterroot Trail	0.40
4 Bozeman Connector Trail	0.84
5 Hopa Mountain Trail	0.09
6 Moja Park Trail (P)	0.82
7 Myers' River View Trail (P)	1.05
8 Summit Trail	0.24
9 Sacajawea Trail (P)	0.75
10 7th Street Pedestrian Bridge	0.04
11 Veterans Bridge	0.30
12 O Street Connector Trail	0.45

AMENITY KEY

- Trails
- Restrooms
- Picnic Tables
- Parking
- Playground
- Fishing
- Boat Ramp
- Soccer
- Tennis
- Baseball
- Basketball
- Climbing Boulder
- Horseshoe Pits
- Leash-free zone
- No dogs allowed
- Skate Park
- Spray Park
- Sledding

Source: City of Livingston, 2020

Goals, Objectives & Strategies for Growth

Goal 8.1: Improve pedestrian and bicycle safety within the City.

Objective 8.1.1: Ensure trail and sidewalk connectivity within and around the City.

Strategy 8.1.1.1: Adopt an ordinance requiring sidewalks on new developments within City limits.

Strategy 8.1.1.2: Evaluate the creation of a matching fund to assist local property owners to rehabilitate existing sidewalks, as needed.

Strategy 8.1.1.3: Explore the creation of a special improvement district (SID) to fill gaps in the existing sidewalk infrastructure.

Strategy 8.1.1.4: Create a process to explore connectivity between City trails and parks to the larger outlying trails network.

Strategy 8.1.1.5: Consider installing outlets for pedestrians and bicyclists in cul-de-sacs and dead-end streets.

Strategy 8.1.1.6: Implement the recommendations made in the active transportation plan of the City.

Objective 8.1.2: Make streets safe for all modes of transportation when planning for future developments and rehabilitation of existing transportation infrastructure.

Strategy 8.1.2.1: Explore developing roadway standards that accommodate bike/auto/pedestrian and transit.

Strategy 8.1.2.2: Identify primary pedestrian and bicycle corridors and conduct walk/bike audits along identified corridors to determine necessary upgrades.

Strategy 8.1.2.3: Conduct walk and bike audits to assess ADA accessibility throughout the City, including within the City parks and trails system.

Objective 8.1.3: Develop a Safe Routes to School Travel Plan for the City.

Strategy 8.1.3.1: Partner with the Montana Department of Transportation, regional, and local partners to develop a Safe Routes to School plan for the City's schools.

Objective 8.1.4: Review & update the land use plan to reflect the ability of the transportation system to maintain an acceptable level of mobility.

Strategy 8.1.4.1: Update the Future Land Use Map based on future transportation improvements.

Goal 8.2: Create a complete and well-maintained transportation network within the City.

Objective 8.2.1: Improve traffic flow to the north side of the City in accordance with the Future Land Use Map of this Growth Policy.

Strategy 8.2.1.1: Provide safe and accessible crossings for pedestrians and bicyclists across railroad tracks.

Objective 8.2.2: Develop additional grade-separated crossings to serve areas of planned growth.

Strategy 8.2.2.1: Pursue state and federal transportation funding sources to develop safe, grade-separated facilities to cross over railroad tracks.

Strategy 8.2.2.2: Partner with Montana Rail Link to determine when railroad maintenance is occurring in targeted crossing locations to reduce costs on all entities.

Strategy 8.2.2.3: Reevaluate and amend the 2017 Northside Transportation Plan in relation to the updated Future Land Use Map of this Growth Policy.

Objective 8.2.3: Require road and multi-use trail and/or sidewalk connections to existing and future developments.

Strategy 8.2.3.1: Ensure zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations require multi-use trail and/or sidewalk connections to existing and future development.

Strategy 8.2.3.2: Require that right-of-way is dedicated to the City during the subdivision review approval process.

Objective 8.2.4: Ensure that bicycle, pedestrian, and trail connectivity is evaluated in all requests for modification or abandonment of public rights-of-way or access easements.

Strategy 8.2.4.1: Update related policies or codified processes to reflect this evaluation effort.

Objective 8.2.5: Develop financing mechanisms that will encourage federal, state, and private sector investment.

Strategy 8.2.5.1: Evaluate the effectiveness of developing a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD) with the County.

Strategy 8.2.5.2: Evaluate the effectiveness of using a Special Improvement District (SID) to improve unpaved streets.

Objective 8.2.6: Support the Big Sky Passenger Rail Authority (BSPRA) in bringing passenger rail back to Livingston.

Strategy 8.2.6.1: Support the BSPRA in seeking private, state, and federal funding.

Strategy 8.2.6.2: Ensure any future passenger rail service stops in Livingston.

Objective 8.2.7: Prioritize existing roadways and utility infrastructure to ensure connectivity and avoid leapfrog development.

Strategy 8.2.7.1: Prioritize roadway construction or improvements in areas that have been dedicated as mixed use or higher density in the Growth Policy.

Strategy 8.2.7.2: Ensure that all transportation modes are provided for when constructing new roadways, including: sidewalks, bikeways, and vehicular and public transit rights-of-way.

Strategy 8.2.7.3: Carefully assess the induced demand impacts of transportation improvements, providing these improvements strategically for intended growth, not in response to development that is out-of-step with the goals of the Growth Policy.

Objective 8.2.8: Provide safe roads for people and wildlife.

Strategy 8.2.8.1: Partner with the Montana Department of Transportation and other agencies to reduce the risk of wildlife-vehicle collisions in and around Livingston.

Objective 8.2.9: Mitigate road closure and construction impacts on traffic congestion.

Strategy 8.2.9.1: Explore alternatives to congestion on Park Street when I-90 is closed, and continue to work with the Montana Department of Transportation.

Refer to the **Infrastructure Management Strategy** (**p.116**) for more information on achieving specific strategies that relate to infrastructure.

File Attachments for Item:

A. ALLISON VICENZI OF THE LIVINGSTON URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY PRESENTS THE 2022 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION.

Livingston URA 2022 Annual Report

With the URA funds remaining after capital outlay (CIP) and Bond debt service, the URA focused on promoting and awarding grants and smaller projects benefiting the community, specifically in the URA District. In the monthly meetings we had and with the funds from the 2022/2023 budget, we moved forward with the following:

Meetings & Members:
We met monthly on third Wednesdays in the Community Room at the City/County Complex. Members include Allison Vicenzi (Chair), Rick VanAken (Vice Chair), Christina Nelson (Secretary), Kevin Stewart, Lisa Garcia, and Quentin Schwarz (City Commissioner). Several changes in Board seats occurred in this calendar year. We approved a new committee member (Lisa Garcia), and hired a new Secretary (Christina Nelson). Our longtime chairperson Bob Ebinger retired and we appointed a new Chair (Allison Vicenzi). We have one vacant Board seat remaining after Kyra Ames stepped down in May. We have promoted the vacancy online and in the Enterprise, as well as word-of-mouth, with no applicants yet.

Grant Awards & Successes:
We completed the Artistic Utility Box wrap program in collaboration with the BID, debuting the 6 new boxes in October. In addition to funding the 4 boxes in the URA District, the local artists who created artwork for these boxes were each paid a stipend for their work (total $3,350). As applications were limited for our Façade Grant going into this fiscal year, we pre-approved a grant of $30,000 to support the new Downtown Plan, spearheaded by PCEC. That project is currently on hold until they hire an agency to run the program.

To increase awareness and applications, we streamlined our grant application process, removing the Energy Efficiency grant program to focus on the Façade Grant Program. Word has spread and we had six (6) applicants and successfully funded three (3) grants: Wheatgrass Bookstore windows ($1,000), Park Place painting ($5,174), and 116 East Callender asbestos removal and painting ($96,500), totalling $102,674. The others did not meet our requirements or remain in the queue until their completion in 2023.

Other work,
The City did approve paying for half of the costs to put up the 2022 summer flower baskets, although we declined to continue paying for this project in the future. URA payment for the flower boxes was supposed to be temporary until the BID could take over the project. The BID does not yet have the funding to replace our support.

Anticipated Work for 2023

2023 looks like an excellent year for bringing several high-profile Façade Grant projects to completion, specifically the Thomson Building and 226 South Main St., and expanding our programs/funding into other needed areas (i.e. housing, in-filled development, public infrastructure, conversions) as we continue to be an economic engine for our Community. We also look forward to working with the new City Manager (Grant Gager) and Planning Director (Jennifer Severson) to improve our process flow and work closely with the City, City Commission, and other Boards to achieve Growth Policy goals and support businesses and residents in our district.

File Attachments for Item:

B. PARKS AND TRAILS 2022 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION.

Livingston Parks & Trails Committee 2022 Report to City Commission

January 31, 2023

Below are summaries of significant activities in which the PTC engaged in 2022. Members are Connor Cavigli, Chair; Alison Shannon-Lier, Vice-Chair, Clay Bolt, Secretary; Carol Goosey, Jeanne Souvigney, Sarah Stands and Tim Stevens, along with Commissioner Quentin Schwarz.

Projects funded by the commission

Trails and Active Transportation Plan – In 2022 the Parks and Trails Committee was able to review, suggest edits to, and vote to recommend the Trails and Active Transportation Plan created by our consultants Vitruvian Planning. This plan was ultimately adopted by the commission as an appendix to the growth policy. We are very pleased by the final draft of this comprehensive document and its formal adoption and look forward to helping with its implementation in the coming years!

Printing new Livingston parks and trails maps – We applied for and were awarded ARPA funding to print more Livingston parks and trails maps. They will be updated with the most accurate information and printed in 2023.

Other significant activity

Adopt A Trail / Park – This year we once again had 7 groups participate in our Adopt A Trail / Park program. There were a total of 12 clean ups totaling over 100 volunteer hours to keep our parks and trails clean and tidy. We are so grateful for these groups and their support. A separate full report of the Adopt A Trail activity is attached.

No Mow May – The Livingston Parks and Trails Committee once again supported efforts to grow and encourage city residents to participate in our second annual No Mow May. The city formally supported the event, confirming they consider it an annual event to participate in, by not mowing several parks and trail areas in town! We are excited about this now annual event and look forward to supporting it once again in 2023.

Fleshman Creek & Yellowstone Bridges – Several meetings included discussions of our support for the Fleshman Creek and Yellowstone pedestrian bridges as presented by a county representative applying for the grants. While ultimately the Fleshman Creek bridge will not be part of any grant applications this cycle we are continuing to work with the county and city to support further efforts on the Yellowstone pedestrian bridge.

Other Community Feedback and Recommendations

Recommendation on Green Acres Park – We heard from residents of Green Acres once again as they expressed improvements they want to see in their park. They expressed a strong preference for new playground equipment in the park. We wrote a recommendation to the commission

requesting that Green Acres improvements funds be used for playground equipment per the requests of the neighborhood.

Wishberry Hollow – This fairy village once again graced Livingston with its presence with the support of the committee. We wrote a letter of support for a grant application so artists could be paid for supplies this year. Myers' River View Park was again home to much fairy frolicking and frivolity and we hope they return again next summer.

Recommendations on signage – The Committee offered signage recommendations to the City Commission in July that the City use already-allocated signage funding to produce Adopt A Trail/Park recognition signs; the City install standardized signs for city parks and trails, prioritizing locations without signs; and the City develop a wayfinding sign strategy. We also reiterated our support for a unique logo to be used on parks and trails signs. While no action was taken on these recommendations in 2022, we look forward to pursuing these efforts with you.

We also heard from a resident about the history of Livingston's parks, trails and islands as well as a signage correction she suggested be made. We forwarded that recommendation to the commission and encouraged the City to initiate an effort to add historical signage around Livingston.

HRDC Gulley Easement – In 2022 HRDC allowed the city to complete surveying for an easement through the gulley portion of their property near Reservoir Park. We are excited to formalize access to this well used trail to the city's residents.

Flood recovery efforts – The PTC lent our assistance to the extent possible to the flood recovery efforts in June, July, and August. We were able to help coordinate a group of volunteers in partnership with PCEC to clean up sandbags on several trails.

Sacajawea Statue – The committee was able to support the efforts by several citizens to put some work in at the Sacajawea statue for restoration, cleanup, and maintenance moving forward.

Recommendation to planning board on Mountainview subdivision – The committee wrote a letter to the planning board about the proposed Mountainview subdivision asking them to consider the growth policy when making their recommendation about the proposed subdivision.

Roping Arena Recommendation – The PTC wrote a recommendation to the commission that the city officially incorporate the roping arena area of Mayor's Landing into the park so it can be considered for future park planning and consideration for improvements. No action was taken on this at the commission level.

File Attachments for Item:

A. CONSIDERATION OF REPAIRS TO CITY POOL

City Manager
Grant Gager

220 E Park Street
(406) 823-6000 phone

citymanager@livingtonmontana.org
www.livingstonmontana.org

City of Livingston

Incorporated 1889

Date: 3/7/2023
To: Chair Nootz and City Commissioners
From: Grant Gager, City Manager

Staff Report for Consideration of Pool Repairs and Maintenance

Recommendation and Summary
Staff is requesting that the City Commission provide direction regarding repair work to the City pool in advance of the 2023 summer season.

The reasons for the request are as follows:

- The Livingston City pool is a popular recreation amenity for residents in the summer.
- Certain maintenance and repairs to the pool are necessary to maintain a state of good repair and ensure that the pool is able to consistently operate this summer.

Introduction and History
The City of Livingston's present swimming pool located at the intersection of Second and Butte Streets was constructed in 1949. The City Recreation Department typically operates the pool from June through August each summer and it remains a popular summer recreation amenity for City residents. The City provides both open swim time as well as structured lessons and events during the summer months.

Analysis
In order to maintain a state of good repair and ensure that the pool is able to consistently operate during the summer months, staff is recommending that the City undertake certain repairs and obtain spare parts. The below table itemizes the staff recommendations.

Item	Approximate Cost
Pentair Pump and Cartridges	$ 16,500
Wave 120 Pool Cleaner	$ 6,000
Neptune AEGIS Drain Covers	$ 6,300
Automated Controller	$ 3,600
Drain Pipe Repairs	$ 10,000
Pool Painting	$ 10,000
Building Improvements	$ 10,000
LAARS Boiler	$ 40,000
Total	**$ 102,400**

The recommended building improvements include interior painting, shelving improvements and upgrades to the existing bathrooms. The pool is functional without these upgrades but staff is recommending them based on community feedback last summer.

The current pool boiler is from 1971 and does not have a functioning thermostat. While staff is able to operate the pool with the current unit, it is unclear if the unit will perform for the entire duration of the upcoming summer. The pool may be operated without procuring a new unit, however, service interruptions of up to 10 weeks may occur if the current unit becomes inoperable and requires repair or replacement.

Fiscal Impact
Staff expects that the recommended upgrades will be funded from budgetary savings likely in 2023, including savings due to staff vacancies. If necessary, staff will seek to amend the existing FY 23 budget to fund repairs from the City's fund balance (reserves).

Strategic Alignment
Operating the swimming pool aligns with the City Commissions adopted vision to be an equitable and family friendly community.

Attachments
- None

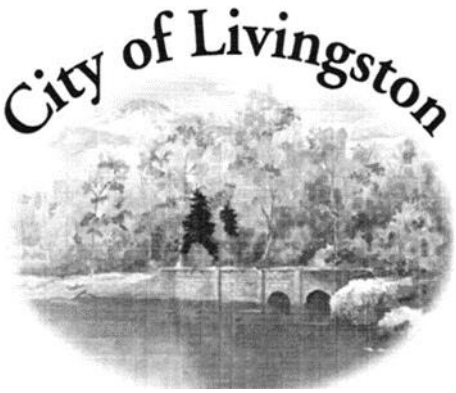
File Attachments for Item:

B. DISCUSSION OF 2023 LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

City Manager
Grant Gager

220 E Park Street
(406) 823-6000 phone

citymanager@livingtonmontana.org
www.livingstonmontana.org



Incorporated 1889

Date: 3/7/2023
To: Chair Nootz and City Commissioners
From: Grant Gager, City Manager

Staff Report for Direction to Staff on Legislative Process

Recommendation and Summary
Staff is seeking Commission direction on how to proceed with communicating with the State Legislature during the current session.

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- There are several bills being considered that may impact the City of Livingston.
- The period for developing bills is closing and the passage of bills will soon begin.

Introduction and History
The Montana Legislature is currently in session and considering several bills concerning land use, municipal organization and other matters that pertain to local government operations. Response and input from the City may be required more timely than the two-week Commission meeting cycle may allow.

Analysis
The City Manager is seeking guidance from the Commission on how to proceed with providing City feedback from the Commission on how to provide input to the legislature on matters pertaining to the City.

Fiscal Impact
There is no fiscal impact arising from this item.

Strategic Alignment
Ensuring that the City is represented in Helena will help achieve the goals of the Growth Policy.

Attachments

- Attachment A: None

File Attachments for Item:

C. CONSIDERATION OF AGREEMENT 20008 WITH 4 RANGES COMMUNITY RECREATION FOUNDATION INC.

City Manager
Grant Gager

220 E Park Street
(406) 823-6000 phone

citymanager@livingtonmontana.org
www.livingstonmontana.org

City of Livingston

Incorporated 1889

Date: 3/7/2023
To: Chair Nootz and City Commissioners
From: Grant Gager, City Manager

Staff Report for Agreement 20008 with Four Ranges Community Recreation Foundation Inc. Related to Wellness Center Project

Recommendation and Summary
Staff is recommending the City Commission approve Agreement No. 20008 with the 4 Ranges Community Recreation Foundation Inc. that establishes a relationship between the City and Foundation to explore the creation of a community wellness center by adopting the following motion:

"I move to approve agreement number 20008 with the Four Ranges Recreation Foundation and authorize the Chair to sign the agreement."

The reasons for the recommendation are as follows:

- Certain city recreation facilities are nearing the end of their useful life.
- The 4 Ranges Community Recreation Foundation was formed to help create new community recreation facilities and has conducted preliminary investigations for a facility.

Introduction and History
The City of Livingston civic center was constructed in 1937 and swimming pool was constructed in 1949. While the existing recreation facilities serve the community's current recreation programming, expanded opportunities may be possible with additional facility space and features.

The 4 Ranges Community Recreation Foundation (the "Foundation") was formed in 2018 to support the creation and operation of community recreation facilities in the City of Livingston. The Foundation has since performed both community needs and fundraising assessments that are included as attachments. Additionally, the Foundation has conducted a campaign to solicit initial capital support for a recreation facility. The Foundation has observed a level of community interest that has encouraged them to more concretely engage with the City and community about new recreation facilities.

Analysis
Due to the long life and use patterns of public facilities, a rigorous planning effort is prudent before

embarking upon design and construction. Typically, project sponsors seek to address four components in developing a project concept: facility use, location, capital funding and operating arrangements.
Before proceeding with the Foundation to more fully evaluate the project and finalize facility use, location, capital funding and operating arrangements, it is prudent to formalize the effort through a memorandum of understanding.

Fiscal Impact
There is no financial commitment included in the attached memorandum of understanding (Agreement 20008). However, the City will incur costs related to project management efforts by the City Manager. Any contracts arising from this Agreement will follow the City's procurement guidelines.

Strategic Alignment
The improvement of community recreation facilities is related to several objectives of the growth policy, including 2.2.2, and 3.2.1.

Attachments
- Attachment A: Agreement 20008
- Attachment B: Community Needs Assessment
- Attachment C: Fundraising Campaign Planning Study

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF LIVINGSTON

The City of Livingston, Montana, a political subdivision of the State of Montana with its principal office located at 220 East Park Street, Livingston, Montana ("City") and 4 Ranges Community Recreation Center Foundation Incorporated, a Montana Non-Profit registered at 414 E. Callander Street, Livingston, Montana ("Foundation") do hereby enter into this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") effective this _____ day of _____, 20____:

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the CITY is contemplating the future of its community recreation facilities and seeking long-term solutions that provide opportunities for all members of the community to participate in, and benefit from, recreational programs; and

WHEREAS, the FOUNDATION was created to cooperate with the CITY to develop well-maintained and publicly-accessible facilities; and

WHEREAS, the CITY and FOUNDATION agree that the current recreation facilities and programs of the City of Livingston and Park County, Montana, can be improved; and

WHEREAS, the CITY and FOUNDATION agree that unique opportunities exist to evaluate the provision of recreation facilities and programs in Park County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the CITY and FOUNDATION agree to collaborate to explore opportunities to provide recreation facilities and programs that will serve the residents and visitors of the City of Livingston and Park County.

Specifically, the CITY and FOUNDATION agree as follows:

1. **TERM** As of the effective date of this agreement determined above, the CITY and FOUNDATION agree to collaborate in the development of recreation and community facilities for as long as the two entities mutually agree is beneficial to the residents and visitors of the City of Livingston and Park County, Montana. This memorandum may be terminated as provided for in Section 5.

2. **FUNDING** The CITY and FOUNDATION agree that this memorandum of understanding does not constitute a financial obligation for either party. To the extent that either party desires to provide funding for any initiative pursued as a result of this memorandum of understanding, a separate independent agreement may be enacted pursuant to Section 4.
3. **DUTIES** The CITY and FOUNDATION agree that they will collaborate in the development and operation of recreational facilities in the following manner:
    a. The City Shall:
        i. Collaborate with the FOUNDATION to explore opportunities to create new recreation and community facilities.
    b. The Foundation Shall:
        i. Support the CITY in its efforts to develop and operate public recreation and community facilities.
        ii. Raise funds to support the development and operation of public recreation and community facilities operated by the City of Livingston.
4. **INDEPENDENT AGREEMENTS** The City and FOUNDATION agree that each project undertaken as a result of this memorandum of understanding may require one or more subsequent independent agreements to be executed. Each agreement executed subsequent to this memorandum of understanding shall be considered independent.
5. **TERMINATION** The City and FOUNDATION agree that this Memorandum of Understanding may be terminated by any party with sixty (60) days written notice provided to all parties.
6. **NOTICE** The CITY and FOUNDATION agree that all notices related to this agreement shall be delivered as follows:
    a. To the City:

        Grant Gager, City Manager
        220 East Park Street
        Livingston, Montana 59047
        CityManager@LivingstonMontana.org

b. To the Foundation:

Andrew Field, Chair

414 East Callander Street

Livingston, Montana 59047

Entered into this_____day of _____, 20____.

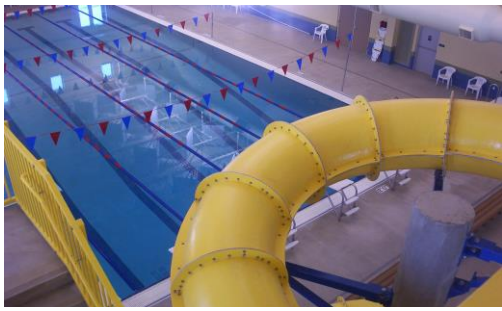
CITY OF LIVINGSTON	**4 RANGES COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER FOUNDATION INC.**
_____	_____
Melissa Nootz, Chair	**Andrew Field, Chair**

_____

Attest: Faith Kinnick

Livingston Community Recreation Center Feasibility Study

Final Report
October 1, 2019



BALLARD*KING
& ASSOCIATES LTD
Recreation Facility Planning and Operation Consultants

BARKER RINKER SEACAT
ARCHITECTURE

2743 Ravenhill Circle, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126 * 303.470.8661 * www.ballardking.com * bka@ballardking.com

Table of Contents

This study was funded from the following groups:

- AMB West Philanthropies
- City of Livingston
- Park County
- Livingston Health Care
- Livingston Health Care Foundation
- Livingston School District
- Park County Community Foundation

Section I – Market Analysis

Ballard*King & Associates (B*K), as part of the Livingston Community Recreation Center study, has completed a market analysis for the project.

Demographics

The following is a summary of the demographic characteristics within Livingston Primary Service Area (59047 Zip Code) and an area identified as the Secondary Service Areas. The Secondary Service Area utilizes Park County as its boundaries.

B*K accesses demographic information from Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) who utilizes 2010 Census data and their demographers for 2018-2023 projections. In addition to demographics, ESRI also provides data on housings, recreation, and entertainment spending and adult participation in activities. B*K also uses information produced by the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) to overlay onto the demographic profile to determine potential participation in various activities.

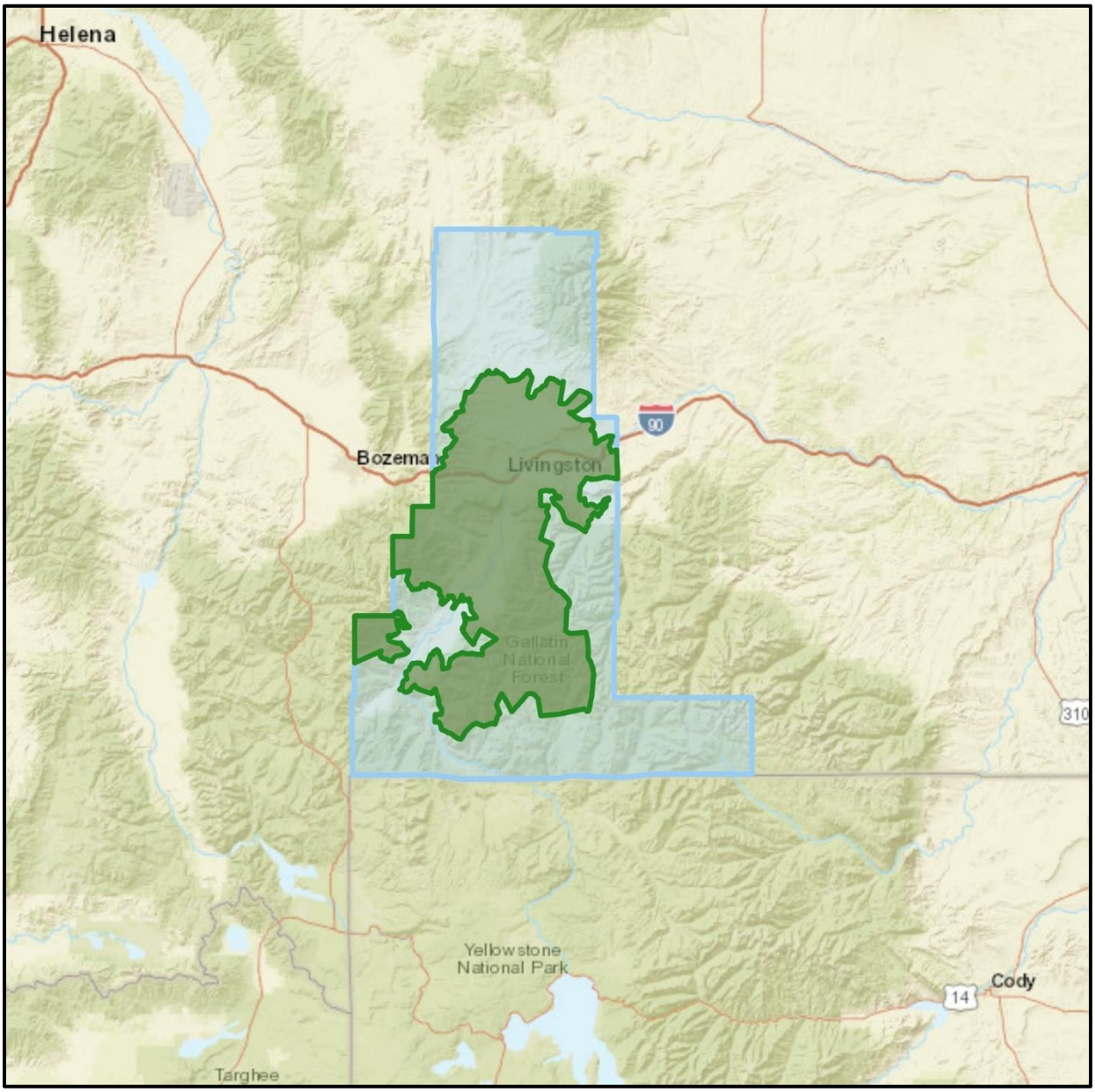
The information provided includes the basic demographics and data for Livingston with comparison data for the Secondary Service Area as well as the State of Montana and the United States.

Secondary Service Areas are defined as the distance people will travel on a regular basis (a minimum of once a week) to utilize recreation facilities. Use by individuals outside of this area will be much more limited and will focus more on special activities or events.

Service areas can flex or contract based upon a facility's proximity to major thoroughfares. Other factors impacting the use as it relates to driving distance are the presence of alternative service providers in the service area. Alternative service providers can influence membership, daily admissions and the associated penetration rates for programs and services.

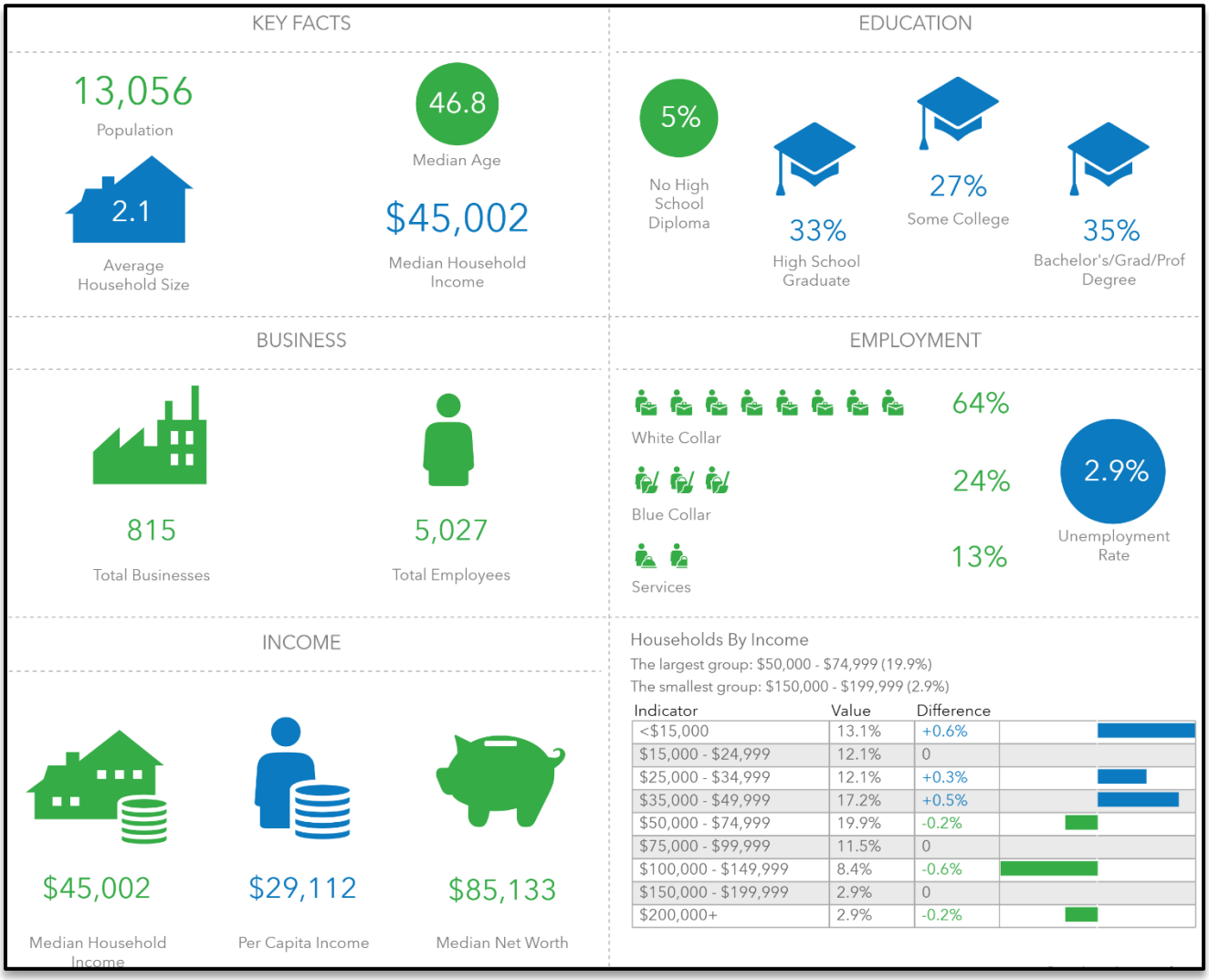
Service areas can vary in size with the types of components in the facility.

Map A – Service Area Maps



- Green Boundary – Primary Service Area (59047 Zip Code)
- Light Blue Boundary – Secondary Service Area (Park County)

Infographic - Primary Service Area



- Household by Income comparison uses the Primary Service Area and compares it to Park County.

Demographic Summary

	Primary Service Area	Secondary Service Area
Population:		
2010 Census	12,159[1]	15,636[2]
2018 Estimate	13,056	16,718
2023 Estimate	13,674	17,493
Households:		
2010 Census	5,624	7,310
2018 Estimate	6,055	7,834
2023 Estimate	6,351	8,205
Families:		
2010 Census	3,221	4,177
2018 Estimate	3,393	4,381
2023 Estimate	3,532	4,555
Average Household Size:		
2010 Census	2.15	2.12
2018 Estimate	2.14	2.12
2023 Estimate	2.14	2.12
Ethnicity (2018 Estimate):		
Hispanic	3.4%	3.4%
White	94.5%	94.7%
Black	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	1.3%	1.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.9%	0.9%
Multiple	2.6%	2.5%
Median Age:		
2010 Census	44.4	45.4
2018 Estimate	46.8	47.8
2023 Estimate	48.2	49.4
Median Income:		
2018 Estimate	$45,002	$46,300
2023 Estimate	$46,504	$48,097

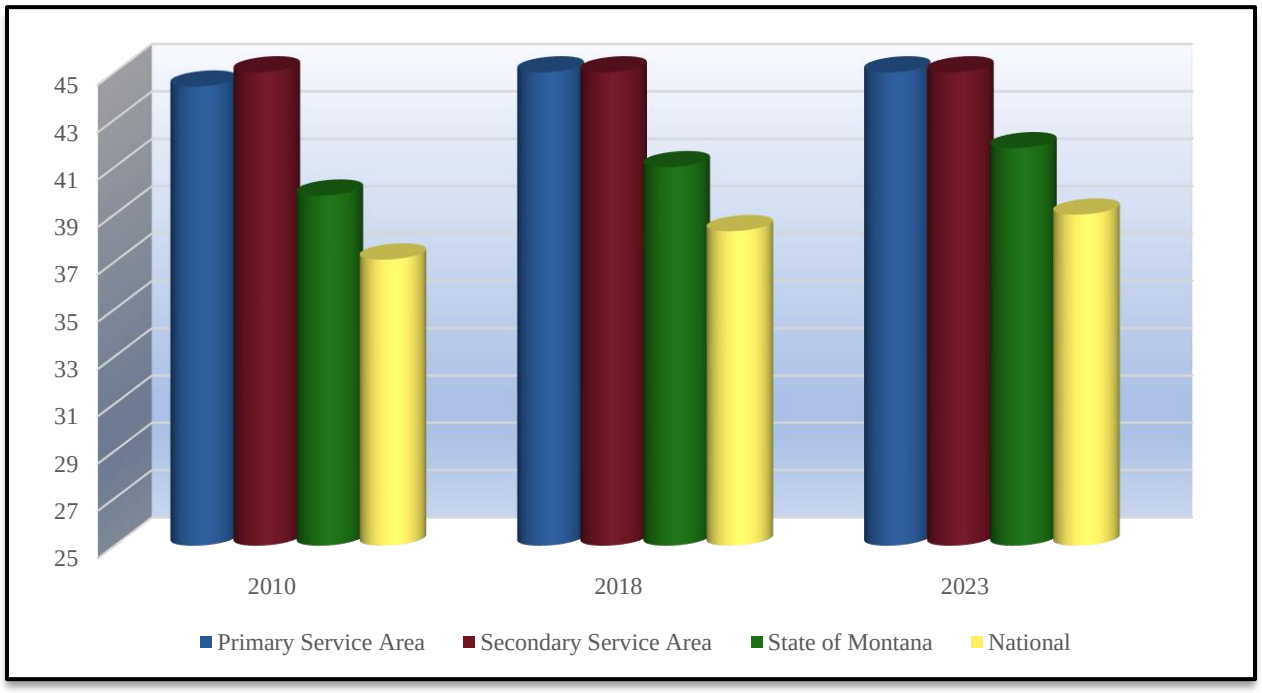
[1] From the 2000-2010 Census, the Primary Service Area experienced an 1.1% increase in population.
[2] From the 2000-2010 Census, the Secondary Service Area experienced a 0.3% decrease in population.

Age and Income: The median age and household income levels are compared with the national number as both of these factors are primary determiners of participation in recreation activities. The lower the median age, the higher the participation rates are for most activities. The level of participation also increases as the median income level goes up.

Table A – Median Age:

	2010 Census	2018 Projection	2023 Projection
Primary Service Area	44.4	46.8	48.2
Secondary Service Area	45.4	47.8	49.4
State of Montana	39.8	41.0	41.8
Nationally	37.1	38.3	39.0

Chart A – Median Age:



The median age in the Primary Service Area is similar to the Secondary Service Area, but greater than the State of Montana and the National number. A higher median age typically points to the presence of fewer households with children. Indoor recreation amenities are becoming multi-generational as the population ages and is more interested in physical health.

Households with Children: The following chart provides the number of households and percentage of households in the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area with children.

Table B – Households w/ Children

	Number of Households w/ Children	Percentage of Households w/ Children
Primary Service Area	1,364	24.3%
Secondary Service Area	1,721	23.5%

The information contained in Table-B helps further outline the presence of families with children. As a point of comparison in the 2010 Census, 28.4% of households in Montana and 33.4% of households nationally had children present.

Map B – Median Age by Zip Code

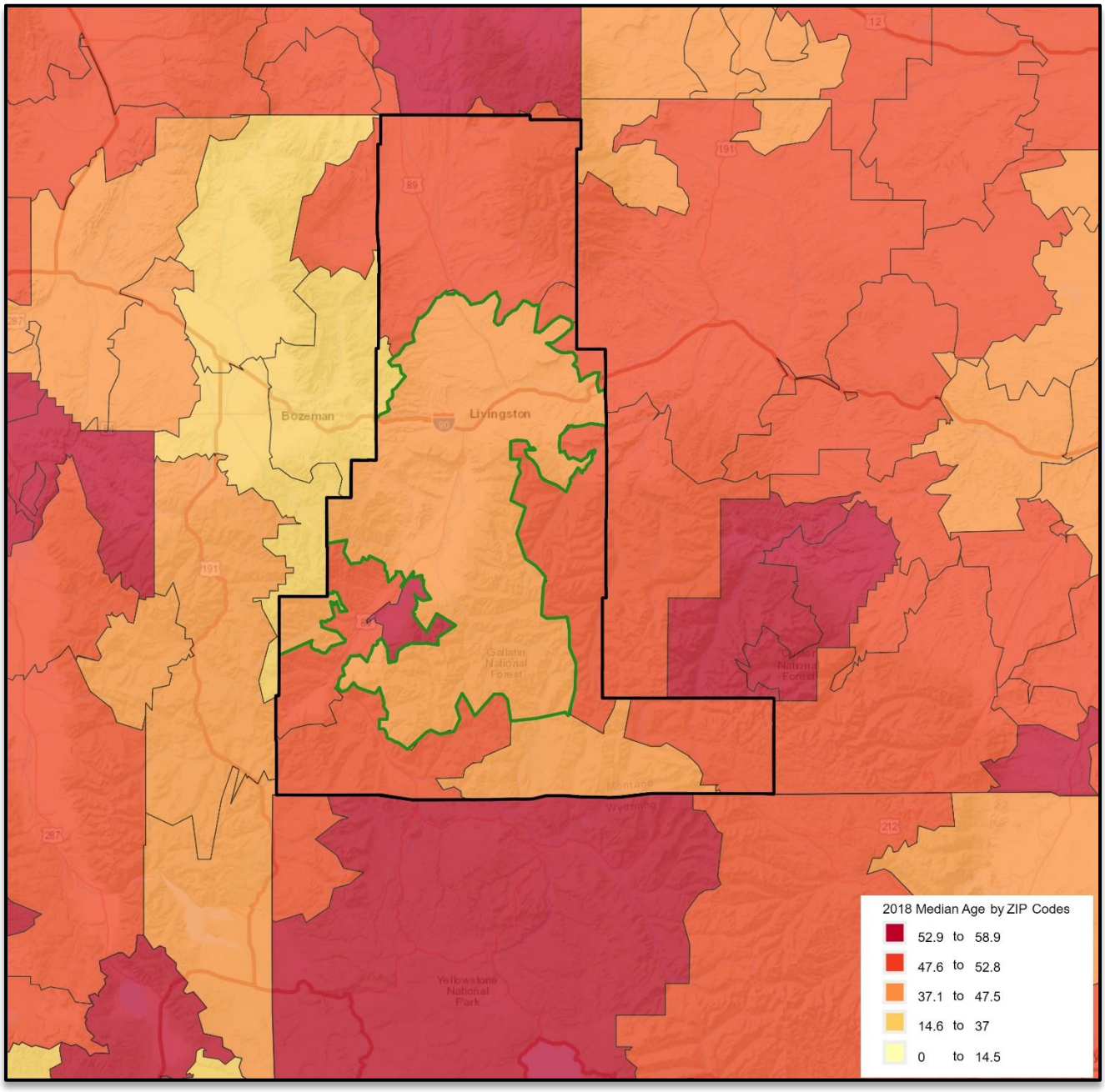
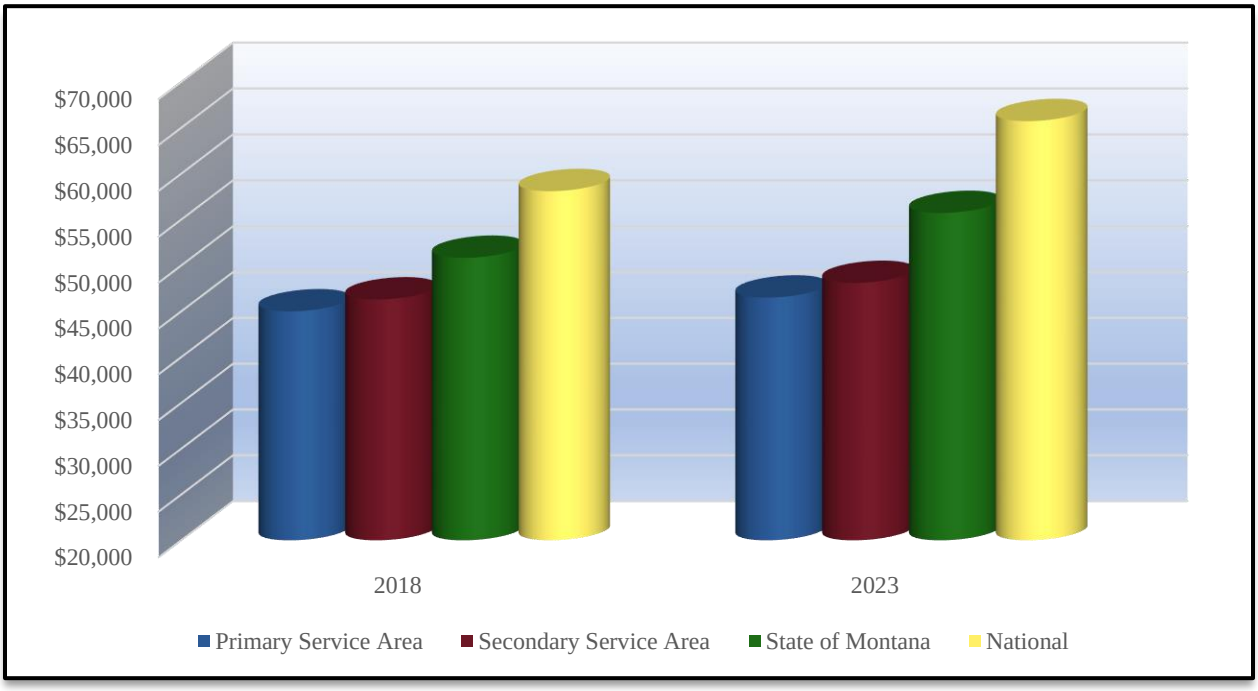


Table C – Median Household Income:

	2018 Projection	2023 Projection
Primary Service Area	$45,002	$46,504
Secondary Service Area	$46,300	$48,097
State of Montana	$50,833	$55,721
Nationally	$58,100	$65,727

Chart B – Median Household Income:



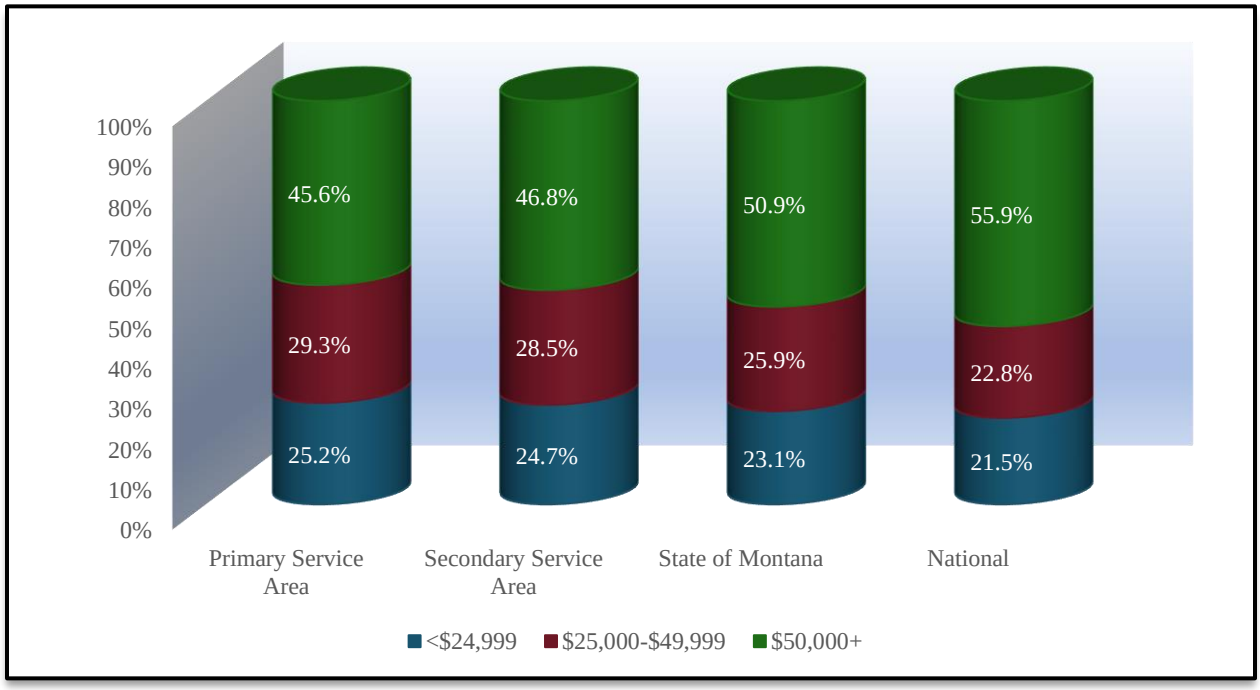
Based on 2018 projections for median household income the following narrative describes the service areas:

In the Primary Service Area, the percentage of households with median income over $50,000 per year is 45.6% compared to 55.9% on a national level. Furthermore, the percentage of the households in the service area with median income less than $25,000 per year is 25.2% compared to a level of 21.5% nationally.

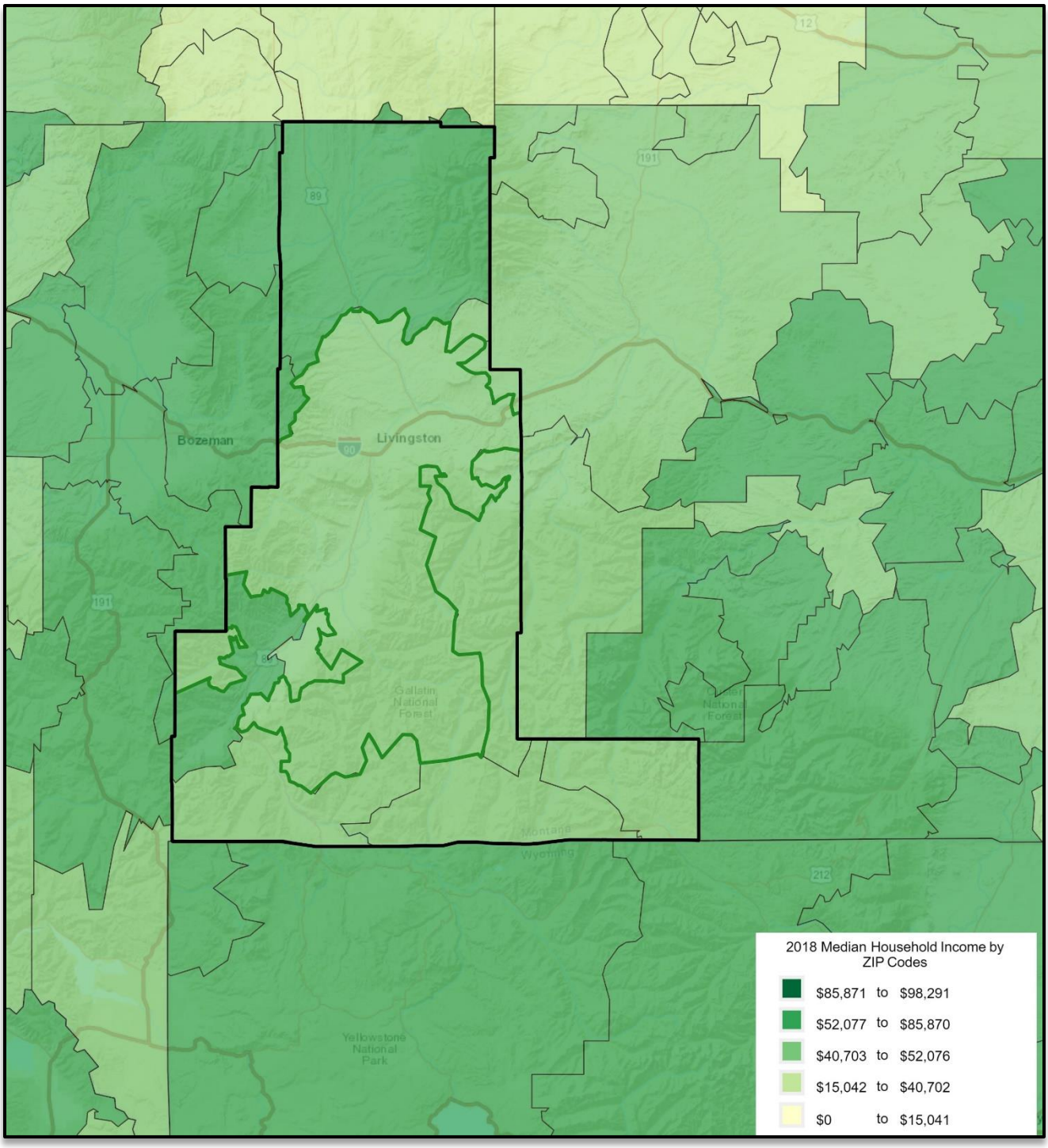
In the Secondary Service Area, the percentage of households with median income over $50,000 per year is 46.8% compared to 55.9% on a national level. Furthermore, the percentage of the households in the service area with median income less than $25,000 per year is 24.7% compared to a level of 21.5% nationally.

While there is no perfect indicator of use of an indoor recreation facility, the percentage of households with more than $50,000 median income is an important factor. Therefore, those numbers are significant.

Chart C – Median Household Income Distribution



Map C – Household Income by Zip Code



Household Budget Expenditures: In addition to taking a look at Median Age and Median Income, it is important to examine Household Budget Expenditures. In particular, reviewing housing information; shelter, utilities, fuel and public services along with entertainment & recreation can provide a snapshot into the cost of living and spending patterns in the services areas. The table below looks at that information and compares the service areas.

Table D – Household Budget Expenditures[3]:

Primary Service Area	SPI	Average Amount Spent	Percent
Housing	74	$15,985.73	29.4%
Shelter	*71*	*$11,880.44*	*21.9%*
Utilities, Fuel, Public Service	*83*	*$4,105.29*	*7.6%*
Entertainment & Recreation	80	$2,576.54	4.7%

Secondary Service Area	SPI	Average Amount Spent	Percent
Housing	75	$16,344.61	29.3%
Shelter	*72*	*$12,136.04*	*21.8%*
Utilities, Fuel, Public Service	*85*	*$4,208.57*	*7.6%*
Entertainment & Recreation	82	$2,651.28	4.8%

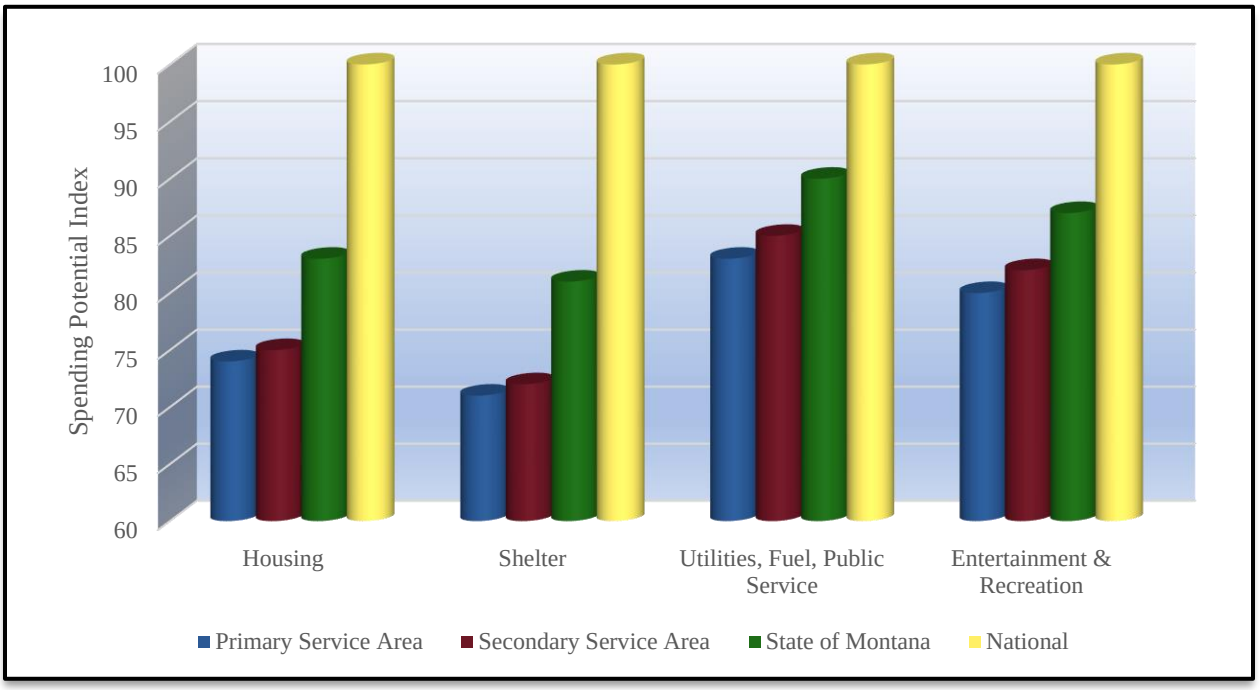
State of Montana	SPI	Average Amount Spent	Percent
Housing	83	$18,052.12	29.9%
Shelter	*81*	*$13,610.33*	*22.5%*
Utilities, Fuel, Public Service	*90*	*$4,441.79*	*7.3%*
Entertainment & Recreation	87	$2,812.80	4.7%

SPI: Spending Potential Index as compared to the National number of 100.
Average Amount Spent: The average amount spent per household.
Percent: Percent of the total 100% of household expenditures.

Note: *Shelter along with Utilities, Fuel, Public Service are a portion of the Housing percentage.*

[3] Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2014 and 2015 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ESRI forecasts for 2018 and 2023.

Chart D – Household Budget Expenditures Spending Potential Index:



The consistency between the median household income and the household budget expenditures is important. It also points to the fact that compared to the National level the dollars available, and that are being spent in the Primary Service Area, Secondary Service Area, and State of Montana are lower. This could point to a lower ability to pay for programs and services offered at a recreation facility.

The total number of housing units in the Primary Service Area is 6,779 and 83.0% are occupied, or 5,624 housing units. The total vacancy rate for the service area is 15.9%. Of the available units:

- For Rent 3.1%
- Rented, not Occupied 0.2%
- For Sale 1.7%
- Sold, not Occupied 0.3%
- For Seasonal Use 9.0%
- Other Vacant 2.6%

The total number of housing units in the Secondary Service Area is 9,375 and 78.0% are occupied, or 7,310 housing units. The total vacancy rate for the service area is 22.0%. Of the available units:

- For Rent 2.9%
- Rented, not Occupied 0.2%
- For Sale 1.6%
- Sold, not Occupied 0.3%
- For Seasonal Use 14.0%
- Other Vacant 2.9%

Recreation Expenditures Spending Potential Index: Finally, through the demographic provider that B*K utilizes for the market analysis portion of the report, we can examine the overall propensity for households to spend dollars on recreation activities. The following comparisons are possible.

Table E – Recreation Expenditures Spending Potential Index[4]:

Primary Service Area	SPI	Average Spent
Fees for Participant Sports	69	$78.32
Fees for Recreational Lessons	60	$82.73
Social, Recreation, Club Membership	65	$146.37
Exercise Equipment/Game Tables	67	$38.51
Other Sports Equipment	88	$6.80

Secondary Service Area	SPI	Average Spent
Fees for Participant Sports	71	$79.81
Fees for Recreational Lessons	61	$84.88
Social, Recreation, Club Membership	66	$149.00
Exercise Equipment/Game Tables	78	$39.38
Other Sports Equipment	92	$7.11

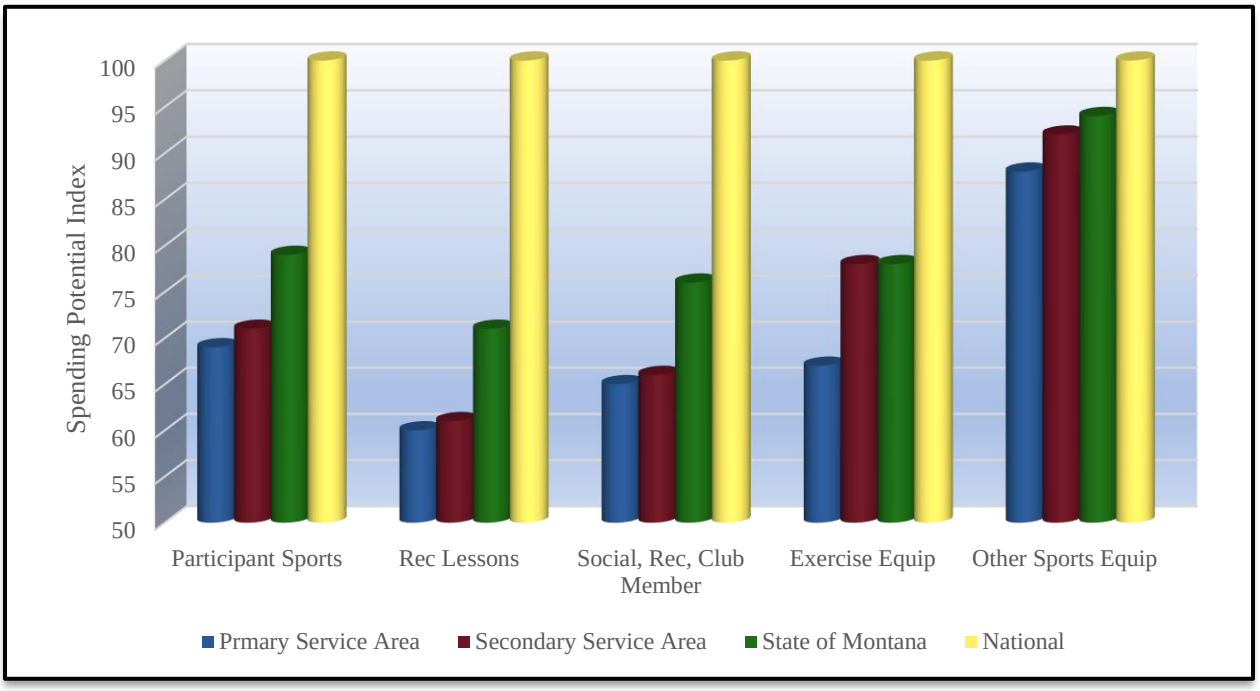
State of Montana	SPI	Average Spent
Fees for Participant Sports	79	$89.73
Fees for Recreational Lessons	71	$98.57
Social, Recreation, Club Membership	76	$170.68
Exercise Equipment/Game Tables	78	$45.13
Other Sports Equipment	94	$7.23

Average Amount Spent: The average amount spent for the service or item in a year.

SPI: Spending potential index as compared to the national number of 100.

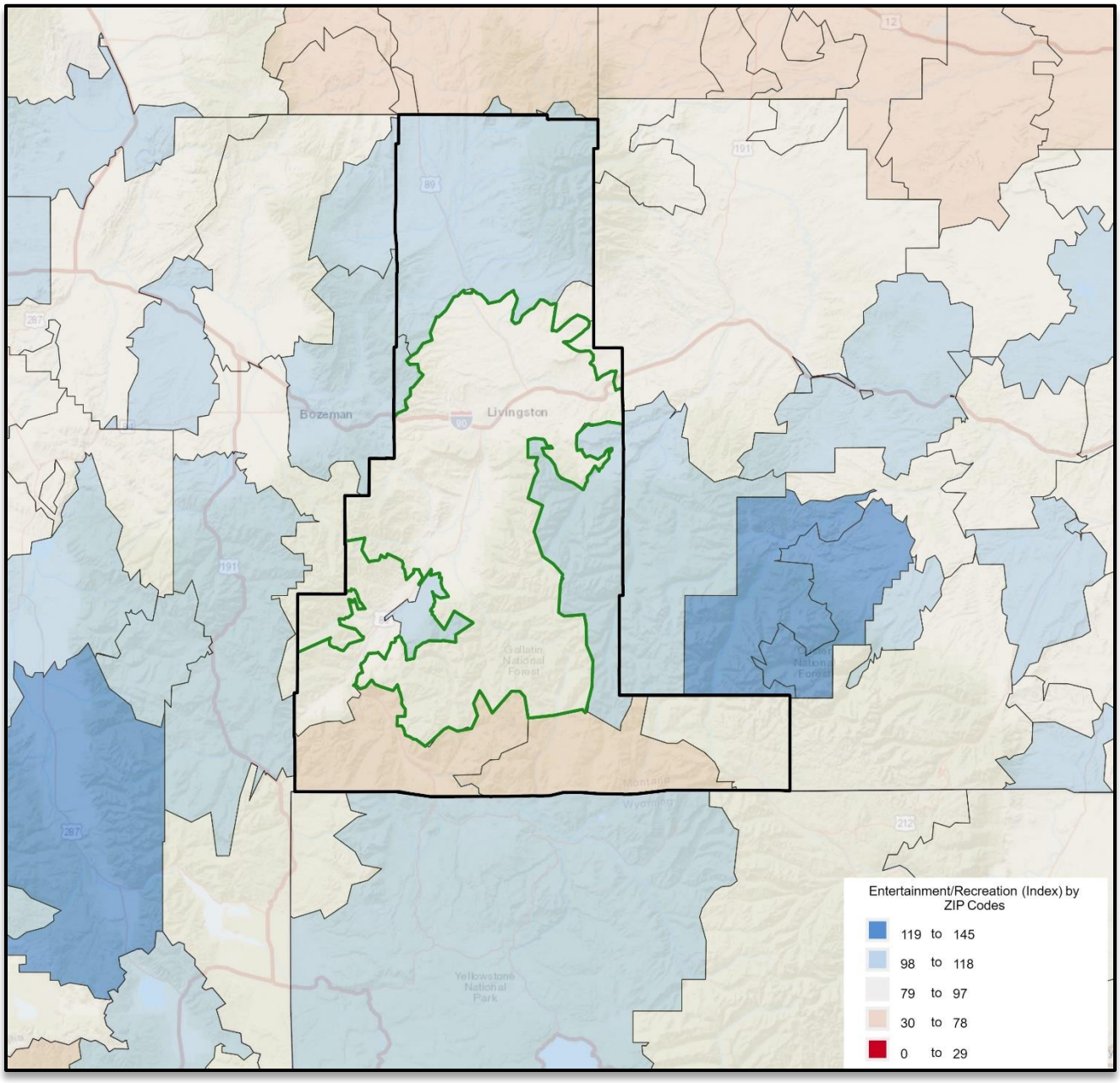
[4] Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2014 and 2015 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart E – Recreation Spending Potential Index:



Again, there is a great deal of consistency between median household income, household budget expenditures and now recreation and spending potential.

Map D – Recreation Spending Potential Index by Zip Code



Population Distribution by Age: Utilizing census information for the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area, the following comparisons are possible.

Table F – 2018 Primary Service Area Age Distribution
(ESRI estimates)

Ages	Population	% of Total	Nat. Population	Difference
0-5	655	5.1%	6.0%	-0.9%
5-17	1,774	13.5%	16.3%	-2.8%
18-24	1,315	10.1%	9.7%	+0.4%
25-44	3,209	24.6%	26.4%	-1.8%
45-54	2,033	15.6%	13.0%	+2.6%
55-64	2,198	16.8%	12.9%	+3.9%
65-74	1,109	8.5%	9.2%	-0.7%
75+	646	4.9%	6.4%	-1.5%

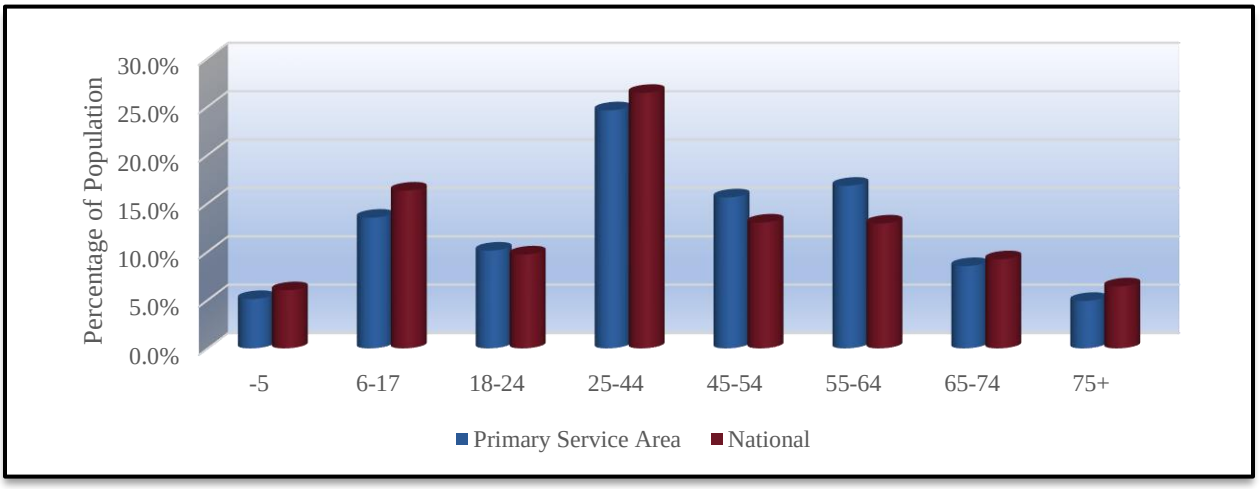
Population: 2018 census estimates in the different age groups in the Primary Service Area.

% of Total: Percentage of the Primary Service Area population in the age group.

National Population: Percentage of the national population in the age group.

Difference: Percentage difference between the Primary Service Area population and the national population.

Chart F – 2018 Primary Service Area Age Group Distribution



The demographic makeup of the Primary Service Area, when compared to the characteristics of the national population, indicates that there are some differences with a larger population in the 18-24, 45-54 and 55-64 age groups. A smaller population in the age groups 17 and Under, 25-44, 65-74 and 75+. The greatest positive variance is in the 55-64 age group with +3.9%, while the greatest negative variance is in the 6-17 age group with -2.8%.

Table G – 2018 Secondary Service Area Age Distribution

(ESRI estimates)

Ages	Population	% of Total	Nat. Population	Difference
0-5	773	4.6%	6.0%	-1.4%
5-17	2,224	13.4%	16.3%	-2.9%
18-24	990	5.9%	9.7%	-3.8%
25-44	3,749	22.4%	26.4%	-4.0%
45-54	2,355	14.1%	13.0%	+1.1%
55-64	3,041	18.2%	12.9%	+5.3%
65-74	2,261	13.5%	9.2%	+4.3%
75+	1,325	7.8%	6.4%	+1.4%

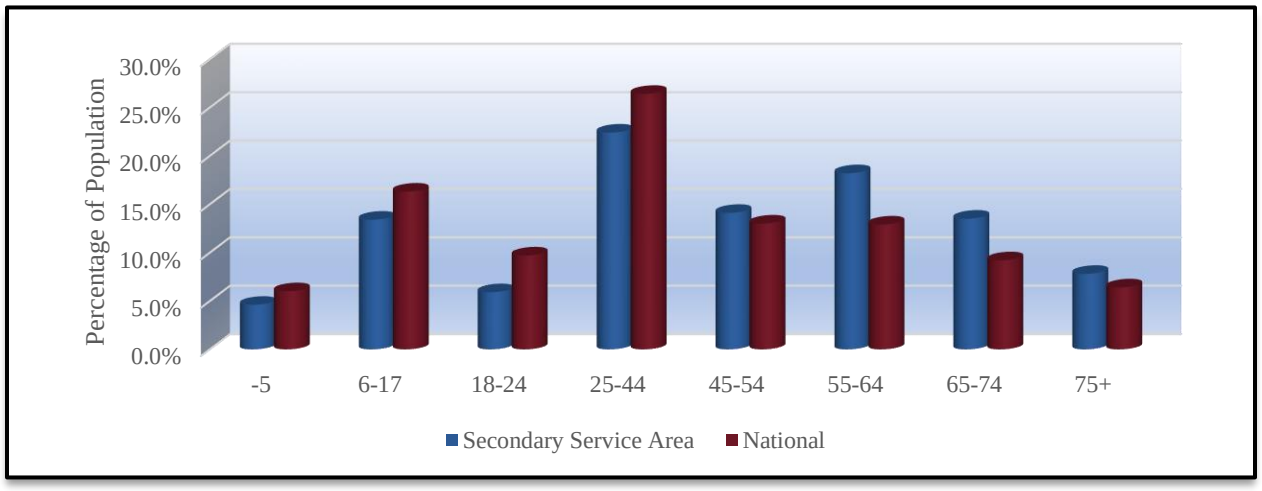
Population: 2018 census estimates in the different age groups in the Secondary Service Area.

% of Total: Percentage of the Secondary Service Area population in the age group.

National Population: Percentage of the national population in the age group.

Difference: Percentage difference between the Secondary Service Area population and the national population.

Chart G – 2018 Secondary Service Area Age Group Distribution



The demographic makeup of Secondary Service Area, when compared to the characteristics of the national population, indicates that there are some differences with a larger population in the 45 and over age groups. A smaller population in the age groups 0-44. The greatest positive variance is in the 55-64 age group with +5.3%, while the greatest negative variance is in the 25-44 age group with -4.0%.

Population Distribution Comparison by Age Over Time: Utilizing census information from the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area, the following comparisons are possible.

Table H – 2018 Primary Service Area Population Estimates Over Time
(U.S. Census Information and ESRI)

Ages	2010 Census	2018 Projection	2023 Projection	Percent Change	Percent Change Nat'l
-5	671	655	660	-1.6%	+2.5%
5-17	1,777	1,774	1,910	+7.5%	+0.9%
18-24	1,200	1,315	1,245	+3.8%	+0.7%
25-44	3,310	3,209	3,205	-3.2%	+12.5%
45-54	2,136	2,033	1,907	-10.7%	-9.5%
55-64	1,518	2,198	2,365	+55.8%	+17.2%
65-74	824	1,109	1,529	+85.6%	+65.8%
75+	592	646	736	+24.3%	+40.2%

Chart H – Primary Service Area Population Growth

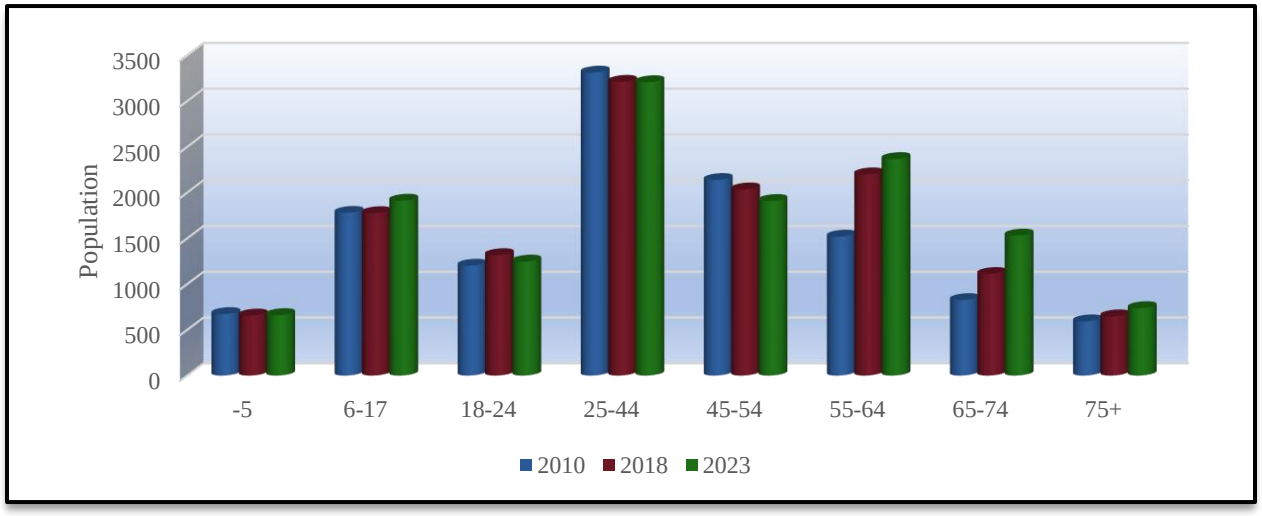


Table-H illustrates the growth or decline in age group numbers from the 2010 census until the year 2023. It is projected all age categories, except under 5, 25-44 and 45-54, will see an increase in population. The population of the United States as a whole is aging, and it is not unusual to find negative growth numbers in the younger age groups and significant net gains in the 45 plus age groupings in communities which are relatively stable in their population numbers.

Table I – 2018 Secondary Service Area Population Estimates Over Time
(U.S. Census Information and ESRI)

Ages	2010 Census	2018 Projection	2023 Projection	Percent Change	Percent Change Nat'l
-5	820	773	779	-5.0%	+2.5%
5-17	2,266	2,224	2,334	+3.0%	+0.9%
18-24	795	990	977	+22.9%	+0.7%
25-44	3,839	3,749	3,701	-3.6%	+12.5%
45-54	2,680	2,355	2,306	-14.0%	-9.5%
55-64	2,647	3,041	2,881	+8.8%	+17.2%
65-74	1,452	2,261	2,829	+94.8%	+65.8%
75+	1,137	1,325	1,685	+48.2%	+40.2%

Chart I – Secondary Service Area Population Growth

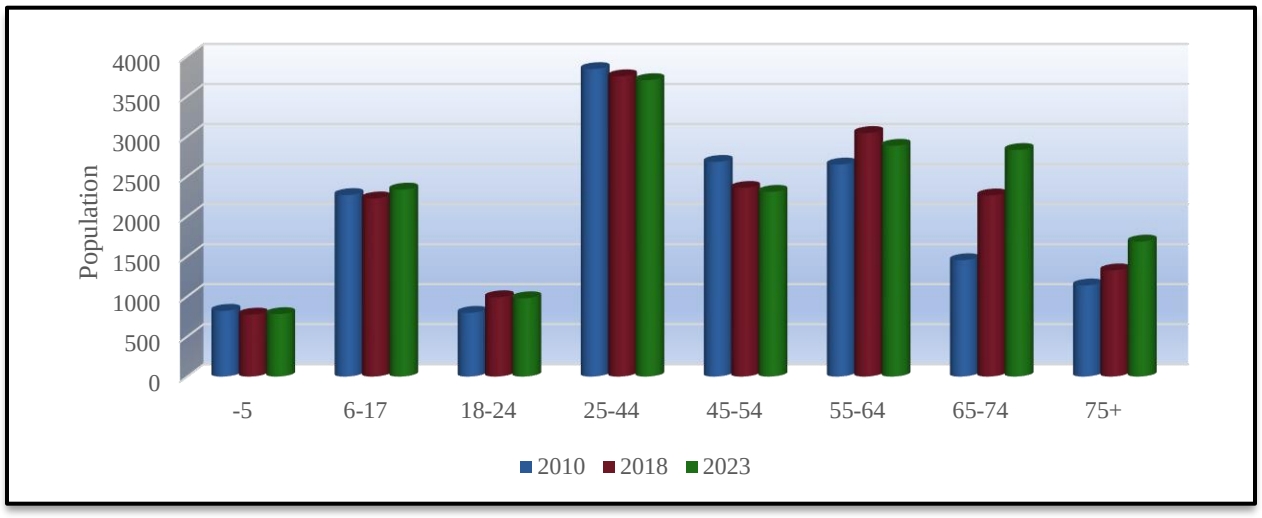


Table-I illustrates the growth or decline in age group numbers from the 2010 census until the year 2023. It is projected age categories 5-17, 18-24, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ will see an increase in population. The population of the United States as a whole is aging, and it is not unusual to find negative growth numbers in the younger age groups and significant net gains in the 45 plus age groupings in communities which are relatively stable in their population numbers.

Ethnicity and Race: Below is listed the distribution of the population by ethnicity and race for the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area for 2018 population projections. Those numbers were developed from 2010 Census Data.

Table J – Primary Service Area Ethnic Population and Median Age 2018
(Source – U.S. Census Bureau and ESRI)

Ethnicity	Total Population	Median Age	% of Population	% of MT Population
Hispanic	446	28.9	3.4%	3.9%

Table K – Primary Service Area by Race and Median Age 2018
(Source – U.S. Census Bureau and ESRI)

Race	Total Population	Median Age	% of Population	% of MT Population
White	12,340	47.4	94.5%	88.1%
Black	18	50.0	0.1%	0.6%
American Indian	172	40.0	1.3%	6.5%
Asian	57	48.8	0.4%	0.8%
Pacific Islander	5	42.5	0.0%	0.1%
Other	120	30.0	0.9%	0.8%
Multiple	344	34.2	2.6%	3.1%

2018 Primary Service Area Total Population: 13,056 Residents

Chart J – 2018 Primary Service Area Population by Non-White Race

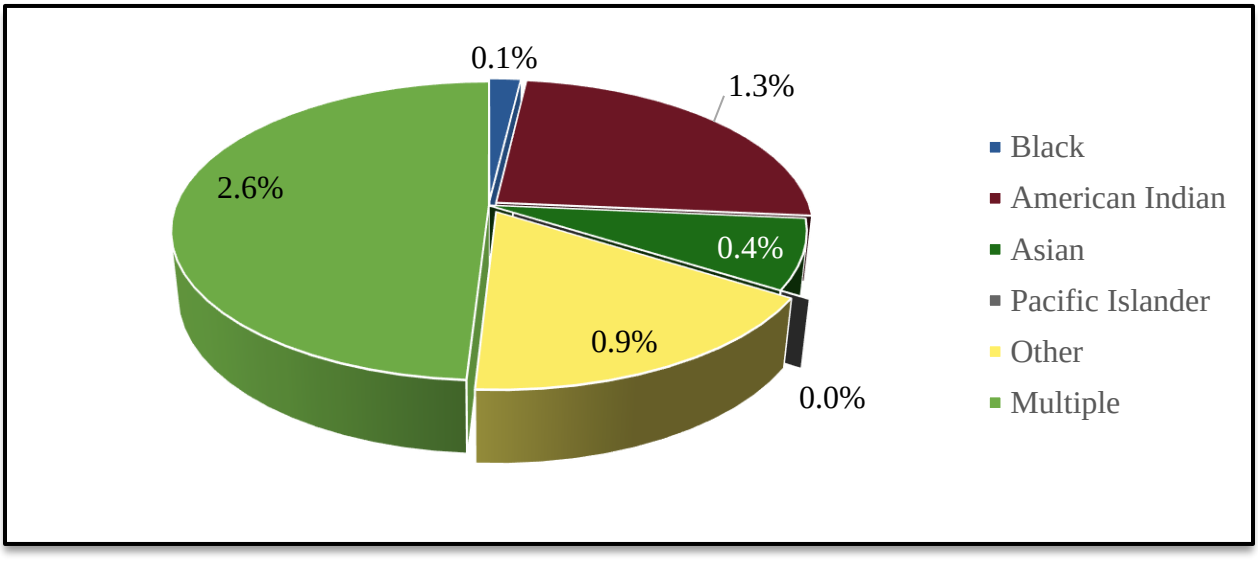


Table L – Secondary Service Area Ethnic Population and Median Age 2018
(Source – U.S. Census Bureau and ESRI)

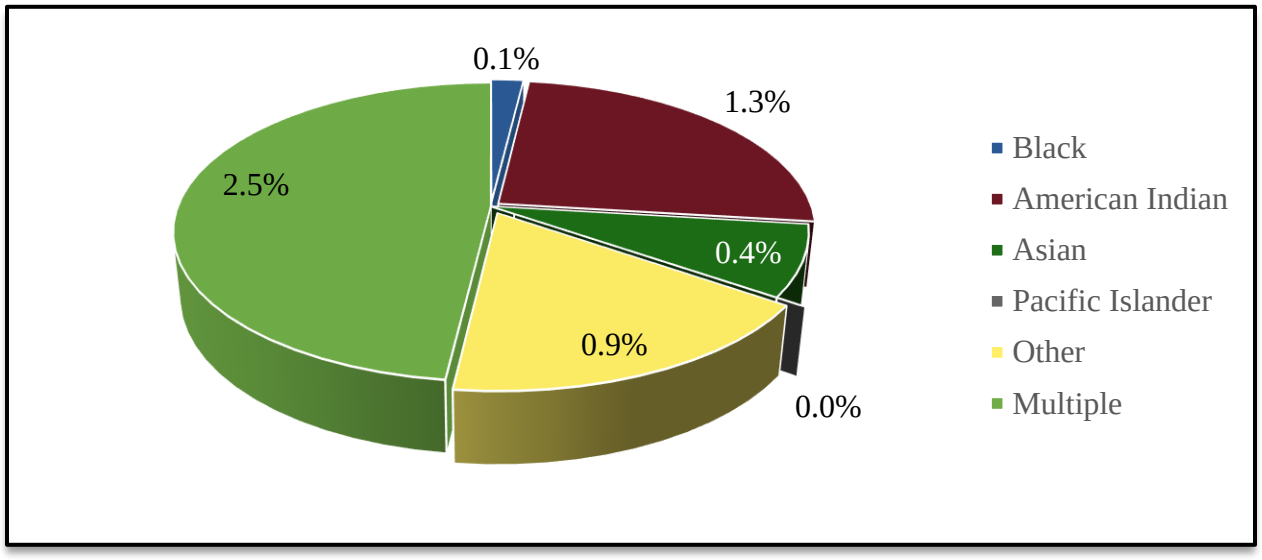
Ethnicity	Total Population	Median Age	% of Population	% of MT Population
Hispanic	563	30.9	3.4%	3.9%

Table M – Secondary Service Area by Race and Median Age 2018
(Source – U.S. Census Bureau and ESRI)

Race	Total Population	Median Age	% of Population	% of MT Population
White	15,829	48.4	94.7%	88.1%
Black	24	57.5	0.1%	0.6%
American Indian	223	40.8	1.3%	6.5%
Asian	73	49.6	0.4%	0.8%
Pacific Islander	6	52.5	0.0%	0.1%
Other	153	32.5	0.9%	0.8%
Multiple	410	34.4	2.5%	3.1%

2018 Secondary Service Area Total Population: 16,718 Residents

Chart K – 2018 Secondary Service Area Population by Non-White Race



Tapestry Segmentation

Tapestry segmentation represents the 4th generation of market segmentation systems that began 30 years ago. The 65-segment Tapestry Segmentation system classifies U.S. neighborhoods based on their socioeconomic and demographic compositions. While the demographic landscape of the U.S. has changed significantly since the 2000 Census, the tapestry segmentation has remained stable as neighborhoods have evolved.

The Tapestry segmentation system classifies U.S. neighborhoods into 65 unique market segments. Neighborhoods are sorted by more than 60 attributes including; income, employment, home value, housing types, education, household composition, age and other key determinates of consumer behavior.

The following pages and tables outline the top 5 tapestry segments in each of the service areas and provides a brief description of each. This information combined with the key indicators and demographic analysis of each service area help further describe the markets that the service areas look to serve with programs, services, and facilities.

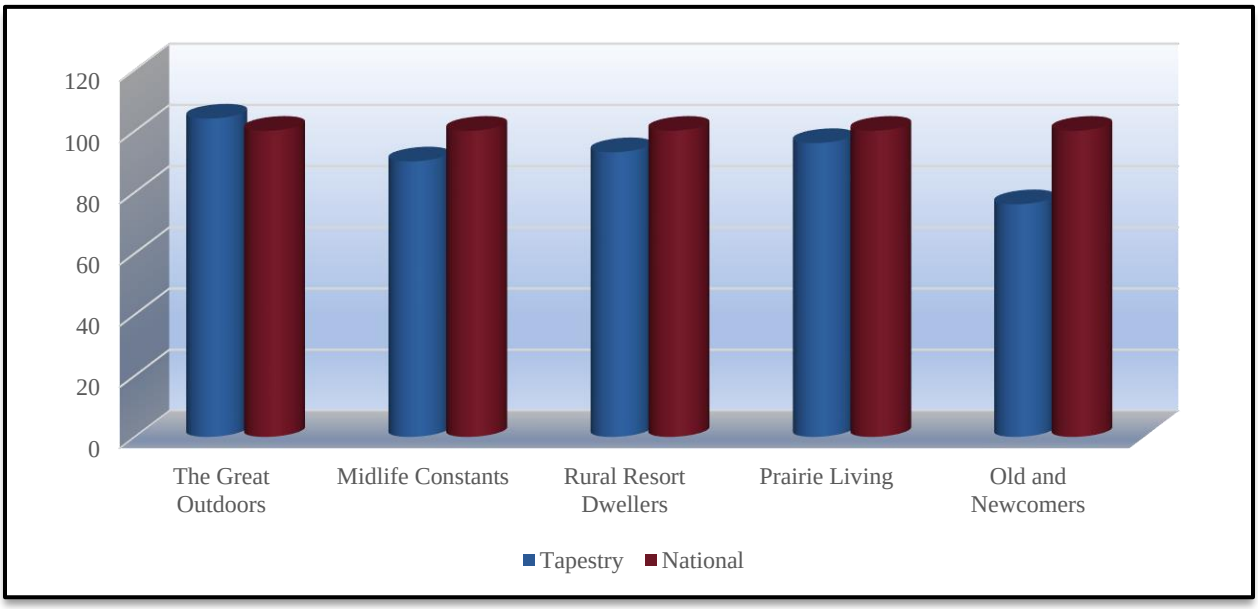
For comparison purposes the following are the top 10 Tapestry segments, along with percentage in the United States:

1. Green Acres (6A)	3.2%
2. Southern Satellites (10A)	3.2%
3. Savvy Suburbanites (1D)	3.0%
4. Salt of the Earth (6B)	2.9%
5. Soccer Moms (4A)	2.8%
	15.1%
6. Middleburg (4C)	2.8%
7. Midlife Constants (5E)	2.5%
8. Comfortable Empty Nesters (5A)	2.5%
9. Heartland Communities (6F)	2.4%
10. Old and Newcomers (8F)	2.3%
	12.5%

Table N – Primary Service Area Tapestry Segment Comparison
(ESRI estimates)

	Primary Service Area		*Demographics*	
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Median Age	Median HH Income
The Great Outdoors (6C)	16.4%	16.4%	46.3	$53,000
Midlife Constants (5E)	13.3%	29.7%	45.9	$48,000
Rural Resort Dwellers (6E)	12.0%	41.7%	52.4	$46,000
Prairie Living (6D)	12.0%	53.7%	43.4	$51,000
Old and Newcomers (8F)	11.2%	64.9%	38.5	$39,000

Chart L – Primary Service Area Tapestry Segment Entertainment Spending:



The Great Outdoors (6C) – Living a modest lifestyle, these empty nesters are very do-it-yourself oriented and cost conscious. Enjoy outdoor activities such as hiking and hunting.

Midlife Constants (5E) – Seniors at or approaching retirement. Although they are generous, they are attentive to price. Prefer outdoor activities and contributing to the arts/service organizations.

Rural Resort Dwellers (6E) – This group is centered around resort areas. Retirement is near but many postpone to maintain their lifestyle. Passionate about their hobbies, hunting and fishing.

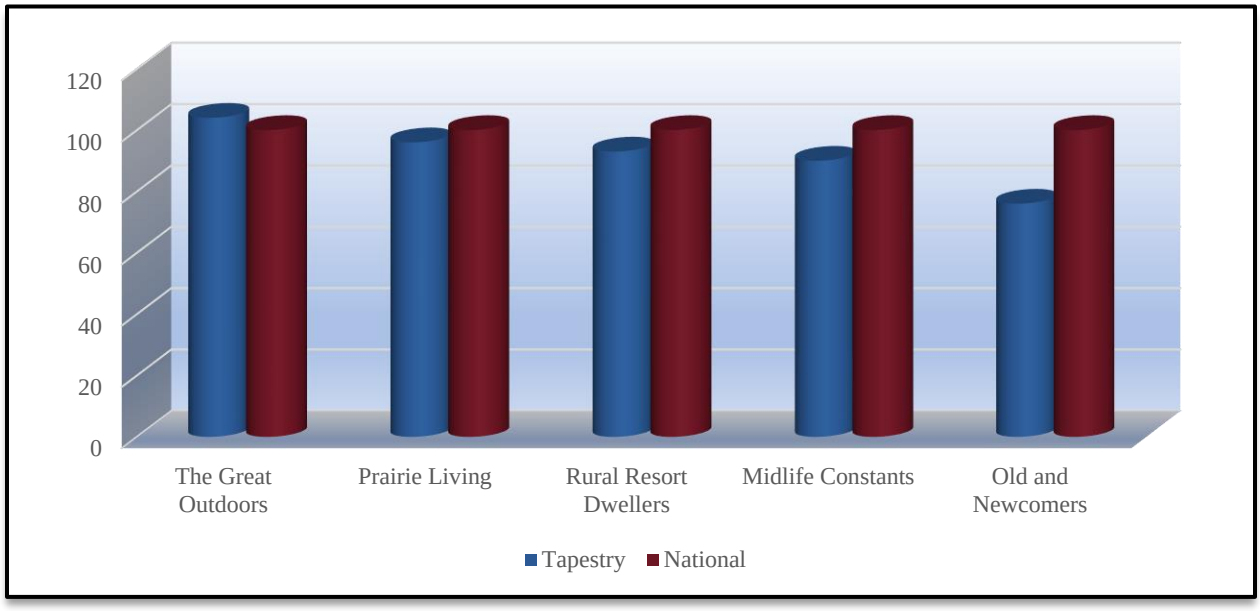
Prairie Living (6D) – The most rural market, predominantly self-employed farmers. Faith is important to these married-couple families. Choose outdoor activities when they find time to relax.

Old and Newcomers (8F) – Singles living on a budget. Just beginning careers or taking college/adult education classes. Strong supporters of environmental organizations.

Table O – Secondary Service Area Tapestry Segment Comparison
(ESRI estimates)

	Secondary Service Area		*Demographics*	
	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Median Age	Median HH Income
The Great Outdoors (6C)	20.8%	20.8%	46.3	$53,000
Prairie Living (6D)	16.6%	37.4%	43.4	$51,000
Rural Resort Dwellers (6E)	11.0%	48.4%	52.4	$46,000
Midlife Constants (5E)	10.3%	58.7%	45.9	$48,000
Old and Newcomers (8F)	8.6%	67.3%	38.5	$39,000

Chart M – Secondary Service Area Tapestry Segment Entertainment Spending:



The Great Outdoors (6C) – Living a modest lifestyle, these empty nesters are very do-it-yourself oriented and cost conscious. Enjoy outdoor activities such as hiking and hunting.

Prairie Living (6D) – The most rural market, predominantly self-employed farmers. Faith is important to these married-couple families. Choose outdoor activities when they find time to relax.

Rural Resort Dwellers (6E) – This group is centered around resort areas. Retirement is near but many postpone to maintain their lifestyle. Passionate about their hobbies, hunting and fishing.

Midlife Constants (5E) – Seniors at or approaching retirement. Although they are generous, they are attentive to price. Prefer outdoor activities and contributing to the arts/service organizations.

Old and Newcomers (8F) – Singles living on a budget. Just beginning careers or taking college/adult education classes. Strong supporters of environmental organizations.

Demographic Summary

The following summarizes the demographic characteristics of the service areas.

- The Secondary Service Area, with a population of just under 17,000 is relatively small and a recreation center will need to draw well from the entire market area to be financially viable.
- The population is expected to continue to grow in the coming years
- The household size is relatively small, indicating fewer households with children. These households are typically the greatest participants in recreational activities.
- The population is older than the state and national numbers but in the coming years there is expected to be increases in the younger age groups age 5 and up.
- The household income levels are low, but the cost of living is also low.
- There are relatively low expenditures for recreation purposes.
- There is very little ethnic or racial diversity.
- The tapestry segments indicate a greater focus on outdoor activities than indoor recreation.

Participation, Trends & Providers

In addition to analyzing the demographic realities of the service areas, it is possible to project possible participation in recreation and sport activities that might take place at a new Livingston Community Recreation Center.

Sports Participation Numbers: On an annual basis, the National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) conducts an in-depth study and survey of how Americans spend their leisure time. This information provides the data necessary to overlay rate of participation onto Livingston and the Secondary Service Area to determine market potential. The information contained in this section of the report, utilizes the NSGA's most recent survey. For that data was collected in 2017 and the report was issued in June of 2018.

B*K takes the national average and combines that with participation percentages of the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area based upon age distribution, median income, region and National number. Those four percentages are then averaged together to create a unique participation percentage for the service area. This participation percentage when applied to the population of the Primary Service Area and the Secondary Service Area then provides an idea of the market potential for various activities.

Community Recreation Related Activities Participation: These activities could take place at an indoor community recreation center space.

Table A –Participation Rates for the Primary Service Area

	Age	Income	Region	Nation	Average
Aerobics	15.4%	12.9%	15.7%	15.2%	14.8%
Basketball	7.8%	6.9%	10.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Cheerleading	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Exercise Walking	36.5%	34.0%	39.1%	35.4%	36.3%
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.3%	17.6%	22.6%	18.8%	19.6%
Gymnastics	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%
Mixed Martial Arts	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%
Pilates	0.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Running/Jogging	14.5%	12.5%	14.8%	14.8%	14.2%
Swimming	15.9%	14.7%	18.0%	16.2%	16.2%
Volleyball	3.3%	2.4%	4.5%	3.6%	3.4%
Weightlifting	12.6%	11.3%	14.2%	12.4%	12.6%
Workout at Clubs	12.8%	10.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.3%
Wrestling	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Yoga	10.1%	8.7%	11.7%	10.0%	10.1%
Did Not Participate	23.0%	25.0%	19.1%	22.8%	22.5%

Age: Participation based on individuals ages 7 & Up of the Primary Service Area.
Income: Participation based on the 2018 estimated median household income in the Primary Service Area.
Region: Participation based on regional statistics (Mountain).
National: Participation based on national statistics.
Average: Average of the four columns.

Note: "Did Not Participate" refers to all 55 activities tracked by the NSGA.

Table B –Participation Rates for Secondary Service Area

	Age	Income	Region	Nation	Average
Aerobics	15.3%	12.9%	15.7%	15.2%	14.8%
Basketball	6.8%	6.9%	10.2%	8.3%	8.1%
Cheerleading	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Exercise Walking	38.1%	34.0%	39.1%	35.4%	36.7%
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.3%	17.6%	22.6%	18.8%	19.6%
Gymnastics	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%
Mixed Martial Arts	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%
Pilates	0.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Running/Jogging	13.0%	12.5%	14.8%	14.8%	13.8%
Swimming	15.7%	14.7%	18.0%	16.2%	16.1%
Volleyball	2.9%	2.4%	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%
Weightlifting	11.9%	11.3%	14.2%	12.4%	12.4%
Workout at Clubs	12.4%	10.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.2%
Wrestling	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Yoga	9.3%	8.7%	11.7%	10.0%	9.9%
Did Not Participate	23.5%	25.0%	19.1%	22.8%	22.6%

Age: Participation based on individuals ages 7 & Up of the Secondary Service Area.
Income: Participation based on the 2018 estimated median household income in the Secondary Service Area.
Region: Participation based on regional statistics (Mountain).
National: Participation based on national statistics.
Average: Average of the four columns.

Note: "Did Not Participate" refers to all 55 activities tracked by the NSGA.

Anticipated Participation Numbers: Utilizing the average percentage from Table-A above plus the 2010 census information and census estimates for 2018 and 2023 (over age 7) the following comparisons are available.

Table C –Participation Growth or Decline in the Primary Service Area

	Average	2010 Population	2018 Population	2023 Population	Difference
Aerobics	14.8%	1,644	1,776	1,867	223
Basketball	8.3%	921	996	1,046	125
Cheerleading	1.0%	114	124	130	16
Exercise Walking	36.3%	4,030	4,354	4,577	547
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.6%	2,174	2,350	2,470	295
Gymnastics	1.7%	192	208	218	26
Mixed Martial Arts	1.9%	212	229	241	29
Pilates	1.5%	167	181	190	23
Running/Jogging	14.2%	1,573	1,699	1,786	214
Swimming	16.2%	1,801	1,946	2,046	245
Volleyball	3.4%	382	413	434	52
Weightlifting	12.6%	1,402	1,515	1,593	190
Workout at Clubs	12.3%	1,369	1,479	1,555	186
Wrestling	0.9%	105	113	119	14
Yoga	10.1%	1,124	1,214	1,277	153
Did Not Participate	22.5%	2,496	2,698	2,835	339

Note: These figures do not necessarily translate into attendance figures for various activities or programs. The "Did Not Participate" statistics refers to all 55 activities outlined in the NSGA 2017 Survey Instrument.

Table D –Participation Growth or Decline in the Secondary Service Area

	Average	2010 Population	2018 Population	2023 Population	Difference
Aerobics	14.8%	2,148	2,307	2,421	273
Basketball	8.1%	1,171	1,258	1,320	149
Cheerleading	1.0%	146	156	164	19
Exercise Walking	36.7%	5,331	5,726	6,009	678
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.6%	2,846	3,058	3,209	362
Gymnastics	1.7%	246	264	277	31
Mixed Martial Arts	1.9%	271	291	305	34
Pilates	1.5%	218	234	246	28
Running/Jogging	13.8%	2,002	2,151	2,257	255
Swimming	16.1%	2,347	2,521	2,646	299
Volleyball	3.3%	486	522	548	62
Weightlifting	12.4%	1,810	1,944	2,040	230
Workout at Clubs	12.2%	1,776	1,908	2,002	226
Wrestling	0.9%	132	142	149	17
Yoga	9.9%	1,443	1,551	1,627	184
Did Not Participate	22.6%	3,285	3,529	3,703	418

Note: These figures do not necessarily translate into attendance figures for various activities or programs. The "Did Not Participate" statistics refers to all 55 activities outlined in the NSGA 2017 Survey Instrument.

Participation by Ethnicity and Race: The table below compares the overall rate of participation nationally with the rate for Hispanics and African Americans. Utilizing information provided by the National Sporting Goods Association's 2017 survey, the following comparisons are possible.

Table E – Comparison of National, African American and Hispanic Participation Rates

Indoor Activity	Primary Service Area	National Participation	African American Participation	Hispanic Participation
Aerobics	14.8%	15.2%	14.5%	11.4%
Basketball	8.3%	8.3%	12.2%	7.9%
Cheerleading	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Exercise Walking	36.3%	35.4%	29.4%	25.6%
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.6%	18.8%	15.8%	15.0%
Gymnastics	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%
Mixed Martial Arts	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%
Pilates	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Running/Jogging	14.2%	14.8%	14.0%	14.9%
Swimming	16.2%	16.2%	10.2%	12.9%
Volleyball	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%
Weightlifting	12.6%	12.4%	13.2%	10.5%
Workout at Clubs	12.3%	12.7%	12.0%	11.2%
Wrestling	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Yoga	10.1%	10.0%	8.5%	9.0%
Did Not Participate	22.5%	22.8%	26.6%	26.6%

Primary Service Part: The unique participation percentage developed for the Primary Service Area.
National Rate: The national percentage of individuals who participate in the given activity.
African American Rate: The percentage of African-Americans who participate in the given activity.
Hispanic Rate: The percentage of Hispanics who participate in the given activity.

There is Hispanic population of 3.4% and African American population of 0.1% in the Primary Service Area. As such these numbers don't play a factor with regards to overall participation.

Table F – Comparison of National, African American and Hispanic Participation Rates

Indoor Activity	Secondary Service Area	National Participation	African American Participation	Hispanic Participation
Aerobics	14.8%	15.2%	14.5%	11.4%
Basketball	8.1%	8.3%	12.2%	7.9%
Cheerleading	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Exercise Walking	36.7%	35.4%	29.4%	25.6%
Exercise w/ Equipment	19.6%	18.8%	15.8%	15.0%
Gymnastics	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%
Mixed Martial Arts	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%
Pilates	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Running/Jogging	13.8%	14.8%	14.0%	14.9%
Swimming	16.1%	16.2%	10.2%	12.9%
Volleyball	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%
Weightlifting	12.4%	12.4%	13.2%	10.5%
Workout at Clubs	12.2%	12.7%	12.0%	11.2%
Wrestling	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
Yoga	9.9%	10.0%	8.5%	9.0%
Did Not Participate	22.6%	22.8%	26.6%	26.6%

Secondary Service Part: The unique participation percentage developed for the Secondary Service Area.
National Rate: The national percentage of individuals who participate in the given activity.
African American Rate: The percentage of African-Americans who participate in the given activity.
Hispanic Rate: The percentage of Hispanics who participate in the given activity.

There is Hispanic population of 3.4% and African American population of 0.1% in the Secondary Service Area. As such these numbers don't play a factor with regards to overall participation.

Summary of Sports Participation: The following chart summarizes participation for indoor activities utilizing information from the 2017 National Sporting Goods Association survey.

Table G – Sports Participation Summary

Sport	Nat'l Rank[5]	Nat'l Participation (in millions)
Exercise Walking	1	104.5
Exercising w/ Equipment	2	55.6
Swimming	3	47.9
Aerobic Exercising	4	44.9
Running/Jogging	5	43.9
Hiking	6	43.8
Camping	7	42.1
Workout @ Club	8	37.4
Bicycle Riding	9	36.5
Weightlifting	10	36.4
Yoga	13	29.6
Basketball	14	24.8
Soccer	20	14.3
Tennis	22	12.3
Baseball	23	12.1
Volleyball	24	10.7
Table Tennis	25	10.2
Softball	27	9.8
Football (touch)	28	9.5
Ice/Figure Skating	31	8.8
Football (tackle)	34	7.5
Football (flag)	35	6.5
Martial Arts MMA	37	6.0
Pilates	40	5.7
Ice Hockey	50	3.3
Lacrosse	52	2.9

Nat'l Rank: Popularity of sport based on national survey.
Nat'l Participation: Population that participate in this sport on national survey.

[5] This rank is based upon the 55 activities reported on by NSGA in their 2017 survey instrument.

Participation by Age Group: Within the NSGA survey, participation is broken down by age groups. As such B*K can identify the top 3 age groups participating in the activities reflected in this report.

Chart H – Participation by Age Group:

Activity	Largest	Second Largest	Third Largest
Aerobics	35-44	25-34	45-54
Baseball	12-17	7-11	25-34
Basketball	12-17	25-34	18-24
Billiards/Pool	25-34	35-44	18-24
Exercise Walking	55-64	45-54	65-74
Exercise w/ Equipment	45-54	35-44	25-34/55-64
Football (flag)	7-11	12-17	25-34
Football (tackle)	12-17	25-34	18-24
Football (touch)	12-17	25-34	7-11
Hockey (ice)	25-34	12-17	7-11
Ice/Figure Skating	7-11	12-17	18-24
Lacrosse	12-17	7-11	25-34
Martial Arts MMA	7-11	25-34	18-24/35-44
Pilates	25-34	35-44	45-54
Running/Jogging	25-34	35-44	18-24
Soccer	7-11	12-17	25-34
Softball	12-17	25-34	7-11
Swimming	35-44	45-54	12-17
Volleyball	12-17	25-34	18-24
Weightlifting	25-34	35-44	45-54
Workout at Clubs	25-34	35-44	45-54
Yoga	25-34	35-44	45-54
Did Not Participate	45-54	55-64	65-74

Largest: Age group with the highest rate of participation.
Second Largest: Age group with the second highest rate of participation.
Third Largest: Age group with the third highest rate of participation.

Market Potential Index for Adult Participation: In addition to examining the participation numbers for various indoor activities through the NSGA 2017 Survey and the Spending Potential Index for Entertainment & Recreation, B*K can access information about Sports & Leisure Market Potential. The following information illustrates participation rates for adults in various activities.

Table I – Market Potential Index for Adult Participation in Activities in the Primary Service Area

Adults participated in:	Expected Number of Adults	Percent of Population	MPI
Aerobics	776	7.3%	93
Basketball	722	6.8%	82
Exercise Walking	2,630	24.7%	102
Pilates	228	2.1%	77
Running/Jogging	1,085	10.2%	79
Swimming	1,618	15.2%	94
Volleyball	304	2.9%	87
Weightlifting	959	9.0%	86
Yoga	705	6.6%	81

Expected # of Adults: Number of adults, 18 years of age and older, participating in the activity in the Primary Service Area.
Percent of Population: Percent of the service area that participates in the activity.
MPI: Market potential index as compared to the national number of 100.

This table indicates that the overall propensity for adults to participate in the activities listed is greater than the national number of 100 in only one activity, exercise walking. In many cases when a participation number is lower than the National number, secondary factors include a lack of facilities or an inability to pay for services and programs.

Table J – Market Potential Index for Adult Participation in Activities in Secondary Service Area

Adults participated in:	Expected Number of Adults	Percent of Population	MPI
Aerobics	1,001	7.3%	93
Basketball	921	6.7%	81
Exercise Walking	3,465	25.3%	104
Pilates	312	2.3%	81
Running/Jogging	1,474	10.7%	83
Swimming	2,136	15.6%	96
Volleyball	396	2.9%	88
Weightlifting	1,294	9.4%	90
Yoga	983	7.2%	88

Expected # of Adults: Number of adults, 18 years of age and older, participating in the activity in the Secondary Service Area.
Percent of Population: Percent of the service area that participates in the activity.
MPI: Market potential index as compared to the national number of 100.

This table indicates that the overall propensity for adults to participate in the activities listed is greater than the national number of 100 in only one activity, exercise walking. In many cases when a participation number is lower than the National number, secondary factors include a lack of facilities or an inability to pay for services and programs.

Sports Participation Trends: Below are listed several sports activities and the percentage of growth or decline that each has experienced nationally over the last ten years (2008-2017).

Table K – National Activity Trend (in millions)

Increasing in Popularity

	2008 Participation	2017 Participation	Percent Change
Yoga	10.7	30.3	183.2%
Lacrosse	1.2	2.9	141.7%
Hockey (ice)	2.1	3.4	61.9%
Running/Jogging	30.4	44.9	47.7%
Wrestling	2.1	3.0	42.9%
Aerobic Exercising	34.8	45.6	31.0%
Exercise Walking	89.8	105.7	17.7%
Weightlifting	33.2	35.6	7.2%
Basketball	24.1	24.8	2.9%
Workout @ Club	36.8	37.8	2.7%
Tennis	12.3	12.6	2.4%
Soccer	13.8	14.0	1.4%

Decreasing in Popularity

	2008 Participation	2017 Participation	Percent Change
Bicycle Riding	37.4	36.2	-3.2%
Ice/Figure Skating	8.2	7.7	-6.1%
Volleyball	12.0	10.7	-10.8%
Swimming	52.3	45.6	-12.8%
Baseball	14.0	12.2	-12.9%
Football (tackle)	9.2	7.9	-14.1%
Golf	22.7	18.5	-18.5%
Softball	12.4	9.6	-22.3%

2017 Participation: The number of participants per year in the activity (in millions) in the United States.

2008 Participation: The number of participants per year in the activity (in millions) in the United States.

Percent Change: The percent change in the level of participation from 2008 to 2017.

Non-Sport Participation Statistics: It is important to note participation rates in non-sport activities as well. While there is not an abundance of information available for participation in these types of activities as compared to sport activities, there are statistics that can be utilized to help determine the market for cultural arts activities and events.

There are many ways to measure a nation's cultural vitality. One way is to chart the public's involvement with arts events and other activities over time. The NEA's Survey of Public Participation in the Arts remains the largest periodic study of arts participation in the United States. It tracks various arts activities that Americans (aged 18 and over) report having done in the course of a year. It also asks questions about adults' preferences for different kinds of music, and it seeks to understand participation in non-arts leisure events such as sports and exercise, outdoor activities and civic and social affairs.

The participation numbers for these activities are national numbers and the information falls into the following categories:

- Visual & Performing Arts Attendance
- Arts Consumption Through Electronic Media
- Creating, Performing and Sharing Art
- Participation in Arts Learning Activities
- Reading and Film Attendance

Visual & Performing Arts Attendance

Table L – Percentage of U.S. Adult Attending a Performing Arts Activity at Least Once in the Past 12-Months

				Rate of Change	
Music	**2002**	**2008**	**2012**	**2002-2008**	**2008-2012**
Jazz	10.8%	7.8%	8.1%	-3.0%	+0.3%
Classical Music	11.6%	9.3%	8.8%	-2.3%	-0.5%
Opera	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	-1.1%	+0.0%
Latin Music	Not Asked	4.9%	5.1%	NA	+0.2%
Outdoor Performing Arts Festival	Not Asked	20.8%	20.8%	NA	+0.0%

				Rate of Change	
Plays	**2002**	**2008**	**2012**	**2002-2008**	**2008-2012**
Musical Plays	17.1%	16.7%	15.2%	-0.4%	-1.5%
Non-Musical Plays	12.3%	9.4%	8.3%	-2.9%	-1.1%

				Rate of Change	
Dance	**2002**	**2008**	**2012**	**2002-2008**	**2008-2012**
Ballet	3.9%	2.9%	2.7%	-1.0%	-0.2%
Other Dance	6.3%	5.2%	5.6%	-1.1%	+0.4%

- Following a sharp decline in overall arts attendance that occurred from 2002-2008, participation rates held steady from 2008-2012.

- Changes in the U.S. demographic composition appear to have contributed to the overall declines in performing arts attendance. Still, various subgroups of Americans have maintained or increased attendance rates for individual art forms.

Table M – Percentage of U.S. Adults Attending Visual Arts Activities and Events

				Rate of Change	
	2002	2008	2012	2002-2008	2008-2012
Art Museums/Galleries	26.5%	22.7%	21.0%	-3.8%	-1.7%
Parks/Historical Buildings	33.4%	24.5%	22.4%	-8.9%	-2.1%
Craft/Visual Arts Festivals	31.6%	24.9%	23.9%	-6.7%	-1.0%

Table N – Percentage of Adults Attending Live Music Performance by Genre in the Past 12-Months

Genre	Percentage
Jazz	15.9%
Latin	9.1%
Classical	18.2%
Opera	4.8%
Hymns	14.2%
Country	20.2%
Rap	8.7%
Blues	13.1%
Folk	9.8%
Pop/Rock	43.6%

- Visual arts attendance has declined significantly since 2002.
- These 10-year declines were experienced by all demographic subgroups, with one exception; the nation's oldest Americans (75+) were more likely to attend visual arts activities than a decade ago.

Arts Consumption Through Electronic Media

Table O – Percentage of Adults Who Watched or Listened to an Arts Broadcast or Recording At least Once the Past 12-Months via TV/Radio or Internet

	TV or Radio	Internet	Both
Jazz	9.6%	5.2%	11.8%
Lain, Spanish, or Salsa	10.5%	5.4%	12.6%
Classical	11.7%	5.8%	13.6%
Opera	3.6%	1.5%	4.3%
Other Music[6]	40.1%	24.9%	46.9%
Theater Productions (musical or stage play)	6.2%	2.1%	7.1%
Ballet, Modern, or Contemporary	3.9%	1.3%	4.5%
Other Dance Programs and Shows	8.3%	2.2%	9.2%
Programs and Info. About Visual Arts	7.6%	4.1%	9.4%
Programs Info. About Book Writers	7.5%	5.3%	10.0%
Other Books, Stories, or Poetry Read Aloud	3.8%	4.6%	7.1%

Table P – Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Used Mobile or Handheld Devices to Explore the Arts: 2012

	Percentage
US Adult Population Used Mobile/Handheld Device for Any Reason	53.2%
Read, Listen, Download any Novel, Short Story, Poetry or Plays	16.0%
Watch, Listen, or Download Any Music	3.4%
Download or View Any Visual Arts	7.9%

- Americans were more likely to watch or listen to broadcast arts performances using traditional sources such as TV and radio than the Internet.

- Nearly half of all American adults watched or listened to a broadcast or recorded performance of rock, pop, country, folk, rap or hip-hop music in 2012.

- Over two-thirds of people watching dance performances via median in 2012 were women. Nearly three-quarters of the adult audience was 25-64.

[6] Rock, pop, country, folk, rap or hip-hop

Creating, Performing and Sharing Art

Table Q – Percentage of American Adults Engaging in the Performing Arts: 2012

	Percentage
Play a Musical Instrument	12.1%
Play a Musical Instrument (with others)	5.1%
Do Any Acting	1.4%
Do Any Social Dancing	31.6%
Do Any Formal Dancing	5.1%
Perform or Practice Singing	8.7%
Do Any Singing w/ Other People	6.8%

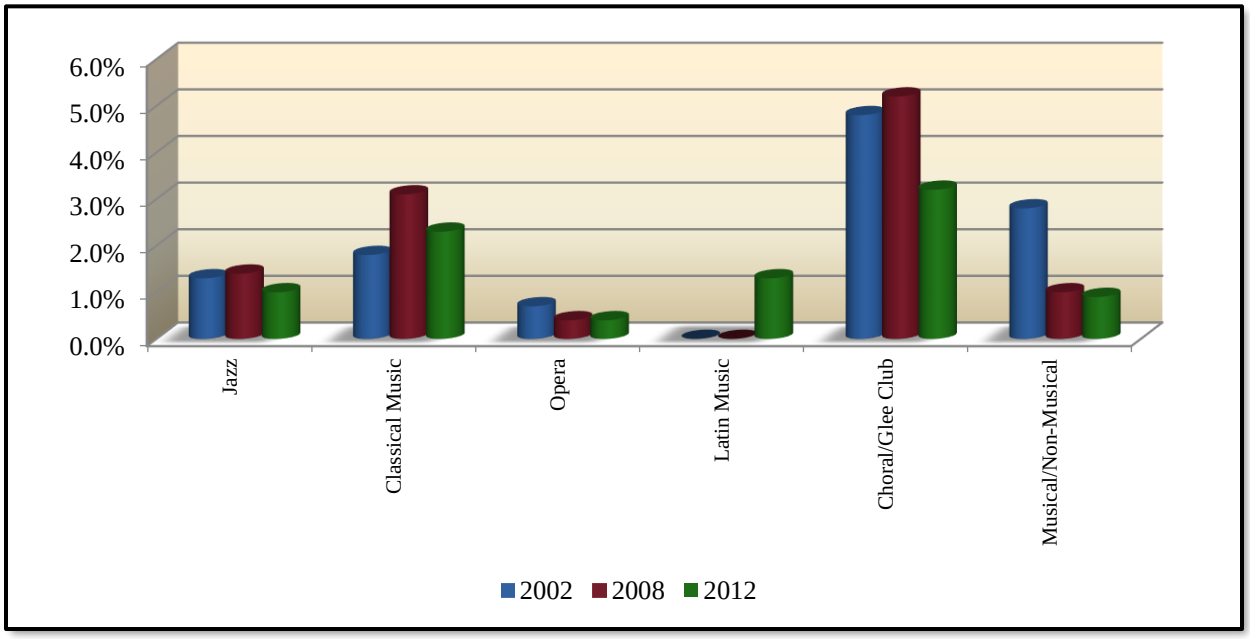
- Social dancing is the most common way Americans performed art in 2012, followed by playing a musical instrument.

- Women are more likely than men to dance. The rates of dance participation are highest for young adults (18-34) and increase with educational level and family income.

Table R – Percentage of Adults Who Practiced or Performed Music of Various Types

				Rate of Change	
Practiced or Performed	**2002**	**2008**	**2012**	**2002-2008**	**2008-2012**
Jazz	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	+0.1%	-0.4%
Classical Music	1.8%	3.1%	2.3%	+1.3%	-0.8%
Opera	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.3%	+0.0%
Latin Music	N/A	N/A	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Choral or Glee Club	4.8%	5.2%	3.2%	+0.4%	-2.0%
Musical or Non-Musical	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%	-1.8%	-0.1%

Chart A – Percentage of U.S. Adult Population Attending Arts Performances:



- The percentage of American adults who performed or practiced jazz, classical music, or opera has not changed much since 2002.
- The percentage of people in a choral or glee club orwho performed in a musical or non-musical stage play has declined since 2002.

Table S – Percentage of Adults Creating or Performing Arts During the Last 12 Months

	Percentage
Music	5.0%
Dance	1.3%
Films/Videos	2.8%
Photos	12.4%
Visual Arts	5.7%
Scrapbooks	6.5%
Creative Writing	5.9%

Table T – Percentage of U.S. Adults Using Electronic Media to Create or Perform Art in the Past 12 Months by Art Form

	Percentage
Recorded, Edited, or Remixed Music	4.4%
Recorded, Edited or Remixed Dance	0.9%
Recorded, Edited or Remixed Films and Videos	2.2%
Edited Photos	13.0%

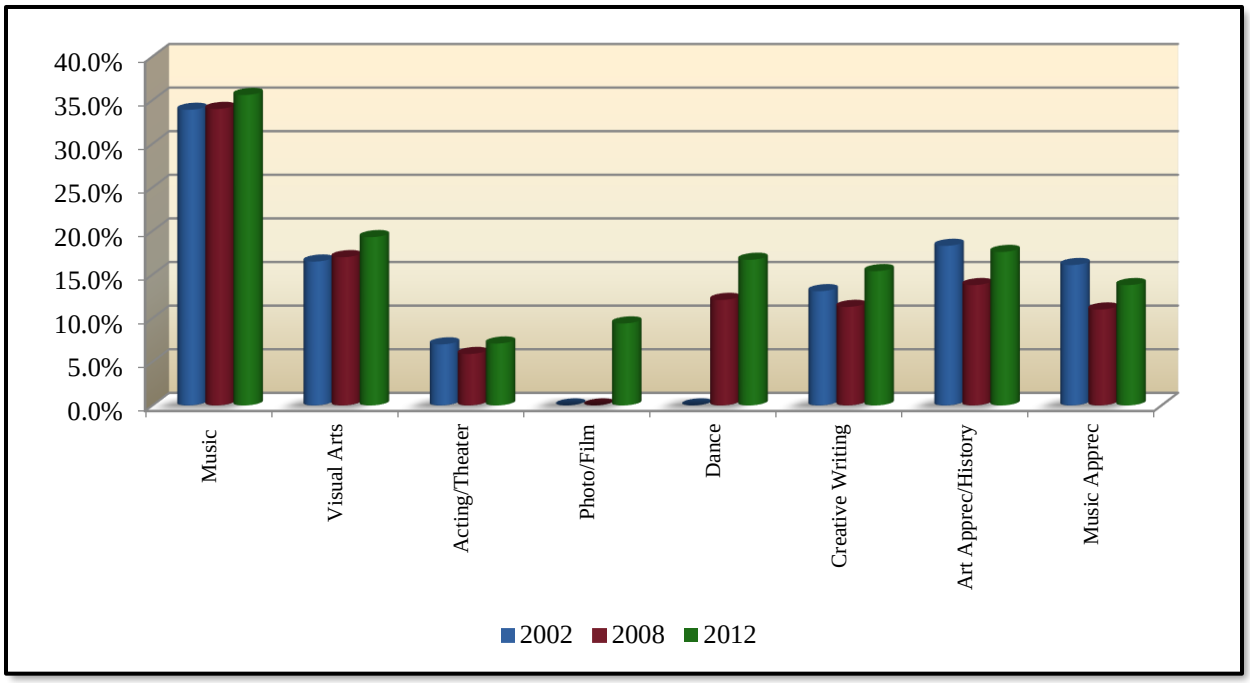
- 19% of American adults in 2012 used electronic media to share art that they themselves had created, edited or remixed.
- Men are more likely than women to use electronic media to create, perform, or share art. This pattern stands in contrast to most forms of arts participation, in which women typically lead men.
- Large proportions of adults who create music or visual art do so through electronic media.
- 12% of Americans take photographs for artistic purposes, making photography the most common form of arts creation.

Participation in Arts Learning Activities

Table U – Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Took Arts Lessons and Classes During their Lifetime by Form of Art Studied

				Rate of Change	
	2002	2008	2012	2002-2008	2008-2012
Music	33.9%	34.0%	35.6%	+0.1%	+1.6%
Visual Arts	16.5%	17.0%	19.3%	+0.5%	+2.3%
Acting or Theater	7.0%	5.9%	7.1%	-1.1%	+1.2%
Photography or Film	N/A	N/A	9.4%	N/A	N/A
Dance	N/A	12.1%	16.7%	N/A	+4.6%
Creative Writing	13.1%	11.3%	15.4%	-1.8%	+4.1%
Art Apprec. or History	18.3%	13.8%	17.6%	-4.5%	+3.8%
Music Appreciation	16.1%	11.0%	13.8%	-5.1%	+2.8%

Chart B – Percentage of U.S. Adult Population Attending Arts Performances:

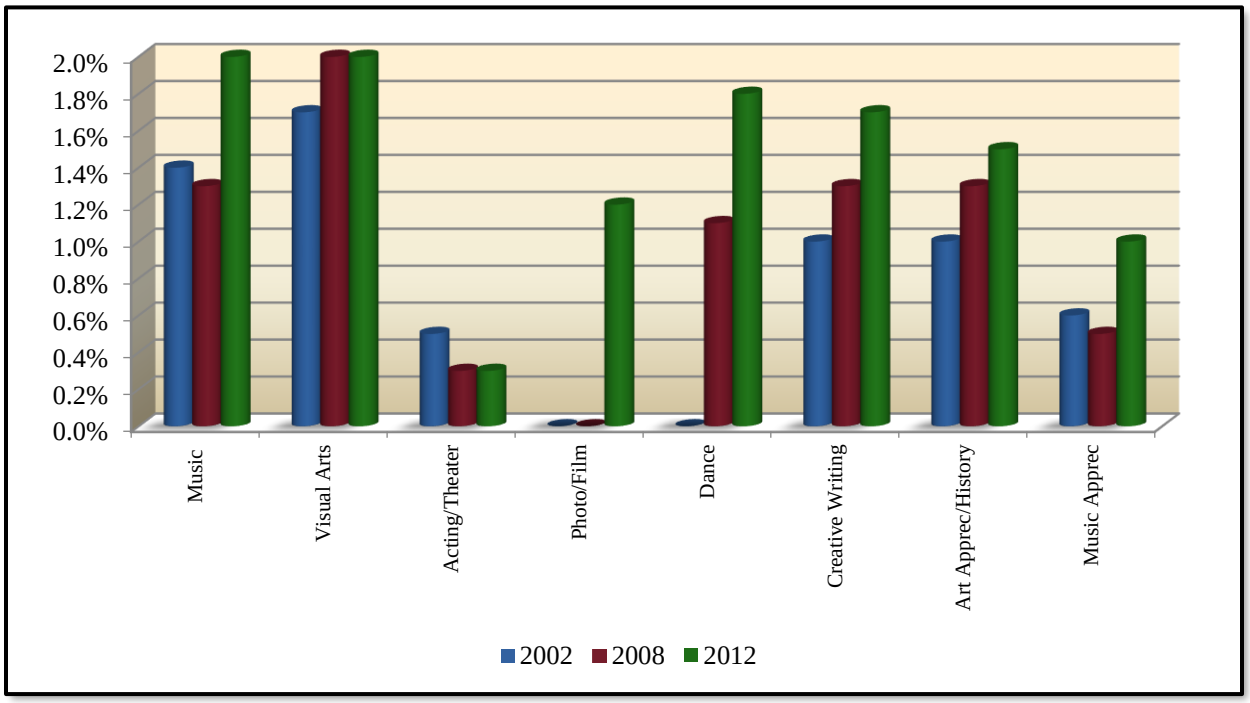


- Music is the art form most commonly studied, whether through voice-training or learning to play an instrument.

Table V – Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Took Arts Lessons and Classes During the Past 12-Monts

				Rate of Change	
	2002	2008	2012	2002-2008	2008-2012
Music	1.4%	1.3%	2.0%	-0.1%	+0.7%
Visual Arts	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	+0.3%	+0.0%
Acting or Theater	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.2%	+0.0%
Photography or Film	N/A	N/A	1.2%	N/A	N/A
Dance	N/A	1.1%	1.8%	N/A	+0.7%
Creative Writing	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	+0.3%	+0.4%
Art Apprec. or History	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	+0.3%	+0.2%
Music Appreciation	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	-0.1%	+0.5%

Chart C – Percentage of U.S. Adult Population Attending Arts Performances:



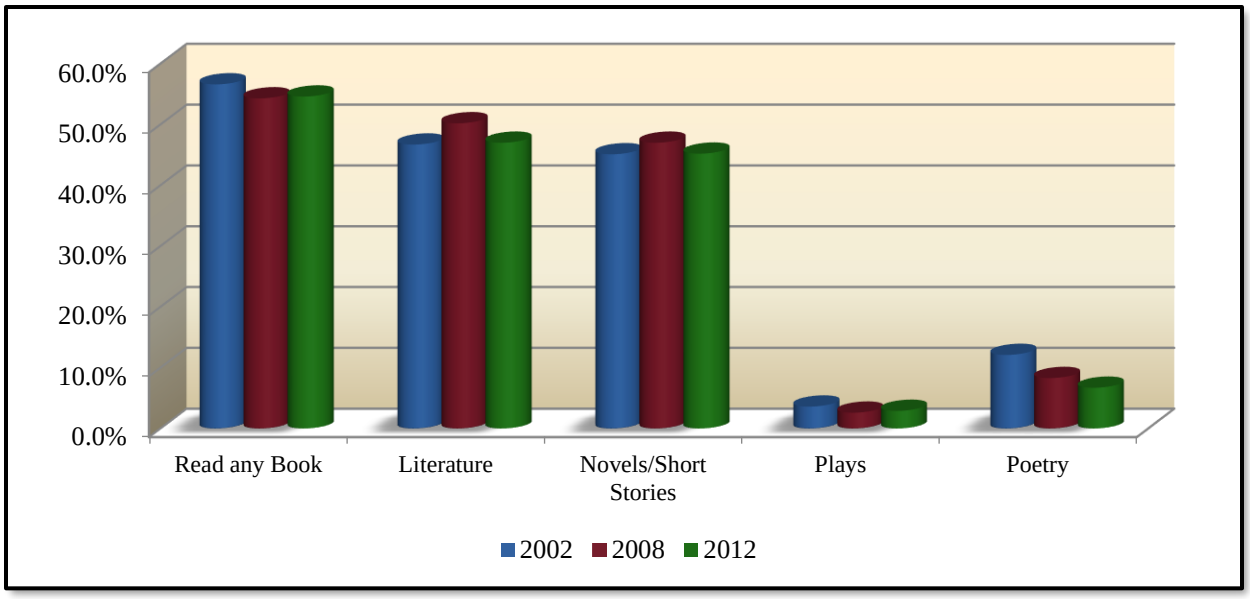
- Childhood experience in the arts is significantly associated with educational level obtained in adulthood. Over 70% of college graduates said they visited an art museum or gallery as a child, compared with 42% of adults who have only a high school diploma.

Reading and Film Attendance

Table W – Reading Activity

				Rate of Change	
	2002	2008	2012	2002-2008	2008-2012
Read any Book, non-required	56.6%	54.3%	54.6%	-2.3%	+0.3%
Literature	46.7%	50.2%	47.0%	+3.5%	-3.2%
Novels and Short Stories	45.1%	47.0%	45.2%	+1.9%	-1.8%
Plays	3.6%	2.6%	2.9%	-1.0%	+0.3%
Poetry	12.1%	8.3%	6.7%	-3.3%	-1.6%

Chart D – Reading Activity

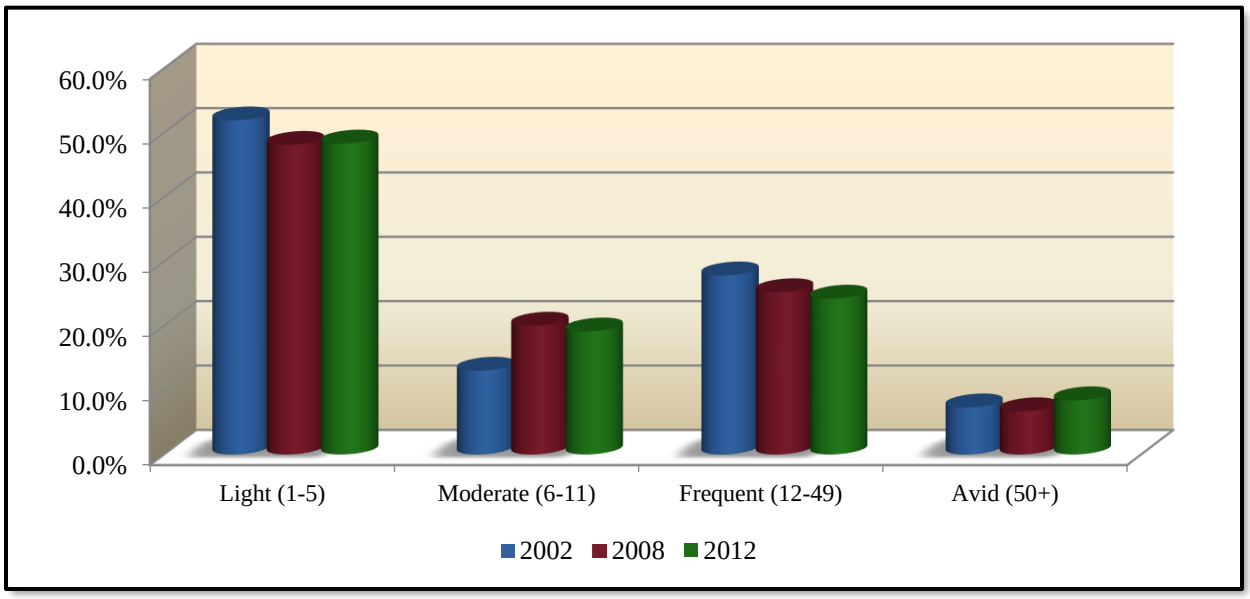


- Women are far more likely to read literature than are men.
- Men are more likely to read nonfiction than fiction, while the opposite is true for women.
- Reading of books and literature has increased among older adults in the past decade.

Table X – Percentage of U.S. Adults who Read During the Past 12 Months by Frequency (number of books read):

				Rate of Change	
	2002	2008	2012	2002-2008	2008-2012
All Adults					
Light (1-5)	29.4%	26.1%	23.4%	-3.3%	-2.7%
Moderate (6-11)	7.4%	10.9%	10.4%	+3.5%	-0.5%
Frequent (12-49)	15.7%	13.7%	13.2%	-2.0%	-0.5%
Avid (50+)	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%	+0.5%	+0.0%
All Book Readers					
Light (1-5)	51.9%	48.1%	48.3%	-3.8%	+0.2%
Moderate (6-11)	13.0%	20.0%	19.1%	+7.0%	-0.9%
Frequent (12-49)	27.8%	25.2%	24.2%	-2.6%	-1.0%
Avid (50+)	7.3%	6.7%	8.4%	-0.6%	+1.7%

Chart E – All Book Readers Rate of Consumption



- Over half of Amerian adults read at least one book in 2012. This is unchanged from 2008, but in 2002 slightly more adults read books.

- About 4% of adults belonged to a book club or reading group in 2012.

National Recreation Activity and Facility Trends: There continues to be very strong growth in the number of people participating in recreation and leisure activities. The Physical Activity Council in its 2017 study indicated that 42% of Americans (age 6 and older) participated at least once a week in a high calorie burning activity. However, the study also indicated that 27% of Americans were inactive. International Health and Racquet Sports Association (IHRSA) reported that membership in U.S. health clubs has increased by 2.6% from 2017, and memberships in health clubs reached an all-time high of 62.5 million in 2018. Statistics also indicate that approximately 1 out of every 5 people of the U.S. population (or 20.8%) belong to or utilize a health club. On the other side, most public recreation centers attract between 20% and 30% of a market area (more than once) during the course of a year. All of this indicates the relative strength of a market for a community recreation facility. However, despite these increases the American population as a whole continues to lead a rather sedentary life with an average of 25% of people across the country reporting that they engage in no physical activity (according to The Center for Disease Control).

One of the areas of greatest participant growth over the last 10 years is in fitness related activities such as exercise with equipment, aerobic exercise and group cycling. This is also the most volatile area of growth with specific interest areas soaring in popularity for a couple of years only to be replaced by a new activity for the coming years. Also showing particularly strong growth numbers are running/jogging while swimming participation remains consistently high despite recent drops in overall numbers. It is significant that many of the activities that can take place in an indoor recreation setting are ranked in the top fifteen in overall participation by the National Sporting Goods Association.

Due to the increasing recreational demands there has been a shortage in most communities of the following spaces:

- Gymnasiums
- Pools (especially leisure pools)
- Weight/cardiovascular equipment areas
- Indoor running/walking tracks
- Meeting/multipurpose (general program) space
- Senior's program space
- Pre-school and youth space
- Teen use areas
- Fieldhouses

As a result, many communities have attempted to include these amenities in public recreation facilities. With the growth in youth sports and the high demand for school gyms, most communities are experiencing an acute lack of gymnasium space. Weight/cardiovascular space is also in high demand and provides a facility with the potential to generate significant revenues.

The success of most recreation agencies is dependent on meeting the recreational needs of a variety of individuals. The fastest growing segment of society is the senior population and meeting the needs of this group is especially important now and will only grow more so in the coming years. Indoor walking tracks, exercise areas, warm water pools and classroom spaces are important to this age group. Marketing to the younger more active senior (usually age 55-70) is paramount, as this age group has

the free time available to participate in leisure activities, the desire to remain fit, and more importantly the disposable income to pay for such services.

Youth programming has always been a cornerstone for recreation services and will continue to be so with an increased emphasis on teen needs and providing a deterrent to juvenile crime. With a continuing increase in single parent households and two working parent families, the needs of school age children for before and after school child-care continues to grow as does the need for preschool programming.

As more and more communities attempt to develop indoor recreation facilities the issues of competition with other providers in the market area have inevitably been raised. Some of the objections have come from the private health club market and their industry voice IHRSA. However, the reality is that in most markets where public recreation centers have been built, the private sector has not been adversely affected and in fact in many cases has continued to grow. This is due in large part to the fact that public and private providers serve markedly different markets. One of the other issues of competition comes from the non-profit sector (primarily YMCA's but also Jewish Community Center's (JCC's), Boys & Girls Clubs, and others), where the market is much closer to that of the public providers. While not as vociferous as the private providers, the non-profits have also often expressed concern over public recreation centers. What has resulted from this is a strong growth in the number of partnerships that have occurred between the public and non-profit sector in an attempt to bring the best recreation amenities to a community.

Recreation Center Benchmarks: Based on market research conducted by Ballard*King & Associates at public recreation centers across the United States, the following represents the basic benchmarks.

- The majority of recreation centers that are being built today are between 65,000 and 75,000 square feet. Most centers include three primary components A) A pool area usually with competitive/lap and leisure amenities, B) Multipurpose gymnasium space, and C) Weight/cardiovascular equipment area. In addition, most centers also have group exercise rooms, drop-in childcare, and classroom and/or community spaces.

- For most centers to have an opportunity to cover all of their operating expenses with revenues, they must have a service population of at least 50,000 and a market driven fee structure.

- Most centers that are between 65,000 and 75,000 square feet have an operating budget of between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 annually. Nearly 65% of the operating costs are from personnel services, followed by approximately 25% for contractual services, 8% for commodities, and 2% for capital replacement.

- For centers that serve a more urban population and have a market driven fee structure, they should be able to recover 70% to 100% of operating expenses. For centers in more rural areas the recovery rate is generally 50% to 75%. Facilities that can consistently cover all of their operating expenses with revenues are rare. The first true benchmark year of operation does not occur until the third full year of operation.

- The majority of centers of the size noted (and in an urban environment) above average daily paid attendance of 800 to as much as 1,000 per day. These centers will also typically sell between 1,000 and 2,000 annual passes (depending on the fee structure and marketing program).

- It is common for most centers to have a three-tiered fee structure that offers daily, extended visit (usually multiple admission options) passes, and annual passes. In urban areas it is common to have resident and non-resident fees. Non-resident rates can cost 25% to 50% higher than the resident rate and are usually a topic of discussion amongst elected officials.

- Most centers are open an average of 105 hours a week, with weekday hours being 5:00 am to 10:00 pm, Saturdays 8:00 am to 8:00 pm and Sundays from noon to 8:00 pm. There is now a trend to open earlier on Sundays as well. Often hours are shorter during the summer months.

Note: These statistics can vary by regions of the country.

Recreation Facilities Market Orientation: Based on the demographic makeup of the service areas and the trends in indoor recreation amenities, there are specific market areas that need to be addressed with such community facilities. These include:

General:

1. Drop-in recreation activities - Critical to the basic operation of any recreation center is the availability of the facility for drop-in use by the general public. This requires components that support drop-in use and the careful scheduling of programs and activities to ensure that they do not dominate the center and exclude the drop-in user. The sale of annual passes and daily admissions, potential strong revenue sources for a center, requires a priority for drop-in use.

2. Instructional programming - The other major component of a recreation center's operation is a full slate of programs in a variety of disciplines. The center should provide instruction for a broad-based group of users in a number of program areas. The primary emphasis should be on teaching basic skills with a secondary concern for specialized or advanced instruction.

3. Special events - There should be a market for special events including kid's birthday parties, community organization functions, sports tournaments and other special activities. The development of this market will aid significantly in the generation of additional revenues and these events can often be planned for before or after regular operating hours or during slow use times of the year. Care should be taken to ensure that special events do not adversely impact the everyday operations of the center.

4. Community rentals - Another aspect of a center's operation is providing space for rentals by civic groups or organizations as well as the general public. Gyms and multi-purpose rooms can be used as a large community gathering space and can host a variety of events from seminars, parties, receptions, arts and crafts sales and other events. It is important that a well-defined rental fee package is developed, and the fee schedule followed closely. Rentals should not be done at the expense of drop-in use or programming in the center.

5. Social welfare programs – An emerging area for many centers is the use of space for social service activities and programs. Special population activities, teen and senior assistance programs, childcare and other similar uses are now common in many facilities.

Specific market segments include:

1. Families - Within most markets an orientation towards family activities is essential. The ability to have family members of different ages participate in a variety of activities together or individually, is the challenge.

2. Pre-school children - The needs of pre-school age children need to be met with a variety of activities and programs designed for their use. From drop-in childcare to specialized pre-school classes, a number of such programs can be developed. Interactive programming involving parents and toddlers can also be beneficial. It is significant that this market usually is active during the mid-morning time frame, providing an important clientele to the facility during an otherwise slow period of the day. For parents with small children who wish to participate in their own activities, babysitting services are often necessary during the morning and early evening time slots.

3. School age youth - Recreation programming has tended to concentrate on this market segment and this age group should be emphasized at a center as well. This group requires a wide variety of programs and activities that are available after school, during the summer, or during weekend hours. Instructional programs and competitive sports programs are especially popular, as well as drop-in use of the facility.

4. Teens - A major focus of many recreation center projects is on meeting the needs of teenagers in the community. There is a great debate among recreation providers throughout the country on how to best provide recreation programming for this age group. Some believe that dedicated teen space is required to meet their needs while others find that it is the activities and approach that is more important. Serving the needs of this age group will often require the use of many areas of the center at certain "teen" times of use.

5. Seniors - As the population of the United States and the service areas continue to age, continuing to meet the needs of an older senior population will be essential. As has been noted, a more active and physically oriented senior is now demanding services to ensure their continued health. Social programs as well as weight training and cardiovascular conditioning have proven to be popular with this age group. Again, the fact that this market segment will usually utilize a facility during the slower use times of early to mid-day also is appealing. Providing services for this age group should be more of a function of time than space.

6. Business/corporate - This market has a variety of needs from fitness/wellness and instruction, to recreation and social. The more amenities and services that can be offered at one location the more appeal there is to this market segment. The business community should be surveyed to determine their specific needs and expectations.

7. Special needs population - This is a secondary market, but with the A.D.A. requirements and the existence of a number of recreation components, the amenities will be present to develop programs for

this population segment. Association with health care providers and/or other social service agencies will be necessary to fully reach this market.

8. Special interest groups - This is a market that needs to be explored to determine the use potential from a variety of groups. These could include school functions, social service organizations and adult and youth sports teams. While the needs of these groups can be great, their demands on a center can often be incompatible with the overall mission of the facility. Care must be taken to ensure that special interest groups are not allowed to dictate use patterns for the center.

Market Review

In addition to the demographic characteristics, recreation participation, and trends analysis, one of the other greatest impacts on the market for a possible Livingston Community Recreation Center is the presence of other similar providers in the area.

Within the Livingston market area there are a limited number of indoor sports, recreation, aquatic and fitness facilities to serve the population base. However, there are considerably more when Bozeman is considered.

Public

There are several public recreation facilities available in Livingston.

Civic Center - The City of Livingston owns and operates the Civic Center building which consists of a large gym, several smaller activity rooms, kitchen and office space for the Administrative Services and Recreation Department. This is old building that needs extensive renovation and improvements to be brought up to code. The building is also utilized as an evacuation center. At the back of the building there is also the Parks garage.

Livingston Swimming Pool – The City owns and operates this seasonal outdoor pool that is located across the street from the Civic Center. It is an old conventional, rectangular, pool that is in need of being replaced.

Civic Center

Park High School Rec Plex

Park County Fairgrounds – The fairgrounds has a number of buildings that can be rented and utilized for meetings, events, and other purposes.

Livingston School District – The School District has the Park High School Rec Plex which is also utilized by the Recreation Department for active based programming on occasion. This is a large gym space and a climbing wall. The high school also has a two-court main gym as well. The Recreation Department also makes use of the gym at East Side Middle School, Washington Elementary, Gardiner School, and Shields Valley Junior High/High School.

In addition to the facilities noted above, the District also has a Livingston Adult Community Education department that provides education and recreation programs for adults. The District also runs Links for Learning, which is an afterschool program at the elementary schools.

Non-Profit

There are a limited number of non-profit providers in the marketplace. The primary non-profit providers are:

Shane Lalani Center for the Arts- As the name implies this is a facility that has a performing arts focus. This is an old elementary school that has been renovated to house a variety of arts activities from theater, dance and even the visual arts.

Livingston Depot – This old railroad depot in downtown Livingston has been restored and now serves as a location for community events and rentals.

Northside Soccer Complex – The complex has an indoor event building that was built and is operated by the Livingston Youth Soccer Association.

Private

Within the community there are a number of private recreation service providers. These include:

Firehall Fitness Center – Located in downtown Livingston, this is a full-service fitness facility with weight cardio equipment and space for group exercise classes.

Railyard Fitness Center – Owned by the same individual as Firehall, this is a smaller fitness center that is on the west side of the community.

Park Elite Gymnastics – This is a true gymnastics center.

Bozeman

Beyond Livingston itself, the greatest number of other sports, fitness and recreation providers are located in Bozeman and the surrounding area.

City of Bozeman – They operate the Bozeman Swim Center (an indoor 50 meter pool), Bogert Pool (an outdoor pool), and two small community centers.

Montana State University – The University has the Hosaenus Fitness Center that features gym space, a pool, fitness center, racquet courts and an indoor track. Although it is primarily for the students, staff and faculty, it does serve some of the general community.

Gallatin Valley YMCA – This is a relatively new facility located just west of Bozeman and it is primarily a fitness center.

Private Providers – There are also a number of private facilities including Lone Mountain Gymnastics and Swim School, The Ridge Athletic Club as well as a number of smaller fitness centers.

There are also a number of yoga, marital arts and dance studios in the region.

In addition, there is the Eagle Mount facility in Bozeman that has a large indoor therapeutic pool.

This is a representative listing of alternative recreation facilities in the area and is not meant to be a total accounting of all service providers. There may be other facilities located in the area that have an impact on the Livingston market as well.

Other Providers Conclusion: While there are a number of other aquatic, sports and fitness providers in place in the greater Livingston market area, the existing City facilities are in need of significant upgrade or outright replacement due to their age and condition. This is necessary to provide a much-needed new pool and gymnasium space. In addition, besides two smaller fitness centers, the Livingston community is highly dependent on other public providers (Livingston School District or Park County) for most other indoor active recreation needs, or they must travel to Bozeman for these demands.

On the other side, it appears that much of the cultural arts needs of the Livingston are being supplied by the Shane Lalani Center for the Arts.

After analyzing these other existing providers, there is still a strong market for a new Livingston Community Recreation Center if the facility can draw well from the Secondary Service Area.

Market Analysis Conclusion:

Below are listed some of the market opportunities and challenges that exist with a possible new Livingston Community Recreation Center.

Opportunities

- The Secondary Service Area will provide a larger population base to enhance the operation of a new center.
- The population will continue to grow at a strong pace. There is expected to be growth in the youth age groups as well.
- There are a limited number of other, aquatic, recreation and sports facilities in Livingston itself.
- The existing Civic Center building and Livingston Swimming Pool both need to be renovated or replaced.
- There is a strong history of philanthropy in Livingston to fund important community improvements.
- Parks and recreation facilities improve the quality of life in a community and often serve to bring more unity to a diverse population base.

Challenges

- The City of Livingston has a small population base that will require a community recreation center to draw users from the Secondary Service Area on a regular basis.
- The demographics of the market area shows a population that is older, with fewer children.
- Income levels are relatively low for the area.
- There are relatively low expenditures for recreation purposes with a greater interest in outdoor activities than indoor.
- The Boseman area has significant indoor recreation, sports, fitness and aquatic amenities and services which will limit the market to the west.
- Funding not only the development but the operation and maintenance of a new community recreation center will have to be determined.

Section II – Community Input

As part of the process of determining indoor recreation needs within the greater Livingston area, a number of public input mechanisms were utilized to gain input. These included:

- Stakeholder Meetings
- Community Survey
- Community Meetings

The following is a brief summary of the information gathered from these sources.

Stakeholder Meetings

A series of stakeholder meetings were held on May 21, 2019, to gain input on the needs and expectations for a possible recreation center in Livingston.

Non-Profits

Attendees

Carly Burson, Park County Community Foundation, Program Director
Barb Oldershaw, Park County Community Foundation, Program Director
John Gregory, Community Health Partners, Learning Partners Director
Heidi Barrett, Abuse Support & Prevention Education Network (ASPEN) – Executive Director
Marissa Hackett, HRDC, Livingston Outreach Coordinator
Becky Bird, Park County Senior Center, Director
Lanette Jones, Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Park and Sweet Grass Counties, Executive Director
Erica Lighthiser, Park County Environmental Council, Program Director

Vision and Needs

- There is a big need for licensed childcare in the community. This does not have to be operated by the city.
- There is also a need for drop-in child watch as well.
- There needs to be a place where after-school programming as well as leadership and mentoring. This could occur in a classroom or gymnasium space.
- The pool needs to support a swim team
- The building needs to be energy efficient
- Will need to look at phasing options for the center
- Other key spaces included:
    - Group exercise room

- Gymnasium (existing or new)
- Fieldhouse for outdoor "grass" sports
- Senior space
- Climbing wall
- Meeting/classrooms
- Indoor track
- Outdoor pavilion space

Early Childhood

Attendees

Jacqui Poe, Park County Early Childhood Coalition Coordinator
John Gregory, Community Health Partners, Learning Partners Director
Maggie Tarr, Livingston Recreation Department / Parent of early childhood children
Carly Burson, Park County Community Foundation, Program Director
Barb Oldershaw, Park County Community Foundation, Program Director

Vision and Needs

- Having childcare facilities is a big need. Infant to 3 years is the biggest need.
- There is also a need for pre-school program space. The school district is looking at pre-K programming, but this will not cover all the needs.
- Need additional space for smaller children.
- Consider using the old outdoor pool as a covered pavilion.
- The project needs to purse grants for renewable energy options.
- There needs to be an indoor pool with zero depth entry.
- Need a facility that supports summer camps.
- A teaching kitchen would be an important amenity.

Youth and Adult Sports / School District

Attendees

Matt Pierson, President of Livingston Youth Soccer Association and Park High School Girls Soccer Coach
Len Wright, Chairman of Livingston Youth Baseball and Softball Association
LaRue Seitz-Dettori, Chairwoman of Livingston Adult Softball Association
Emily Raymond, Eastside Elementary Physical Education Teacher
Regina Wood, Park High School Athletic Director (not present – gave input via message)

Vision and Needs

- The high school would like to start a swim team if an indoor pool is built.
- Not sure that a fieldhouse is needed. A larger gym would be enough.
- Other key spaces included:
    - Dance/Yoga studio
    - Meeting room
    - Indoor track
    - Space for art project displays
    - Birthday party rooms
    - Small weight cardio space
    - Racquetball courts
    - Child watch space

Therapeutic/Fitness Centers

Attendees

Andrea Price, Yellowstone Physical Therapy PT, DPT
Chad Yoakam, Yellowstone Physical Therapy co-owner & MSPT
Jenny Blades, Blades Fitness LLC CPT
Scott Coleman, Livingston Healthcare (representing therapy services)
Charles Hubbell, Firehall and Railyard Fitness Centers, Owner
Rikki Earle, Livingston Recreation Department, Recreation Coordinator

Vision and Needs

- The existing fitness clubs in the area have 2,000 people as members.
- Should consider a therapy pool.
- Weight cardio equipment should be considered even though there are existing providers.
- Physical Therapy could be part of a new center.
- Having an indoor walk/jog track in the building will be important.
- The facility needs to meet the needs of seniors.

Community Survey

Ballard*King & Associates completed an online survey as a component of the community input process. B*K worked with the City of Livingston to develop the survey instrument and administered the survey using the online service SurveyMonkey.

- The survey was open to the public for approximately 3 weeks in April 2019.
- Total number of responses received was 870, with an average completion rate of 83%.
- Responses were limited to 1 response per I.P. address.

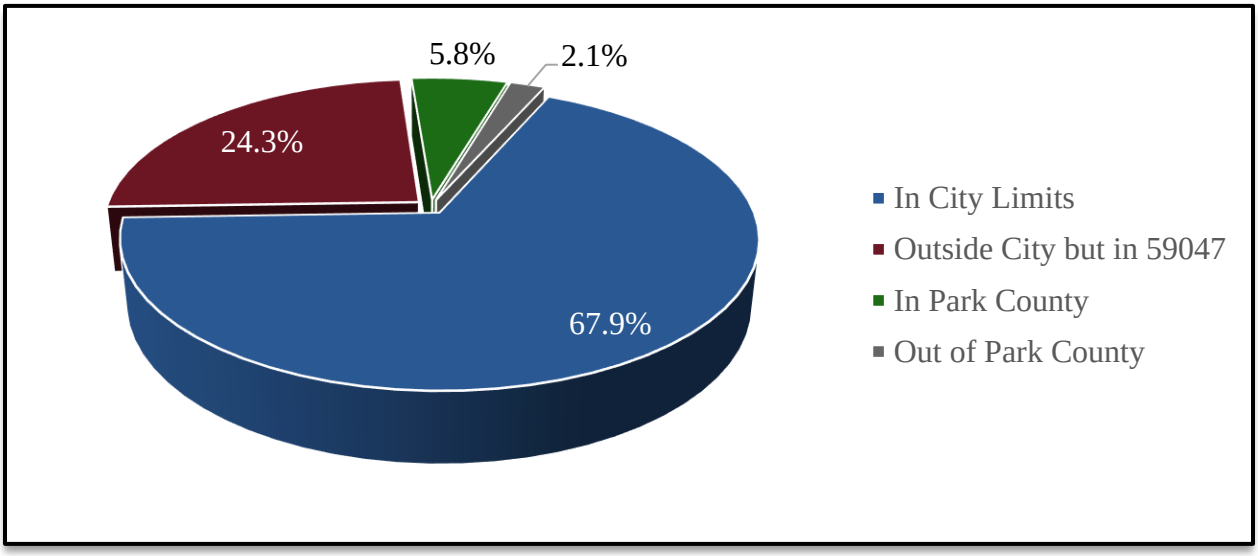
- 68% of respondents were from Livingston and 24% in 59047 zip code.

- Of the responses received:
  - 18.8% - Male
  - 81.2% - Female

- Of the responses received, total annual household income:
  - Under $25,000 – 7.6%
  - $25,000-$49,999 – 20.1%
  - $50,000-$74,999 – 27.6%
  - $75,000-$99,999 – 21.9%
  - $100,000-$249,999 – 19.5%
  - $250,000+ - 3.4%

- Respondents were asked to indicate the number of people in their house in the following age categories; Under 5, 5-12, 13-15, 16-19, 20-25, 26-44, 46-64 and 65+.
  - Average Number – 2.8 individuals
  - Median Number – 3 individuals

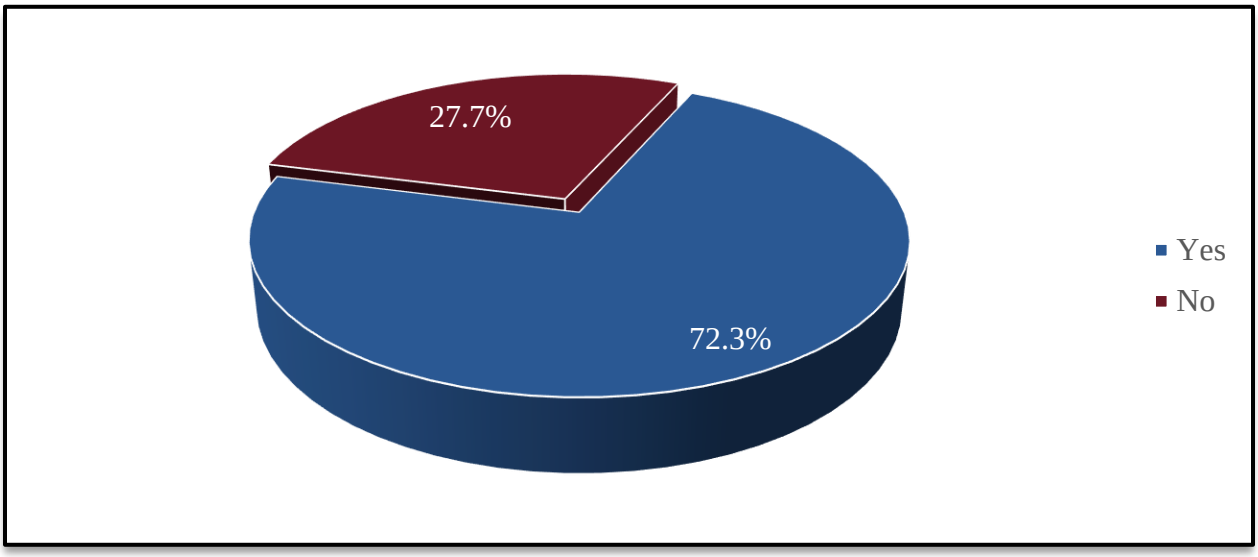
1. Please indicate where you live?



- In the City limits of Livingston – 67.9%
- Outside the City, but in the 59047-zip code – 24.3%
- Elsewhere in Park County – 5.8%
- Outside of Park County – 2.1%

The greatest number of respondents were from within the City limits.

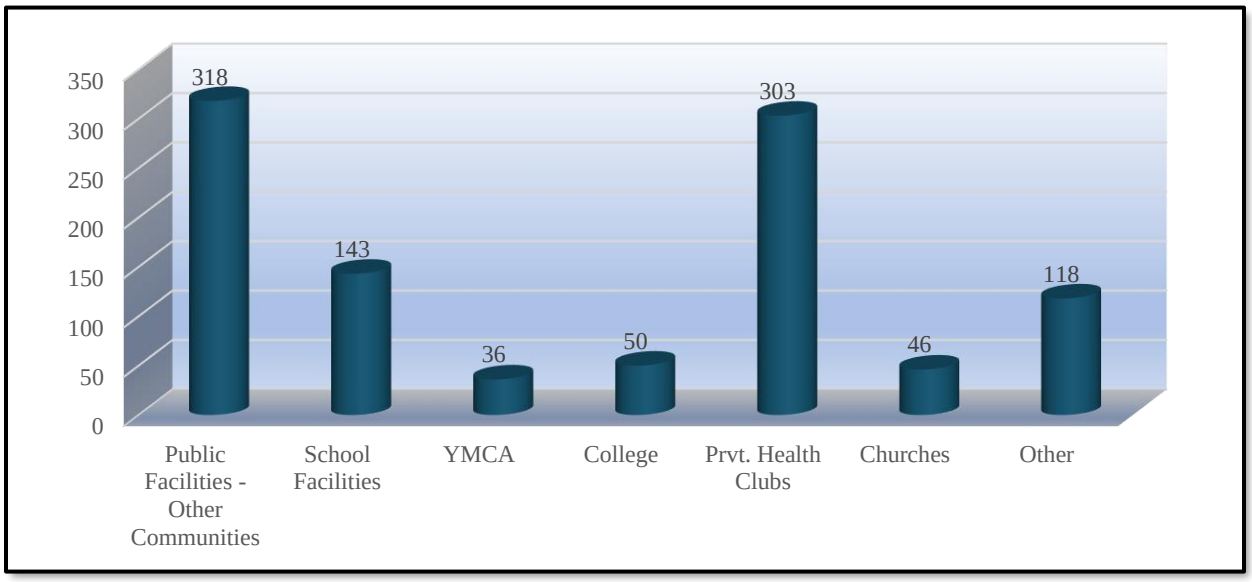
2. Do you or members of your household use INDOOR aquatics, sports, or fitness facilities?



- Yes – 72.3%
- No – 27.7%

If respondents answered "no" they were directed to question #6, if they answered "yes" they were directed to question #3. This question does indicate that the individuals that responded to the survey are significant users of indoor facilities.

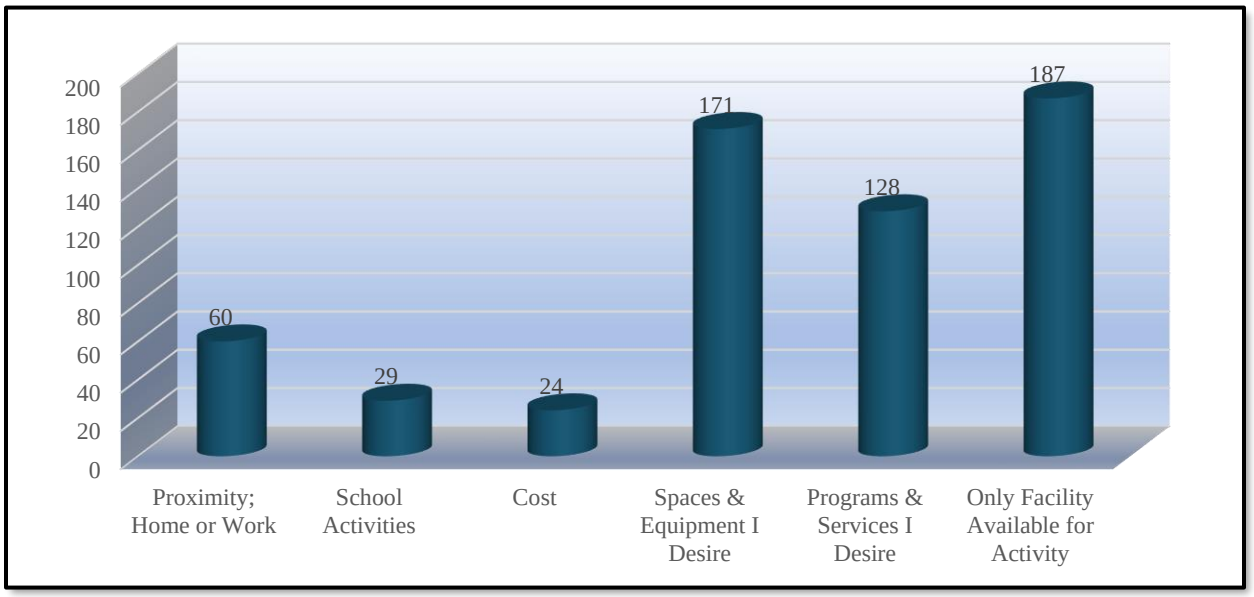
3. Which of the following INDOOR aquatic, sports, or fitness facilities does your household currently use? Check all that apply.



- Public facilities in other communities – 53.1%
- School facilities (other than for activities during school hours as a student) – 23.9%
- YMCA – 6.0%
- College (other than for activities during school hours as a student) – 8.4%
- Private health club – 50.6%
- Churches – 7.7%
- Other 19.7%

It is significant that of individuals that use facilities there is a significant portion that are using public facilities in other communities. It is also significant that many are using private health clubs.

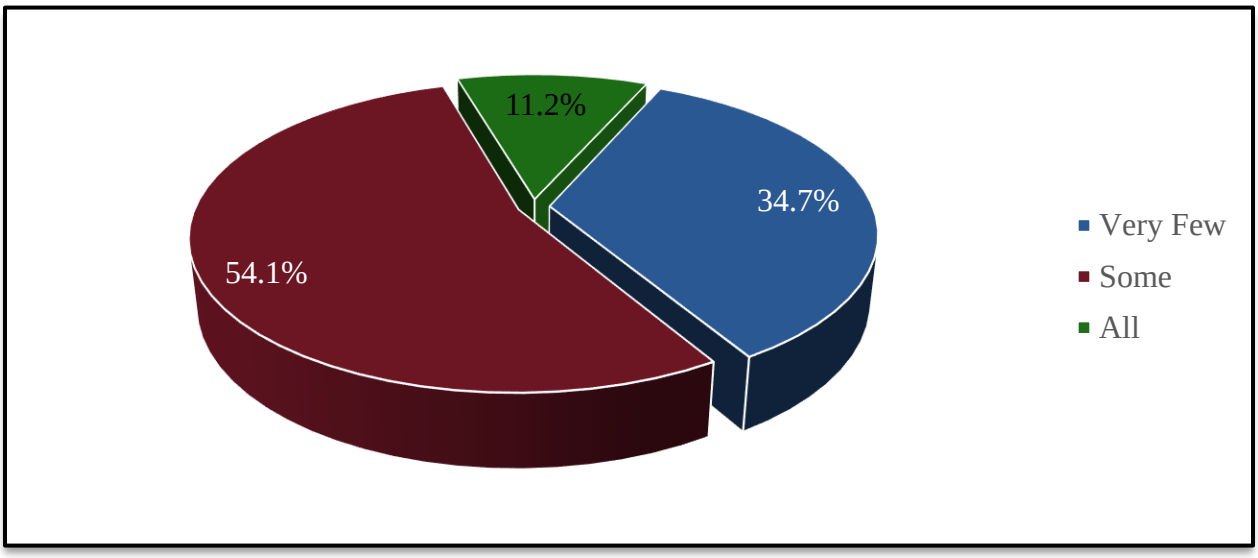
4. What is the primary reason that your household currently uses aquatic, sports or fitness facilities?



- Proximity to home or work – 10.0%
- School related activities – 4.8%
- Cost – 4.0%
- Facility has the spaces and equipment that I desire – 28.6%
- Facility has the programs and services that I desire – 21.4%
- Only facility available for my activity – 31.2%

It is important to note that only 4.0% of respondents to this question indicated that cost was a primary reason for use of the facility. Equally important is the fact that users of facilities have preferences for spaces, equipment and programs.

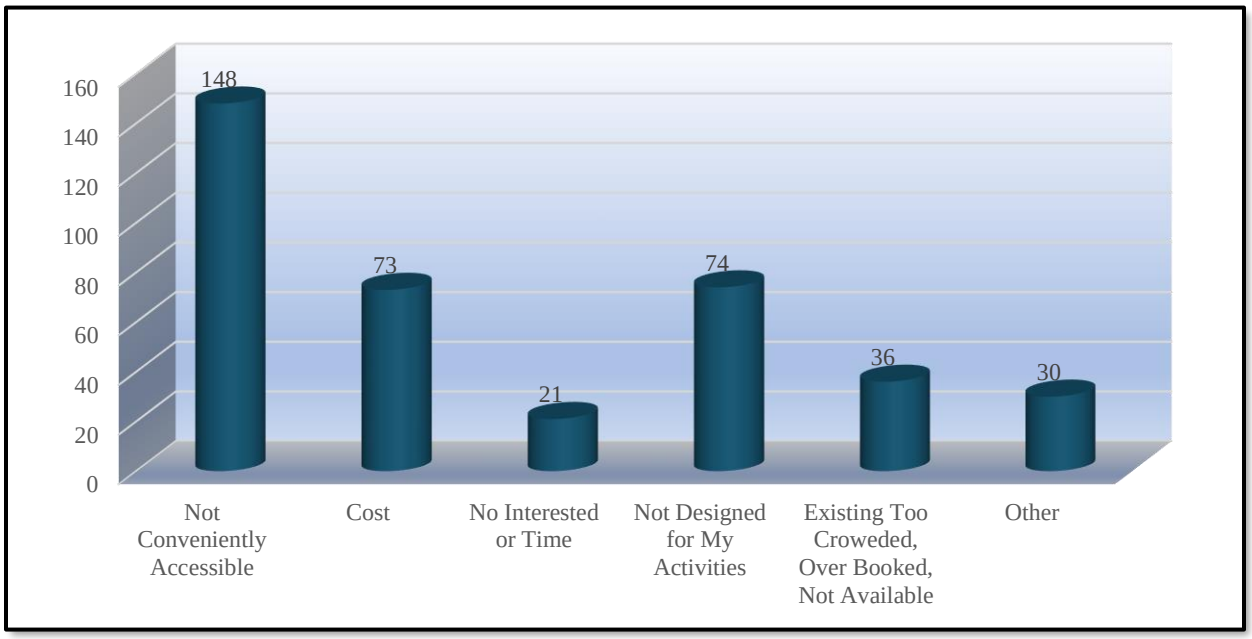
5. Which statement best represents how existing indoor aquatic, sports or fitness facilities that you are currently using meets your household's needs?



- Meets very few of our needs – 208
- Meets some of our needs – 324
- Meets all of needs – 67

It is significant that 34.7% of respondents indicated that the facilities they are currently using meet "very few" of their needs, and that 54.1% indicated "meet some of our needs." As Livingston continues with the feasibility process, drilling down to determine what needs are not being met, will be helpful.

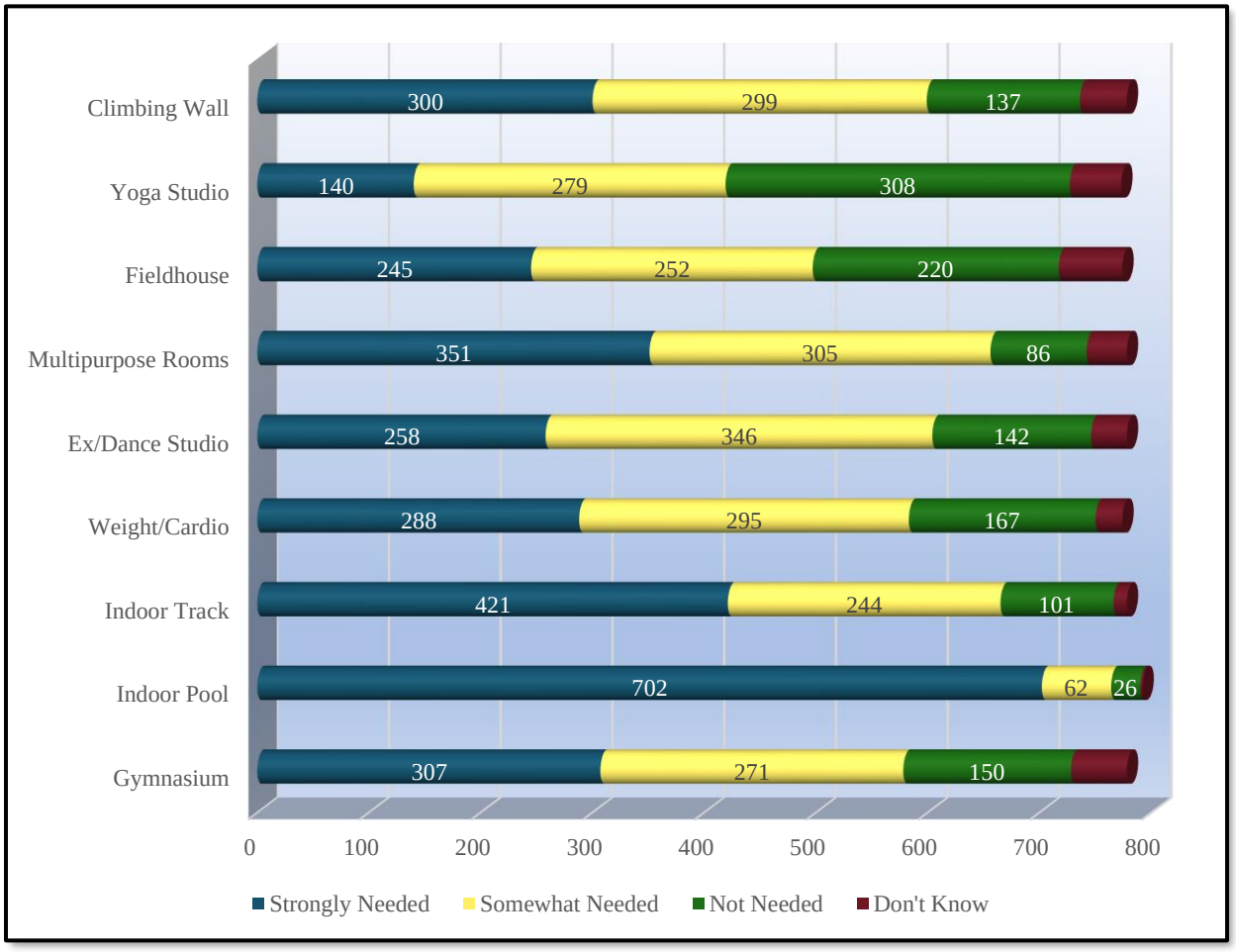
6. Why does your household not use indoor aquatic, sports or fitness facilities? Check all that apply.



- Not conveniently accessible – 63.0%
- Costs too much – 31.1%
- Not something my household is interested or has time for – 8.9%
- Existing facilities are not designed for the kind of activities I'm interested in – 31.5%
- Existing facilities are too crowded or overbooked and not available – 15.3%
- Other – 12.8%

The answers to this question point to the potential location of a future facility being of utmost important if Livingston wants to attract individuals that are not currently using facilities.

7. Listed below are various specific INDOOR community aquatic, sports, or fitness features. For each one, please indicated whether you think more of each of these features is strongly needed, somewhat needed, or not needed by your family.



	Strongly	Somewhat	Not Needed	Don't Know	Weighted
Indoor Pool	88.6%	7.8%	3.3%	0.3%	3.85
Indoor Track	54.1%	31.4%	13.0%	1.5%	3.38
Multi-Purpose Room	45.1%	39.2%	11.1%	4.6%	3.25
Climbing Wall	38.6%	38.4%	17.6%	15.4%	3.10
Weight/Cardio	37.2%	38.1%	21.6%	3.1%	3.09
Ex/Dance Studio	33.2%	44.5%	18.3%	4.1%	3.07
Gymnasium	39.5%	34.8%	19.3%	6.4%	3.07
Fieldhouse	31.7%	32.6%	28.4%	7.4%	2.89
Yoga Studio	18.1%	36.1%	39.8%	6.0%	2.66

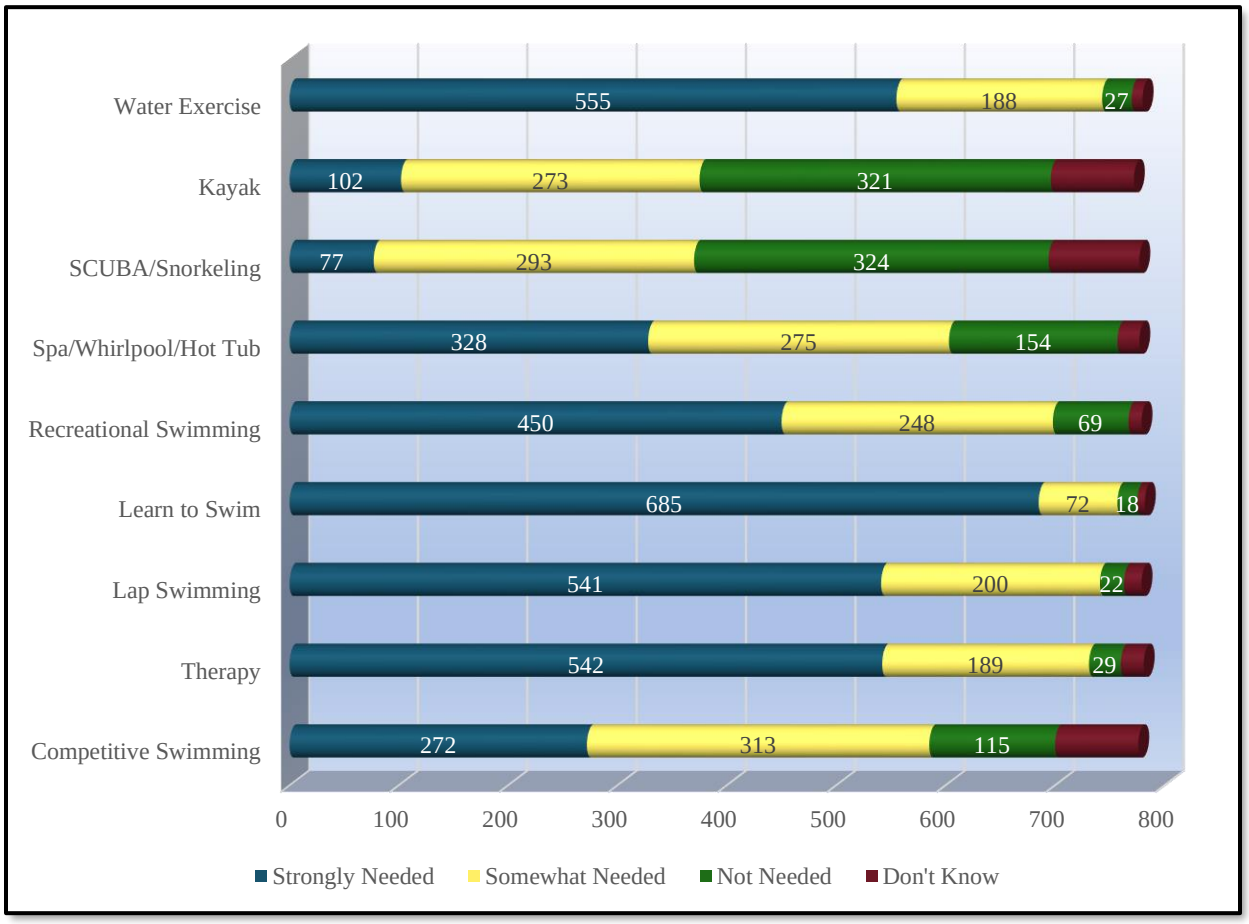
8. Which THREE of the recreation features listed in the previous question does your household feel are MOST NEEDED in the community?

- Most Needed:
  - Indoor Swimming Pool Aquatic Center 626
- 2nd Most Needed:
  - Indoor Walk/Jog Track 198
- 3rd Most Needed:
  - Multipurpose Rooms 130

	Most Needed	2nd Most Needed	3rd Most Needed
Gymnasium	5.9%	17.1%	13.4%
Indoor Pool	78.6%	12.5%	4.4%
Indoor Track	3.6%	25.2%	15.4%
Weight/Cardio	2.9%	8.4%	11.6%
Ex/Dance Studio	0.4%	5.6%	8.4%
Multi-Purpose Room	1.9%	8.1%	16.8%
Fieldhouse	2.4%	8.5%	9.8%
Yoga Studio	0.4%	1.3%	3.6%
Climbing Wall	2.9%	11.8%	14.2%
None	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%

Based on the survey work that B*K has completed, combined with the market data provided it is not uncommon for "swimming" as an activity, i.e. a pool, to be one of the top 3 facility types wanted. The need for indoor walk/jog track points to the possibility of a gymnasium, but it also points to that need being met through treadmills or other pieces of cardio equipment.

9. A possible area of focus is an indoor pool to replace the existing outdoor facility. Listed below are various aquatic related activities that could possibly have an emphasis at a pool. For each one, please indicate whether you and your household think that the aquatic activity is strongly needed, somewhat needed, or not needed in the community.



	Strongly	Somewhat	Not Needed	Don't Know	Weighted
Learn to Swim	87.6%	9.2%	2.3%	0.9%	3.83
Water Exercise	71.2%	24.1%	3.5%	1.3%	3.64
Lap Swim	69.5%	25.7%	2.8%	2.1%	3.60
Therapy	69.4%	24.2%	3.7%	2.7%	3.58
Rec. Swim	57.8%	31.8%	8.9%	1.5%	3.44
Spa/Whirlpool/HT	42.2%	35.4%	19.8%	2.6%	3.15
Comp. Swim	35.1%	40.3%	14.8%	9.8%	2.91
Kayak	13.2%	35.4%	41.6%	9.8%	2.42
SCUBA	9.9%	37.7%	41.7%	10.7%	2.36

10. Which THREE of the recreation features listed in the previous question does your household feel are MOST NEEDED in the community?

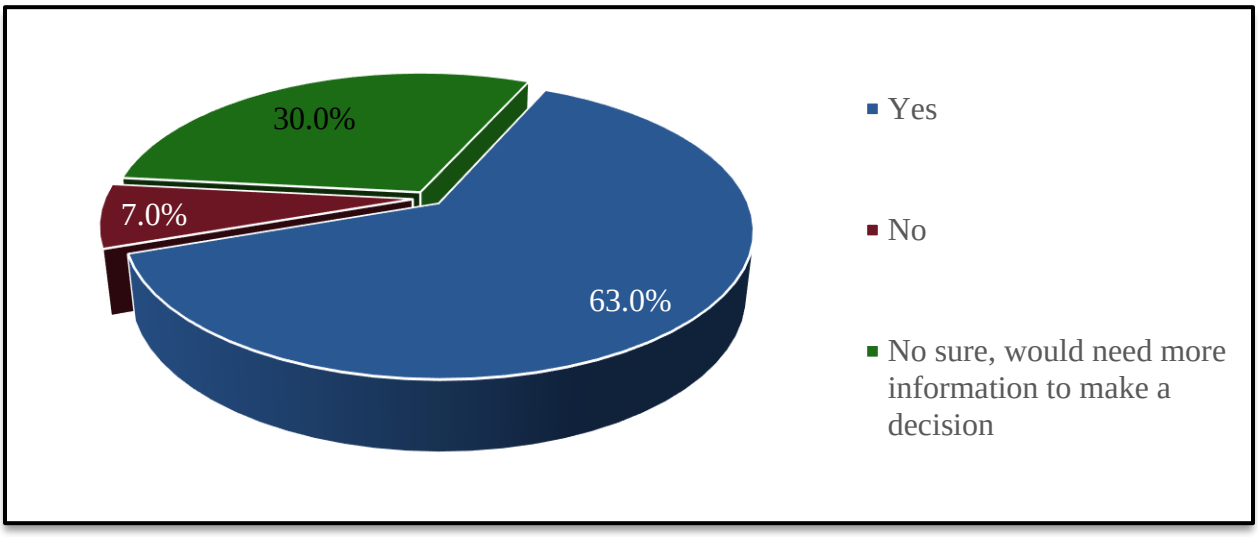
- Most Needed:
  - Learn to Swim Program 256
- 2nd Most Needed:
  - Learn to Swim Program 193
- 3rd Most Needed:
  - Water Exercise 134

	Most Needed	2nd Most Needed	3rd Most Needed
Comp. Swim	5.6%	9.0%	8.8%
Therapy	7.8%	14.0%	14.8%
Lap Swim	22.5%	15.1%	10.9%
Learn to Swim	32.7%	24.9%	15.2%
Rec. Swim	20.6%	17.1%	16.0%
Spa/Whirlpool/HT	1.0%	6.2%	11.9%
SCUBA	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%
Kayak	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%
Water Exercise	8.2%	10.7%	17.4%
None	1.3%	1.0%	2.5%

Individuals define a "pool" in many ways. The competitive swim community defines a pool as a traditional rectangle (25Y or 50M) with water temperature in the 79-82-degree range and preferably at least one section of deeper (8 feet +). The fact that the top programs are "learn to swim" and "water exercise" point to a different type of pool. Participants in these programs are looking for warmer water (86-88 degrees) and more importantly shallow water (zero depth to 4 feet). Those specific characteristics point to the possibility of a leisure pool with active elements and 3-4 integrated lap lanes. In terms of operational realities, while a leisure pool comes with a higher operational cost, it also comes with the ability to recover more of its operational cost, in contrast to a traditional rectangle.

Another body of water that could accommodate the programmatic wants based on the survey is a therapy pool.

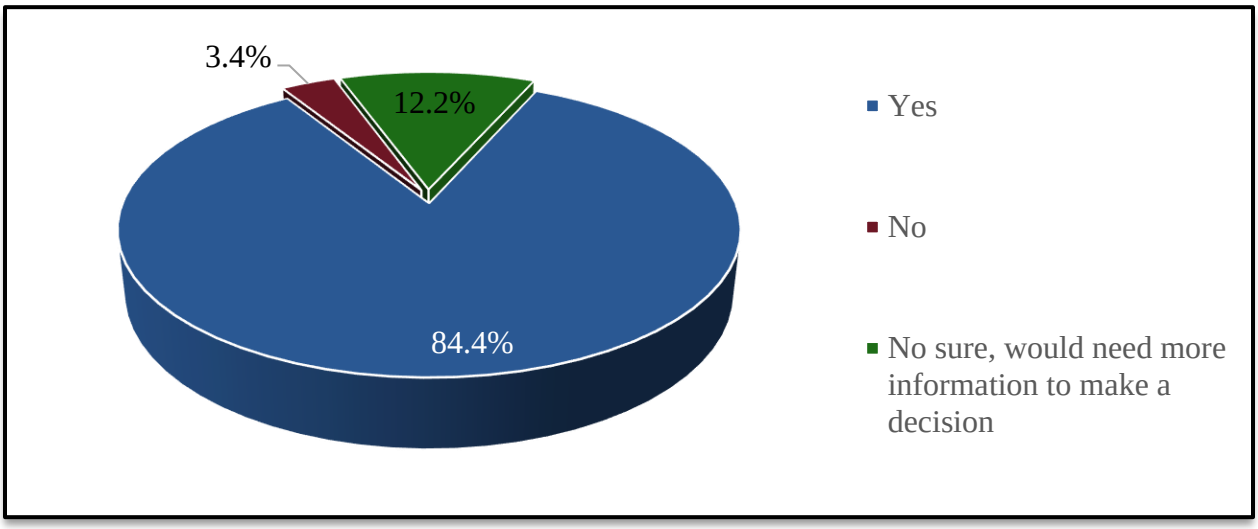
11. If you are a resident of the City of Livingston and a facility was built that met your needs as well as other currently unmet community needs, would your household be willing to increase property taxes by $160 a year (approximately $13.35 a month) to fund at least a portion of the cost of building the project?



- Yes – 461
- No – 51
- Not sure, would need more information to make a decision – 220

This is a strong indicator that this type of facility is wanted by the residents that responded to the survey. Typically, anything over a 50% "yes" response is considered very favorable. It will be equally important for Livingston to develop an information campaign to provide individuals with the additional information they require.

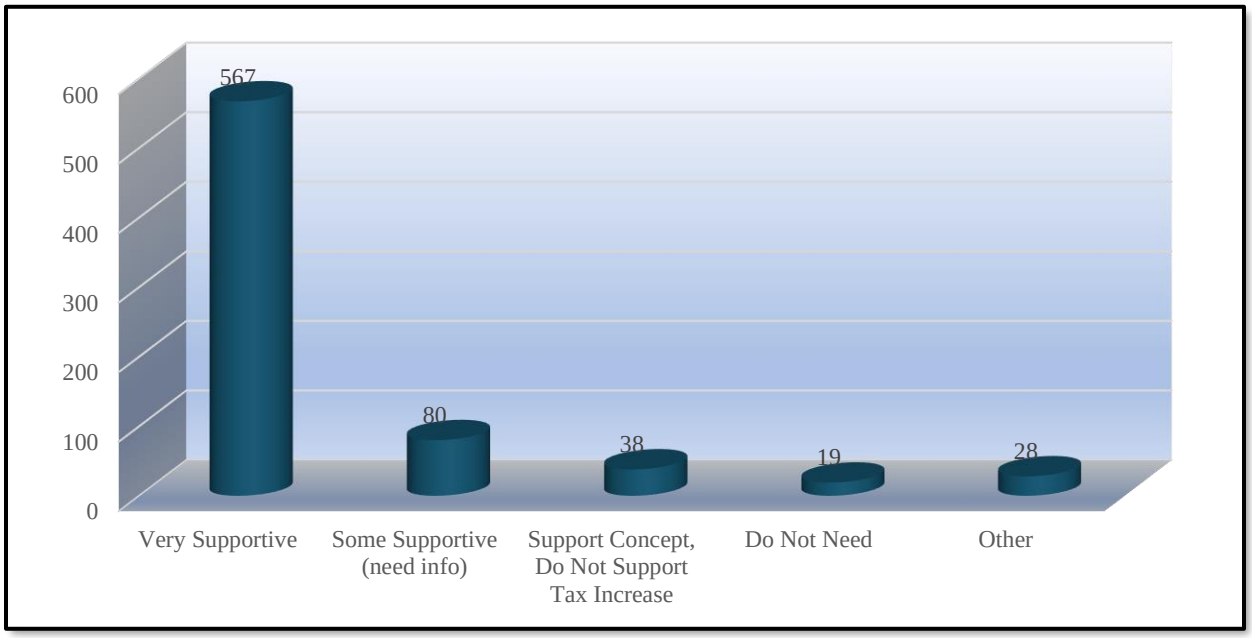
12. If you are a resident of the 59047 zip code (including the city) and a facility was built that met your needs as well as other currently unmet community needs, would your household be willing to increase property taxes by $30 a year (approximately $2.50 a month) to fund a portion of the cost of operating the project?



- Yes – 618
- No – 25
- Not sure, would need more information to make a decision – 89

Again, this level of support is very favorable to the success of the project.

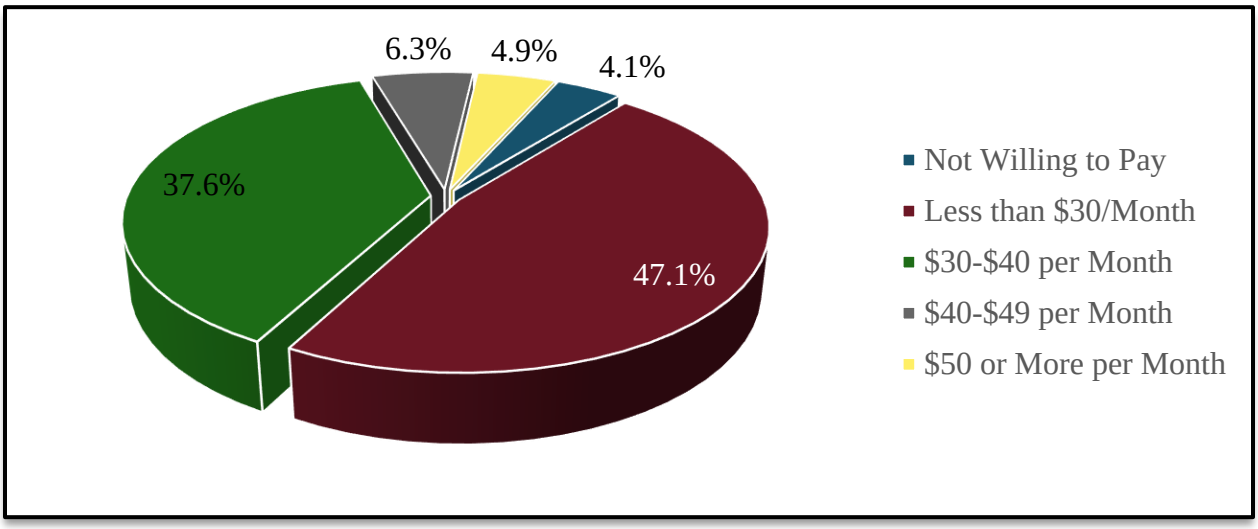
13. Which ONE of the following is the major reason for your response to Question 11 or 12?



- Very Supportive – 77.5%
- Somewhat supportive, but need additional information – 11.0%
- I support the concept of a new indoor aquatic or recreation amenities in Livingston but do not support increasing taxes for its construction and/or operation – 5.2%
- I do not think there is a need for any additional indoor aquatic or recreation amenities in Livingston – 2.6%
- Other – 3.8%

It will be important for Livingston to determine if the overwhelming supportive sentiment is reflective of the entire community. For those that are somewhat supportive, but need additional information, Livingston has a 50/50 chance of moving them to very supportive. The remaining groups will not likely change their mind unless there is a special need the facility meets.

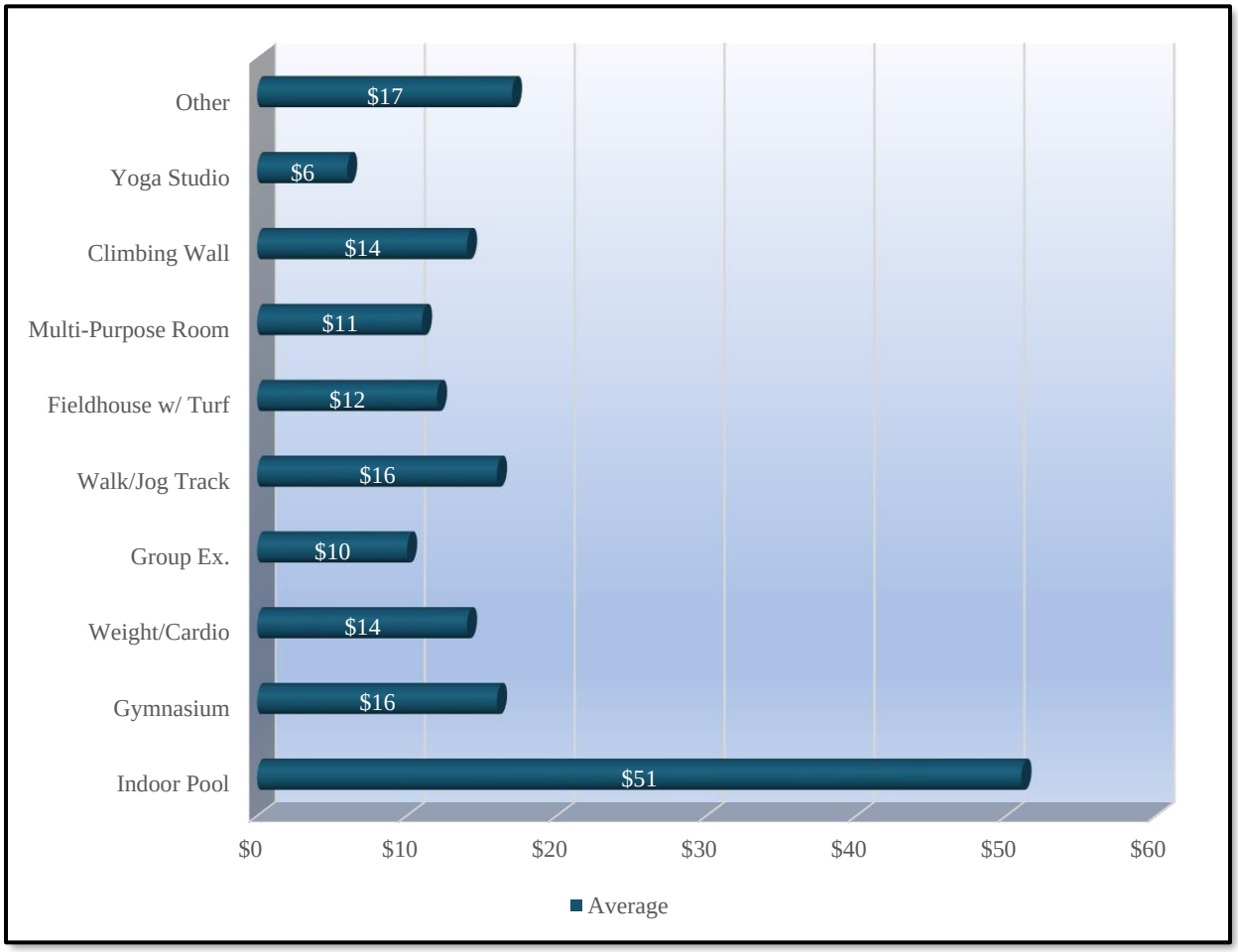
14. A portion of the operating cost for a new aquatic and recreation facility would need to be covered by user fees. From the list below, please indicate the maximum amount you would be willing to pay per month as an individual to use a new facility if it had the features that you prefer.



- Not willing to pay – 30
- Less than $30 per month – 345
- $30-40 per month – 275
- $40-49 per month – 46
- More than $50 per month – 36

This information will be important to consider when developing the operational plan for the proposed facility. But, the fact that over 95% of respondents are willing to pay at least something to use the facility is very positive.

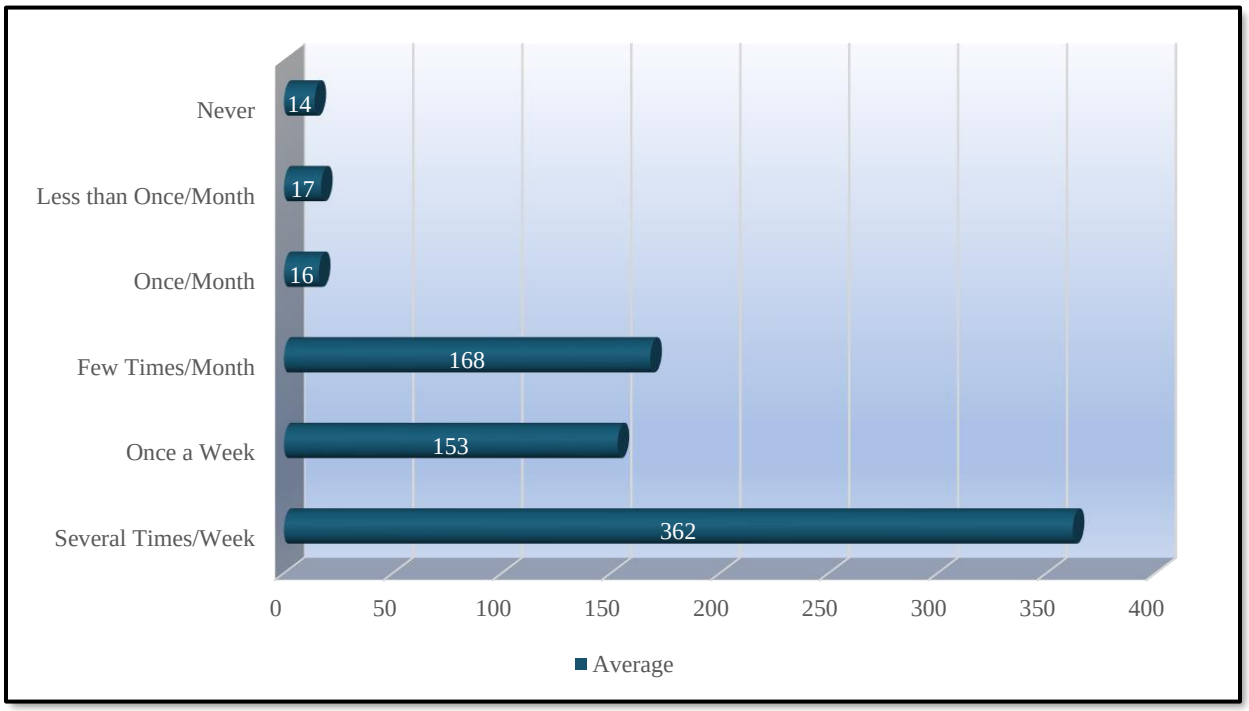
15. As an example, if there was $100 to spend on a new aquatic and recreation facility, how would you distribute the money among the categories listed below? Please be sure your total adds up to $100.



	Total Spent
• Indoor Pool – 712	$36,661
• Indoor Walk/Jog Track – 445	$6,962
• Gymnasium – 420	$6,528
• Weight/Cardio Equipment Area – 377	$5,462
• Climbing Wall – 369	$5,080
• Multi-Purpose Room – 318	$3,398
• Fieldhouse w/ Turf – 284	$3,350
• Group Exercise Room – 317	$3,086
• Other – 79	$1,358
• Yoga Studio – 217	$1,315

Again, this points to the need for an indoor pool along with an indoor walk/jog track.

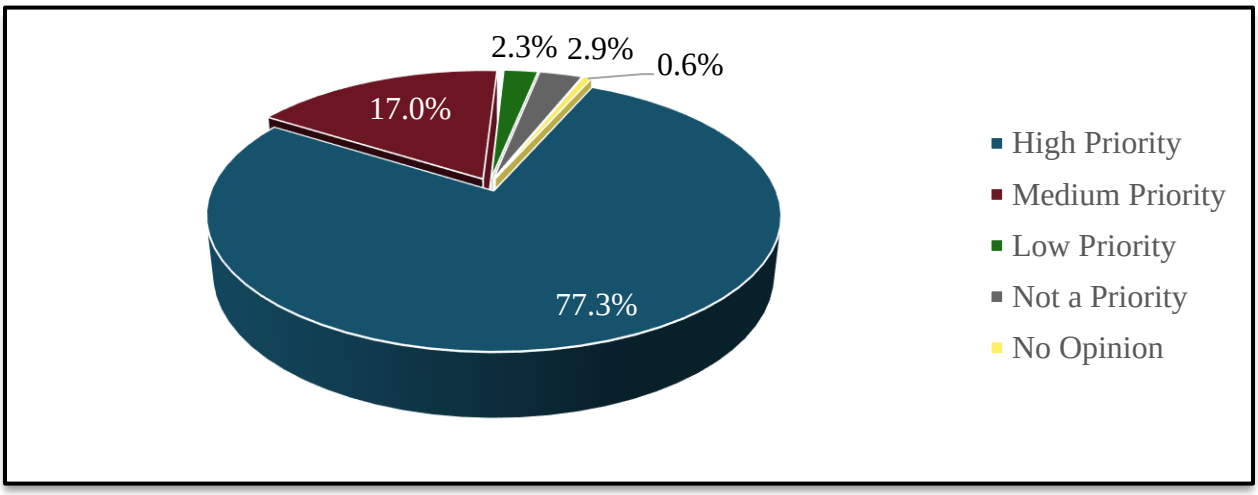
16. If a new indoor aquatic and recreation facility were built in Livingston with the features that your household desires, how often would your household use the facility?



- Never – 14
- Less than once a month – 17
- Once a month – 16
- Few times a month – 168
- Once a week – 153
- Several times a week – 362

This points to strong support of an indoor recreation facility.

17. In your opinion, how important is it to develop a new indoor aquatic and recreation facility in Livingston?



- Do not have an opinion – 4
- Not a priority at all – 21
- A low priority – 17
- A medium priority – 124
- A high priority – 564

Respondents indicated that a new indoor aquatic and recreation facility is a high priority for Livingston.

Community Meetings

Two different community meetings were held at key points in the study. The first was held on May 20, 2019. The intent of this meeting was to introduce the study, the tasks that were going to be completed and learn more about community needs and priorities for indoor recreation. The meeting started with a review of the market analysis portion of the study and the results of the survey. Participants were asked to respond to a series of posters around the gym that indicated potential different elements that could be included in the facility. By placing post-its on the top priorities a form of dot-o-cracy was used to determine the top amenities. The summary of this exercise is shown below.

COMMUNITY MEETING "DOT-O-CRACY" RESULTS		
Rank	Program Element	Votes
1	Competition/Lap Pool	86
2	Family Indoor Leisure Pool	70
3	Indoor Walk / Jog Track	51
4	Field House	37
5	Wellness Pool	32
6	Gymnasium	22
7	Open Fitness	18
8	Group Fitness	16
9	Child Watch	15
10	Community Meeting Rooms	13
11	Senior Lounge	12
12	Community Services	9
13	Licensed Daycare	6
14	Café / Concessions	6
15	Party Room	3

The second community meeting was held on July 22, 2019. Utilizing all the information that was gathered through the community input process, three different facility options were presented for consideration by the participants. There was support for building a facility that featured a new gym and track rather than renovating the existing Civic Center.

Section III – Concept Plan & Cost Estimate

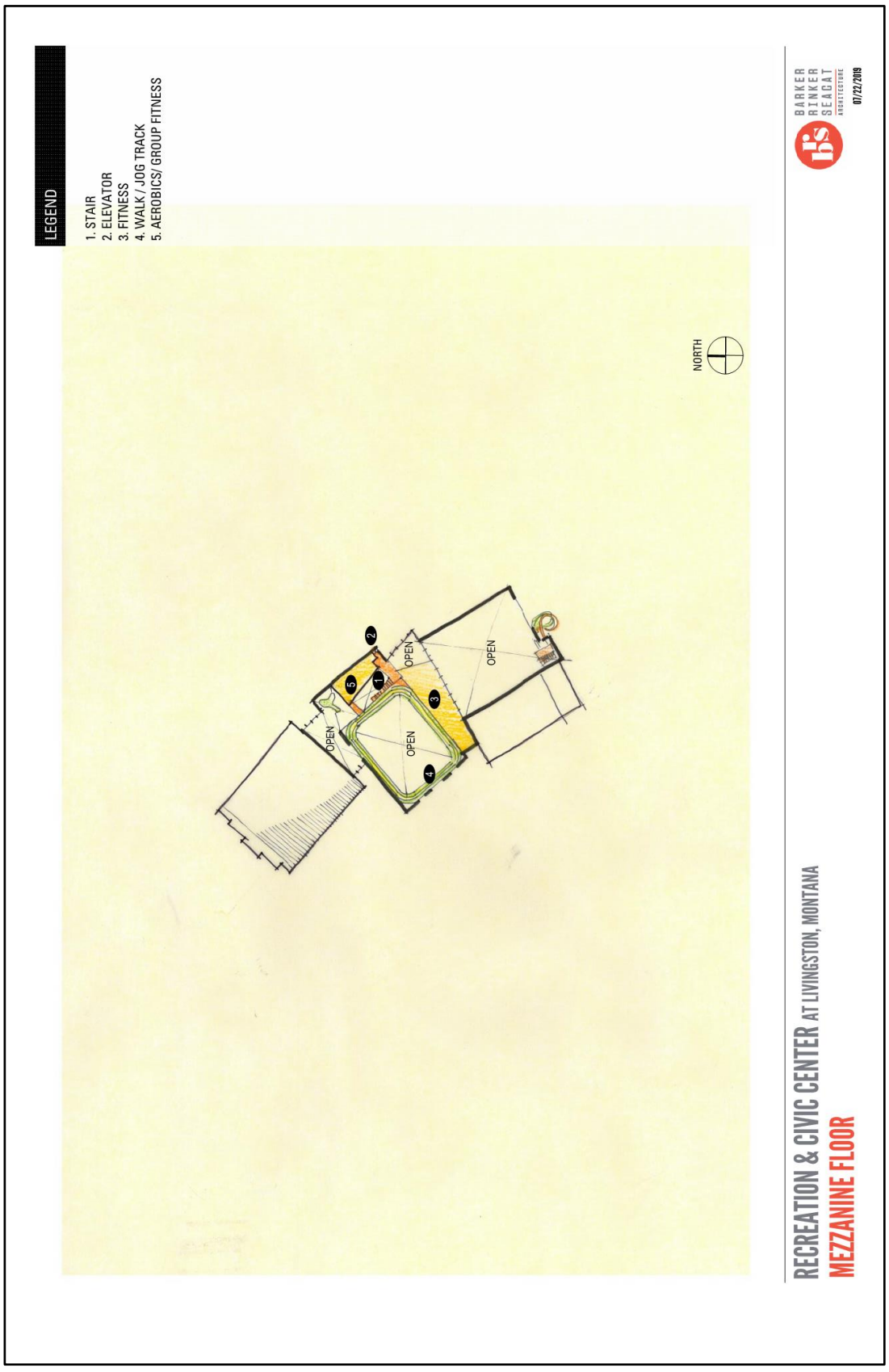
After reviewing the information that was gathered through the market analysis and community input portions of the project, three different possible options for a community recreation center were developed by Barker Rinker Seacat Architecture.

Option 1 – Full-Service Recreation Center

This option contains the following key elements, recreation/teaching pool, lap pool, fitness area, gymnasium, walk/jog track, community room, licensed daycare, partner/wellness space, and a climbing wall.

OPTION 1
Program Elements
69,913 SF
Administration
Lobby / Support
Locker Spaces
Partner / Hospital Wellness
Child Watch (drop-in childcare for center users)
Licensed Daycare for 24 to 30 children
Park Restrooms
160 Person Community Room
Regulation Gym (2 full-sized basketball courts)
14 Lap / mile elevated walk / jog track
2,000 SF of Weight and Fitness
30-35 Person Aerobic Dance Studio
5/6 Person Climbing Wall
Aquatic Support Space
Specialty Aquatic Amenity (slide, etc.)
6 Lane / 25-yard Lap Pool
5,400 SF Recreation/Teaching Pool
LEED Gold Certification


LEGEND
1. BUILDING ENTRY
2. CONTROL DESK
3. GYMNASIUM
4. CLIMBING WALL
5. ADMIN OFFICES
6. STAIR
7. ELEVATOR
8. LOUNGE
9. LOCKER ROOMS
10. OUTDOOR RESTROOMS
11. LEISURE POOL
12. LAP POOL
13. SUN DECK
14. POOL / BUILDING MECH
15. EVENT HALL
16. CHILDWATCH
17. PRESCHOOL
18. RESTROOMS
19. COMMUNITY ROOM
20. KITCHEN
21. WELLNESS
SITE ENTRY
PARKING
BASEBALL FIELD
NORTH
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
SKATE PARK
DROP-OFF
PLAYGROUND
SERVICE ACCESS
OUTDOOR GYM
AMPHITHEATER
GREAT LAWN
BARKER RINKER SEACAT ARCHITECTURE
07/22/2019
RECREATION & CIVIC CENTER AT LIVINGSTON, MONTANA
MAIN FLOOR


LEGEND
1. STAIR
2. ELEVATOR
3. FITNESS
4. WALK / JOG TRACK
5. AEROBICS/ GROUP FITNESS
NORTH
OPEN
OPEN
OPEN
OPEN
BARKER RINKER SEACAT ARCHITECTURE
07/22/2019
RECREATION & CIVIC CENTER AT LIVINGSTON, MONTANA
MEZZANINE FLOOR

Option 2 – Aquatic Center

The other option is a facility that contains the key element that was identified in the community input process, an indoor pool. The first phase would be a recreation/teaching pool and the second phase would add the lap pool. Each option would also include a small community room. The possible renovation of the existing Civic Center gymnasium is a third phase.

OPTION 2
Program Elements
Phase 1: 18,154 SF
Administration
Lobby / Support
Locker Spaces
50 Person Community Room
Park Restrooms
Aquatic Support
2,500 SF Recreation/Teaching Pool
Phase 2: 8,602 SF
6 Lane / 25-yard Lap Pool
Phase 3: 12,008 SF
Renovation of Existing Civic Center Gymnasium

Note: The recreation/teaching pool in this option is less than ½ the size of the current outdoor pool.


LEGEND
1. BUILDING ENTRY
2. CONTROL DESK
3. ADMIN OFFICES
4. OUTDOOR RESTROOMS
5. PH 2 - RENOVATE EXISTING GYM
6. LOCKER ROOMS
7. AQUATIC OFFICES
8. LOUNGE
9. CLASSROOM
10. LEISURE POOL
11. POOL / BUILDING MECH
12. PH 3 - LAP POOL
NORTH
SITE ENTRY
PARKING
BASEBALL FIELD
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
SKATE PARK
DROP-OFF
SERVICE ACCESS
AMPHITHEATER
GREAT LAWN
BARKER RINKER SEACAT ARCHITECTURE
04/25/2019
RECREATION & CIVIC CENTER AT LIVINGSTON, MONTANA
OPTION 2 - STAND ALONE AQUATIC CENTER

Capital Cost Estimate Summary

An initial capital cost estimate has been completed for each of the three center options. Cost estimates are based on a mid-point of construction being April 1, 2022.

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 (Option2 w/Lap Pool)	Option 3 (Option 2 w/Gym Renovation)
Building SF	**69,913**	**18,154**	**8,602**	**12,008**
Average Cost Per SF	**$627**	**$592**	**$600**	**$312**
Total Project Cost	**$43,846,558**	**$10,740,952**	**$5,157,320**	**$3,747,080**

Project cost refers to the total cost of construction plus all soft costs (design, site, furnishings, permits, etc.) for the center.

Section IV – Operations Analysis

The following operations analysis has been completed for the planned Livingston Community Recreation Center. The following are the basic parameters for the project.

- Budget numbers for the two different facility options have been developed including a third option that adds a 6 lane x 25 yard lap pool to option 2.
- The first year of operation will be 2022 or later. This budget represents the second full year of operation.
- The presence of other providers in the market will remain the same.
- The center will be operated by the City of Livingston.
- This operations estimate is based on the program and concept plan for the facility as developed by Barker Rinker Seacat Architecture.
- Revenues for option 1 includes lease payments for operation of the licensed childcare aspect of the facility. Additional lease revenue is also shown for a physical therapy partner.
- The admission fees for the center are comparable to other facilities in the market and for the amenities that are available.
- A reasonably conservative approach to estimating use and revenues from pass sales and programs taking place at the facility has been used for this pro-forma. The center will need to draw well from the entire Secondary Service Area on a consistent basis.

Hours of Operation: The projected hours of operation of the Livingston Recreation Center are as follows:

	Option 1	Options 2 & 3
Days	**Hours**	**Hours**
Monday - Friday	5:00am – 10:00pm	6:00am – 8:00pm
Saturday	7:00am – 8:00pm	8:00am – 6:00pm
Sunday	Noon – 8:00pm	Noon – 6:00pm
Total Hours Per Week	106	86

Hours usually vary some with the season (longer hours in the winter, shorter during the summer), by programming needs, use patterns and special event considerations.

Projected Fee Schedules: Revenue projections and attendance numbers were calculated from these fee models. This is the projected rate for 2022 (or later) based on the possible opening date for the center.

Option 1

	Daily	3 Month	Annual	Monthly EFT
Adult (18 up)	$9.00	$180	$475	$43
Youth (2-17)	$7.00	$105	$275	$26
Senior (60+)	$7.00	$150	$400	$36
Household[7]	N/A	$300	$800	$70

3 Month and Annual Pass Benefits: Basic land and water fitness classes are included.

Options 2 & 3

	Daily	3 Month	Annual	Monthly EFT
Adult (18 up)	$5.00	$115	$300	$28
Youth (2-17)	$4.00	$85	$225	$22
Senior (60+)	$4.00	$85	$225	$22
Household[8]	N/A	$225	$600	$53

Note: Rates include drop-in access to the existing gym at the Civic Center.

3 Month and Annual Pass Benefits: Basic water fitness classes are included.

Note: Monthly EFT is not another form of admission but represents the cost of an Annual pass broken down on a monthly basis (with a fee for monthly transactions) and withdrawn from the pass holder's bank account on an automatic basis. This would be a month to month commitment only, but cancellation and reactivation would require the pre-payment equal to two months.

Fitness $9.00 Daily fee per class

[7] Includes 2 adults and up to 3 youth, each additional adult would be $95/$250 and each additional youth $40/$95.

[8] Includes 2 adults and up to 3 youth, each additional adult would be $95/$250 and each additional youth $40/$95.

Operations Analysis Summary:

The following figures summarize the anticipated operational expenses and projected revenues for the operation of the Livingston Recreation Center's two options, plus option 3 which is option 2 with the addition of the lap pool.

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 Option 2 w/ Lap Pool
Expenses	$ 1,811,120	$ 670,366	$ 906,541
Revenues	$ 923,620	$ 392,123	$ 444,762
Difference	(887,501)	(278,243)	(461,779)
Recovery %	51%	58%	49%

This represents the second full year of operation.

This operations analysis was completed based on general information and a basic understanding of the project with a preliminary program and concept plan for the center. As a result, there is no guarantee that the expense and revenue projections outlined above will be met as there are many variables that affect such estimates that either cannot be accurately measured or are not consistent in their influence on the budgetary process.

Future Years: Expenditure - Revenue Comparison: Expenses for the first year of operation of the center should be slightly lower than projected with the facility being under warranty and new. However, revenues can also be less than year two as the recreation center gears up. Revenue growth in the first three years is attributed to increased market penetration and in the remaining years to continued population growth, new programs or fee increases. Revenue growth in years one and two can be as much as 10% but usually declines to 5% in year three. At the end of this time period revenue growth begins to flatten out. Expenses generally increase by 3% to 4% in the first three years, then begin to rise by 5% or more in years four and five.

Expenses:

Expenditures have been formulated based on the costs that are typically included in the operating budget for this type of facility. The figures are based on the size of the recreation center, the specific components of the facility and the projected hours of operation. Actual costs were utilized wherever possible and estimates for other expenses were based on similar facilities. All expenses were calculated as accurately as possible, but the actual costs may vary based on the final design, operational philosophy, and programming considerations adopted by staff.

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Personnel (new positions)			
Full-time	394,200	137,700	178,200
Part-time	889,292	330,259	451,994
Total	$ 1,283,492	$ 467,959	$ 630,194
Commodities			
Office supplies	10,000	4,000	5,000
Chemicals	25,000	10,000	20,000
Maintenance/repair/materials	20,000	8,000	11,000
Janitor supplies	15,000	6,000	7,000
Recreation supplies	30,000	8,000	10,000
Uniforms	3,500	2,000	2,700
Printing/postage	15,000	8,000	10,000
Concession food	-	0	0
Items for Resale	4,000	2,000	2,500
Other Misc. expenses	2,000	500	750
Total	$ 124,500	$ 48,500	$ 68,950

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Contractual			
Utilities	245,000	72,800	107,000
($3.50 SF/Options 1&2; $4.00 SF/Options 3&4)			
Water/sewer	20,000	10,000	15,000
Insurance	15,000	6,000	9,000
(property & liability)			
Communications	4,000	3,000	3,500
(phone)			
Contract services	45,000	27,000	30,000
Rental equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000
Advertising	10,000	5,000	7,000
Training	4,000	2,500	3,000
Conference	3,000	2,000	2,500
Trash Pickup	3,000	2,000	2,000
Dues/subscriptions	1,500	1,000	1,000
Bank charges	22,629	9,607	10,897
Other	3,000	1,000	1,500
Total	$ 378,129	$ 143,907	$ 194,397
Capital			
Replacement fund	$ 25,000	$ 10,000	$ 13,000
Grand Total	**$ 1,811,120**	**$ 670,366**	**$ 906,541**

Revenues:

The following revenue projections were formulated from information on the specifics of the project and the demographics of the service areas as well as comparing them to state and national statistics and other similar facilities in the area. Actual figures will vary based on the size and make-up of the components selected during final design, market stratification, philosophy of operation, fees and charges policy, and priorities of use.

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Fees			
Daily Admissions	57,600	19,080	22,680
3 Month Pass	35,625	18,200	19,900
Monthly Annuals*	305,712	110,857	116,541
Annuals	157,914	56,291	59,177
Group/Corporate	10,000	6,000	7,000
Aquatic Rentals	26,210	8,585	24,335
Lease Space (Partner/Pre-school-$12/SF)	66,000	0	0
General Facility Rentals	33,280	7,280	7,280
Total	$ 692,342	$ 226,293	$ 256,913
Programs**			
Aquatics	64,174	43,530	64,174
Fitness/General	152,104	116,300	116,300
Total	$ 216,278	$ 159,830	$ 180,474
Other			
Resale items	5,000	2,500	3,125
Concessions	-		
Special events	2,000	500	750
Vending (net from contract)	8,000	3,000	3,500
Total	$ 15,000	$ 6,000	$ 7,375
Grand Total	**$ 923,620**	**$ 392,123**	**$ 444,762**

Staff:

The determination of full-time and part-time staff positions was developed based on the expected use of the recreation center, the hours of operation, the key amenities that are contained in the center and operational practices of the facility. These figures contain expected instructors for a variety of recreation and aquatic programs that may be occurring at the facility.

Pay rates were determined based on basic job classifications and wage scales for existing positions. The wage scales for staff positions reflect an anticipated wage for 2022.

Full-Time

New Full Time Staff	Salary	Option 1 Positions	Option 1 Total	Option 2 Positions	Option 2 Total	Option 3 Positions	Option 3 Total
Recreation Center Manager	$45,000	1	$45,000	0	$0	0	$0
Aquatics Supervisor/Asst. Manager	$40,000	1	$40,000	1	$40,000	1	$40,000
Recreation Supervisor Fitness	$40,000	1	$40,000	0	$0		$0
Recreation Supervisor General	$40,000	0	$0	0	$0		$0
Accounting Clerk	$30,000	0	$0	0	$0		$0
Maintenance Foreman	$43,000	1	$43,000	0	$0		$0
Custodian	$32,000	2	$64,000	1	$32,000	1	$32,000
Front Desk Supervisor	$30,000	1	$30,000	1	$30,000	1	$30,000
Head Lifeguard	$30,000	1	$30,000	0	$0	1	$30,000
Positions		8		3		4	
Salaries			$292,000		$102,000		$132,000
Benefits	35.00%		$102,200		$35,700		$46,200
Total Full-Time Staff			**$394,200**		**$137,700**		**$178,200**

Part-Time

New Part-Time	Rate	Option 1 Hours	Option 1 Weeks	Option 1 Total	Option 2 Hours	Option 2 Weeks	Option 2 Total	Option 3 Hours	Option 3 Weeks	Option 3 Total
Front Desk Sup	$ 13.00	66	52	$ 44,616.00	51	52	$ 34,476.00	51	52	$ 34,476.00
Front Desk Attend	$ 12.00	106	52	$ 66,144.00	26	52	$ 16,224.00	26	52	$ 16,224.00
Lifeguard	$ 13.00	616	52	$ 416,702.00	253	52	$ 170,794.00	406	52	$ 274,183.00
Gym Attendant	$ 12.00	51	30	$ 18,360.00	0	30	$ -	0	30	$ -
Weight Room Attendant	$ 12.00	106	52	$ 66,144.00	0	52	$ -	0	52	$ -
Child Watch Attendant	$ 12.00	66	52	$ 41,184.00	0	52	$ -	0	52	$ -
Climbing Wall Attendant	$ 12.00	36	52	$ 22,464.00	0	52	$ -	0	52	$ -
Custodian	$ 12.00	51	52	$ 31,824.00	34	52	$ 21,216.00	34	52	$ 21,216.00
Total		1098		$ 707,438.00	364		$ 242,710.00	517		$ 346,099.00
F.T.E.		27.46			9.09			12.91		
Aquatics				$ 34,645.00			$ 27,365.00			$ 34,645.00
General				$ 66,364.00			$ 30,160.00			$ 30,160.00
Total				$ 808,447.00			$ 300,235.00			$ 410,904.00
Benefits	10.0%			$ 80,844.70			$ 30,023.50			$ 41,090.40
Total				**$ 889,291.70**			**$ 330,258.50**			**$ 451,994.40**

Admission Revenue:

The following spreadsheets identify the expected use numbers for each form of admission that the center will offer (see projected fee schedule) for each facility option.

Livingston Recreation Center Revenue Worksheet Option 1

Daily Fees	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$9.00	10	$90
Youth	$7.00	3	$21.00
Senior	$7.00	7	$49.00
Total		20	$160
			x 360 days/year
Grand Total			$57,600
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$57,600

3 Month Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$180	45	$8,100
Youth	$105	5	$525
Senior	$150	20	$3,000
Family	$300	80	$24,000
Total		150	$35,625
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$35,625

Month to Month	Fees	Number	Revenue	Months	Total Revenue
Adult	$43	122	$5,242	12	$62,904
Youth	$26	5	$127	12	$1,521
Senior	$36	68	$2,458	12	$29,492
Family	$70	293	$20,480	12	$245,764
Total		488	$28,307		$339,680
	% of users	% of fee increase			
Non. Res.	0%	0%			
Sub-Total				$	339,680
Loss	10%		$0		$33,968
Adjusted Total					$305,712

Annual Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue	
Adult	$475	60	$28,521	25%
Youth	$275	2	$660	1%
Senior	$400	34	$13,450	14%
Family	$800	144	$115,284	60%
Total		240	$157,914	100%
	% of users	% of fee increase		
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0	
Adjusted Total			$157,914	

Revenue Summary	
Daily	$57,600
3 Month	$35,625
Month to Month	$305,712
Annual Passes	$157,914
Total	$556,852

Passes
488
240
728

Annual Passes equal 10% of the households (2023) in Primary Service Area (6,351)
Plus 5% of the households in the Secondary Service Area (1,854)

728 Annual passes have been divided with 2/3 being month to month and 1/3 pre-paid annual passes

Livingston Recreation Center Revenue Worksheet Option 2

Daily Fees	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$5.00	5	$25
Youth	$4.00	4	$16.00
Senior	$4.00	3	$12.00
Total		12	$53
			x 360 days/year
Grand Total			$19,080
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$19,080

3 Month Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$115	20	$2,300
Youth	$85	5	$425
Senior	$85	10	$850
Family	$225	65	$14,625
Total		100	$18,200
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$18,200

Month to Month	Fees	Number	Revenue	Months	Total Revenue
Adult	$28	61	$1,707	12	$20,480
Youth	$22	2	$54	12	$644
Senior	$22	34	$751	12	$9,011
Family	$53	146	$7,753	12	$93,039
Total		244	$10,265		$123,174
	% of users	% of fee increase			
Non. Res.	0%	0%			
Sub-Total				$	123,174
Loss	10%		$0		$12,317
Adjusted Total					$110,857

Annual Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue	
Adult	$300	30	$9,007	25%
Youth	$225	1	$270	1%
Senior	$225	17	$3,783	14%
Family	$600	72	$43,231	60%
Total		120	$56,291	100%
	% of users	% of fee increase		
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0	
Adjusted Total			$56,291	

Revenue Summary	
Daily	$19,080
3 Month	$18,200
Month to Month	$110,857
Annual Passes	$56,291
Total	$204,428

Passes
244
120
364

Annual Passes equal 5% of the households (2023) in Primary Service Area (6,351)
Plus 2.5% of the households in the Secondary Service Area (1,854)

364 Annual passes have been divided with 2/3 being month to month and 1/3 pre-paid annual passes

Livingston Recreation Center Revenue Worksheet Option 3

Daily Fees	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$5.00	7	$35
Youth	$4.00	4	$16.00
Senior	$4.00	3	$12.00
Total		14	$63
			x 360 days/year
Grand Total			$22,680
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$22,680

3 Month Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue
Adult	$115	25	$2,875
Youth	$85	5	$425
Senior	$85	10	$850
Family	$225	70	$15,750
Total		110	$19,900
	% of users	% of fee increase	
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0
Adjusted Total			$19,900

Month to Month	Fees	Number	Revenue	Months	Total Revenue
Adult	$28	64	$1,794	12	$21,530
Youth	$22	3	$56	12	$677
Senior	$22	36	$789	12	$9,473
Family	$53	154	$8,151	12	$97,809
Total		256	$10,791		$129,490
	% of users	% of fee increase			
Non. Res.	0%	0%			
Sub-Total				$	129,490
Loss	10%		$0		$12,949
Adjusted Total					$116,541

Annual Passes	Fees	Number	Revenue	
Adult	$300	32	$9,468	25%
Youth	$225	1	$284	1%
Senior	$225	18	$3,977	14%
Family	$600	76	$45,448	60%
Total		126	$59,177	100%
	% of users	% of fee increase		
Non. Res.	0%	0%	$0	
Adjusted Total			$59,177	

Revenue Summary	
Daily	$22,680
3 Month	$19,900
Month to Month	$116,541
Annual Passes	$59,177
Total	$218,298

Passes
256
126
383

Annual Passes equal 5.25% of the households (2023) in Primary Service Area (6,351)
Plus 2.65% of the households in the Secondary Service Area (1,854)

383 Annual passes have been divided with 2/3 being month to month and 1/3 pre-paid annual passes

Lap Pool Financial Implications

The capital and operational implications of including the lap pool in either of the two options is noted below.

Capital Cost Estimate: $5,157,320

Operations Estimate:

Expenses - $236,175

Revenues - $52,639

Difference - (183,536)

Section V – Partnerships

A significant number of new recreation facilities now involve some form of partnership with other community organizations and aquatic/recreation service providers. For partnerships to be effective the following must occur.

- Must actively pursue and sell the benefits of the partnership.
- Weigh the benefits vs. the cost of the partnership.
- Don't compromise on the original vision and mission of the project.
- Establish a shared partnership vision.
- Expect compromises to meet different needs and expectations.
- Clearly define development and operations requirements.

An important step in determining the feasibility of developing a new indoor recreation center in Livingston is to assess the partnership opportunities that exist with organizations that have indicated possible interest in pursuing such projects.

Through the feasibility and public input process portions of the study, a number of organizations and entities were identified as possible partners for the recreation center.

- Livingston Public Schools
- Park County
- Livingston Health Care
- Day Care Provider
- Community and other Non-Profit Organizations
- Private Health Clubs
- Other Recreation Service Providers
- Social Service Providers
- Retail Sales
- Aquatic/Sports Organizations
- Business and Corporate Community

The following is a general summary of the partnership assessment and recommendations for how to proceed with partnering on the recreation center.

Specific Project Roles **–** After reviewing the partnering assessment for each organization, the partnerships can be categorized into three possible levels.

Primary or Equity Project Partners – These would be the main partners in the project who have the most interest, the ability to fund, and a willingness to be a part of the development and operation of the facility.

- *Livingston Health Care* – For a recreation center with a well-equipped fitness center, and a warm water pool, there could be an opportunity to attract Livingston Health Care to utilize the facility for therapy or rehabilitation purposes. This could even involve a lease of space for an on-site presence by the organization. There will need to be a strong effort to develop a contract with them for this purpose that would cover any operating costs and the capital cost of the space amortized over a ten-year period. If there is no dedicated space in the building, then having an agreement for the payment for use of certain aspects of the center on a per hour basis would be necessary.

- *Day Care Provider* – In two of the options for the recreation center, a day care center has been proposed. It is not anticipated that the City will operate this aspect of the facility but will instead contract with an outside organization for this service. A lease that covers anticipated operating costs and a portion of the capital cost should be a goal.

- *Livingston Public Schools* – The school district's role in a new recreation facility would probably be for a competitive pool or possibly additional gym space. Pursuing some capital funding for the lap pool is advised but may be difficult to obtain. However, any space that is utilized in the center (pool or gym) should require a fee for use. This could certainly help to off-set operating costs for the facility.

- *Park County* – The role of the County in the project would be minimal but since the center would serve County residents as well as City users, providing some level of capital and/or operational funding should be pursued. It should be expected that at minimum Park County would endorse the project and publicly support its development.

There are a number of realistic opportunities to have an equity partner for the recreation center and there could in fact be multiple partners.

Secondary Project Partners – These organizations could have a direct interest in a recreation center project but not to the same level as a primary partner. Capital funding for the project is unlikely but there could be some assistance with program and service delivery.

- *Private Health Club* – A partnership would most likely be to provide fitness and wellness programming in the center as an alternative to all in-house programming. These services should be offered on a contract basis with a split of gross revenues at a rate of 70% for the vendor and 30% for the center.

- *Retail Sales* – It may be possible to integrate some local retail services into the recreation center. This could come in the area of a small drink/food service operation and/or a small area to sell sports, recreation and fitness goods. The center should either lease space in the building for these purposes or take a percentage of any goods that are sold.

- *Other Recreation Service Providers* – In an effort to offer a wide variety of programs and services, partnering with select outside recreation providers is encouraged. These services should also be offered on a contract basis with a split of gross revenues at a rate of 70% for the vendor and 30% for the center. Some of these other providers could include a Boys & Girls Club, YMCA or other groups.

- *Social Service Providers* – Broadening services to include some social services to center users (especially teens and seniors) should be encouraged. There are a number of local providers in the Livingston area that may be able to provide some of these services.

The key factor with the secondary partners is to determine what programs and services are most appropriate for this delivery method realizing that there is the potential for overlapping services.

Support Partners – These organizations support the development of a new recreation center but would see limited to no direct involvement in the development or operation of the facility.

- *Aquatic/Sports Organizations* – Local aquatic/sports organizations could be primary users of a new recreation center if the amenities that they need are available (gymnasiums, pools, etc.) and support their activities. It should be expected that these groups would be strong supporters of the center and would pay for their use of the facility.

- *Community Organizations* – Developing working relationships with community organizations and service clubs could provide much needed support for the project as well as generate possible users of the center.

- *Business and Corporate Community* – It is important to approach the business and corporate community with a variety of sponsorship opportunities to enhance the revenue prospects of the facility.

Support partners would have a limited impact on the development and operation of the Livingston Recreation Center, but their involvement in the process should still be a priority to build overall awareness of the project and help promote its use. As possible on-going users of the facilities they could provide a solid revenue stream for the amenities.

As a new recreation center becomes closer to reality, the opportunities for partnering will increase. A well written partnership agreement will need to be drafted between any organizations involved in the project. The agreement should clearly outline the capital funding requirements, project ownership, priorities of use/pricing, operating structure, facility maintenance and long-term capital funding plan. These agreements must be approved prior to committing to begin design or construction of the center.

Section VI – Funding Analysis

It is recognized that a new Livingston Recreation Center will likely be funded through a number of public and private sources. This leaves a number of possible funding sources that should be investigated. Although this is not meant to be an exhaustive list it does indicate possible available funding sources. These include:

Capital Funding Sources

Partnerships – There is the potential of including equity (capital and/or operational funding) partners in the project. This may include a partnership with one of the organizations noted above or another not yet identified partner. There will be a limit on the number of these types of partners that can be established for a project due to potential competing interests. Partnership dollars received from other organizations are expected to be limited and will probably generate no more than 5%-10% of the total capital cost of the project. A more detailed partnership assessment will be necessary to determine a realistic level of funding for the project.

Fundraising – A possible source of capital funding could come from a comprehensive fundraising campaign in the City and County. Contributions from local businesses, private individuals and social service organizations would be included in the outreach effort. To maximize this form of funding a private fundraising consultant may be necessary. A realistic fundraising goal is 5% to 10% of the capital costs of a project.

Foundations – There are a number of significant foundations in the greater Livingston area that could be capital funders for significant portions of the facility. This includes the Park City Community Foundation, AMB West Philanthropies, BNSF, as well as several others. Reaching out to these foundations to determine their level of interest, the key amenities that they would support and other project requirements for possible funding will be important. It is possible that 25% to 50% of the project may be able to be funded through several foundations.

Grants - It is more difficult to fund active, indoor, recreation facilities than parks and open space from grant sources, but an effort should be made to explore these options. Key aspects of the project that should be targeted for grants is anything related to youth, teens, seniors, people with disabilities, families and lower income households. There may also be grant opportunities for energy conservation and green building initiatives. Major funding from this source is unlikely but could provide in the range of 3% to 5% of the capital costs.

Naming Rights and Sponsorships – Although not nearly as lucrative as for large stadiums and other similar facilities, the sale of naming rights and long-term sponsorships could be a source of some capital funding as well. It will be necessary to hire a specialist in selling naming rights and sponsorships if this revenue source is to be maximized to its fullest potential. No lifetime naming rights should be sold. The industry standard is 20 years maximum. Determining the level of financial contribution necessary to gain a naming right will be crucial. This could mean a contribution of up to 25% of the total cost of the entire project for overall facility naming rights or 50% to 100% for individual spaces

(specific areas, or spaces) within a facility center itself. It should be recognized that the maximum potential for this funding source is probably 25% to 50% of the total capital cost.

Even when all of the potential funding sources noted above are combined, they will at best generate a funding level of 50% to 60% of the capital for the project. It is clear that a primary source of funding will have to come from tax dollars.

City of Livingston – Assuming that the City is going to be a primary funding agent for the recreation center, several options to acquire the necessary tax dollars for the facility will need to be evaluated.

General Fund – The utilization of any existing non allocated tax dollars for the project. This is not a likely source for significant funding.

Capital Improvement Fund – Project funding from City resources allocated for major capital projects. This is also not a significant source of funding.

Bond Measure – A voter passed tax initiative to fund projects through a property tax increase. This is a more likely route for project funding. It is estimated that this would be for a maximum of $10 million.

Certificates of Participation – A form of lease-purchase, COP's are issued for debt periods similar to normal bonds but the facility itself serves as the collateral. This funding mechanism does not require voter approval.

Community Development Block Grant - The City could likely allocate up to $1 million in CDBG funding for the project.

United States Department of Agriculture – The USDA has a loan program for more rural communities that can be used for recreation purposes but not a pool. The City would be eligible for a loan for approximately $5 million, but it would have to be allocated for portions of the center that are not directly related to the pool.

Special Parks and Recreation District - Another possible funding option is to establish a special district that would be in the portion of the County that surrounds Livingston. This would require a special election to set-up a level of property tax funding that would come from the District. This would increase the tax base and lower the cost to individual taxpayers as a result.

Park County Funding – It is not expected that any significant tax dollars will come from County funding, but this should be requested as the center will serve their residents as well.

Montana State Legislative Funding – The state legislature has the ability through a general appropriation or state referendum to provide a grant for new recreation facilities. This source of funding will be likely be difficult to obtain.

Federal Funding – Obtaining some level of federal funding for the project is unlikely, but not impossible. There has been limited funding for evacuation shelters and also for energy efficiency initiatives.

Capital Cost Funding Scenario

Source	Possible Amount	Percentage of Project
City of Livingston (Bond and USDA Loan)	$12 Million	25% to 100%
City of Livingston (CDBG)	$1 Million	4% to 10%
Partnerships	$1-$2 Million	5% to 10%
Fundraising	$1-$2 Million	5% to 10%
Foundation	$5-$15 Million	25% to 50%
Grants	$0-$1 Million	0% to 5%
Naming Rights	Will likely be an aspect of fundraising or foundation participation	
Park County	$0	
Special Parks & Recreation District	Funding will be used for the operations subsidy	
Park County	$0	
Montana State Funding	$0	
Federal Funding	$0 to $500,000	Less than 1%

Operations Funding Sources

It is projected that a new recreation center will have an operational subsidy that will be required to support on-going operations on a yearly basis. As a result, a funding plan for the required subsidy will be necessary.

City of Livingston – It is anticipated that some responsibility for an operational subsidy will fall on the City. However, the City will need to identify how the subsidy will be handled and from what source the funding will come from. This would likely require an increase in the operational mill levy.

Special Parks & Recreation District – One of the primary purposes of establishing a new District would be to fund a majority of the annual operational subsidy. This would require the establishment of an operational mill levy for this purpose.

Partnerships – With any equity partners for the project it is possible that the facility could receive some operational funding from this source. A carefully worded partnership agreement will be necessary to confirm and guarantee the level of funding that is possible and the length of time that it should be expected.

Endowment Fund – This would require additional funding from one or more of the foundations in the area to establish an operational endowment that would fund capital replacement and improvements at a facility. Fundraising for operational endowments can be challenging.

Sponsorships – The establishment of sponsorships for different programs and services as well as funding for different aspects of the facility's operation is possible. In most cases however, this provides a relatively low revenue stream for funding day to day operating costs.

Grants – There are grants for programs and services that serve the disadvantaged, youth, teens and seniors. It may be possible to acquire funding for specific programs from this source. Many grants are only for a set period of time (1 to 3) years which could mean the loss of the program if other funding cannot be found to replace the grant.

Operational Subsidy Funding Scenario

Source	Possible Amount	Percentage of Project
City of Livingston (Operational Millage)	$0 to $400,000 Annually	0% to 45%
Special Parks & Recreation District (Operational Millage)	$500,000 Annually	55% to 100%
Partnerships	$0-$100,000 Annually	0% to 5%
Endowment Fund	$0-$1 Million Annually	0% to 100%
Sponsorships	$0-$50,000 Annually	0% to 2.5%
Grants	$0-$100,000 Annually	0% to 5%

Foundation: It is highly recommended that the existing Park County Foundation be utilized as a funding conduit for the new recreation center. This will provide a way to collect a variety of funding dollars and donations as well as equity partner payments for the project. This may also make the project eligible for a broader range of grant dollars.

LIVINGSTON RECREATION CENTER

Campaign Planning Study Report

October 7, 2020

CHASE W. ROSE
Principal and Campaign Specialist
chase@bannackgoup.com

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

Twenty-six (26) in-depth interviews and informal interviews were conducted. The community leaders listed below participated in the Campaign Planning Study.

Formal Interviews

Barbra "Babs" Anderson[1]
Shiell Anderson
Anne Avis
Laurie Bishop
Doug Brahm
Cassie Burns
Scott Coleman
Alyssa Davis
Seabring Davis
Tony Eaton
Rob Forstenzer
Robert Greenwood
John Gregory
Brad Hanson[2]
MaryAnne Mott
Leslie Peterson[3]
Matt Pierson
Denis Prager
Diana Rudolph
Tawnya Rupe[4]
Tim Solso
Jeanne Souvigney
David Stanley
Amy Stevens
Tim Stevens[5]
Ruth Weissman

[1] Livingston Healthcare Foundation
[2] First Interstate Bank
[3] Altria
[4] AMB West
[5] Kendeda Fund

STUDY OBJECTIVES

1. Assess organizational dynamics and challenges
2. Clarify, prioritize, and refine campaign goals and objectives
3. Identify, engage, and recruit campaign leadership and volunteers
4. Identify and engage potential campaign donors

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

1. Participants were overwhelmingly supportive of the proposed campaign, with a nearly 100% favorable perspective on the project.
2. Participants had high propensity to give, with 100% of study participants indicating they would be likely to consider a pledge.
3. Participants expressed discomfort on the price of the full scope ($40m+) but believed phasing options made the prospect of success more attainable.
4. Participants felt strongly that significant extraordinary/leadership gifts must be secured first in order to inspire additional community giving and to ensure the project has validity.

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

5. Participants felt that phase 1 (replacement of the pool and civic center) was an appropriate first step. However, there was high support to add the walking and/or jogging track into phase 1.
6. Participants felt there would need to be additional clarity on the operational expenses and prospect of a special tax district to cover the overhead.

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

7. Several participants expressed support of additional public dollars to fund the facility.
8. Nearly all participants supported the proposed timeline – set up the nonprofit in the fall 2020, recruit board and committee members, and begin fundraising in early 2021.

KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

9. Participants had a high inclination to give to the campaign. The following potential gifts were identified:

    Two (2) Extraordinary gifts ($5,000,000 – 10,000,000)
    Five (5) Leadership gifts ($100,000 – 1,000,000)
    Nine (9) Major gifts ($10,000 – $100,000)
    Nine (9) Public gifts ($1,000 – 10,000)

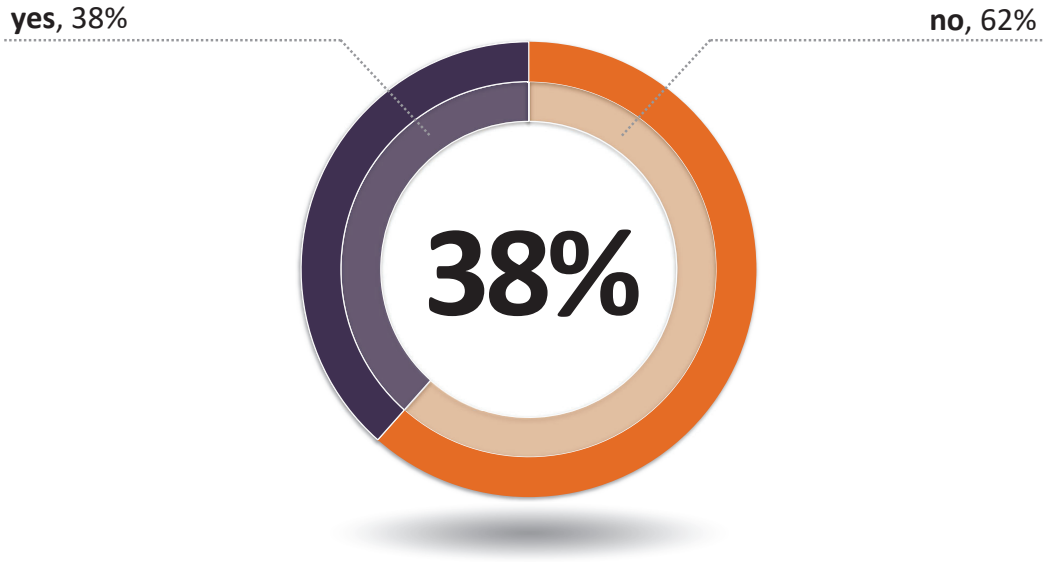
KEY FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

10. Bannack estimates the potential span of total gifts anticipated during a 5-year pledge period would be;

    $10,609,000 (low)
    $18,213,750 (median)
    $25,817,500 (high)

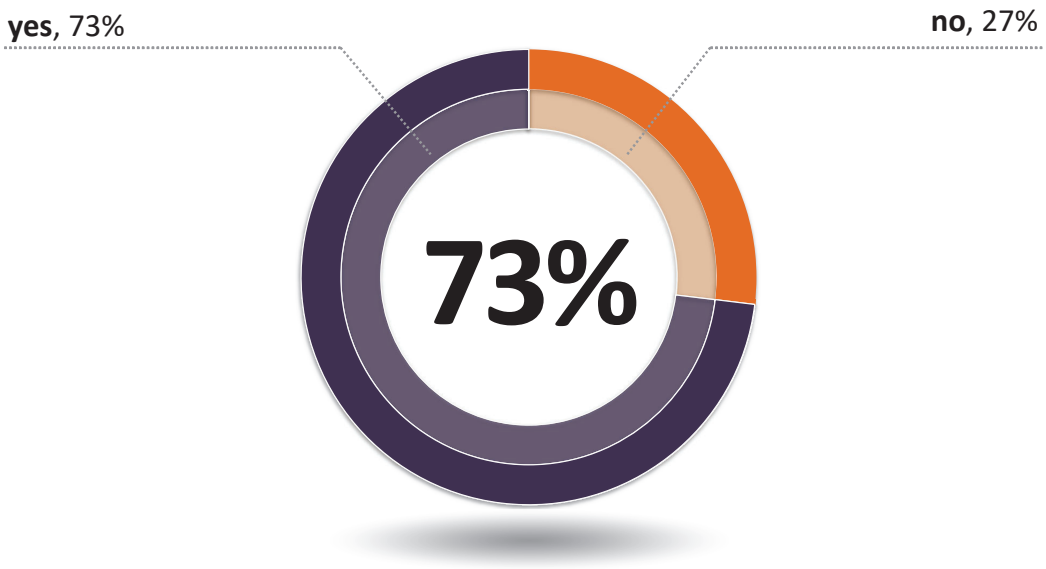
QUESTION 1

Have you ever participated in a campaign planning or feasibility study?
(26 total responses)



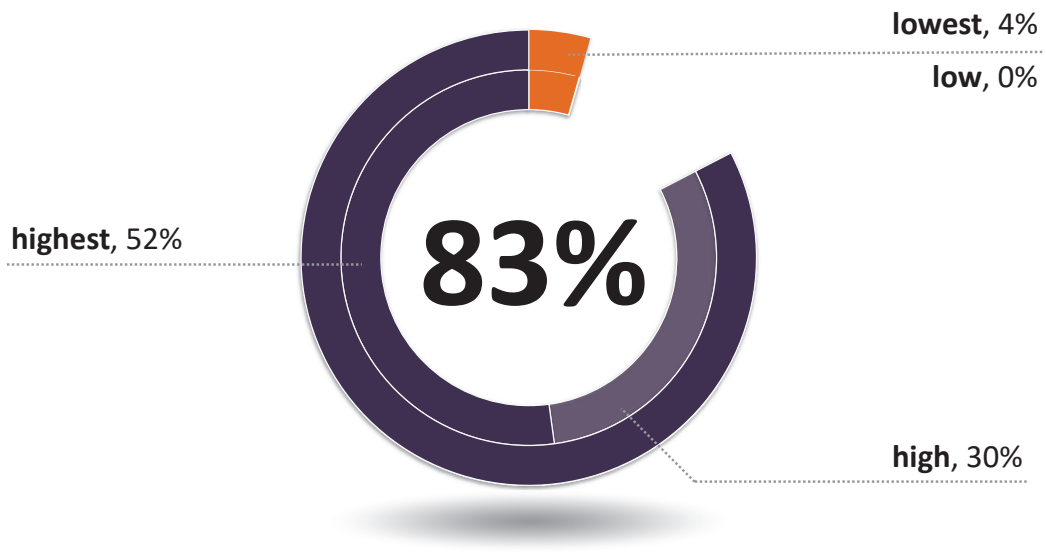
QUESTION 2

Did you have time to review the materials provided to you prior to this interview? (26 total responses)



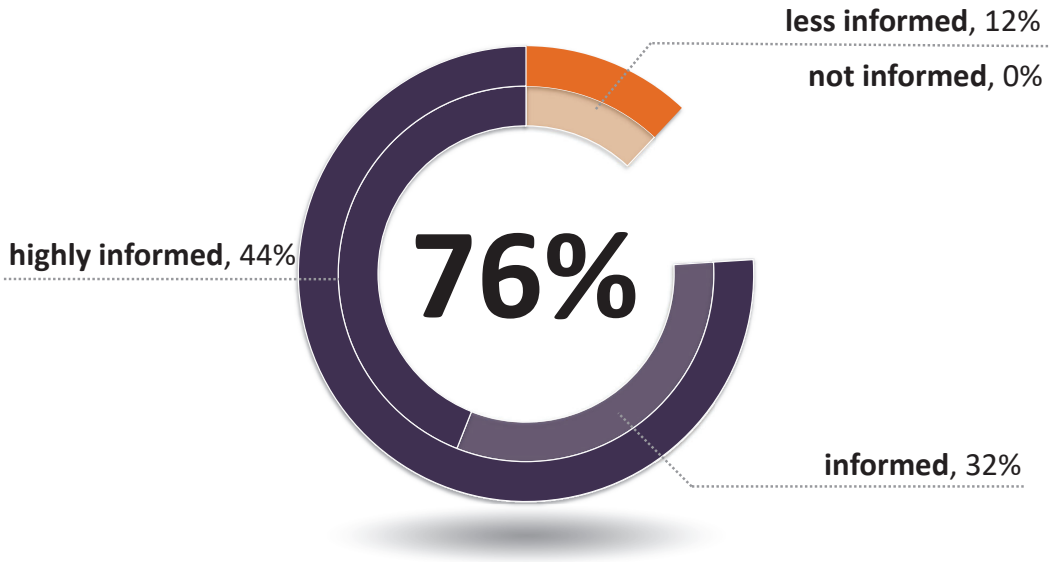
QUESTION 5

What is your level of confidence in the consortium of partners working together to develop this project? (23 responses)



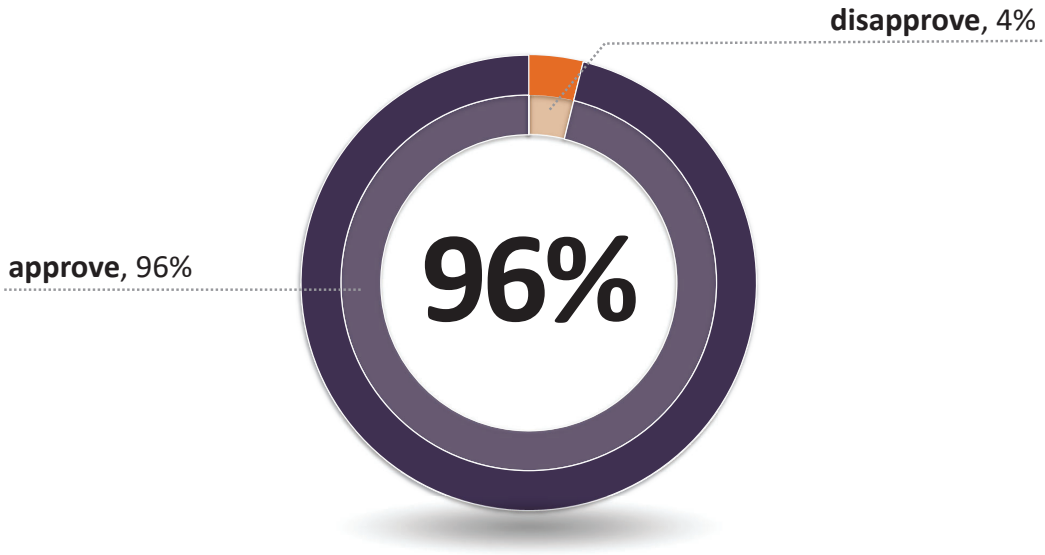
QUESTION 6

What is your personal familiarity with the challenges surrounding community wellness and recreation in Park County?
(25 total responses)



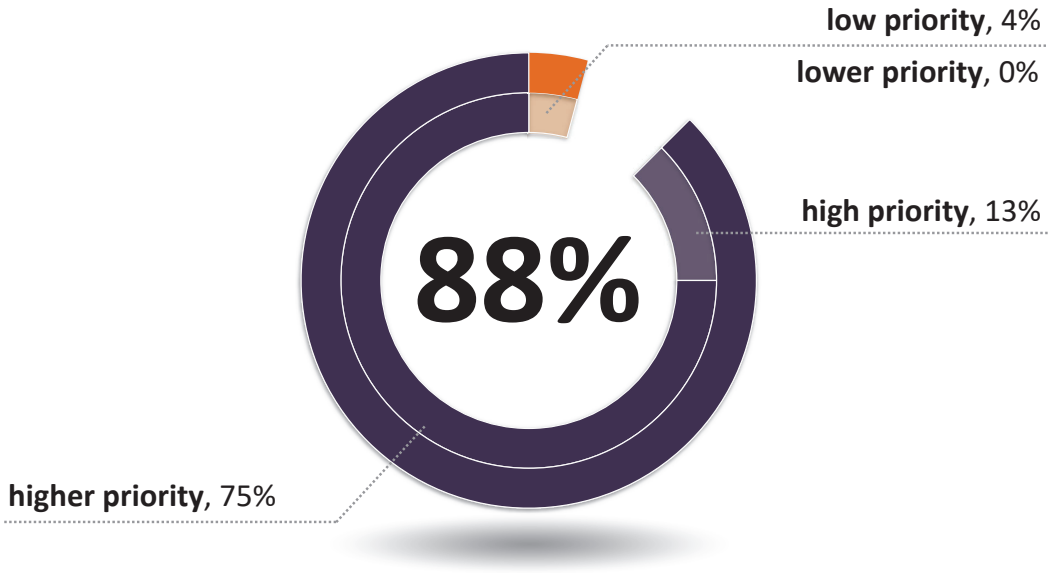
QUESTION 7

The consortium leadership has proposed a set of ambitious plans for the future. In general, do you approve of the direction that the leadership is taking? (26 total responses)



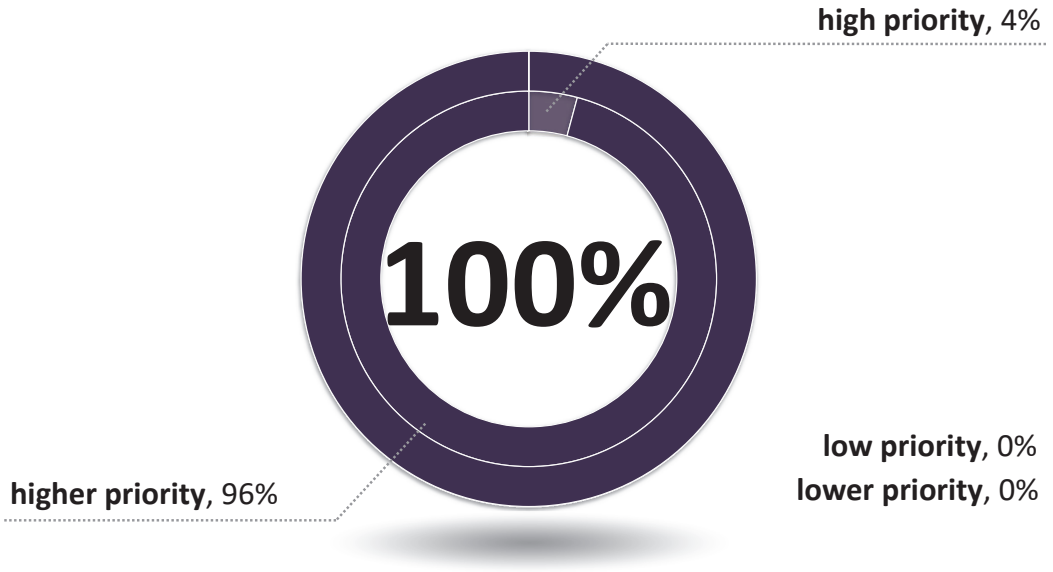
8.01 – Gymnasium ($4,900,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (24 responses)



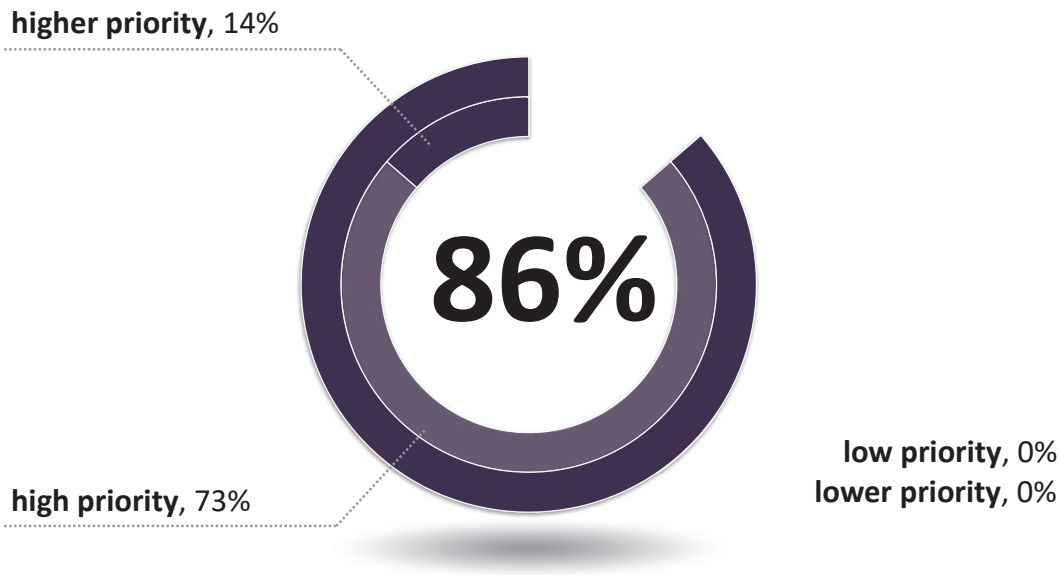
8.02 – Leaisure Pool and Lap Lanes ($9,600,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (24 responses)



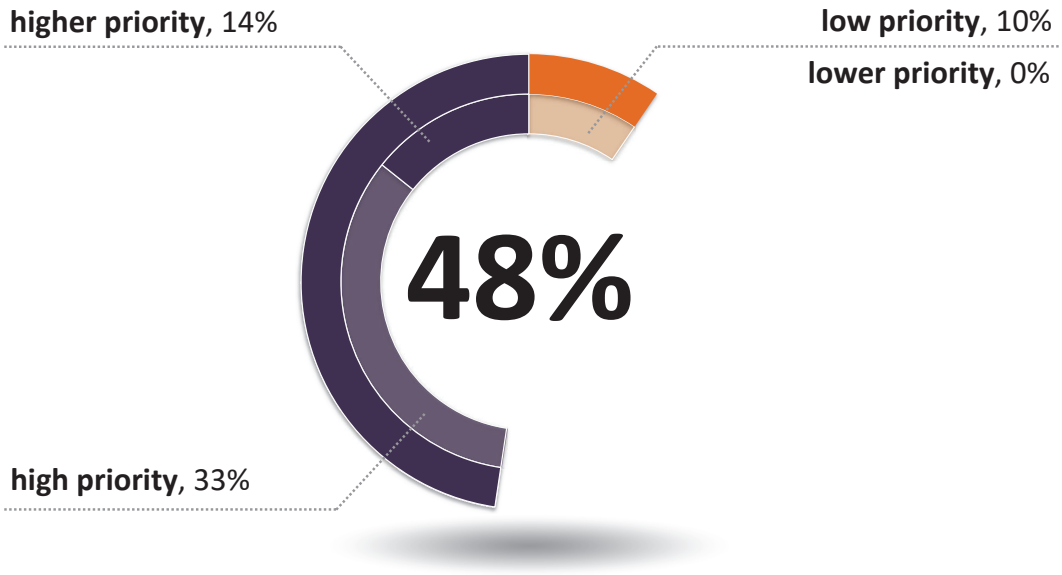
8.03 – Lobby, Lockers, Admin Space ($4,030,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (22 responses)



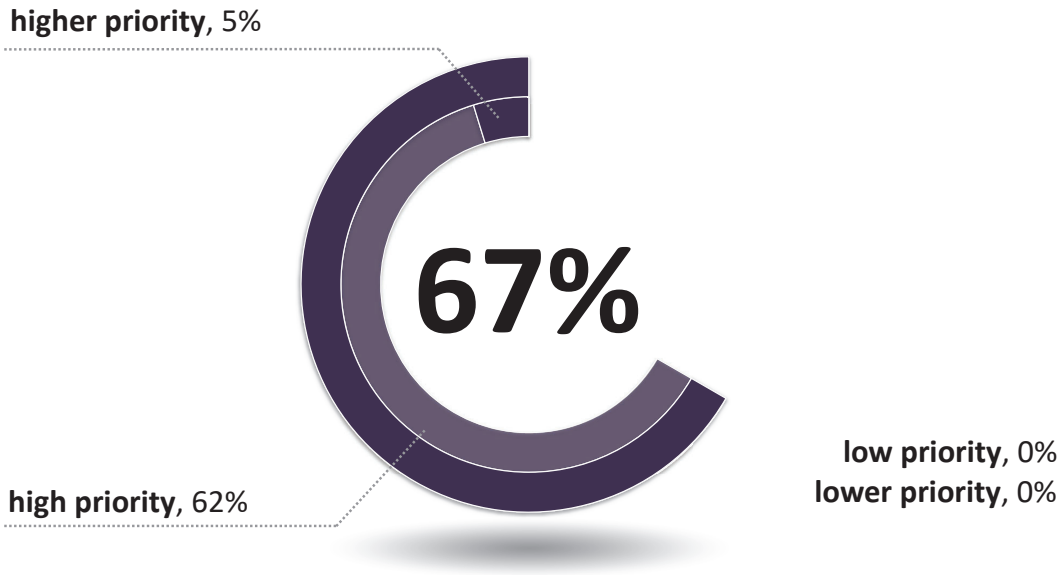
8.04 – Competition Lap Pool ($4,600,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (21 responses)



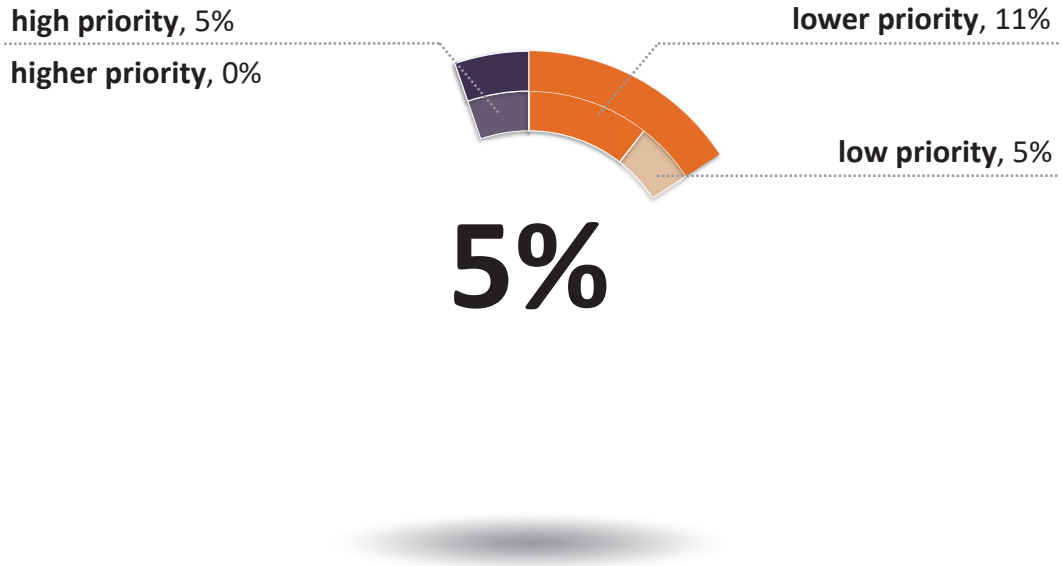
8.05 – Elevated Walking/Jogging Track ($1,900,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (21 responses)



8.06 – Fitness & Weight Room ($950,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (19 responses)

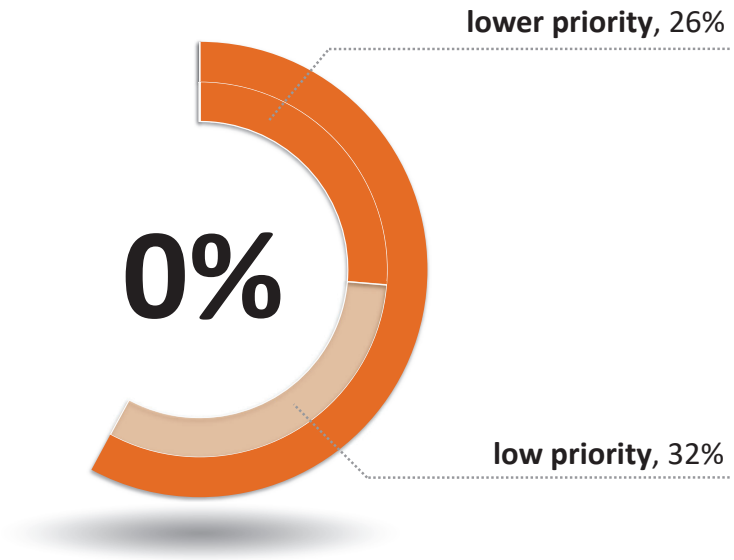


8.07 – Dance Studio ($900,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (19 responses)

high priority, 0%

higher priority, 0%

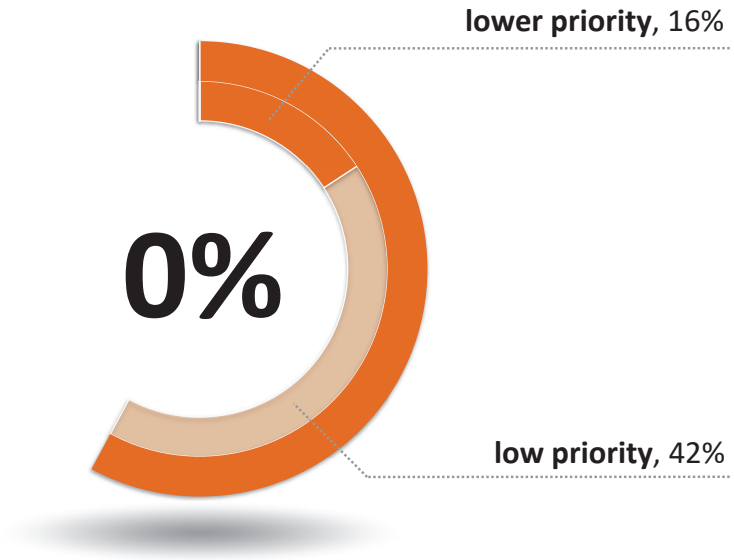


8.08 – Climbing Wall ($300,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (19 responses)

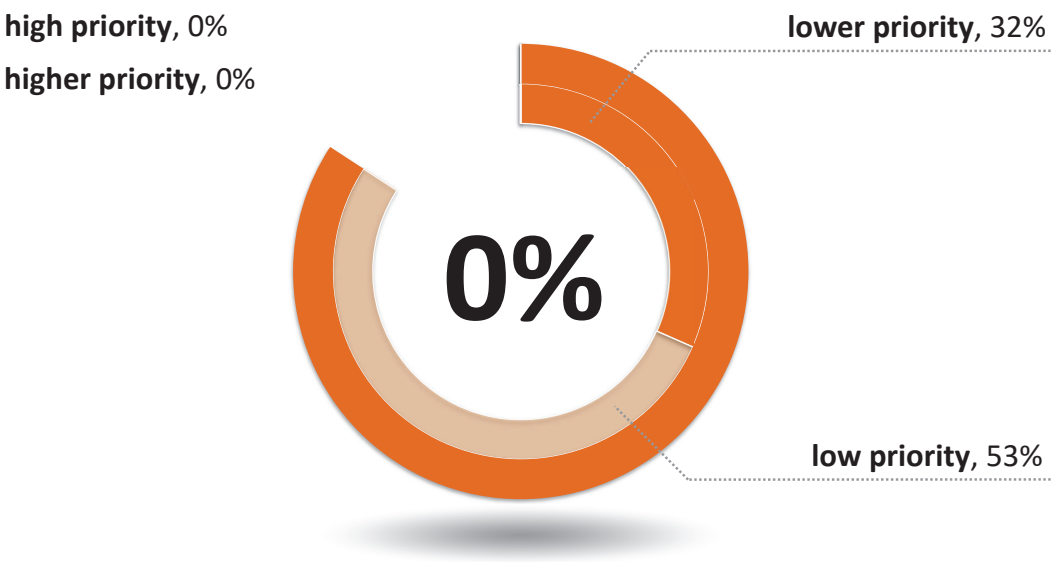
high priority, 0%

higher priority, 0%



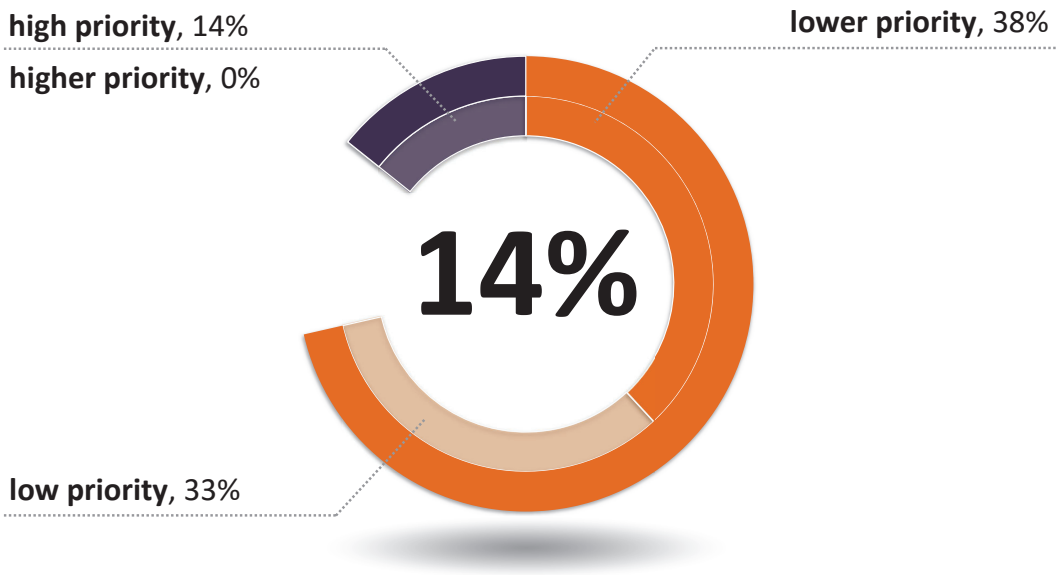
8.09 – Partner/Hospital Wellness Center ($1,800,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (19 responses)



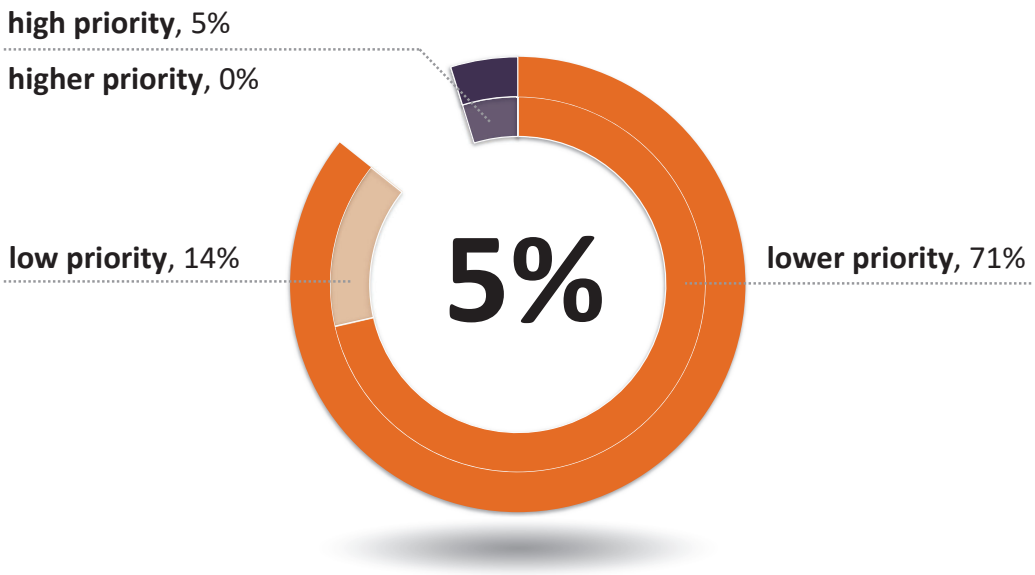
8.10 – Childcare/Licensed Pre-school ($1,450,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (21 responses)



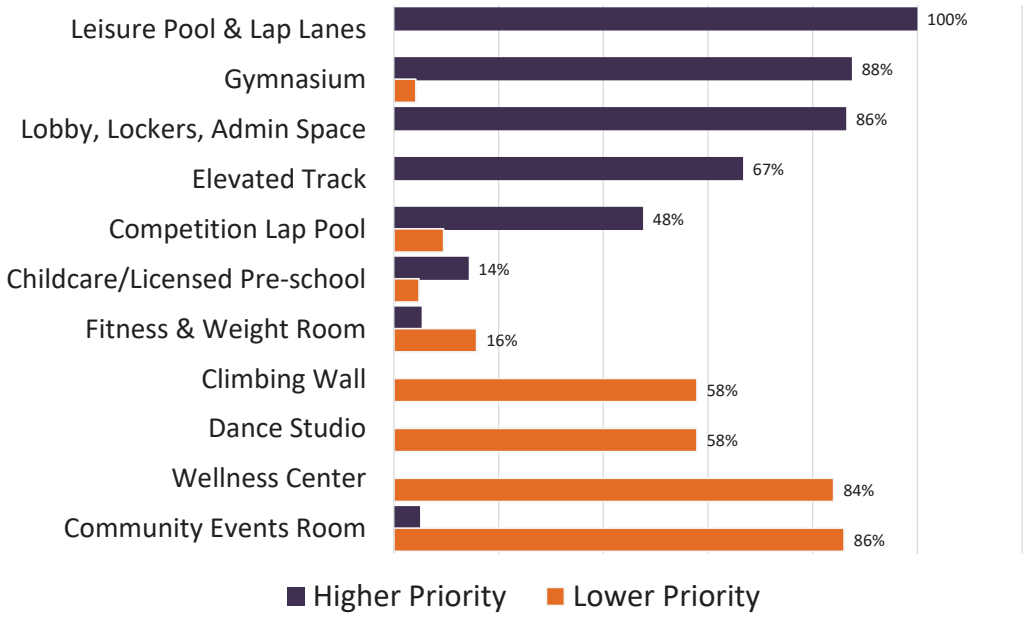
8.11 – Community Events Room ($1,200,000)

The organization's leadership has identified multiple programs that they believe will add value to the community. How would you rank each priority? (21 responses)



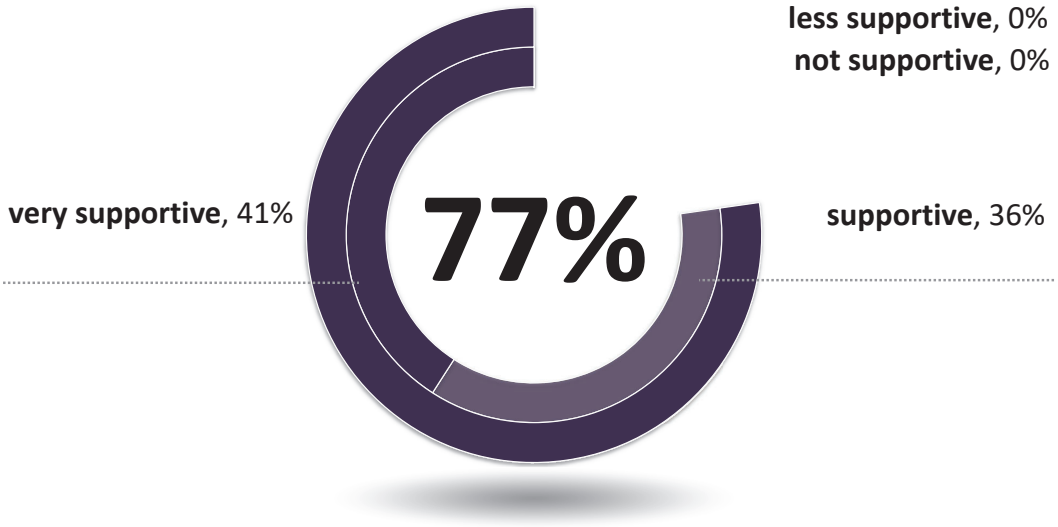
PRIORITIES RANKING

Higher vs. Lower Priority Ranking



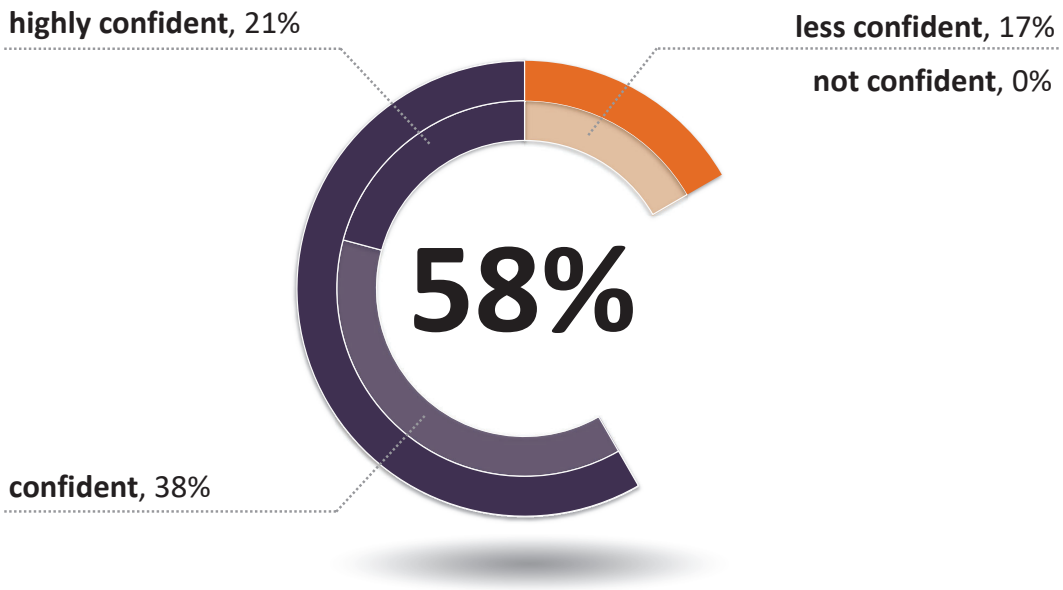
QUESTION 9

Though we would all prefer to develop the project in its entirety, fundraising realities are likely to require a phased approach, in general, how supportive are you of the current proposed phasing? (22 total responses)



QUESTION 10

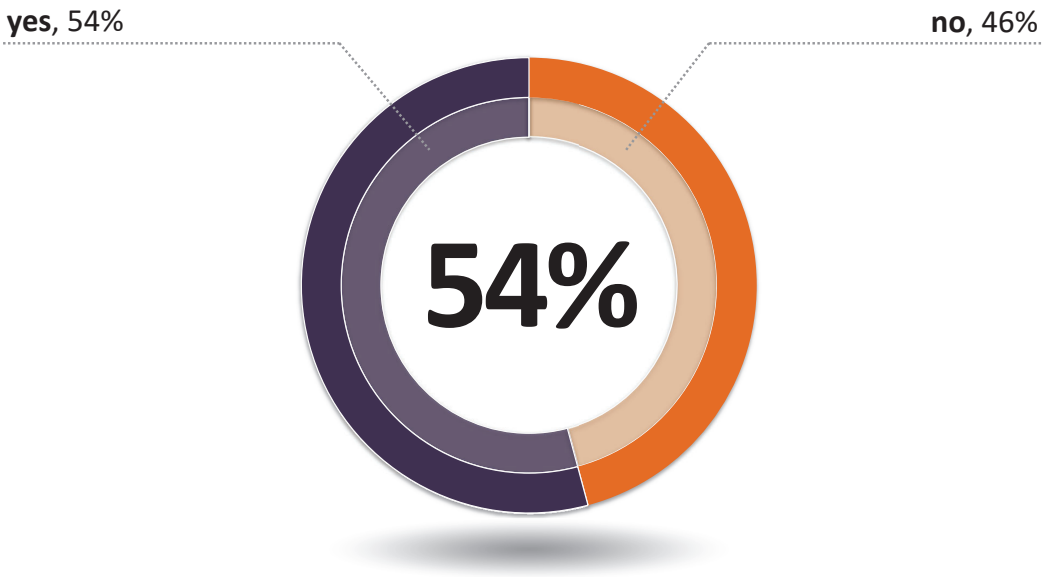
The organization's leadership is considering a phase 1 campaign goal of $23,500,000 to be raised in 3 - 5 years. How confident are you that this campaign will meet or exceed its goal? (24 total responses)



QUESTION 11

Are you aware of any other reasons that would prevent the organization from being successful in achieving the proposed plans and goals?

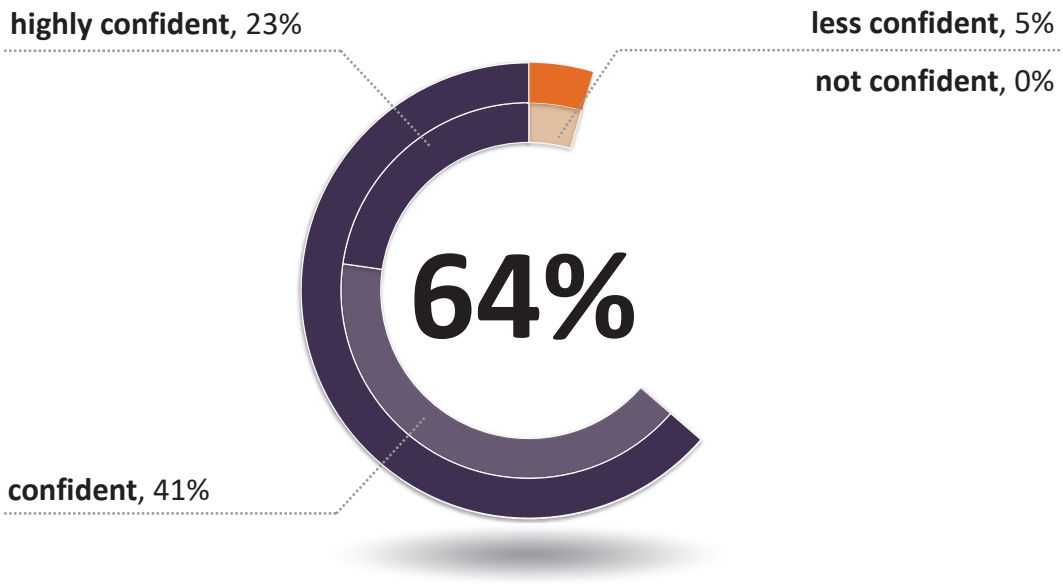
(24 total responses)



QUESTION 12

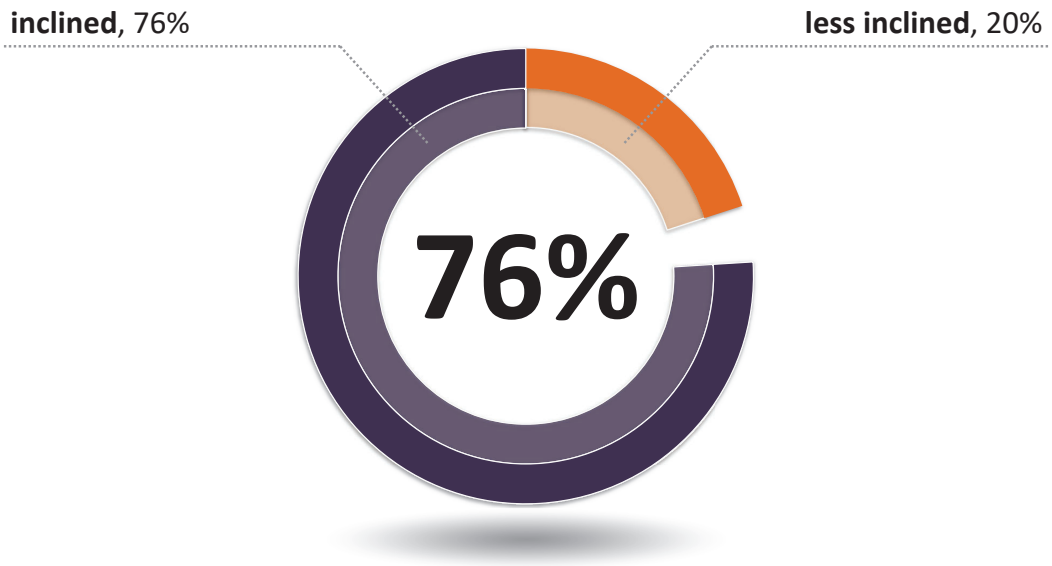
Considering the "Scale of Needed Gifts," how confident are you that the campaign will secure the leadership and advance gifts required?

(22 total responses)



QUESTION 13

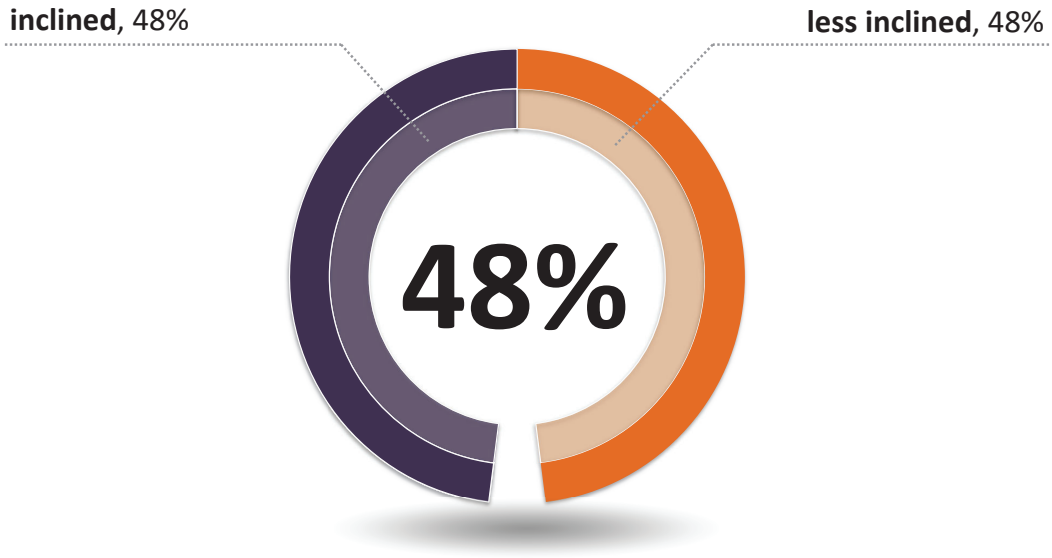
Would you be inclined to help leadership in identifying prospects capable of giving leadership, advance, and major gifts? (25 total responses)



QUESTION 14

A campaign of this size will require an effective group of volunteer leaders. Without making any commitments at this time, if you were asked to serve in a volunteer leadership capacity, would you be inclined to accept?

(25 total responses)

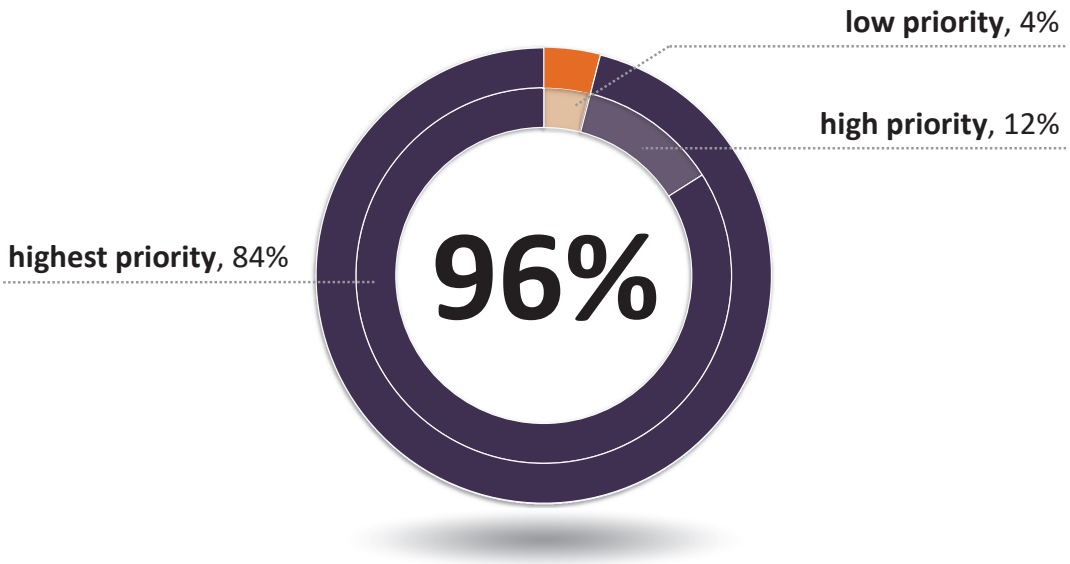


QUESTION 16

Regarding timing, our current proposal is to execute this study over the summer, finalize plans and seat a Campaign Committee of volunteers this fall, and begin the leadership phase this winter. Do you support that proposed timeline? (24 total responses)

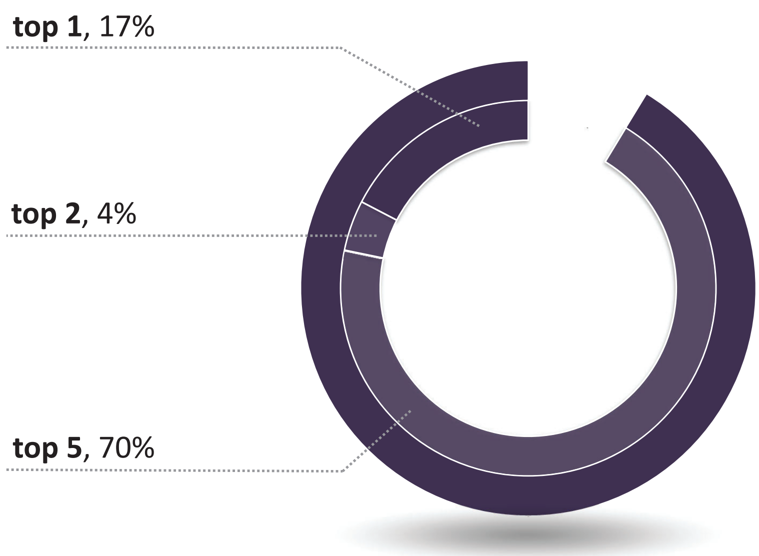
QUESTION 17

How inclined are you and your family to make a cash gift or pledge to this campaign? (25 responses)



QUESTION 19

Would this organization be among your families' top five (5) philanthropic priorities? (25 total responses)



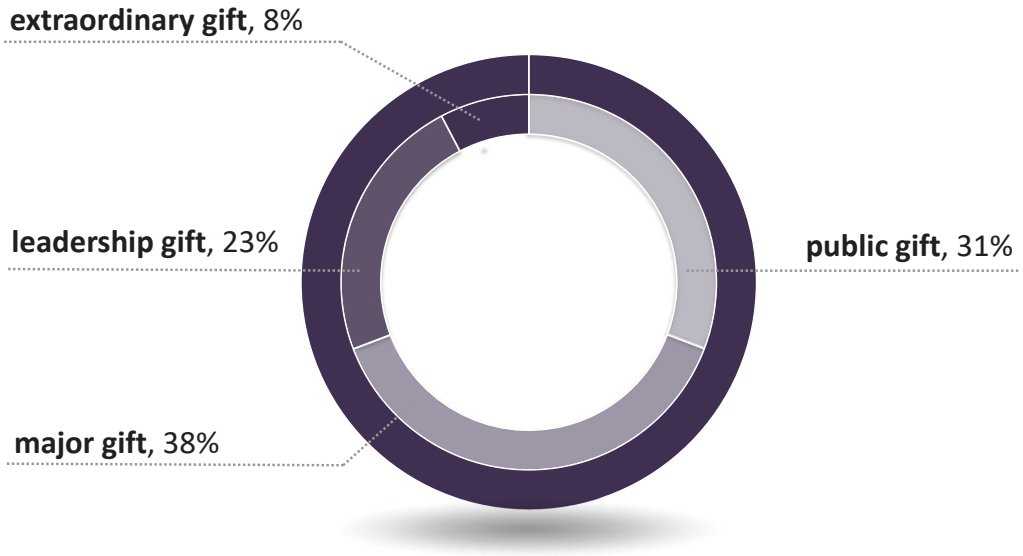
LIVINGSTON RECREATION CENTER

$23,500,000 CAMPAIGN GIFT METER

	REQ	GIFT METER	GOAL
EXTRAORDINARY GIFT PHASE (64%)			
$ 10,000,000 +	1	●	$ 10,000,000
$ 5,000,000 +	1	●	$ 5,000,000
LEADERSHIP GIFT PHASE (23%)			
$ 1,000,000 +	2	●●	$ 2,000,000
$ 500,000 +	3	●●●	$ 1,500,000
$ 250,000 +	4	●●●●	$ 1,000,000
$ 100,000 +	8	●●●●●●●●	$ 800,000
MAJOR GIFT PHASE (10%)			
$ 75,000 +	10	●●●●●●●●●●	$ 750,000
$ 50,000 +	13	●●●●●●●●●●●●●	$ 650,000
$ 25,000 +	21	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	$ 525,000
$ 10,000 +	43	●●●	$ 430,000
PUBLIC PHASE (4%)			
$ 7,500 +	46	●●	$ 345,000
$ 5,000 +	50	●●	$ 250,000
$ 2,500 +	66		$ 165,000
$ 1,000 +	85		$ 85,000
TOTAL (100%)	353		$ 23,500,000

QUESTION 20

Under optimum conditions, where would you place yourself on the scale of needed gifts, considering that any commitment could be pledged over a five-year period? (26 total responses)



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bannack recommends phase 1 to include the gymnasium, leisure pool, jogging track, locker rooms and admin space.
2. Bannack recommends that an initial phase 1 goal be set between $20,000,000 – 25,000,000.
3. Bannack recommends brining online the nonprofit organization, recruiting a board and campaign committee, prior to initiating fundraising.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Bannack recommends the City of Livingston works closely with the County Government to negotiate details of the special tax district proposal.
5. Bannack recommends the City of Livingston develop a specific plan to manage and operate the facility, including a pro forma, anticipated FTE needs etc.
6. Bannack recommends several key extraordinary and leadership level gifts be secured prior to the broader campaign effort initiating.

KEY QUOTES

"This provides an opportunity in winter for folks to get exercise and we should stress this projects importance."

"Public health could not be more important today."

"A strong message about public health implications would be important to push. Health is a good economic driver."

"The new Recreational Center is an important multigenerational benefit to health and wellness."

"This is all about kids - that's all I care about. This would be a major facility that would help them."

"This would be a huge benefit to Livingston. We have a lot of potential as Montana grows and these types of projects are key."

KEY QUOTES

"This project to include the band shell space embodies the character of our community."

“Communication is needed to inform and educate the community."

"This will only happen with broad participation. Everyone with have a stake in its success even if we don't use the facility."

"The source of capitol should be less from donors and more from government sources."

“We need to create a nonprofit entity with a blue-ribbon board who need to negotiate who will own and operate this facility."

“Consider higher membership fee versus a property tax increase."

"Revisit the priorities at a lower raise goal."

KEY QUOTES

"Importance of this project - mental health, seniors, youth issues are all key in moving forward."

"This project is a great move, especially considering youth suicide in Park County."

"This project could bring Livingston out of one of the top slots for suicide and show we are a sustainable and supportive place for all community members."

"Its a project that’s time has come. Its been discussed but we need to make this happen."

"This community definitely needs this, we are limited to a few nice months and need place for kids, indoors."

KEY QUOTES

"Excited to see this center compliment Livingston."

"I am excited about this project for our community and grateful to those who are taking this on."

"I support this project!"

"Go for it, we need to do something."

"I think supporting facilities and children is key for Park County."

"Much needed facility and hope the community can pull it off."

"Let's get it done."

"This has potential to shape future of Livingston. It's a community defining project."