



City of Sidney, MT
City Council Regular Meeting 11-7-22
November 07, 2022 6:30 PM
115 2nd Street SE | Sidney, MT 59270

The City Council meetings are open to the public attending in person, with masks encouraged when social distancing cannot be accomplished. If the public does not wish to participate in person, they are also invited to participate via a Zoom meeting. You can participate via phone:

Meeting ID: 820 5489 7309 Passcode: 4332809 Call: 1-346-248-7799

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Aldermen Present
4. Correction or Approval of Minutes
 - a. [City Council Regular Meeting Minutes 10-17-22](#)
 - b. [Park and Recreation Committee Meeting Minutes 10-26-2022](#)
 - c. [Correction to 7/5/22 City Council Meeting Minutes: Amend 8d motion from \\$8,500 to \\$8,000](#)
5. Visitors
 - a. Chamber of Commerce-Christmas Stroll 2022
6. Public Hearing
 - a. TBID Renewal Public Hearing
7. Mayor Norby
8. Committee Meeting Work
 - a. [Park and Recreation Committee Meeting-High School Baseball Agreement with Sidney Public Schools](#)
9. Alderman Requests and Committee Reports

Parks and Recreation – Chairman Difonzo – Godfrey, Christensen | Water and Sewer – Chairman Koffler – Godfrey, Rasmussen

Street and Alley – Chairman Christensen– Difonzo, Stevenson | **Sanitation** – Chairman Rasmussen – Koffler, Stevenson

City Buildings & Street Lighting – Chairman Stevenson– Koffler, Rasmussen | **Police and Fire** – Chairman Godfrey, Godfrey, Difonzo, Christensen

Budget and Finance – Chairman Christensen – Rasmussen, Godfrey

10. Unfinished Business

[a.](#) Nielson Halvorson Final Pay Application \$54,163.08 (tabled at 10-17-22 meeting)

[b.](#) Harris Lot Aggregation (tabled at 10-17-22 meeting)

11. New Business

a. City Council Appointment to Parking Commission

b. Council Appointment/Representative to Library Board

c. Appointments to the Zoning/Board of Adjustments:

David Seitz-term ending 5-31-2023

Justine Jones-term ending 5-31-24

Adam Smith-term ending 5-31-25

Terry Meldahl-term ending 5-31-25

12. City Planner

[a.](#) Carranza Lot Aggregation

13. City Attorney

[a.](#) Resolution 3903-Hazard Mitigation Plan Approval

[b.](#) Ordinance 597-TBID Renewal (1st Reading)

14. Chief of Police

a. Update

15. Public Works Director

[a.](#) October 2022 Public Works Report

16. Fire Marshal/Building Inspector

17. City Clerk/Treasurer

a. Update

18. Consent Agenda

[a.](#) Claims to be approved: \$140,155.31

[b.](#) Building Permits to be approved: 2023-027 to 028 and RC2023-015 to 17 (plus correction to 10-17-22 Meeting Building Permits)

19. Adjournment



City of Sidney, MT
 City Council Regular Meeting 10-17-22
 October 17, 2022 6:30 PM
 115 2nd Street SE | Sidney, MT 59270

The City Council meetings are open to the public attending in person, with masks encouraged when social distancing cannot be accomplished. If the public does not wish to participate in person, they are also invited to participate via a Zoom meeting. You can participate via phone:

Meeting ID: 863 9138 9984 Passcode: 4332809 Call: 1-346-248-7799

1. Call to Order

Mayor Norby called the regular meeting of the Sidney City Council to order at 6:30pm.

2. Pledge of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance was stated by all present.

3. Aldermen Present

Christensen, Godfrey, Stevenson, Rasmussen and DiFonzo. Absent: Koffler.

4. Correction or Approval of Minutes

a. Regular City Council Meeting Minutes 10-3-2022

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

5. Visitors

a. Chris Lee-Sidney High School Baseball

Hunter Gordon came before the City Council on behalf of Chris Lee, Athletic Director, and the Sidney High School. He stated High School Baseball, which he will be coaching, will newly start this spring and the High School needs to establish a contract for use of the baseball field. He stated the current contract, as far as Mr. Lee, is fine other than adding baseball for Moose Park. Mayor Norby asked if they were planning to use the concession stand and he stated he assumes they will

be. Mr. Gordon stated the season will align with softball and they are unsure of the number of games. Mayor Norby stated Legion will need to make sure they have the concession stand cleared out.

Motion was made to send this to the Park and Recreation Committee.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderwoman Christensen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

The Park and Recreation Committee Meeting was scheduled for Wednesday the 26th at 11am.

b. Polar Plunge 2022

Brett Norby came before the City Council on behalf of the Polar Plunge. He stated it will be November 25th and they are looking at possibly changing the location to make it closer to the other events, such as in front of the Fire Hall doors in the alley. He stated it is on a Friday. Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated it would not affect City Hall to have that area taken. Alderwoman Godfrey stated the soup contest is at Restorx at the same time. Alderwoman Christensen stated moving it to a more visible location would help. Mr. Norby stated he will get the insurance to the City and to have their help as usual with using the old fire hall bathroom, water to fill the tank, moving the tank and the firemen helping with the event.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

c. Other Visitors

None.

6. Public Hearing

a. TBID Renewal Public Hearing will be November 7th, 2022

Mayor Norby announced there will be a public hearing at the November 7th, 2022 regular meeting of the Sidney City Council to take public comment on the ordinance renewing the TBID.

7. Committee Meeting Work

Nothing.

8. Mayor Norby

a. MLCT 2022 Conference

Mayor Norby stated that PWD Hintz, Chief Kraft and himself attended the conference this year. He stated having the conference at many locations was different. He stated that this was his last year as President for the Montana League of Cities and Towns. He stated it was fun.

9. Alderman Requests and Committee Reports

Parks and Recreation – Chairman Difonzo – Godfrey, Christensen | **Water and Sewer** – Chairman Koffler – Godfrey, Rasmussen

Street and Alley – Chairman Christensen– Difonzo, Stevenson | **Sanitation** – Chairman Rasmussen – Koffler, Stevenson

City Buildings & Street Lighting – Chairman Stevenson– Koffler, Rasmussen | **Police and Fire** – Chairman Godfrey, Godfrey, Difonzo, Christensen

Budget and Finance – Chairman Christensen – Rasmussen, Godfrey

Alderwoman Rasmussen congratulated FM/BI on the Public Service Award via the Sidney Herald.

10. Unfinished Business

Nothing.

11. New Business

Nothing.

12. City Planner

a. Harris Lot Aggregation

PWD Hintz asked for this to be tabled as the staff report does not have accurate information.

Motion was made to table the Harris Lot Aggregation.

13. City Attorney

a. Ordinance 596-Updating Parking Commission Code (2nd Reading)

Mayor Norby read Ordinance 596, updating the Parking Commission city code, out loud for the second reading.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

b. Resolution 3902-BARSAA Distribution Request 2022

Mayor Norby read resolution 3902, requesting the disbursement of the 2022 BARSAA funds, out loud.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Christensen, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

14. Chief of Police

a. September 2022 Police Department Report

Chief Kraft provided the September 2022 Police Department Report. He stated at the MLCT/MACOP Conference that he attended two of our officers were recognized. Officer Norby was awarded the 2022 Officer of the Year Award and Officer Jonathan Ryal was awarded the Life Saving Award. He stated it was very nice that two of our officers were recognized at the State level. The City Council offered their congratulations to the Officers.

15. Public Works Director

a. September 2022 Public Works Report

PWD Hintz provided the September 2022 Public Works Report. He stated they are still doing some street improvements including valley gutter and patching.

Alderman DiFonzo asked if the water depot is using City Water and PWD Hintz stated they have a well. Alderman DiFonzo asked if they can have a well in the city limits and PWD Hintz stated we have no ordinance prohibiting wells or sand points. Alderman DiFonzo asked for an update on the previous discussion about their approaches and noise and PWD Hintz stated he has relayed the information to City Attorney Kalil but has not heard anything. Alderman DiFonzo stated he has been being approached from citizens again and would like an update on this.

b. Nielson Halvorson Final Pay Application \$54,163.08

PWD Hintz asked for this item to be tabled, as there are two citizens that had their basements flooded during this project and they feel they have not been restituted completely. He stated that he discussed this with Mrs. Gundlach who agreed to table it to discuss it with the City Attorney.

Motion was made to table.

Motion made by Alderwoman Christensen, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

c. Authorization to Advertise for Water Phase III Project

PWD Hintz stated this is the project per the rate schedule that the City put off this last year. He stated the project is ready to advertise for bids and are seeking approval to do so.

Motion made by Alderwoman Godfrey, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

d. West Holly/Phase II Draw #7B and Fer Pal Pay Application 4 (final) for \$22,676.00

PWD Hintz presented the West Holly/Phase II Draw #7B and Fer Pal Pay Application 4 (final) for \$22,676.00 for approval.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

16. Fire Marshal/Building Inspector

a. September 2022 Fire Run Report

FM/BI Rasmussen provided the September 2022 Fire Run Report. He stated the trucks have been pump tested and they do need some repairs on a couple valves, but he does not have a cost estimate yet. He stated they are still usable until they are fixed, as they all use hydrants.

Alderman DiFonzo asked if the proposed coffee shop is going to come in and get approval. FM/BI Rasmussen stated they have only submitted a preliminary plan, to see if it fits zoning codes and for utilities. He stated they will still have to send specific plans and get a building permit. Alderman DiFonzo asked if the City Council will have any say on the traffic and PWD Hintz stated it is highway on both sides so he has referred it to the MDT for their approval. FM/BI Rasmussen stated he has contacted the MDT and they have confirmed that they have been contacted and they are meeting to resolve the parking and traffic.

b. Fire Prevention Week Update

FM/BI Rasmussen stated last week was Fire Prevention Week which they actively participated in all over the County. He stated they did fire drills, tour of the hall, went to several locations to do truck tours and did assemblies at the school.

17. City Clerk/Treasurer

a. September 2022 Treasurer's Report

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin provided the September 2022 Treasurer's Report.

b. Denning Downey FY21-22 Audit Contract for \$30,599

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin provided the FY21-22 Audit Contract for \$30,599 for approval. She stated this is less than previous years, as a federal audit is not required this year.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderwoman Christensen.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

c. September 2022 Journal Voucher Report

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin provided the September 2022 Journal Voucher Report for approval, noting it is the usual payroll and utility billing JV's.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Christensen, Seconded by Alderman Stevenson.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

d. September 2022 Water/Sewer Bank Transfer \$83,925.02

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin provided the September 2022 Water/Sewer Bank Transfer of \$83,925.02 for approval.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderwoman Godfrey.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

e. Water/Sewer Bank Transfer Correction to June to September for 900 Object Codes \$244,578.89

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated the June to September Water/Sewer Bank Transfers did not include any expenditures from the 900 object codes, which is the capital expenditures. She stated this transfer of \$244,578.89 accounts for those.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderman Stevenson, Seconded by Alderman DiFonzo.
Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

18. Consent Agenda

Motion was made to approve the consent agenda claims and building permits.

Motion made by Alderman Stevenson, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderman Stevenson, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

a. Claims to be approved: \$139,511.57

b. Building Permits to be approved 2022-21-26 and RC2022-13

19. Adjournment

at 7:04pm.



City of Sidney, MT
 Park and Recreation Committee Meeting 10-26-2022
 October 26, 2022 11:00 AM
 115 2nd Street SE | Sidney, MT 59270

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Meeting ID: 864 7366 6814 Passcode: 4332809 Call: 1-346-248-7799

Alderman Present: DiFonzo, Godfrey and Christensen

Others Present: PWD Hintz, Parks Superintendent Ridl, SPS Athletic Director Chris Lee

1. New Business

a. South Meadow Softball Lights-request to look into cost

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated after discussing further with Mr. Rosaaen, all they are looking for currently is permission to look into cost to see if it is something they can feasibly fundraise.

Alderman DiFonzo stated he does not feel they need permission to look into cost, just for the actual placement. He further stated they will need to look into setup, location and heights with an engineer, which will cost more money that they will need to consider. PWD Hintz stated they can hire a consultant for lighting on fields, but he does not know of any local.

It was the general consensus that they can look into it further, but the City will not approve anything or committing to anything until an official plan is presented with a formal request.

b. High School Baseball Agreement with Sidney Public Schools

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin provided the committee with the previous agreement with Sidney Public Schools and the Richland County Baseball Agreement.

Alderman DiFonzo asked if the committee agreed that any changes should be made under the SPS agreement, and it was agreed it should. Alderman DiFonzo stated under item 7 for the SPS agreement, the high school baseball in Moose Park will need to be added. He further stated he feels the City should not be involved in settling any disputes with schedule or field use and Alderwoman Christensen agreed. AD Lee stated it is how they work within the softball leagues for South Meadow. Alderwoman Godfrey stated under number 7 of conditions required for the RC Baseball, it could be added to work with the SPS on scheduling and conflicts must be resolved within themselves. Alderwoman Christensen stated she would like to see that also added into the

SPS contract. AD Lee stated there are rules in place that legion cannot start before the high school program has ended, but he will look into that further. Alderman DiFonzo stated the only way to find out how all the particulars will work between legion and high school is to see what happens this year.

Alderman DiFonzo stated he did see anything further in the agreements that needed amended from the current contract with SPS Schools. AD Lee asked Parks Superintendent if the maintenance requirements will be the same as they have for Soft Meadow and softball, and she stated yes. He asked if there are issues with the fields, who does he talk to and PWD Hintz stated they would need to contact either himself or Parks Superintendent Ridl. Parks Superintendent Ridl stated some items, such as irrigation, electrical falls under the City to do the repairs or oversee. AD Lee stated he will do a walk-through prior to the season and PWD Hintz stated the City will participate.

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated after completing the child abuse prevention seminar this morning, in the future the Committee will need to look at adding to all park use agreements language added for requiring the programs to do background checks on coaches and volunteers and language on requiring a policy for reporting any incidents. She stated the school already has these policies in place.

PWD Hintz asked if they plan to use the lights and AD Lee stated they will and PWD Hintz stated it is expensive to use and to keep that in mind. AD Lee stated if the expense is high, the school can help pay for that.

Alderman DiFonzo made a motion to recommend adding the high school baseball program in moose park and the additional requirement that the scheduling must be handled between SPS and RC Baseball, including any conflicts and to add the check list and contact list to the agreement that other agreements have.

Motion made by DiFonzo, Seconded by Christensen.

Voting Yea: DiFonzo, Godfrey, Christensen

c. Hockey Ice Rink new location (was located in Quilling's Park)

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated the permanent location was brought up to Mayor Norby to be added to the next Park and Recreation Committee agenda.

Mr. Lee stated he understands both sides, as it is an eye sore but it is extremely difficult to take it down and put it up. He stated he also has a concern that it will not stay in good shape if it is up permanently.

Motion was made to table this until there is a formal request and plan presented.

Motion made by DiFonzo, Seconded by Christensen.

Voting Yea: DiFonzo, Godfrey, Christensen

Meeting was adjourned: 11:31am



City of Sidney, MT
 City Council Regular Meeting
 July 05, 2022 6:30 PM
 115 2nd Street SE | Sidney, MT 59270

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Meeting ID: 826 5725 9839 Passcode: 4332809 Call: 1-346-248-7799

1. **Call to Order**

2. **Pledge of Allegiance**

The Pledge of Allegiance was stated by all present.

3. **Aldermen Present**

Christensen, Godfrey, DiFonzo, Rasmussen. Absent: Stevenson and Koffler

4. **Correction or Approval of Minutes**

a. **City Council Regular Meeting 6-20-22**

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderwoman Godfrey.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

b. **Park and Rec Committee Meeting Minutes**

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Godfrey, Seconded by Alderman DiFonzo.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

c. **Police and Fire Committee Meeting Minutes**

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Christensen, Seconded by Alderman DiFonzo.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

d. Water and Sewer Committee Meeting Minutes

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderwoman Godfrey, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

e. Budget and Finance Committee Meeting Minutes

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderwoman Godfrey.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

5. Visitors

a. Sam Ebadzad Sahraei-Food Truck in Peterson Park-Charge for electric used and \$50/month for garbage services

Mr. Ebadzad Sahraei came before City Council to ask for permission to put his food trailer in Peterson Park. PWD Hintz stated we have electricity with a meter there for him to use and pay the City for which is by where the bridge is at. Mr. Ebadzad Sahraei stated this will only be during fair weather, once it turns, he will be pursuing something else. Alderman DiFonzo asked how long they are asking to have this and if he will be returning each year. Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated she would prefer they approve it through the end of the summer and Mr. Ebadzad Sahraei stated he will return each year for permission. PWD Hintz stated he asked Mr. Ebadzad Sahraei to pay for the electrical use \$100 for the summer months and \$50 a month in garbage services. Mr. Ebadzad Sahraei stated he is insured.

Motion was made to approve with PWD Hintz pricing.

Motion made by Alderwoman Godfrey, Seconded by Alderwoman Christensen.

In discussion Alderwoman Rasmussen stated she would like to see an official process with an agreement in place to make sure this situation does not turn. Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated she can draft an agreement and have City Attorney Kalil review.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

Others Present: Marvin Cordwell-Morrison Maierle (project representative for the Nielson Halvorson Sewer Project)

6. Public Hearing

Nothing

7. Mayor Norby

Nothing.

8. Committee Meeting Work

a. Water and Sewer Committee Meeting-Nielson-Halvorson Waterline Replacement
(recommendation and motion)

Alderwoman Godfrey stated the Water and Sewer Committee met and discussed the need to relocate the water line to meet DEQ standards, with Tony Hanson doing the work for \$78,875.00.

Motion was made to approve this project and expenditures.

Motion made by Alderwoman Godfrey, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

b. Water and Sewer Committee Meeting-FY22-23 Water and Sewer Budgets (recommendation, no motion until passing the budget)

Alderwoman Rasmussen stated the Water and Sewer Committee met and reviewed the water and sewer budgets for FY22-23 with the proposed expenditures.

c. Budget and Finance Committee Meeting-Library Mill Levy (recommendation and motion to move forward with amending City/County contract)

Alderwoman Christensen stated the Budget and Finance Committee met with a representative with the library and after discussion they are recommending increasing the allocation to the Library to \$130,000 and moving forward with amending the contract.

Motion made by Alderwoman Christensen, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

- d. **Budget and Finance Committee-FY22-23 Oil and Gas Fund and Donations** (recommendation, motion with passing of budget)

Alderwoman Christensen stated the Budget and Finance Committee met and reviewed the Oil and Gas Fund and its donations, the only change this year being to cut the donation to Economic Development to \$8,500 from \$10,000.

9. Alderman Requests and Committee Reports

Parks and Recreation – Chairman Difonzo – Godfrey, Christensen | **Water and Sewer** – Chairman Koffler – Godfrey, Rasmussen

Street and Alley – Chairman Christensen– Difonzo, Stevenson | **Sanitation** – Chairman Rasmussen – Koffler, Stevenson

City Buildings & Street Lighting – Chairman Stevenson– Koffler, Rasmussen | **Police and Fire** – Chairman Godfrey, Godfrey, Difonzo, Christensen

Budget and Finance – Chairman Christensen – Rasmussen, Godfrey

Nothing.

10. Unfinished Business

Nothing.

11. New Business

Nothing.

12. City Planner

a. Planning Board Meeting-July 19th, 2022

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated the Planning Board will be meeting on July 19th, 2022 and the agenda is posted on the front window.

13. City Attorney

a. Ordinance 595-Updating Building Codes

City Attorney Kalil read Ordinance 595, updating the building codes, for the second reading.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

b. City/County Agreements-Fire Marshal and Building Inspector

City Attorney Kalil stated the City has 2 agreements authorizing Mr. Rasmussen to work within both the City and County. He stated the agreements have expired and he will be amending the contract to extend the service time making it retroactive and presenting to the County Commissioners. FM/BI Rasmussen stated without these agreements he is working outside his jurisdiction and without an agreement in place the City and himself could be held liable. He stated in discussions with the County Commissioners, they like him doing that work and should approve moving forward with it.

Motion was made to approve.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderwoman Godfrey.

Voting Yea: Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

Voting Abstaining: Alderwoman Rasmussen

14. Chief of Police

Chief Kraft stated they thankfully had a pretty uneventful 4th of July with minimal complaints.

15. Public Works Director

PWD Hintz stated with the Nielson Halvorson project there was 2 basements flooded this last weekend. He stated the contractor's insurance will be covering the costs. He stated the water main is installed and the street is reconstructed, if the weather cooperates, they will start paving this month. PWD Hintz stated he was able to purchase garbage cans from the Town of Richey who is no longer providing garbage services. He stated this saved the city money. He stated the 4th Ave project is moving forward nicely, with the project anticipated to be done by the end of July.

a. East Main Water Depot

PWD Hintz provided the City Council with the 2011 agreement with East Main Water Depot. He stated he has received two complaints in the last couple of weeks with other complaints previously that trucks are coming in in the middle of the night making a lot of noise. He stated that in their agreement there are things that they agreed to but have not done, such as them existing across curb and gutter instead of having an established exit, they have not paved the lot causing debris on the streets. He stated to amend the agreement the City must give 6 months' notice. He stated they have been issued letters of complaints and numerous others that they have ignored. PWD Hintz stated they have drilled their own well and so they do not purchase water from the City. Alderman DiFonzo stated he would like to see a letter sent telling them to fix the sidewalk and curb and gutter and that we are terminating the contract. Alderwoman Rasmussen stated she feels they would be in breach of contract and we should be able to move forward. Alderwoman Godfrey asked how this solves the noise complaints and Mayor Norby stated they would fall under the noise ordinance for nuisance.

Motion was made to send a letter terminating the agreement and have them replace the curb and gutter.

Motion made by Alderman DiFonzo, Seconded by Alderwoman Rasmussen.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

16. Fire Marshal/Building Inspector

FM/BI Rasmussen stated it was a pretty calm 4th of July with 2 calls for dumpster fires and one dumpster that burned to nothing that was not called in.

17. City Clerk/Treasurer

a. ARPA Funding-2nd tranche received of \$790,784.75 (total received \$1,581,569.50)

Clerk/Treasurer Chamberlin stated the City received their second tranche and final payment for the ARPA funding, making the total received \$1,581,569.50, which they are looking at using for the City Hall Remodel project. She stated they have a meeting with the architect tomorrow at 1pm to review the first set of proposed plans for the remodel if anyone is interested in attending.

18. Consent Agenda

Motion was made to approve the consent agenda.

Motion made by Alderwoman Rasmussen, Seconded by Alderwoman Godfrey.

Voting Yea: Alderwoman Rasmussen, Alderman DiFonzo, Alderwoman Godfrey, Alderwoman Christensen

a. Claims to be approved: \$156,962.76

b. Building Permits to be approved:

2022-093	Bible Baptist Church	502 S Central	Remodel	L1-4, B54, Kenoyer
2022-094	JC Youngquist	2675 3rd St NW	Fence	L01A, B4, Mayo Acres
2022-095	Everett Crum	1281 14th St SW	Shed	M&B TR in SWSE

19. Adjournment

at 7:12pm.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING THE CITY OF SIDNEY AND SIDNEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

This agreement dated, _____, by and between the City of Sidney, hereinafter referred to as the “City” and the Sidney Public Schools, hereinafter referred to as the “SPS”.

The following conditions set forth below shall be strictly enforced by the City and in the same shall be strictly adhered to by the Organization.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED BY THE CITY:

1. SPS shall provide the City Clerk a copy of the Organization’s current liability insurance documentation annually, when renewed. No practices, events or games shall be allowed until such proof has been provided.
2. SPS shall provide the City a copy of the current Activities Director, School Principals, and coaches addresses and contact information with signed agreement.
3. All keys signed out shall be returned to the City no later than 30 days after the season ends. No paddle locks or extra locks of any kind on any door shall be installed. No copies of keys shall be allowed. A deposit for keys shall be required at the time of checkout and returned when all keys are returned.
4. No changes to park property shall be allowed without prior approval from the City. This includes signage, building, sprinkler system, electrical alterations.
5. All garbage, trash and loose debris shall be picked up daily and after each event and properly disposed of and in accordance to city ordinance. Concession areas shall be cleaned and cleared out at the end of the season.
6. The use of alcohol, tobacco or drugs of any kind is strictly prohibited. A permit for consumption of beer at a gathering may be applied for through the filing of an application in accordance with Title 6, Chapter 10, Section 4, of the Sidney City Code.
7. The above 6 conditions refer to use of the South Meadows Softball Complex for Girls fast Pitch Softball on Fields # 1 & 2, for use of the tennis courts for Physical Education classes, for use of Moose Park for Junior High Football, Veteran’s Park for Middle School Lunch and recess and High School Fitness (horseshoe pits) **and for High School Baseball at Moose Park.**
8. **A practice and game schedule must be provided to the City of Sidney and Richland County Legion Baseball as soon as it is completed. Anything approved by the City Council prior to the schedules being provided for will take precedence and all Baseball scheduling must not schedule during that time. Any conflicts in scheduling between Richland County Baseball and the High School Baseball will be resolved by themselves, the City will not mediate any such conflicts.**

SPS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. Drag and maintain the infields.
2. All restrooms shall be cleaned by SPS after each event during the high school softball and baseball season, typically mid-March – mid-May.
3. Responsible for opening and locking the restrooms during games and practices.

- 4. Cleaning and managing the concession area.
- 5. Following all the park rules including no smoking and no alcohol use within in park(s).

THE CITY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. Water, mow and spray for weeds.
- 2. The startup and shut down of the irrigation system and watering.
- 3. Start up and winterization the restrooms.

Any violation of the above outlined conditions shall force the city officials to close the access to the park until each condition or violation is met or rendered.

Agreed this day of _____

Sidney Public Schools

By: _____
President

City of Sidney

By: _____
Public Works Director

By: _____
Mayor

CITY OF SIDNEY

General Checklist

Season Start Date: _____ Season Ending Date: _____

Liability Insurance Provider: _____

Certificate of Insurance Provided: Yes, No.

List of Officers:

	Name	Address	Phone
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____

Facility Keys Check out; Yes, No.
(\$100.00 Deposit Required)

To: _____

Facility Keys Returned; Yes, No.

From: _____

Annual Financial Report Submitted; Yes, No, Not applicable.

Notes: _____

Contractor's Application for Payment No. 4 - Final

Application Period: 8/1/2022 - 9/16/22 Application Date: 9/20/2022

To (Owner):	City of Sidney, Montana 115 2nd St SE, Sidney MT 59270	From (Contractor):	Western Municipal Construction 5855 Elysian Road, Billings, MT 59101
Project:	Neilsen-Halvorsen Addition Sewer Rehabilitation Project	Contract:	0717.028
Owner's Contract No.:		Contractor's Project No.:	
		Engineer's Project No.:	0717.028
		Via (Engineer):	Morrison Materle, Inc. 315 N. 25th St. Suite 102 Billings, MT 59101

**Application For Payment
Change Order Summary**

Approved Change Orders	Number	Additions	Deductions
	1		\$25,620.81
	2	\$12,324.54	
TOTALS		\$12,324.54	\$25,620.81
NET CHANGE BY CHANGE ORDERS		-\$13,296.27	

1. ORIGINAL CONTRACT PRICE.....	\$	\$859,068.00
2. Net change by Change Orders.....	\$	-\$13,296.27
3. Current Contract Price (Line 1 ± 2).....	\$	\$845,771.73
4. TOTAL COMPLETED AND STORED TO DATE (Column F on Progress Estimate).....	\$	\$849,095.33
5. RETAINAGE:		
a. 5% X \$ 849,095.33 Work Completed.....	\$	
b. 5% X \$ - Stored Material.....	\$	
c. Total Retainage (Line 5a + Line 5b).....	\$	
6. AMOUNT ELIGIBLE TO DATE (Line 4 - Line 5c).....	\$	\$849,095.33
7. LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS (Line 6 from prior Application).....	\$	\$794,932.25
8. SUBTOTAL.....	\$	\$54,163.08
9. LESS 1% STATE GROSS RECEIPT TAX.....	\$	\$541.63
10. AMOUNT DUE THIS APPLICATION.....	\$	\$53,621.45
11. BALANCE TO FINISH, PLUS RETAINAGE (Column G on Progress Estimate + Line 5 above).....	\$	

Contractor's Certification

The undersigned Contractor certifies that to the best of its knowledge: (1) all previous progress payments received from Owner on account of Work done under the Contract have been applied on account to discharge Contractor's legitimate obligations incurred in connection with Work covered by prior Applications for Payment; (2) title of all Work, materials and equipment incorporated in said Work or otherwise listed in or covered by this Application for Payment will pass to Owner at time of payment free and clear of all Liens, security interests and encumbrances (except such as are covered by a Bond acceptable to Owner indemnifying Owner against any such Liens, security interest or encumbrances); and (3) all Work covered by this Application for Payment is in accordance with the Contract Documents and is not defective.

By: *Christina Adams* Date: 09/20/2022

Payment of: \$ \$53,621.45
(Line 10 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)

is recommended by: *[Signature]* 10/1/22
(Engineer) (Date)

Payment of: \$ \$53,621.45
(Line 8 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)

is approved by: _____
(Owner) (Date)

Approved by: _____
Funding Agency (if applicable) (Date)

Progress Estimate - Lump Sum Work

Contractor's Application

For (Contract): Neilsen-Halvorsen Addition Sewer Rehabilitation

4

Application Number:

Application Period: 8/1/22 - 9/16/22

20-Sep-22

Application Date:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	(A)			(B)			(C)		(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)
		SCHEDULED VALUE	UNIT	BID PRICE	UNIT	TOTAL	FROM PREVIOUS	UNIT	TOTAL	PRESENTLY STORED (Not in C or D)	TOTAL COMPLETED & STORED TO DATE (C+D+E)			
101	Mobilization / Demobilization	1	LS	\$ 89,800.00		\$ 89,800.00		\$ 89,800.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,800.00	100.00%	\$ -
102	Taxes, Bonds, and Insurance	1	LS	\$ 10,500.00		\$ 10,500.00		\$ 10,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,500.00	100.00%	\$ -
103	General Requirements	1	LS	\$ 56,000.00		\$ 56,000.00		\$ 56,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,000.00	100.00%	\$ -
104	Traffic Control	1	LS	\$ 11,400.00		\$ 11,400.00		\$ 11,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,400.00	100.00%	\$ -
105	Bypass Pumping System	1	LS	\$ 19,100.00		\$ 19,100.00		\$ 19,100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,100.00	100.00%	\$ -
106	8-Inch Sewer Main	1,583	LF	\$ 99.00		\$ 156,717.00		\$ 167,607.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 167,607.00	106.95%	\$ (10,890.00)
107	48" Sanitary Sewer Manhole	8	EA	\$ 10,500.00		\$ 84,000.00		\$ 84,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,000.00	100.00%	\$ -
108	48" Sanitary Sewer Manhole Additional Depth (b5VF)	33	VF	\$ 350.00		\$ 11,550.00		\$ 11,550.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,550.00	100.00%	\$ -
109	60" Sanitary Sewer Manhole	1	EA	\$ 31,800.00		\$ 31,800.00		\$ 31,800.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,800.00	100.00%	\$ -
110	Standard Sanitary Sewer Service Reconnection	23	EA	\$ 630.00		\$ 14,490.00		\$ 15,750.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,750.00	108.70%	\$ (1,260.00)
111	Sanitary Sewer Service Line	245	LF	\$ 85.00		\$ 20,825.00		\$ 23,630.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,630.00	113.47%	\$ (2,805.00)
112	Connection to Existing Sanitary Sewer	4	EA	\$ 1,800.00		\$ 7,200.00		\$ 7,200.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,200.00	100.00%	\$ -
113	Removal of Asbestos Cement (AC) Pipe	681	LF	\$ 34.00		\$ 23,154.00		\$ 16,388.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,388.00	70.78%	\$ 6,766.00
114	MH-1 Concrete Plug	1	LS	\$ 3,100.00		\$ 3,100.00		\$ 3,100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,100.00	0.00%	\$ 3,100.00
115	Flowable Fill Backfill	110	CY	\$ 162.00		\$ 17,820.00		\$ 27,702.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,702.00	155.45%	\$ (9,882.00)
116	Flatwork Concrete	310	SF	\$ 55.00		\$ 17,050.00		\$ 19,332.50		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,332.50	113.39%	\$ (2,282.50)
117	Pavement/Lane Marking Restoration	1	LS	\$ 1,500.00		\$ 1,500.00		\$ 1,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	100.00%	\$ -
118	Type 1 Surface Restoration (MDT)	90	LF	\$ 210.00		\$ 18,900.00		\$ 18,900.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,900.00	100.00%	\$ -
119	Type 2 Surface Restoration (Asphalt Roads) for Sewer Main	1,154	LF	\$ 130.00		\$ 150,020.00		\$ 148,069.90		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 148,069.90	98.70%	\$ 1,950.10
120	Type 2 Surface Restoration (Asphalt Roads) for Sanitary Sewer	102	LF	\$ 130.00		\$ 13,260.00		\$ 13,260.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,260.00	100.00%	\$ -
121	Gravel Surface Restoration	460	LF	\$ 33.00		\$ 15,180.00		\$ 14,322.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,322.00	94.35%	\$ 858.00
122	Lawn Restoration for Sanitary Sewer Service	302	LF	\$ 11.00		\$ 3,322.00		\$ 3,322.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,322.00	100.00%	\$ -
123	Valley Gutter Restoration	3	EA	\$ 11,300.00		\$ 33,900.00		\$ 33,900.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,900.00	100.00%	\$ -
124	Underground Utility Crossing	125	EA	\$ 690.00		\$ 25,530.00		\$ 27,600.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,600.00	108.11%	\$ (2,070.00)
125	Imported Backfill	50	CY	\$ 28.00		\$ 1,400.00		\$ 1,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,400.00	0.00%	\$ 1,400.00
126	Type 2 Bedding	50	CY	\$ 69.00		\$ 3,450.00		\$ 3,450.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,450.00	0.00%	\$ 3,450.00
127	Exploratory Excavation - Small Crew	40	HR	\$ 50.00		\$ 2,000.00		\$ 100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	5.00%	\$ 1,900.00
128	Exploratory Excavation - Large Crew	40	HR	\$ 200.00		\$ 8,000.00		\$ 9,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,000.00	112.50%	\$ (1,000.00)
129	Flowable Fill Pipe Saddle	1	EA	\$ 4,100.00		\$ 4,100.00		\$ 4,100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,100.00	100.00%	\$ -
130	Utility Relocation near Manhole 328	1	LS	\$ 4,000.00		\$ 4,000.00		\$ 4,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	100.00%	\$ -
	(Change Order 1)	1	LS	\$ -		\$ (25,620.81)		\$ (25,620.81)		\$ 1.00	\$ 12,324.54	\$ (25,620.81)	100.00%	\$ -
	(Change Order 2)	1	LS	\$ -		\$ 12,324.54		\$ 12,324.54		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,324.54	100.00%	\$ -
	Engineering Deduct	1	LS	\$ -		\$ (5,941.80)		\$ (5,941.80)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,941.80)	100.00%	\$ -
	LD's Deduction	1	LS	\$ -		\$ (1,500.00)		\$ (1,500.00)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,500.00)	100.00%	\$ -
	TOTALS					\$ 836,770.79		\$ 12,324.54		\$ -	\$ 849,095.33	\$ (10,785.40)		\$ -



1% Contractor's Gross Receipts Gross Receipts Withholding Return

MONTANA
CGR-2
Rev 01-10

Form CGR-2 is required to be completed and mailed to the Department of Revenue within 30 days after each payment is made to the prime contractor or subcontractor.

1.	Contract awarded by: Enter the federal employer identification number, business name and address. Place an "X" in the "Government Entity" box if you are remitting the 1% contractor's gross receipts payment on behalf of a prime contractor. Place an "X" in the "Prime Contractor" box if you are allocating the 1% contractor's gross receipts from your prime contractor's account to your subcontractor's account. Government Entity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prime Contractor <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Federal Identification Number (FEIN)		
	Name City of Sidney, MT		
	Address 115 2nd St SE		
	City Sidney	State MT	Zip Code 59270
2.	Contract awarded to: Enter the federal employer identification number, business name and address. Place an "X" in the "Prime Contractor" box if you are remitting the 1% contractor's gross receipts on behalf of a prime contractor. Place an "X" in the "Subcontractor" box if you are allocating the 1% contractor's gross receipts from your prime contractor's account to your subcontractor's account. Prime Contractor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subcontractor <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Federal Identification Number (FEIN)		
	Name Western Municipal Construction, Inc.		
	Address 5855 Elysian Road		
	City Billings	State MT	Zip Code 59101
3.	Enter the Government Issued Purchase Order Number here.....		3.
4.	Enter the contract award date here.....		4. <u>03 / 11 / 20 22</u>
5.	Enter the month and year this payment was earned.....		5. <u>08 / 20 22</u>
6.	Enter the gross dollar amount due to the prime contractor or subcontractor here.....		6. \$ 54,163.08
7.	Multiply the amount on line 6 by 1% (.01) and enter the result here. This is your 1% Contractor's Gross Receipts.....		7. \$ 541.63
8.	Subtract line 7 from line 6 and enter the result here. This is the net amount paid to the prime contractor or subcontractor.....		8. \$ 53,621.45
9.	Check the box below that identifies the type of return you are filing and enter the date the payment was made to the prime contractor or subcontractor.....9. ____ / ____ / 20 ____		
	9(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am enclosing the amount reported on line 7 for credit to my prime contractor's account.		
	9(b) <input type="checkbox"/> I am allocating the amount reported on line 7 for credit to my subcontractor's account.		
10.	Enter a description of the work performed under this contract. Neilsen-Halvorsen Addition Sewer Rehabilitation Project		
11.	Enter the location in Montana where this work is performed. Be specific with your description. 7th Avenue SE, 8th Avenue SE, and 10th Avenue SE in Sidney, Montana near the 9th Avenue SE Intersection		

Withholding return submitted by: Select the appropriate box identifying which entity is completing this return; sign this return and enter the information requested below.

Government Entity Prime Contractor Subcontractor

Preparer's Signature *[Signature]*

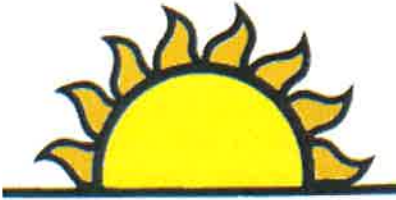
Preparer's Title Engineer Date 10/12/22

Telephone Number 406.237.1272 Fax Number

Please mail this registration to:
Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 5835, Helena, MT 59604-5835

City of Sidney

Mayor
RICK NORBY
Aldermen:
First Ward
JOE STEVENSON
KEN KOFFLER
Second Ward
KYSA RASMUSSEN
KALI GODFREY
Third Ward
TAMI CHRISTENSEN
FRANK DIFONZO



Montana's Sunrise City
115 Second Street Southeast
Sidney, MT 59270
406-433-2809

City Clerk/Treasurer
JESSICA REDFIELD Item b.
Director of Public Works
JEFF HINTZ
City Attorney-Pippin Law Firm
Thomas Kalil
Kaitlin Decrescente
Deputy City Clerk/Treasurer
BREEANN MESSER

Water Commissioner
JASON ELLETSON

PLANNING STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Amended Plat Lots 2, 3, the East 30 feet of Lot4, Block 3, Kenoyer's First Addition to Sidney, located in the NW ¼ NW¼ Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East, P.M.M. City of Sidney, Richland County, Montana.

AGENT:

4th Dimension Surveying & Consulting
Thomas Osen
14945 Cochise Street
Williston ND 58801

LANDOWNER

Bruce Harris
PO Box 589.
Sidney MT 59270

Zoning

R-3 – Multiple Family Residential

Lots/Type

Pre – 3 Multiple Family Residential
Post – 2 Multiple Family Residential

GENERAL INFORMATION

The owner of the property is proposing to aggregate Lots 2, 3, the East 30 feet of Lot4, Block 3, Kenoyer's First Addition to Sidney into two parcels (Amended Lots 2 and 4, Block 3). The proposed aggregation is exempt to subdivision review by §76-3-207(1)(f) M.C.A. and Section 6-E-5 of the Sidney Subdivision Regulations.

FINDINGS

1. The amended plat contains all of the necessary certifications required by the Sidney Subdivision Regulations to claim the proposed exemption.
2. The subdivider owns all the lands to be aggregated into the single parcel.
3. The proposed amendment does not violate the prevailing zoning on the property.
4. The proposed exemption does not create a presumption of an attempt to evade subdivision review.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Staff recommends that the Amended Plat of Lots 2, 3, the East 30 feet of Lot4, Block 3, Kenoyer's First Addition to Sidney located in the NW ¼ NW¼ Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East, P.M.M. City of Sidney, Richland County, Montana, be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. Comply with all City of Sidney Department of Public Works requirements.
2. City fees, applicable taxes and assessment to be paid before the final plat is signed.

Reviewed and submitted by:

Forrest Sanderson, AICP and CFM
City of Sidney Contract Planner

AMENDED PLAT OF LOTS 2 AND 4, BLOCK 3, KENOYER'S FIRST ADDITION TO SIDNEY
SITUATED IN THE STATE OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF RICHLAND, CITY OF SIDNEY; BEING PART OF THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 SECTION 33,
TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH, RANGE 59 EAST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN OF MONTANA

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

AMENDED LOT 2
Situating in the State of Montana, County of Richland, City of Sidney, being part of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East of the Principal Meridian of Montana; and being all of Lot 2 and the Easterly 20' of Lot 3 Block 3, as depicted in Kenoyer's First Addition to Sidney as recorded on Map S-A-3 and further described as follows:

Beginning at a found yellow cap, "4674LS" being located at the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 5, of Fisher Estates Subdivision, Map A506, Said point also being on the northerly line of 4th Street NE, (Variable Width ROW);

Thence with the northerly line of said 4th Street NE, North 70°15'14" West, 85.99 feet, (passing a found yellow cap, "12211LS" at 66.28 feet), to a set 5/8" rebar with green plastic cap 60760LS;

Thence departing said northerly line, North 19°41'18" East, 140.26 feet to a set 5/8" rebar with green plastic cap 60760LS, said point being on the southerly line of an unnamed alleyway, (20' ROW);

Thence with the southerly line of said alleyway, South 70°43'14" East, 28.30 feet, (passing a found yellow cap, "12211LS", at 19.65 feet), to a found 1/2" aluminum cap;

Thence South 2°37'42" East, 151.93 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING and containing 0.18 acre more or less.

Subject to all easements, rights-of-way and restrictions of record.

AMENDED LOT 4
Situating in the State of Montana, County of Richland, City of Sidney, being part of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East of the Principal Meridian of Montana; and being the westerly 20' of Lot 3 and the Easterly 30' of Lot 4 Block 3, as depicted in Kenoyer's First Addition to Sidney as recorded on Map S-A-3 and further described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Amended Lot 5, Block 3 of said Kenoyer's First Addition as conveyed to Larry D. & Jill L. Albertson in Book A155, Page 302, said point also being located on the northerly line of 4th Street NW, (variable width), and having for reference, the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 5, of Fisher Estates Subdivision, Map A506, as bearing South 70°15'14" East, 136.30 feet;

Thence with the easterly line of said Amended Lot 5, North 19°43'13" East, 139.85 feet to a found 1/2" aluminum cap, said being on the southerly line of an unnamed alleyway, (20' ROW);

Thence with the southerly line of said alleyway, South 70°43'14" East, 50.23 feet, (passing a found yellow cap, "12211LS" at 29.98 feet), to a set 5/8" rebar with green plastic cap 60760LS;

Thence departing said alleyway, South 19°41'18" West, 140.26 feet to a set 5/8" rebar with green plastic cap 60760LS, said point being on the northerly line of the aforementioned 4th Street NE;

Thence with the northerly line of said 4th Street NE, North 70°15'14" West, 50.31 feet, (passing a found yellow cap, "12211LS" at 20.31 feet), to the POINT OF BEGINNING and containing 0.16 acre more or less.

Subject to all easements, rights-of-way and restrictions of record.

OWNER CERTIFICATION:

We hereby certify that the purpose of this division of land is to aggregate parcels or lots when a certificate of survey or subdivision plat shows that the boundaries of the original parcels have been eliminated and the boundaries of the larger parcel are established. A restriction or requirement on the original platted lot or original unplatted parcel continues to apply to those areas. Therefore, this division of land is exempt from review as a subdivision pursuant to Section 76-3-207(1)(f), MCA.

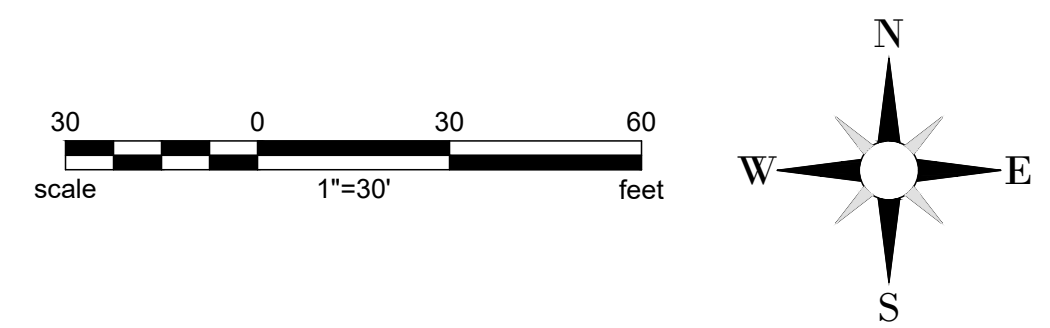
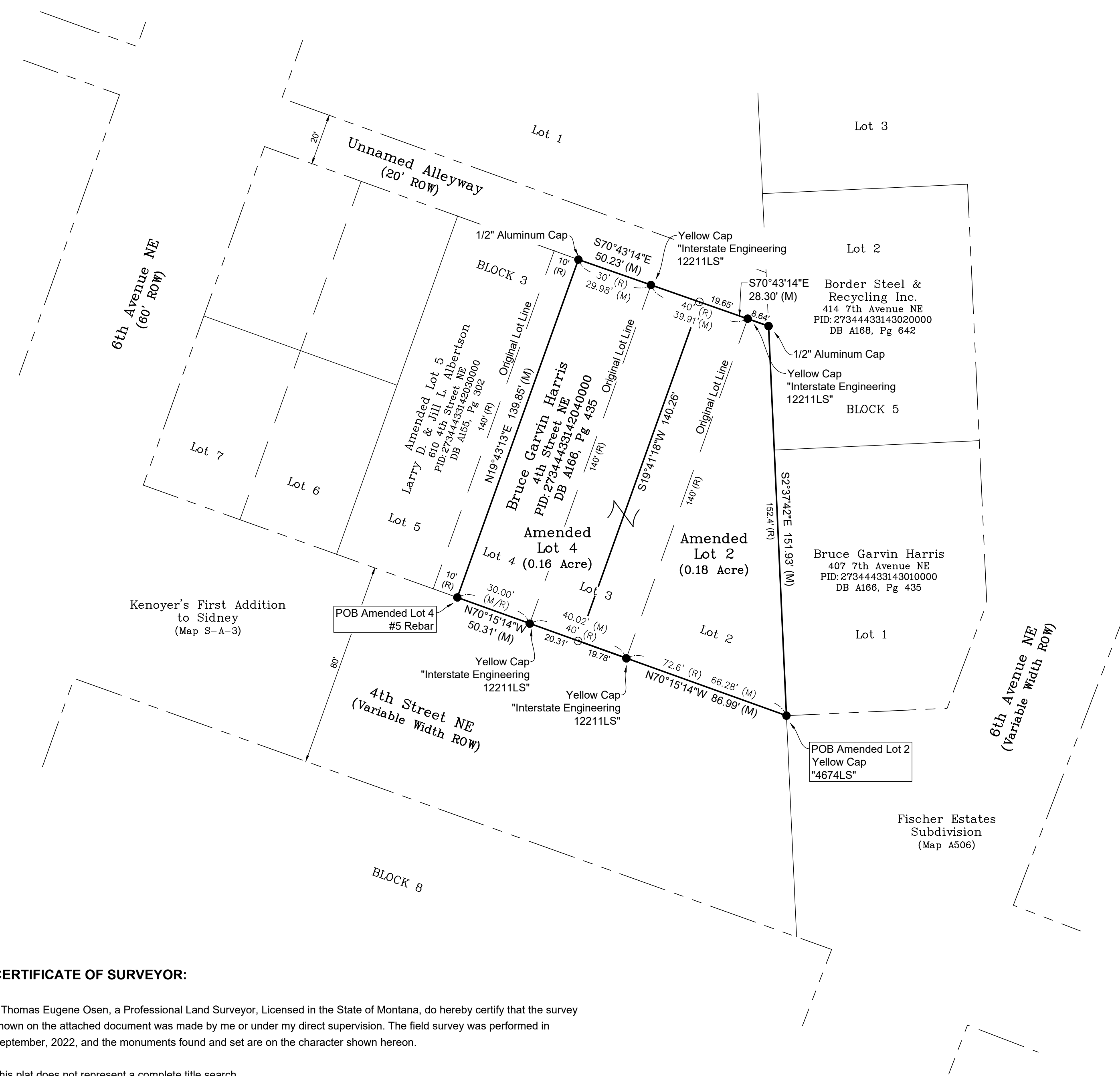
We hereby certify that this division is an aggregation of parcels and is not subject to review because no parcel included in the aggregation has a previous approval issued under Title 76, chapter 4, part 1, MCA, this division is exempt from review by the Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to ARM 17.36.605(3).

BRUCE G. HARRIS

STATE OF _____)
; ss,
COUNTY OF _____)

This instrument was signed and acknowledged before me on _____, 20____,
by BRUCE G. HARRIS,

NOTARY



BASIS OF BEARING:
Bearings are based on "Grid North", in accordance with the State Plane Coordinates for the State of Montana, from the North American Datum of 1983, (NAD83), vertical datum: NAVD 88. Onsite horizontal control was established through GPS observations. Scale factor=0.999378471 to go from Grid to Ground.

- LEGEND
● MONUMENT FOUND (AS NOTED)
○ SET 5/8"x24" REBAR w/CAP "60760LS"
△ CALCULATED POINT
(R) RECORD INFORMATION
(M) MEASURED INFORMATION
POB POINT OF BEGINNING

CERTIFICATE OF CITY COUNCIL:

The Council of the City of Sidney, Montana does hereby certify that it has examined this Amended Plat and, having found the same to conform to law, approves it, and hereby accepts the dedication to public use any and all lands shown on this plat as being dedicated to such use this:

Dated the ___ day of _____, 20__.

RICK NORBY, Mayor

JESSICA CHAMBERLIN, City Clerk

CITY OF SIDNEY PLANNER:

Dated the ___ day of _____, 20__.

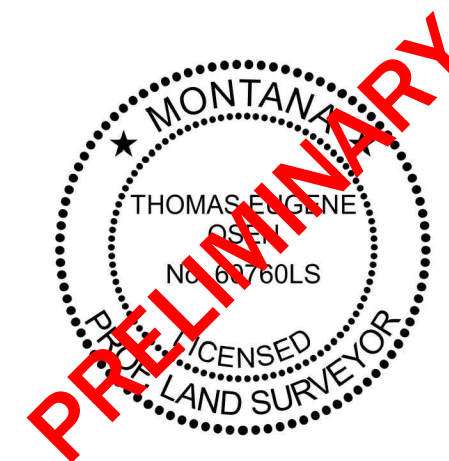
RAY TRUMPOWER, Planning Board President

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR:

I, Thomas Eugene Osen, a Professional Land Surveyor, Licensed in the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the survey shown on the attached document was made by me or under my direct supervision. The field survey was performed in September, 2022, and the monuments found and set are on the character shown hereon.

This plat does not represent a complete title search.

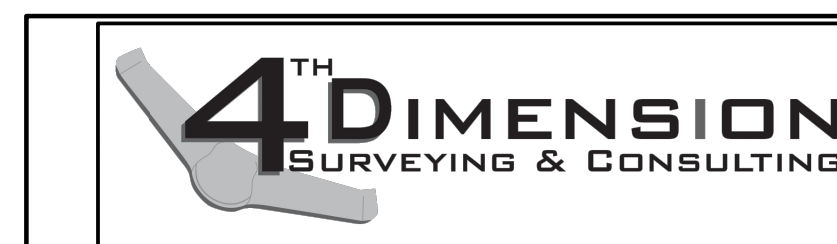
October 9, 2022
Thomas Eugene Osen, PLS
Montana Registration No. 60760LS



CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINING LAND SURVEYOR:

On behalf of the Governing Body, this document has been examined for errors and omissions in calculation or drafting pursuant to 76-3-611(2)(a), MCA

(Signature)



14945 COCHISE STREET
WILLISTON, ND 58801
www.4dsc.us
(701) 580-5267

FOR: BRUCE G. HARRIS
LOT AMENDMENT
Project No.: 4D22132
File Name: 22-08-001-Amended Lots 2 and 4.dwg

CERTIFICATE OF COUNTY TREASURER:

I hereby certify, pursuant to Sec. 76-3-207(3), MCA, that all real property taxes assessed and levied on the land shown hereon have been paid.

Dated the ___ day of _____, 20__.

Tax Statement No. _____

Treasurer, Richland County, Montana

by _____

CLERK & RECORDER

**CITY OF SIDNEY, EXEMPTION AND CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY EXAMINATION
APPLICATION FORM:**

Item b.

Name of Owner, if applicable: Bruce Harris Phone: 406-478-0266

Address: PO BOX 589 City: Sidney State: MT Zip: 59270

Surveyor/Engineer: Thomas Osen, PLS-4DSC Phone: 701-580-5267

Address: 14945 Cochise St City: Williston State: ND Zip: 58801

Parcel Description: 27-3444-33-1-42-04-0000

Type of Exemption Used: ARM 17.36.605(3).

Legal Description: KENOYER ADD (SIDNEY), S33, T23 N, R59 E, BLOCK 003, Lot 002 - 004, ALL LOTS 2-3 AND E 30' LOT 4

Parcel Total Size: 0.35 acres Number of Lots: 2 Required Fee: \$200.00

Existing Zoning: RP Proposed Zoning: RP

Existing Use: VAC U - Vacant Land - Urban

Any additional comments:

Purpose of survey is to split lot 3 in half and merge the split with the portion of lot 4 and lot 2 that Bruce Harris owns.

Landowner Signature

Thomas Osen
Surveyor Signature

Bruce Harris
Landowner-Printed Name

Thomas Osen
Surveyor-Printed Name

For Office Use:

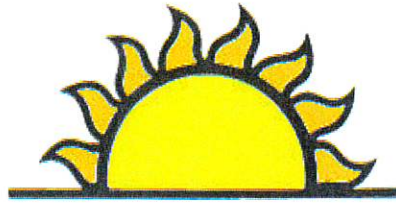
Submittal Date: _____

Were the required documents and examination fee submitted: _____

Examined by: _____

City of Sidney

Mayor
RICK NORBY
Aldermen:
First Ward
JOE STEVENSON
KEN KOFFLER
Second Ward
KYSA RASMUSSEN
KALI GODFREY
Third Ward
TAMI CHRISTENSEN
FRANK DIFONZO



Montana's Sunrise City
115 Second Street Southeast
Sidney, MT 59270
406-433-2809

City Clerk/Treasurer Item a.
JESSICA REDFIELD
Director of Public Works
JEFF HINTZ
City Attorney-Pippin Law Firm
Thomas Kalil
Kaitlin Decrescente
Deputy City Clerk/Treasurer
BREEANN MESSER
Water Commissioner
JASON ELLETSON

PLANNING STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Amended Plat Lots 16 and 17 Block 3 Fischer Estates Subdivision, located in the NE ¼ NE¼ Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East, P.M.M. City of Sidney, Richland County, Montana.

AGENT:

Montana Land and Aerial Surveys
Roger Meyer
PO Box 176
Lambert MT 59243

LANDOWNER

Carranza Paulson Trust
16827 SE Fragrance Avenue
Milwaukie OR 97267

Zoning

C-1 – Manufactured Home Single Residence

Lots/Type

Pre – 2 Single Family Residential
Post – 1 Single Family Residential

GENERAL INFORMATION

The owner of the property is proposing to aggregate Lots 16 and 17 Block 3 Fischer Estates Subdivision, into one parcel (Lot 16AP, Block 3). The proposed aggregation is exempt to subdivision review by §76-3-207(1)(f) M.C.A. and Section 6-E-5 of the Sidney Subdivision Regulations.

FINDINGS

1. The amended plat contains all of the necessary certifications required by the Sidney Subdivision Regulations to claim the proposed exemption.
2. The subdivider owns all the lands to be aggregated into the single parcel.
3. The proposed amendment does not violate the prevailing zoning on the property.
4. The proposed exemption does not create a presumption of an attempt to evade subdivision review.
5. There is a typo on the lot numbering “A6AP” should be “16AP” that needs to be corrected.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Staff recommends that the Amended Plat of Lots 16 and 17 Block 3 Fischer Estates Subdivision, located in the NE ¼ NE¼ Section 33, Township 23 North, Range 59 East, P.M.M. City of Sidney, Richland County, Montana, be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. Comply with all City of Sidney Department of Public Works requirements.
2. City fees, applicable taxes and assessment to be paid before the final plat is signed.

Reviewed and submitted by:



Forrest Sanderson, AICP and CFM
City of Sidney Contract Planner

**A RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
RICHLAND COUNTY MULTI- HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the mission of the **City of Sidney** and the participating jurisdictions are charged to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the City; and

WHEREAS, Sidney, Montana is subject to flooding, severe summer storms, drought, wildfire, tornadoes, winter storms, and other natural, technological, and human hazards; and

WHEREAS, pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, the City has participated in and completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Sidney:

- 1.) Adopts in its entirety the 2022 Richland County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan).
- 2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the Plan to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.
- 3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the Plan with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.
- 4.) Will continue its support of the Planning Committee and continue to participate in the planning partnership as described by the Plan.
- 5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all planning partners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on November 7th, 2022, by the following vote:

YES:
NO:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK



Richland County



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan **2022**

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Executive Summary

Hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Mitigation actions may be implemented before, during or after an event; however, they are most successful when based on a long-term plan developed before a disaster occurs.

The hazard mitigation planning process involves two main elements:

- Hazard profiles that include an assessment of community risks and vulnerabilities.
- A mitigation strategy that identifies actions to reduce or eliminate the impact of hazards on the community.

A list of priority hazards was developed through historic data analysis and public input. Key issues for each priority hazard are listed below.

Flood Key Issues

Lone Tree Creek through Sidney contains vegetation and debris that impedes the creek's drainage capacity. Many properties throughout the county are located within the regulatory floodplain.

Heavy rain events occasionally overburden storm sewers in parts of Sidney and cause localized flash flooding. An increase of more severe events has been noted.

While rare, ice jams along the Yellowstone River have the potential to flood low-lying surrounding areas.

Hazardous Materials Release Key Issues

The amount of chemicals and other hazardous materials being transported through the county by highway and rail has increased in recent years. Several major highways and railroads are located near populated areas. There are also numerous fixed facilities that contain hazardous materials.

The fire departments receive Tier II reports, but their text-based report format makes them impractical for regular reference.

The closest state hazardous materials response team is in Billings, which is approximately 270 miles from Sidney and 280 miles from Fairview. Private contractors in Sidney can provide simple clean-up services.

Severe Summer Storm Key Issues

Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region.

Due to the energy-related growth, many new residents now reside in the area who may not be familiar with the hazards in the area.

Severe Winter Storm Key Issues

Residents and travelers do not always follow travel restrictions, which presents a hazard to themselves and first responders.

A winter storm event that causes a power outage may make it difficult for residents to heat their homes. Elderly persons and residents in mobile homes are the most vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures. Many facilities throughout the county (churches, schools, civic buildings) are available to serve as winter shelters. Several local businesses have large portable generators that would be available for the county to use in the event of a major power outage.

Drought Key Issues

Agriculture is a key component of the county's economy. A significant drought has the potential to greatly affect the industry and the county as a whole.

A significant and prolonged drought could affect municipal water supplies. There has been an increase in drought events in the past few years.

Wildfire Key Issues

Wildfires are common in the county. Although local fire departments have excellent response capabilities, the potential remains for a large-scale wildfire in times of drought or windy conditions.

Communicable Disease Key Issues

Human and agricultural disease have the potential to greatly impact the health and economy of the county as evidence by COVID-19.

Landslide Key Issues

The northwest corner of the county is defined as a high susceptibility-high incidence landslide hazard area, and the eastern half of the county is defined as a moderate susceptibility area.

Dam Failure Key Issues

Gartside Dam, located near Crane, is designated as a high hazard dam. Additionally, portions of Richland County, including half of Fairview, could be in the inundation area in the event of a failure of Fort Peck Dam in Richland County.

Terrorism and Violence Key Issues

The multiple energy storage and distribution facilities located throughout the county may be a potential target for terrorism, although a specific threat has not been identified. Terrorism and violence are an ongoing concern, but it is very unlikely an event will occur in the county.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Hazard Mitigation Planning

Natural and human-caused hazards have a direct impact on residents and property in Richland County. While it is impossible to eliminate most hazards, it is possible to mitigate their negative effects. Hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Mitigation actions may be implemented before, during or after an event; however, they are most successful when based on a long-term plan developed before a disaster occurs. Successful mitigation actions must be practical, cost-effective, politically acceptable and supported by a sound planning process.

The plan is organized into five chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction

General plan overview

Chapter 2: Study Area Background

Background information about each participating jurisdiction and identification of key facilities

Chapter 3: Hazard Risks and Vulnerabilities

Hazard profiles, assessment of risks and vulnerabilities, identification of key issues and potential action items

Chapter 4: Mitigation Strategy

Identification of goals and action items to mitigate risks of hazards in the community

Chapter 5: Plan Maintenance

Procedures for monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan

Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property and the environment from natural and human-caused hazards. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identifies the primary benefits of hazard mitigation planning as:

- Identifying actions for risk reduction that are agreed upon by stakeholders and the public.
- Focusing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities.
- Building partnerships by involving citizens, organizations and businesses.
- Increasing education and awareness of threats and hazards, as well as their risks.
- Communication priorities to state and federal officials.
- Aligning risk reduction with other community objectives.

The plan includes a risk and vulnerability assessment that residents, organizations, local governments and other interested participants can utilize when planning for hazards. The plan also includes an evaluation of mitigation projects that will assist each adopting jurisdiction in reducing risk and preventing loss from future hazard events.

Additionally, all participating jurisdictions are eligible to apply for funds through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program to finance the implementation of mitigation projects.

Authority

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, provides legal basis for state, local and Tribal governments to reduce risks from natural hazards through mitigation planning. All state, local and Tribal governments are required to have an approved Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan to receive funding for certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including mitigation projects.

This plan is an update of Richland County’s 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required by FEMA to be updated every five years to maintain the jurisdiction’s eligibility for grant funding.

Jurisdictions that participated in the planning process and are adopting the plan by the official method of approval based on legal authority are listed in Table 1. To be eligible for future funds through the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) programs, jurisdictions must either adopt the plan and participate in the planning process or be sponsored by a jurisdiction that has done so. The only incorporated communities within Richland County are Sidney and Fairview. Adoption documentation can be found in Appendix B: Plan Adoption.

Table 1 Adopting Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Adoption Date
Richland County	
City of Sidney	
Town of Fairview	

Acknowledgments

Numerous elected officials, city/town and county staff and members of the public participated in the planning process. The project would not have been possible without the assistance of Planning Team members and members of the public who participated in public meetings.

The project was primarily funded with a grant awarded through FEMA, administered by the Montana Department of Military Affairs – Disaster and Emergency Services Division (DES). Guidance from state and FEMA staff was instrumental in completing the project.

The Planning Process

FEMA identifies four essential steps to the hazard mitigation planning process:

- **Resource organization:** Involving interested community members, and reaching out to critical stakeholders and those with technical expertise required during the planning process.
- **Risk assessment:** Identifying hazard characteristics and potential consequences, including effects on key facilities.
- **Development of mitigation strategies:** Determining priorities and ways to minimize effects of identified hazards.
- **Plan implementation and progress monitoring:** Implementing the plan brings it to life and periodic monitoring ensures the plan remains relevant as conditions change.

The success of the plan and implementation of action items is dependent on public participation during all four steps of the planning process. Public involvement for the plan included planning

team meetings, public meetings, and a community survey. Local planning documents were also reviewed and incorporated into the document when necessary. Detailed information about the planning process can be found in Appendix A: Plan Process and Development.

Planning Teams and Jurisdiction Participation

The Steering Committee

Hazard mitigation planning enhances collaboration and support among diverse parties whose interests can be affected by hazard losses. In 2021, a steering committee was formed to oversee all phases of the plan.

The Steering Committee, with representatives from each participating jurisdiction, provided extensive contributions to the information included in this plan. The planning process was based on Section 322 requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and supporting guidance documents developed by FEMA.

Table 2 Steering Committee Membership

Name	Title	Committee Position	Agency/Organization
Brandon Roth	DES Coordinator	Planning Team Member	Richland County Disaster and Emergency Services
James DeHerrera	Safety Specialist	Stakeholder	Sidney Sugars Inc / ACSC
Tom Halvorson	Civil Attorney	Jurisdiction Representative	Richland County
Mark Kraft	Chief of Police	Jurisdiction Representative	Sidney Police Department
Gabe Zeiler	Lieutenant	Jurisdiction Representative	Sidney Police Department
Molly Davidson	Engineer	Stakeholder	Morrison-Maierle, Inc
Julie Brodhead	Communicable Disease RN & Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Stakeholder	Richland County Health Department
Heather Luinstra	Registered Sanitarian	Stakeholder	Richland County Environmental Health
Heidi Stortroen	LPN	Stakeholder	Sidney Sugars Occupational Health
Jessica Gilbert	RSVP Program Director	Stakeholder	Richland County Health Department
Stephanie Reynolds	Communities in Action AmeriCorps Director	Stakeholder	Richland County Health Department
Jodi Berry	RCCOA Director	Stakeholder	Commission on Aging
Jeff Hintz	Director of Public Works	Jurisdiction Representative	City of Sidney
John Dynneson	Sheriff	Jurisdiction Representative	Richland County Sheriff's Office
Adam Smith	Public Works Director/Fire Warden	Jurisdiction Representative	Richland County Public Works / Sidney

			Volunteer Fire Department
Kale Rasmussen	Fire Marshall	Jurisdiction Representative	Sidney Volunteer Fire Department
Gail Staffanson	Superintendent of Schools	Stakeholder	Richland County Schools
Travis Rosaaen	Captain	Stakeholder	Sidney Police Department
Ray Trumpower	Judge	Jurisdiction Representative	Fairview
Tim Fine	Extension Agent	Stakeholder	Richland County
Patrick Gilchrist	Warning coordination meteorologist	Stakeholder	NWS Glasgow
Ryan Bernhart	Meteorologist	Stakeholder	NWS Glasgow
Mike Smith	DES Coordinator	Stakeholder	Williams County, ND

Representatives not only attended the meetings, but also participated by gathering appropriate data and historical information, identified new mitigation strategies, updated past mitigation strategies, and participated in other efforts.

Coordination with Agencies, Partners, and Stakeholders

The following agencies and partners were instrumental in the update process:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (How-to Guides)
- National Weather Service (hazard profile)
- National Climate Data Center (hazard profile)
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (GIS data, flood data)
- Assessor (property data)
- Sidney Police Department (validate hazards and mitigation strategies)
- Richland County Public Works (validate hazards and mitigation strategies)
- Richland County Department of Health (validate hazards and mitigation strategies)
- Richland County Departments (Emergency Operations Plans, histories, mitigation actions, public input, GIS, transportation, property and infrastructure)

Neighboring counties (Williams County, Dawson County, McCone County, and Wibaux County) were granted access to the Plan for review and feedback. Additionally, hazard mitigation plans for the adjacent counties were reviewed to determine region-wide risks and mitigation opportunities. Notably, although each county plan serves as a standalone mitigation plan, the contract to update the mitigation plan covered all four counties (Dawson County, Richland County, McCone County, and Wibaux County), so synergies and regional considerations were prominent in the plan development process.

Local Jurisdiction Plan Participation

Local Outreach Meetings

The Core Planning Team worked with individual jurisdictions and planning partners in order to provide one-on-one guidance and support. Local outreach meetings occurred with participating jurisdiction.

Mitigation Workshop

A workshop was held on July 13, 2021 to identify hazards and update and consider new mitigation strategies.

**2021 RICHLAND COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE:**

**LOCAL JURISDICTIONAL WORKSHOP
REGISTRATION SITE**

Please register below.

What: Register today and bring your local planning team to our mitigation workshop. This in-person workshop will give your local planning team an opportunity to work with Richland County Emergency Management to identify local hazards and areas of concern, review previously identified mitigation actions, develop future mitigation projects, prioritize mitigation projects moving forward and update your jurisdiction's section of the 2021 Richland County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Why: Participating in updates to the mitigation plan is a FEMA requirement to be eligible for federal disaster funding before and after disasters. By bringing your local planning team to this workshop, you will be completing that requirement.

Who Should Attend: This workshop should be attended by **EVERY** jurisdiction within Richland County. Recommended attendees include:
Municipal Administration/Management | Elected Officials | Fire & Law Enforcement | Floodplain Administrator | Legal | Parks & Recreation | Planning/Community Development/GIS | Public Works/Transportation (Roads & Bridges) | Sanitation/Storm Water Management | School District | Treasurer/Tax Assessor

WHEN WILL THE WORKSHOP TAKE PLACE:

- Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop | **Tuesday, July 13, 2021** (12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.)

For registration assistance please contact:
Brandon Roth, DES Coordinator/GIS Manager, Richland County
(406) 433-2220 | brandon.roth@richland.org
OR
Daiko Abe, Consultant at daiko.abe@i-s-consulting.com or 847.565.8791

Mitigation Workshop Registration

** Indicates required field*

Name *

First	Last
First	Last

SAVE THE DATE

Richland County, MT 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Update *Local Jurisdiction Workshop*

Tuesday, July 13, 2021
12:00 PM - 2:00 PM

Bring your local planning team to our mitigation workshop. This in-person workshop will give your local planning team an opportunity to work with the Hazard Mitigation Planning team to identify local hazards and areas of concern, review previously identified mitigation actions, develop future mitigation projects, prioritize mitigation projects moving forward and update your jurisdiction's section of the 2021 Richland County Mitigation Plan.

Why: Participating in updates to the mitigation plan is a FEMA Requirement to be eligible for some federal disaster funding before and after disasters. By bringing your local planning team to this workshop, you will be completing that requirement.

Who: This workshop is for every jurisdiction within Richland County. Recommended attendees include:

- Building Code Enforcement
- Administration/Management
- Elected Officials
- Fire & Law Enforcement
- Floodplain Administrator
- Legal
- Parks & Recreation
- Planning/Community Development/GIS
- Public Works/Transportation (Roads & Bridges)
- Sanitation/Storm Water Management/Utility Districts
- School Districts & Universities
- Treasurer/Tax Assessor

Registration information will be provided in the coming weeks.

Sample Workshop Agenda:

The purpose of this meeting is to engage and collect information from the individual jurisdictions of Richland County.

- Mitigation Overview
- Risk Summary/Risk Assessment Findings
- Jurisdiction Hazard Summary Activity and Breakout Session
- Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects
- Identify New Mitigation Actions



Richland County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021

*Richland County, Montana
Tuesday, July 13, 2021 | 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM
Sidney Fire Hall - 1105 3rd Street NW Sidney, MT 59270*

Workshop Agenda

- Introductions
- Mitigation Overview
- Risk Summary/Risk Assessment
- Jurisdiction/Agency Hazard Summary Worksheet
- Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects
- Identify New Mitigation Actions

New Mitigation Actions

Each participating jurisdiction was required to consider and submit at least one new mitigation action as part of the 2022 update.

Table 3 Plan Participation

Jurisdiction	Attended at least one meeting	Represented at Mitigation Workshop	Met with Core Planning Team	Submitted at least One New Mitigation Action	Reviewed Past Mitigation Actions
Richland County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Sidney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Town of Fairview	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Public Involvement

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. The public must have opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to plan approval (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(1)). The following section details the public outreach strategy, including a combination of in-person and virtual methods.

Richland County Hazard Mitigation Questionnaire

In accordance with best practices as outlined in CPG 101 and the Local Hazard Mitigation Guide, this public-private effort engaged the whole community as part of its public outreach strategy, reaching citizens and key stakeholders across all jurisdictions via a combination of in-person and virtual methods. Elements of virtual public outreach included the 2021 Richland County Preparedness Survey (<http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>), and social media engagement through mediums like Facebook.

The 2021 survey included 35 questions and concluded with mitigation and preparedness resources for the public. The survey was shared electronically with the option of a hard copy survey upon request. 140 total residents participated. On average, residents spent 12 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The survey and related public outreach invitations were shared through multiple sources including:

- Facebook
- Local Radio
- Individual jurisdiction social media and e-mail lists
- Press release

Richland County Hazard Mitigation Public Review

After the draft plan was completed, a link to the plan was placed on the Richland County website. The draft plan remained on the website until the FEMA-approved and formally adopted Plan was made available. Upon formal adoption of the Plan, the public engagement strategy shifted toward continual engagement of the public by soliciting and offering the public an opportunity and forum

to provide input regarding known hazards and risks, and implementation of identified mitigation strategies.

Throughout the plan development process, public and stakeholder input was incorporated into the Plan.

The screenshot shows the Richland County website's navigation menu and the 'Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan' page. The navigation menu includes: CodeRED Emergency Notification, Disaster Preparedness, Community Information, Evacuation, Hazardous Materials, Kids & Emergencies, Local Emergency Planning Committee, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Local Emergency Alert. The main content area displays the title 'Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan' and the following text: 'Richland County DES is in the process of updating our Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Richland County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a document and plan that defines the larger Hazards, both manmade and natural, that Richland County may face. Utilizing this plan, key personnel can prepare for and mitigate for these Hazards and to protect the County Residents. A DRAFT copy of the Mitigation Plan has been completed. Please click the link below to view the DRAFT 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan' followed by a link to the '2022 Richland County Hazard Mitigation Plan'. Below this, it encourages public input and provides contact information for Brandon Roth, Emergency Manager: (406) 433-2220 and des@richland.org.

How Public Input was Incorporated into the Plan

When asked to what degree of emphasis the public would expect their jurisdiction to mitigate hazards, these hazards received the highest percentages of “high priority” in the survey:

- Extreme Cold Incident (53.8%)
- Severe Winter Storm/Heavy Snowfall/Ice Storm (51.1%)
- Severe or Prolonged Drought (47.8%)
- Power Failure (44.6%)

Open-ended responses by the public offered greater insight to the damages experienced while residing in Richland County.

These, and related findings, helped the planning team determine meaningful mitigation projects. For example, some communities recognized the importance of creating greater resiliency and redundancy to mitigate power failure. Many participants indicated a lack of financial savings as a reason they may struggle to recover from a disaster. Public input also validated the County’s plans to utilize social media and local radio as a mechanism to inform and educate the public.

Existing Plans and Studies

The following plans, studies and reports were used to inform this plan. A brief description of how the documents were used is provided.

The following plans, studies and reports were used to inform this plan. A brief description of how the documents were used is provided.

2014 Richland County Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Risk Assessment and Hazards
- Past Mitigation Projects

International Building Code, 2009

Richland County Growth Policy, 2015

- Geographic and Historic Overview
- Growth Policy Updates
- Natural and Cultural Resources
- Current Land Use and Future Land Use
- Wildland-Urban Interface
- Integration of the 2014 Richland County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan into the 2015 Growth Policy

Town of Fairview Growth Policy, 2015

- Geographic and Historic Overview
- Growth Policy Updates
- Natural and Cultural Resources

City of Sidney Growth Policy, 2015

- Geographic and Historic Overview
- Growth Policy Updates
- Natural and Cultural Resources

2018 State of Montana Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Risk Assessment and Hazards

Chapter 2: Study Area Background

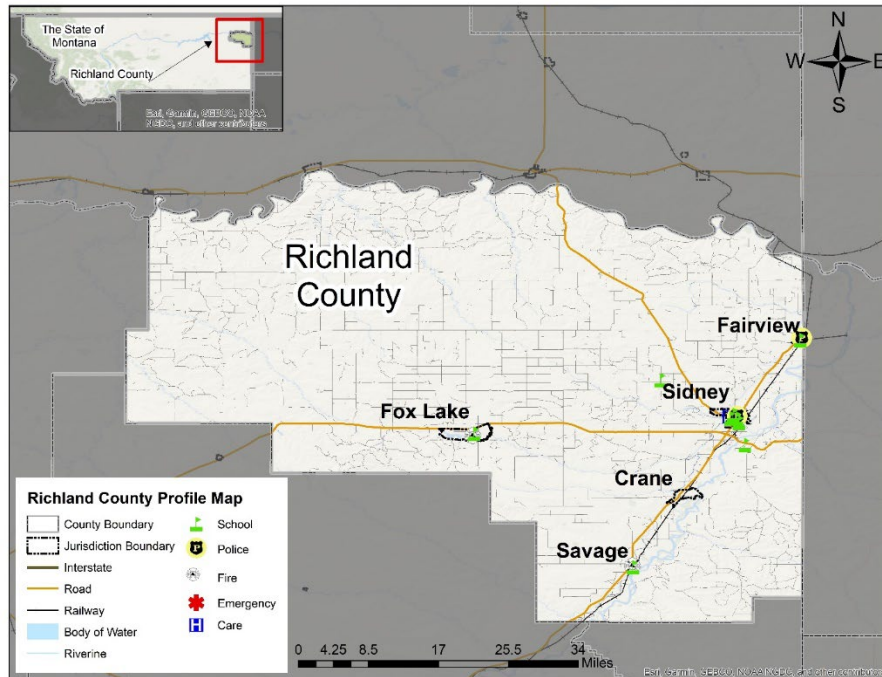
Jurisdictional Information

Richland County was formed in 1914, when it was split from Dawson County. The county seat is Sidney, which incorporated in 1911. The town of Fairview is the county's other incorporated community. It has the unique distinction of being located on the Montana/North Dakota border, with most of the town being on the Montana side.

A general map of the county, including major features and neighboring jurisdictions, is shown in Figure 1. Highways are the major transportation corridors, and the Yellowstone Valley Railroad travels through Sidney and Fairview.

Unincorporated communities in the county are included as reference points. The two largest unincorporated communities are Savage and Lambert, with populations of approximately 300 and 150 respectively.

Figure 1 County Profile



Population and Demographics

General demographic information for Richland County, incorporated communities and Montana is shown in Table 4. The county has a population density that is significantly lower than the state and has a lower proportion of residents aged 65 and older. Nearly all county residents classify themselves as White not Hispanic, were born in the United States, and speak English as a primary language. The county’s median household income is significantly above the statewide median and the poverty rate is lower.

Approximately half of the county’s residents live in Sidney, and the city shares a similar demographic profile as the county. Fairview is much smaller than Sidney and its demographic profile is somewhat unique in the county; it has lower median income and higher poverty levels than the county, and a slightly lower percentage of residents who are high school graduates.

Table 4 Population Demographics

	Richland County	City of Sidney	Town of Fairview	Montana
Population	11,199	6,416	919	1,084,225
Persons under 5 years	6.1%	6.5%	7.3%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years	25.3%	26.5%	26.6%	22.2%

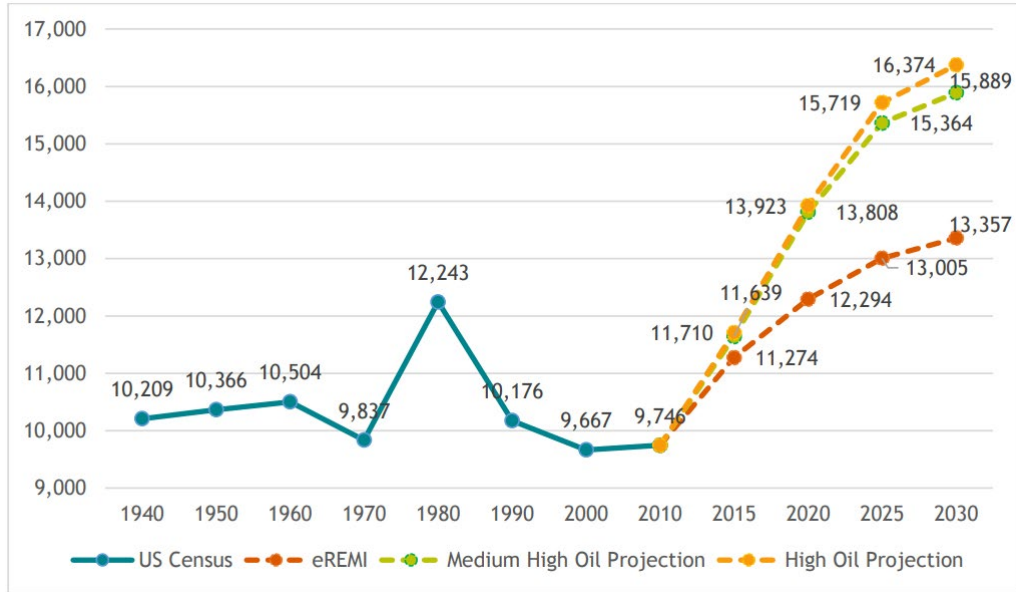
Persons 65 years and over	14.7%	13.6%	18.0%	19.5%
White not Hispanic	88.8%	85.1%	93.8%	88.0%
Hispanic or Latino	5.4%	7.3%	4.6%	3.8%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	2.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or more races	3.4%	4.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Foreign born	2.1%	2.9%	1.2%	2.3%
Language other than English spoken at home	5.3%	6.4%	2.5%	4.0%
Median household income	\$67,205	\$59,125	\$73,750	\$57,153
Persons below poverty level	5.8%	5.4%	3.9%	12.6%

Source: US Census Bureau; 2019 total population, age and race/ethnicity estimates (county and state); 2019 total population, age and race/ethnicity estimates (town); 2019 American Community Survey origin, language, education and income estimates
 Tables: DP02, S1501, S1901, S1701, S0101, DP05, S1901

Population peaked in Richland County during the oil boom of the late 1970s/early 1980s. The new population growth is expected to increase.

The majority of growth has been targeted in north Sidney with approximately 85 percent of acres and 55 percent of lots being developed north of Holly Street/MT-16. However, additional developments have occurred in south Sidney.

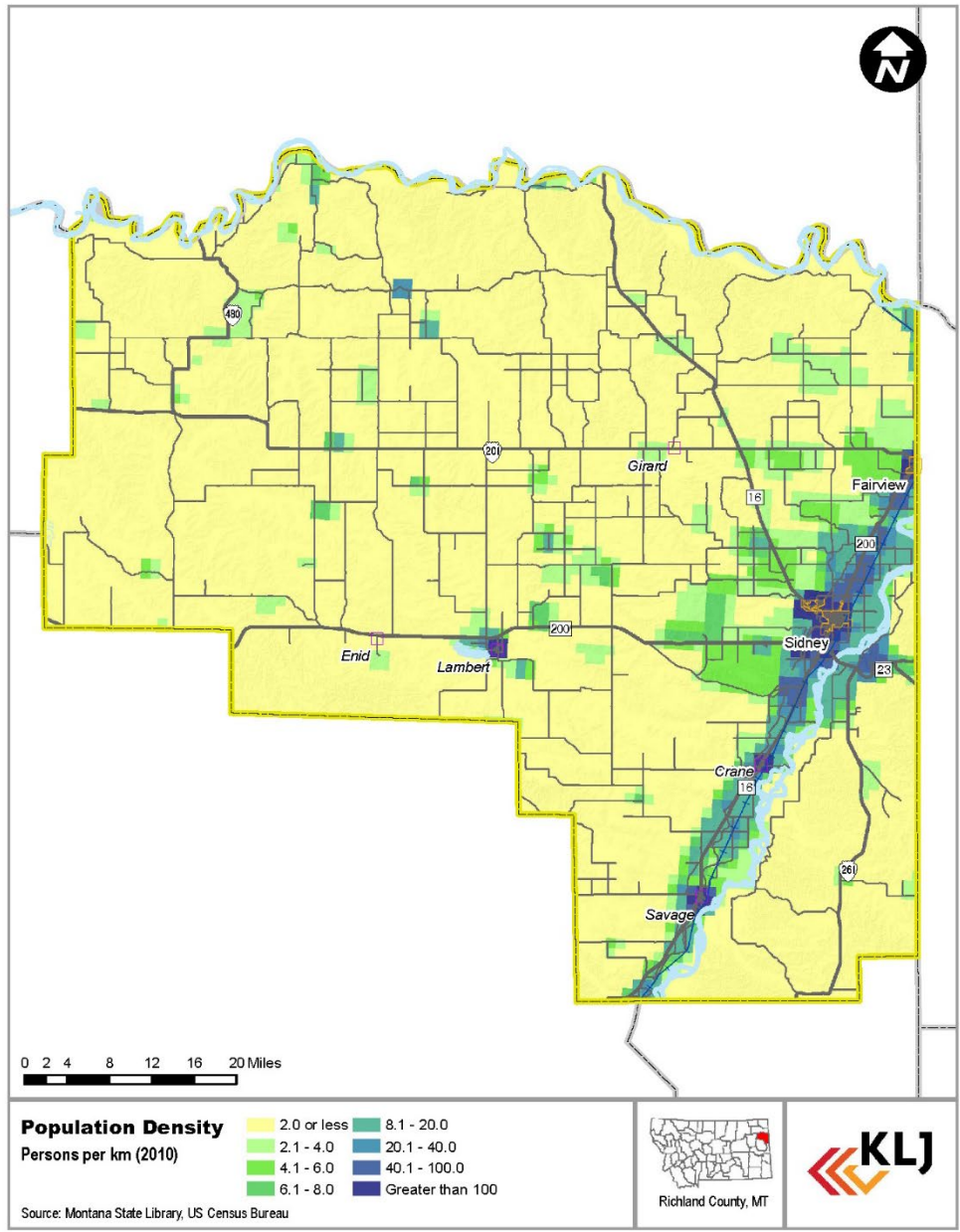
Figure 2 Richland County Historical and Projected Population



Source: US Census, MT Dept of Commerce, Growth Policy 2015

Population density is shown in Figure 3. A majority of the county’s population is located along the Yellowstone River, including the incorporated communities of Sidney and Fairview. Much of the county is very low density, with two or less persons per square kilometer.

Figure 3 Population Density



Climate and Weather

Richland County is in the West-Central Semi-Arid Prairies ecoregion as defined by Omernik. The ecoregion has a dry mid-latitude climate, marked by warm summers and cold winters. Aggregated weather statistics for Richland County are shown in Table 5. Weather extremes in the county are shown in Table 6.

Table 5 Richland County Aggregated Weather Statistics

	Temperature (°F)		Precipitation (In.)
	Avg Daily Max	Avg Daily Min	Avg Monthly
Jan	27	7	0.45
Feb	32	11	0.37
Mar	46	21	0.58
Apr	61	32	1.17
May	71	43	2.40
Jun	79	52	2.75
Jul	87	57	2.65
Aug	86	55	1.30
Sep	76	46	1.62
Oct	59	34	1.08
Nov	42	21	0.59
Dec	31	11	0.51

Note: Aggregated Monthly Statistics 2021
Source: Sidney-Richland Municipal Airport Climate, Weather By Month, Average Temperature (Montana, United States)

Table 6 Richland County Weather Extremes, 1910-2020

Daily		
Highest Max Temperature	110 °F	7/27/1917
Lowest Max Temperature	-28 °F	1/12/1996
Highest Min Temperature	78 °F	7/25/2007
Lowest Min Temperature	-47 °F	1/11/1987
Highest Daily Precipitation	2.97"	6/18/1973
Highest Daily Snowfall	13.0"	3/26/2011
Annual		
Wettest Year	24.89"	2019
Driest Year	7.84"	1988
Hottest Average Annual Temperature	48.6 °F	1987
Coldest Average Annual Temperature	37.2 °F	1950
Greatest Annual Snowfall	77.8"	2010-2011
Least Annual Snowfall	5.2"	1914-15

Source: NWS Coop Weather Station, Sidney

Economy

The agriculture industry in the county is summarized in Table 7. Spring wheat is the most common crop in terms of acreage. Other crops are also very important to the county's agricultural identity; the county is one of the state's leading producers of sugar beets, safflower and barley. Cattle and calves make up almost the entirety of the county's livestock industry, and the county is one of the state's top cattle producers.

Table 7 Richland County Agriculture Summary

Crop	Acres Harvested	Production
Spring wheat (excluding durum)	10,165,000	331,140,000 bu
Hay, alfalfa	15,246,000	49,245,000
Hay (excluding alfalfa)	35,490,000	70,951,000 tons
Winter wheat	25,464,000	1,277,365,000 bu
Barley	1,948,000	117,673,000 bu
Sugar beets	1,107,600	36,751,000 tons
Corn, silage	6,481,000	130,317,000 tons
Peas, dry edible	834,000	
Safflower	135,000	135,175,000 lb
Corn, grain	85,388,000	15,115,170,000 bu
Spring wheat, durum	1,534,000	37,259,000 bu
Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 10/23/2020		

The most fertile area in the county lies along the western banks of the Yellowstone River, and was created by the Lower Yellowstone Project. The project, initially completed in 1909, constructed a primary irrigation canal of 71.6 miles to bring diverted water from the Yellowstone River to nearby fields. 225 miles of lateral canals run along the western banks of the Yellowstone River and provide irrigation to 52,000 acres of farmland in the counties of Richland, Dawson and McKenzie (North Dakota).

The energy development industry has historically been a large element of the local economy, and its influence has grown in recent years. The top industries in the county are shown in Table 8. It is important to note this information is an estimate based on limited surveys and may not give an exact representation of employment levels for different industries. The information is most useful for making relative comparisons between industry sectors.

Table 8 Richland County Non-Farm Industries by Employment, 2019

Industry Sector	Estimate Employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,139
Construction	596
Manufacturing	265
Wholesale trade	172
Retail trade	593
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	454
Information	33
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	250
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	520
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	981
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	540
Other services, except public administration	277
Public administration	213
Source: Census ACS 2019	

Property Values and Key Facilities

Assessed values for properties in Richland County are shown in Table 9. Residential properties are the highest valued structure category in the county. Rural farmsteads, which include houses and surrounding outbuildings, and commercial structures also have a significant value in the county. Structure values are used in subsequent sections to estimate potential vulnerabilities to applicable hazards. Land values are not included in most analyses because it is unlikely that most hazard events would significantly damage the land itself.

Table 9 Richland County Assessed Values, 2021

Land Use	Richland County		Sidney		Fairview	
	Structure	Land	Structure	Land	Structure	Land
Residential & Other Property Types	\$640,824,299	\$225,243,380	\$334,762,264	\$124,010,766	\$14,343,328	\$4,958,449
Exempt*	\$78,719,824	\$46,202,266	\$21,230,179	\$13,497,360	\$78,719,824	\$46,202,266
Farmstead	\$104,062,990	\$51,241,979	\$3,727,250	\$528,185	\$1,513,180	\$228,601
Agricultural	\$111,900	\$36,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$59,066,844	\$6,763,629	\$26,509,032	\$2,833,203	\$46,571	\$46,571
Vacant	\$635,039	\$17,393,986	\$329,309	\$8,810,786	\$0	\$30,022
Total	\$883,420,896	\$346,881,878	\$386,558,034	\$149,680,300	\$94,622,903	\$51,465,909
<p>All Property Types: Apartment Urban, Agricultural - Rural, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, Commercial Urban, Exempt Property, Partial Exempt, Farmstead - Rural, Farmstead - Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, RV Park, Vacant Land - Rural, Vacant Land - Urban, and Blanks</p> <p>Residential & Others includes: Apartment Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, and Blanks</p> <p>Commercial: Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, and Commercial Urban</p> <p>Source: Montana 2021 Tax Assessor Reports</p>						

An important element to hazard mitigation planning is to determine key facilities that may need special consideration during the preparation of mitigation action items and the risk assessment. Key facilities fall into several categories:

- Facilities that are essential to the health and welfare of the entire population, and may become especially important following hazard events. Examples include hospitals, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, and community shelters.
- Utility systems whose disruption would have a significant impact. Examples include lift stations, wells, water treatment facilities and electrical distribution “choke points.”
- Facilities containing a high density of population, especially those containing vulnerable populations. Examples include schools, retirement homes and large employers.
- Significant hazardous materials facilities, including facilities producing or housing hazardous materials on-site.

- Facilities that are a key element to the local economy, and could cause significant economic damage if their function was disrupted.
- Historic, cultural and natural resource areas that are important to the community.

Key facilities for Richland County are listed in Table 10. The planning team reviewed the key facilities list in the previous plan and made any necessary updates. These facilities are discussed in applicable sections throughout the document.

Table 10 Key Facilities in Richland County

Facility	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Airport	Sidney	Economic Asset
Anheuser Busch	Sidney	Economic Asset
Town Hall	Fairview	Essential Facility
City Hall	Sidney	Essential Facility
Fire Station (New since 2018)	Sidney	Essential Facility
City Shop	Sidney	Essential Facility
County Courthouse	Sidney	Essential Facility
County Shop/Public Works	Sidney	Essential Facility
Crestwood Inn	Sidney	Vulnerable Populations
Eastern Agricultural Research Center	Sidney	Economic Asset
Energy Production and Oil Field Service Companies	Various	Economic Asset
Fire Station	Fairview, Savage, Lambert	Essential Facility
Franz Construction	Sidney	Economic Asset
Law and Justice Center	Sidney	Vulnerable Populations
Library	Sidney	Cultural Asset
Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project	Various	Economic Asset
Power/Transmission Lines	Various	Critical Infrastructure
Schools	Various	Vulnerable Populations
Sewer/Water Infrastructure	Various	Critical Infrastructure
Sidney Health Center Campus	Sidney	Vulnerable Populations
Sugar Beet Plant	Sidney	Economic Asset
The Lodge at Lone Tree	Sidney	Vulnerable Populations

Chapter 3: Hazard Risks and Vulnerabilities

Hazards Overview

Richland County is subject to numerous natural and human-caused hazards. Many hazards are capable of creating significant levels of damage and having a negative effect on the local economy.

Table 11 lists federal disaster and emergency declarations for Richland County from 1990 to 2020. While the county may not have been the epicenter of the listed events, it experienced enough of an impact to be included within the declaration boundary.

Table 11 Richland County Presidential Disaster and Emergency Declarations, 1990-2020

Date	Declaration	Hazard(s)	Damages*
January 20, 2020 & Continuing	EM-3476	COVID-19	TBD
January 20, 2020 & Continuing	DR-4508	COVID-19 Pandemic	\$44,949,133.15
March 1, 2014 – March 16, 2014	DR 4172	Ice Jams and Flooding	
April 4, 2011 - July 22, 2011	DR 1996	Flood, Severe Storm	\$37,459,869
Aug 29 - Oct 1, 2005	EM 3253	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation [^]	\$119,960
Oct 31, 2000 - Nov 20, 2000	DR 1350	Winter Storm	\$2,127,262
March 1, 1997 - Aug 6, 1997	DR 1183	Flood, Severe Storm	N/A
*Damages include public and individual federal assistance over entire disaster area			
[^] 38 states were included in disaster declaration to supplement local efforts to help Hurricane Katrina evacuees			
Source: FEMA 2021			

The Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS), maintained by Arizona State University, contains aggregated information from the National Climatic Data Center's monthly storm data publications. The data includes every reported storm event that caused a fatality or property/crop damage. Table 12 shows summarized SHELDUS statistics for Richland County. This information does not include every storm event that has occurred in the county during the time period; many storm damages are not reported, and the national scope of this database limits the detailed accuracy on the county level. SHELDUS statistics are most useful for comparing relative occurrences of storm events. Detailed information regarding storm events can be found in each corresponding hazard profile.

Table 12 Summary of Richland County Natural Hazard Events, 1960-2019

Severe Summer Storm	87 events
Severe Winter Storm	23 events
Flood	14 events
Wildfire	1 event
Note: All natural hazard events that caused reported damages or injuries/fatalities	
Source: SHELDUS	

Additional hazard statistics for recent years are provided from the NOAA National Climatic Data Center's Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena database. The Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomenon database provides a comprehensive list of weather events and provides greater narrative description than SHELDUS.

The 2018 Montana Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan served as the basis for selecting the hazards that are profiled in this chapter. Earthquake and volcanic eruption are featured in the statewide plan and not profiled in this document due to the limited risk found in the county.

Profiled natural hazards:

- Drought
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe Summer Storm
- Severe Winter Storm
- Wildfire

Profiled human-caused/technological hazards:

- Communicable Disease
- Dam Failure
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Terrorism and Violence

Natural hazards are listed first, followed by human-caused/technological hazards. Each profiled hazard includes the following information:

- **Hazard Profile:** Definition of the hazard and general overview.
- **Location:** Location is the geographic areas within the planning area that are affected by the hazard.
- **Extent:** Extent is the strength or magnitude of the hazard
- **Local Risk and Probability:** Previous occurrences and specific risk for the jurisdiction.
- **Vulnerabilities:** Vulnerability analysis of population, key facilities and property.
- **Existing Capabilities:** Current actions taken by the jurisdiction to address the hazard.
- **Key Issues:** The primary issues that affect the jurisdiction and the basis for determining action items.
- **Potential Action Items:** A preliminary list of action items to address key issues. These items are refined and prioritized in the mitigation strategy section of the plan.

The profiles include an analysis of the probability and magnitude of each event to determine overall hazard risk.

Drought

Overall Risk:	Medium (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Medium (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	Months/Years
Speed of Onset:	Slow
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Increased fire potential
	Loss of potable water
	Pest infestation

Hazard Profile

Drought is generally defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period. If severe enough, this deficiency has potential to reduce soil moisture and water below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal and human life systems. It is a normal, recurrent phenomenon that takes place in nearly all climate zones. Droughts appear gradually, and it is often difficult to pinpoint their beginning and end. Droughts can last multiple years, and even persist over decades. Significant droughts in the Northern Great Plains region over the previous 100 years are shown below.

- 1917-1923
- 1929-1940
- 1958-1961
- 1976-1977
- 1980-1981
- 1988-1992
- 2000-2008
- 2017-2018
- 2020-2021

Droughts are often measured by impacts, most notably agricultural damage and municipal water supplies shortage. The impacts are highly variable based on time of year, amount of stored water in the soil and meteorological factors such as temperature, humidity and wind. Impacts are also greatly affected by human factors such as local water demand and water management practices.

The drought cycle often begins long before any impacts. A typical drought may begin with limited winter snowfall, followed by below-average precipitation in the spring. The initial impact would be a lack of normal spring greening, resulting in fire danger and presenting a challenge for the livestock industry. Spring planting plans may be affected next, which would impact farmers as well as agriculture-related businesses. These effects would be compounded if the drought extended through the summer. Extended drought would affect water-related recreational opportunities, hydro-electric power production and municipal water supplies.

Grasshopper populations also tend to increase during dry cycles. Grasshoppers present a threat to crops and rangeland, and they can cause catastrophic damage in a short period of time.

Location

The entire county is vulnerable to the hazard.

Extent

The United States Drought Monitor has a map that identifies areas of drought and labels them by intensity. D1 is the least intense level and D4 the most intense. Drought is defined as a moisture deficit bad enough to have social, environmental, or economic effects. D0 areas are not in a drought but are experiencing abnormally dry conditions that could turn into drought or are recovering from drought but are not yet back to normal.

Table 13 National Drought Information System Alerts for Droughts

Alert	Criteria	Palmer Drought Index
D0 Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.	-1.0 to -1.9
D1 Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures, streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent, and voluntary water-use restrictions requested.	-2.0 to -2.9
D2 Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses are likely, water shortages common and water restrictions imposed.	-3.0 to -3.9
D3 Extreme Drought	Major crop and pasture losses with widespread water shortages or restrictions.	-4.0 to -4.9
D4 Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop and pasture loss, shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.	-5.0 or less

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor Classification Scheme, from the United States Drought Monitor

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) developed by Wayne Palmer in the 1965, measures drought severity using temperature, precipitation and soil moisture (Utah Division of Water Resources 2007a). The PDSI has become the "semi-official" drought index as it is standardized across various climates. The index uses zero as normal and assigns a number between 6 and -6, with dry periods having negative numbers and wet periods expressed using positive numbers (NDMC 2006).

Table 14 Palmer Drought Severity Index (NDMC 2006)

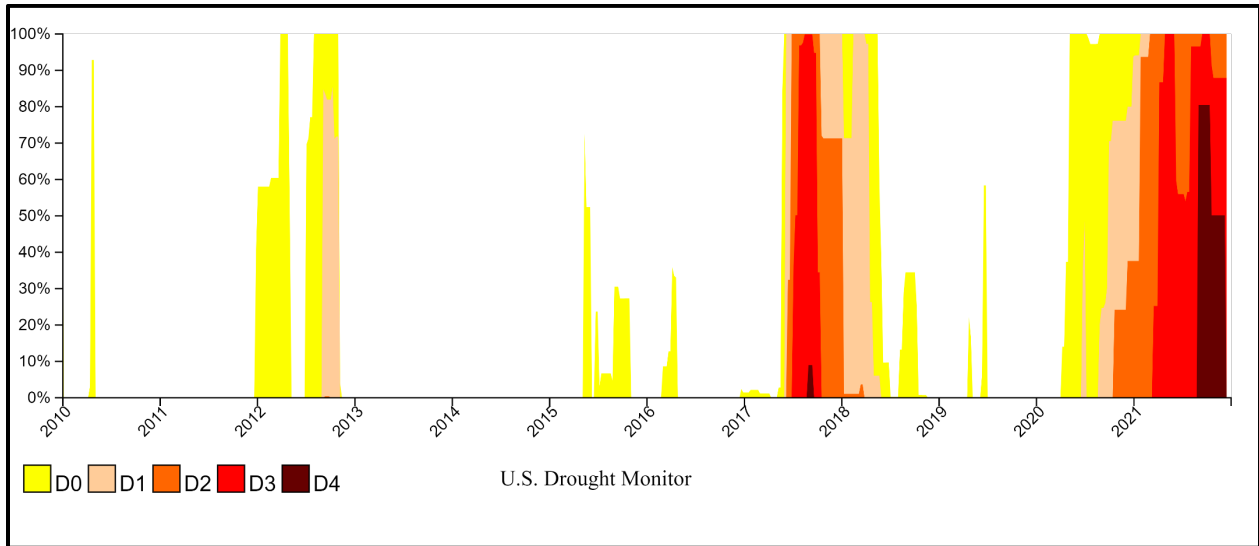
4.0 or more	Extremely wet
3.0 to 3.99	Very wet
2.0 to 2.99	Moderately wet
1.0 to 1.99	Slightly wet
0.5 to 0.99	Incipient wet spell
0.49 to -0.49	Near normal
-0.5 to -0.99	Incipient dry spell
-1.0 to -1.99	Mild drought
-2.0 to -2.99	Moderate drought
-3.0 to -3.99	Severe drought
-4.0 or less	Extreme drought

Damage can also be measured by damage to the agriculture industry including reduced rangeland productivity, forced reduction of foundation stock, reduced grazing availability on public lands, cost of acquiring supplemental feed or finding new pasture, disruption of reproduction cycles, high cost/unavailability of water for livestock, and wildfire threat to rangeland, increased fuel and labor costs associated with replanting second crops, and reduced revenues to main street businesses in agricultural communities.

Local Risk and Probability

It is difficult to predict when a drought will appear. Historic trends show that wetter-than-normal periods tend to alternate with drier-than-normal periods; however, numerous factors beyond rainfall contribute to drought status. In response, scientists have developed several indices that assimilate data regarding rainfall, snowpack, streamflow and other water supply indicators. The indices are aggregated by the National Drought Mitigation Center at University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL). UNL developed the US Drought Monitor, which reports drought status on a weekly basis. Up-to-date information is available at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

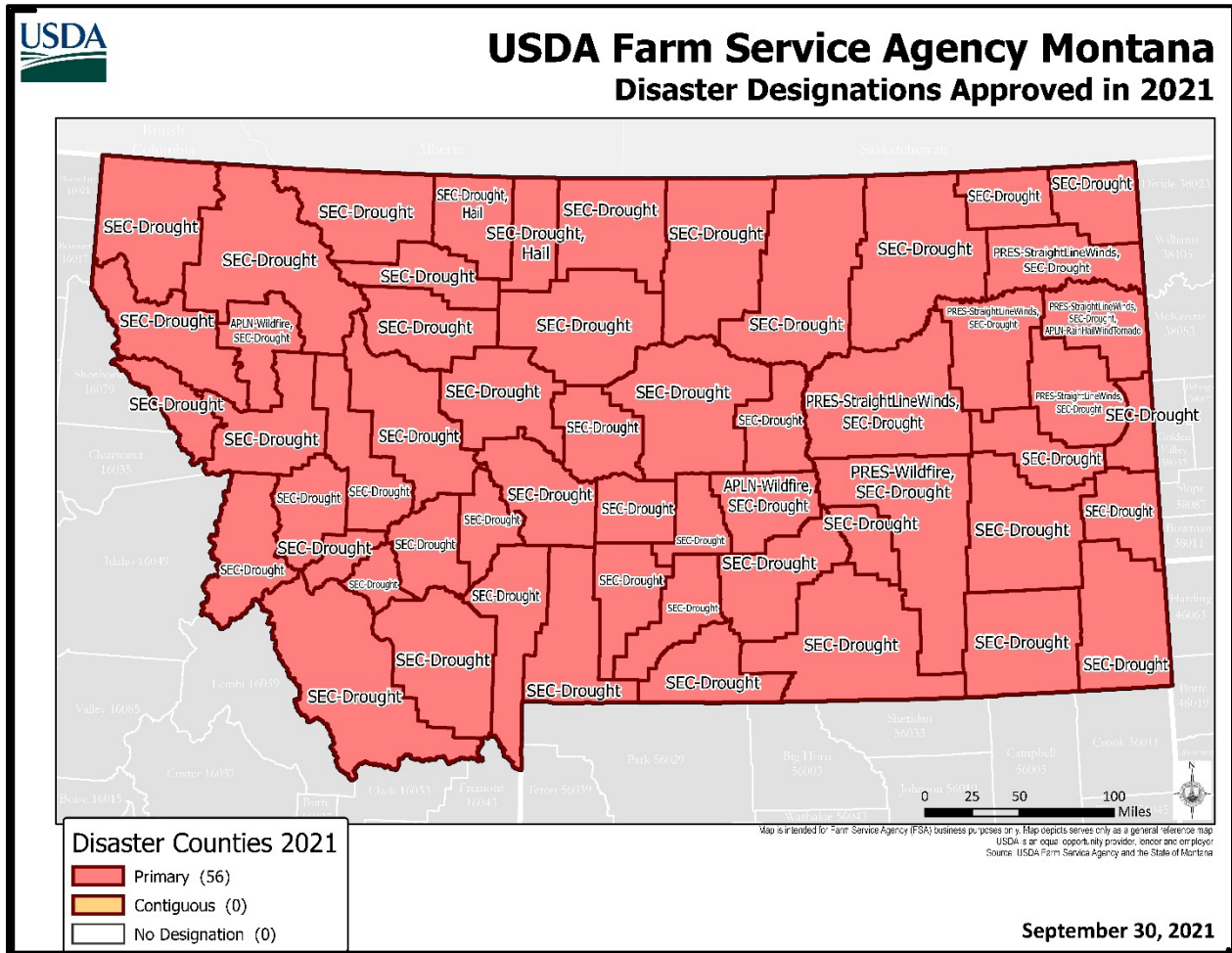
Figure 4 Richland County Historical Drought Conditions, 2010 to 2021



Source: <https://www.drought.gov/states/montana/county/richland>

It is important to note there is no apparent pattern of drought impacts, as both 1990 and 2008 (large impact years) were followed and preceded by years with minimal drought impacts. Drought conditions will return to the county at some point in the future, but it is impossible to confidently predict the exact timing and severity of these events.

Figure 5 Montana Drought Declaration, 2021



According to the National Weather Service, the average annual precipitation in Sidney is 14.04 inches. The lowest annual precipitation recorded since 1910 is 7.72 inches in 1983.

Sidney and Fairview receive water from municipal wells, and county residents receive water from personal wells. There is no history of drought-related potable water shortage in the county.

Vulnerabilities

Population

Drought has no direct impact on human life, but it greatly increases the risk of wildfire, which is a potentially life-threatening hazard. Drought accompanied by high temperatures can increase the threat of heat-related illness for persons who spend a significant amount of time outdoors or do not have adequately cooled homes. Elderly persons are at increased risk of heat-related illness. As of 2019, approximately 11,199 people live in the county, 14.7 % of which are 65 years of age or older.

Prolonged drought could also affect municipal water supplies. Bottled water could be brought in as an emergency measure, but a lack of household water could create health and sanitation issues for residents.

Key Facilities

No key facility in Richland County is physically impacted by drought.

Property

Drought has no direct impact on structures, but it can have a significant economic impact on agriculture and related industries.

The drought that lasted throughout the 1930s produced the greatest yield reduction for crops within the county; however, modern farming practices make it unlikely that an equivalent drought would produce such dramatic yield decreases. In the event of a prolonged drought, it can be assumed that harvested acreage would decrease as wheat production becomes less viable, which would amplify the drought’s economic impact on farmers.

Table 15 Premium Subsidies by Cause of Loss (Drought) 1995-2020 for Richland County

Cause of Loss	Premium subsidies 1995-2020	Percent Cause of Loss (Heat, Excess Moisture, Hail, Drought, Flood, Cold Winter, Freeze, Other, etc.)
Drought	\$3,936,975	42.34%

Note: The premium subsidies by cause of loss in the table are lower than total premium subsidies because the USDA Risk Management Agency only reports premium subsidies by cause of loss for policies that paid an indemnity. Non-indemnified policies and their associated premium subsidies are not reported by cause of loss.

Table 16 Drought Crop Impacts in Richland County

Year	Spring Wheat Yield (bu/acre)	Spring Wheat (acres harvested)
2020	31.1	177,800
Year	Spring Wheat Yield (bu/acre)	Spring Wheat (acres harvested)
2010 (no drought)	37.2	154,000
2008	16.5	
1988	10	
1980	16	
1959	10.9	
1934	4	
Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service		

It is more difficult to measure direct economic loss for livestock producers. Cattle and calves numbers regularly fluctuate based on a wide number of factors. Richland County has had an average inventory of 32,129 head since 2000 according to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. Although producers generally reduce their herds in times of prolonged drought, cattle numbers in Richland County have seemingly not been significantly impacted by past droughts. The biggest drought year in recent history was 2021. There were 31,500 head recorded for 2021. However, there were 32,000 head in 2020; 32,500 head in 2019. It is not entirely plausible that drought influenced the reduced number of cattle given these trends.

Livestock numbers, however, do not show the complete picture of drought impacts on livestock producers. There are other less measurable impacts from drought, including:

- Reduced rangeland productivity
- Forced reduction of foundation stock
- Reduced grazing availability on public lands
- Cost of acquiring supplemental feed or finding new pasture
- Disruption of reproduction cycles
- High cost/unavailability of water for livestock
- Wildfire threat to rangeland

Beyond agricultural impacts, there is also a greater threat of structure damage in a drought-affected area, as drought increases the risk of wildfire and may create water shortages that inhibit adequate fire response.

Existing Capabilities

The local water conservation district provides assistance with water conservation measures and aquifer management.

The USDA Farm Service Agency and Montana State University Extension both have a field office located in Sidney. Both offices offer seminars and general education relating to drought management best practices. The USDA Farm Service Agency field office assists with the distribution of drought indemnity payments to agricultural producers.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

The impact of future development on the drought hazard would be through limiting groundwater resources. The Montana DEQ carefully monitors and regulates public water systems. Water will continue to be a vital resource to agricultural users, especially the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project (LYIP), and the continued use and guarantee of available water will undoubtedly shape the future of farming in Richland County. If the LYIP is forced to pump water, it could adversely impact local farmers, Sidney Sugars, and others that rely on LYIP for accessible and affordable water.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Agriculture is a key component of the county's economy. A significant drought has the potential to greatly affect the industry and the county as a whole.

- *Potential Action Item:* Encourage coordination among water suppliers, water managers and water users.
- *Potential Action Item:* Continue supporting the USDA Farm Service Agency and Montana State University Extension, and provide assistance as needed to local farmers and ranchers.

Key Issue: A significant and prolonged drought could affect municipal water supplies.

- *Potential Action Item:* Educate residents in town about water saving techniques to help preserve municipal water supplies.

- *Potential Action Item:* Conduct a water supply study and incorporate study results into relevant plans including the County’s Growth Policy update; results may impact future growth areas.

Flood

Overall Risk:	Medium (county, Sidney, Fairview)
Probability:	Medium (county, Sidney, Fairview)
Magnitude:	High (county, Sidney, Fairview)
Seasonal Pattern:	March - October
Duration:	One week
Speed of Onset:	Varies depending on type of flood event
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Blocked roads
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	Permanent loss of businesses
	Power loss
	Property damage or loss
	Release of hazardous materials
School closure	

Hazard Profile

Floods are part of the Earth’s natural hydrologic cycle. The cycle circulates water throughout the environment and maintains a balance between water in the air, on the surface and in the ground. A flood occurs when the hydrologic cycle becomes temporarily out of balance. Two primary flood types affect Montana: riverine flooding and shallow flooding.

Riverine flooding occurs in close proximity to established water channels. There are three types of riverine flooding events.

- Overbank flooding is the most common type of flooding in the United States, and occurs when excess water overloads its normal channels and spills into the surrounding area. This can be caused by an excess of water coming from upstream channels or by a blockage of downstream channels.
- Flash flooding occurs when a severe storm produces large amounts of rainfall in a short time. Flash floods typically begin and end quickly. Rural areas with steep slopes and narrow stream channels are especially vulnerable.
- Riverine erosion occurs when erosion alters the path of water channels. Riverine erosion can undercut structures that are along the water channel and alter the hazard area of the surrounding floodplain.

Shallow flooding occurs in flat areas that lack defined channels, making it difficult for water to drain away easily. There are three types of shallow flooding events.

- Sheet flow follows an intense or prolonged rainfall, sheet flow occurs when there are inadequate channels and the water cannot soak into the ground. Sheet flow floodwater

spreads out over a large area and maintains a relatively uniform depth. Urban areas dominated by impervious surfaces are especially vulnerable to sheet flow events.

- Ponding occurs in flat areas when runoff collects in depressions and cannot drain out. Uneven roads are common locations for ponding.
- Urban drainage systems include ditches, storm sewers and retention ponds. The systems often do not have capacity to handle large rain events, resulting in shallow flooding in localized areas.

A number of unique hazards may contribute to riverine flooding and shallow flooding events, including dam failures, ice jams and other blockages caused by mud or debris.



Typical insurance policies do not cover flood damages, so FEMA created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide flood insurance for property owners. Participation in NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and FEMA. The NFIP makes flood insurance available to residents in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances and follow other basic requirements.

A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is created to determine flood insurance rates for each participating community. The FIRM identifies Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) that have a one percent annual chance of flooding. These areas are commonly referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Areas outside of the SFHA are considered to be in the Non-Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). Structures in the NSFHA may still be at risk from flooding, as one in every four floods occurs in an NSFHA. Flood insurance is required for all property owners who acquire a loan from a federally regulated, supervised, or insured financial institution for the acquisition or improvement of land, facilities or structures located within a SFHA.

Location

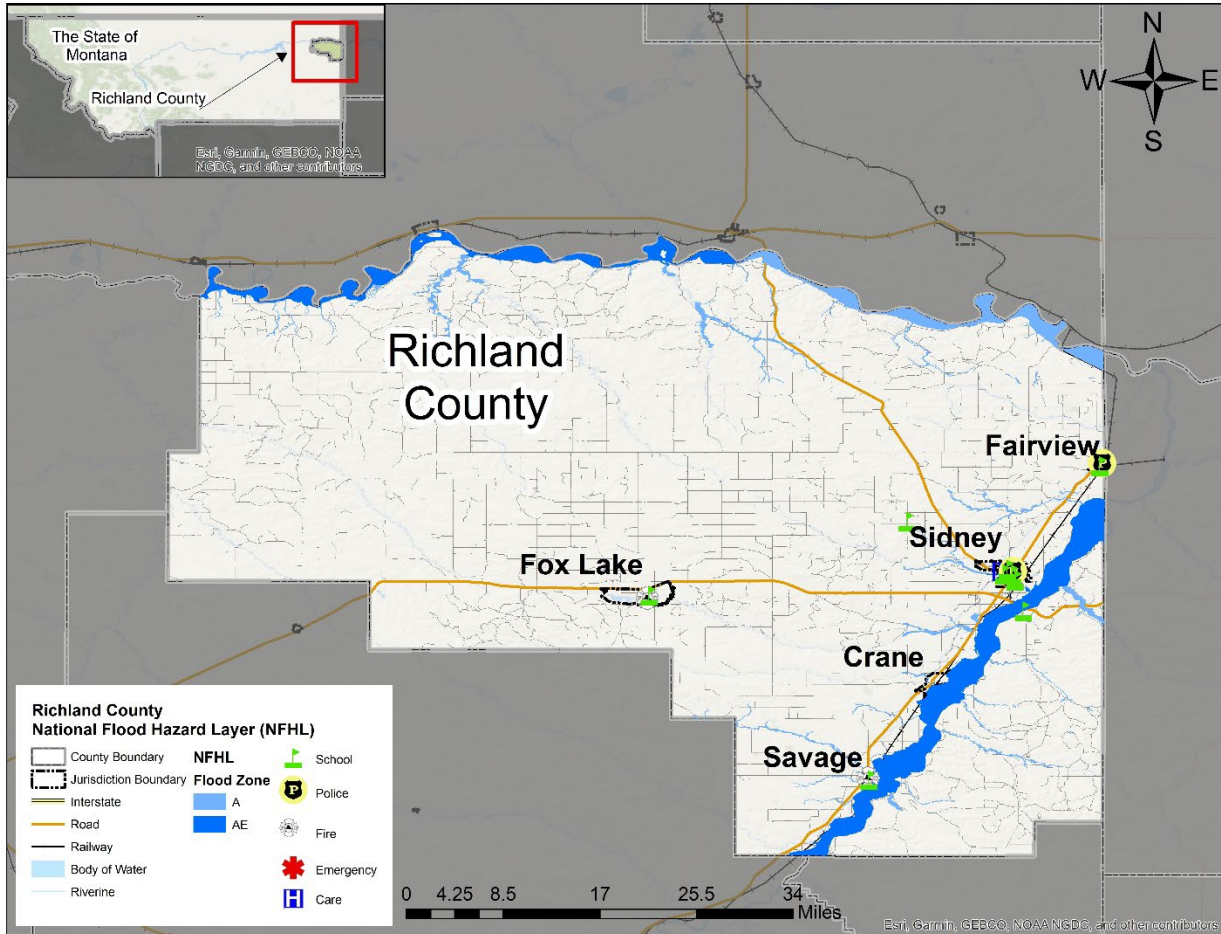
Riverine flooding is the primary flooding hazard in the county, with Lone Tree Creek, the Yellowstone River and the Missouri River causing the greatest potential impacts. Lone Tree Creek travels through the southwest portion of Sidney, and both Sidney and Fairview are located near the Yellowstone River.

Extent

The State of Montana measures the magnitude of a flood event in terms of severity; how much precipitation occurred and under what conditions, how many evacuations were required, and level of response necessary. Terms used to convey a flood's magnitude are 100-year flood and 500-year flood. A 100-year flood has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year and a 500-year flood has a .2% chance.

States and jurisdictions all over the United States continuously complete flood mitigation projects to decrease the vulnerability of flood. Therefore, studies of specific geographic areas, or flood maps, will provide more detail on how much water is likely to come in, the risk to any infrastructure, and the potential economic loss. The damages of a flood can be minor or very catastrophic.

Figure 6 100-year Floodplain



Local Risk and Probability

Riverine flooding in the county is most commonly caused by heavy rain/flash flooding, snow melt/ice jams and increased seasonal moisture.

Flash flooding is a significant hazard for the county. Flash flooding can present a risk to people and property due to its rapid onset, often with little or no warning.

Flash flooding can overwhelm drainage systems and cause roads to flood. People in low-lying areas who do not seek high ground can be swept away if a fast-moving current develops. Flash flooding centered around Sidney can temporarily overburden Lone Tree Creek and cause localized riverine flooding. In Fairview, water draining from the hills west of town can present a potential flash flooding hazard during storm events.

A significant flash flooding event in the county occurred in July 1997, when six inches of rain fell in four hours. Five bridges in the county were damaged and numerous roads were closed due to washouts. There was concern that the Vaux Dam near Sidney would fail, but it experienced no significant issues.

Snow melt/ice jams are common in the county during the spring months. Ice jams are generally caused by prolonged cold periods followed by a rapid increase in temperatures. According to the state Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Montana leads the nation with the most reported ice jams. According to the Lower Yellowstone Ice Jam Study, a two to three-mile jam typically forms on the Yellowstone River near Sidney at the bend adjacent to the city’s lagoons.



Figure 7 Ice jam on the Yellowstone River in March 2011
 Photo courtesy Butch Renders.

Table 17 Ice Jams

City	River	Jam date	Jam type	Damages
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/26/2015	Freeze-up	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/09/2014	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	04/14/2013	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	04/16/2011	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/19/2011	Break-up	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/17/2011	Break-up	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/08/2010	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	02/28/2007	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/06/2005	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/16/2004	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/17/2003	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/18/2003	Unknown	-
Sidney	First Hay Creek	04/10/2003	Unknown	-
Sidney	First Hay Creek	04/06/2002	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	01/15/2000	Unknown	-
Sidney	First Hay Creek	03/15/1999	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/14/1997	-	-
Sidney	First Hay Creek	02/10/1996	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/14/1996	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/13/1996	Break-up	High water
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/06/1994	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/29/1989	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	11/11/1986	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/27/1986	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/24/1985	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/23/1982	Unknown	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	04/17/1979	Unknown	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/19/1979	-	-
Sidney	Alkali Creek	03/20/1978	Unknown	-

Sidney	Lone Tree Creek	03/15/1972	Break-up	Severe flooding
Sidney	Yellowstone River	02/17/1971	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/26/1969	Break-up	\$230,000 and 14,000 acres flooded
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/21/1969	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/17/1966	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	04/07/1965	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/17/1961	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/21/1960	-	\$69,000 estimated rural damages
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/21/1959	-	\$30,000 USD estimated rural damages
Sidney	Yellowstone River	03/26/1956	-	-
Sidney	Yellowstone River	04/03/1955	-	\$1,800 estimated rural damages

City	River	Jam date	Jam type	Damages
Fairview	Yellowstone River	03/24/2018	Break-up	Minor flooding was reported in Richland Park, along County Road 130. Mostly farmland affected.
Fairview	Yellowstone River	02/12/1996	Break-up	-

City	River	Jam date	Jam type	Damages
Savage	Yellowstone River	03/24/2018	Break-up	minor flooding
Savage	Yellowstone River	03/20/2009	Break-up	-
Savage	Yellowstone River	03/18/2003	Break-up	-
Savage	Yellowstone River	02/13/1996	Break-up	Flooding
Savage	Yellowstone River	03/04/1994	Break-up	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/26/1986	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/19/1983	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/20/1982	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	03/28/1979	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	03/21/1978	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	03/22/1967	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	04/03/1965	Break-up	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/06/1964	Unknown	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/06/1963	-	-
Savage	Burns Creek	03/21/1962	-	-
Savage	Burns Creek	02/07/1961	-	-
Savage	Burns Creek	03/30/1958	-	-
Savage	Yellowstone River	03/10/1943	Break-up	Severe flooding

Source: <https://icejam.sec.usace.army.mil/>

In March 2011, four jams were reported along the Yellowstone River, from Terry to northeast of Sidney near the state border. The river stage at the Sidney monitoring station reached 22.0 feet (3 feet above flood stage). Reported impacts were primarily lowland flooding in surrounding agricultural lands, and Richland Park in Sidney was flooded.

The last major flood event in the county occurred due to increased seasonal moisture. Rainfall across the area in May 2011 was 300 to 600 percent of normal, which caused flooding impacts throughout the county. Many gravel roads near the Yellowstone River became impassable, campgrounds along the river were flooded and cattle near Savage were isolated by flood waters. The river stage at the Sidney monitoring station reached 21.92 feet (2.92 feet above flood stage).

Richland County, Sidney and Fairview are all NFIP participants. The NFIP participation for each jurisdiction is summarized in Table 18. Flood insurance claims in the county have been minimal. There are no repetitive loss properties.

Table 18 NFIP Participation in Richland County

Jurisdiction	Policies in Force	Total Coverage	Insurance Claims Since 1978	Total Paid Since 1978	Floodplain Administrator	Enforced Floodplain Management Ordinances
Richland County	11	\$2,390,800	6	\$15,944	Yes	Yes
Fairview, town	3	\$243,000	1	\$3,138	Yes	Yes
Sidney, city	5	\$1,812,000	2	\$5,441	Yes	Yes
Note: Policy and claim information as of 9-30-2021 Source: NFIP, 2021						

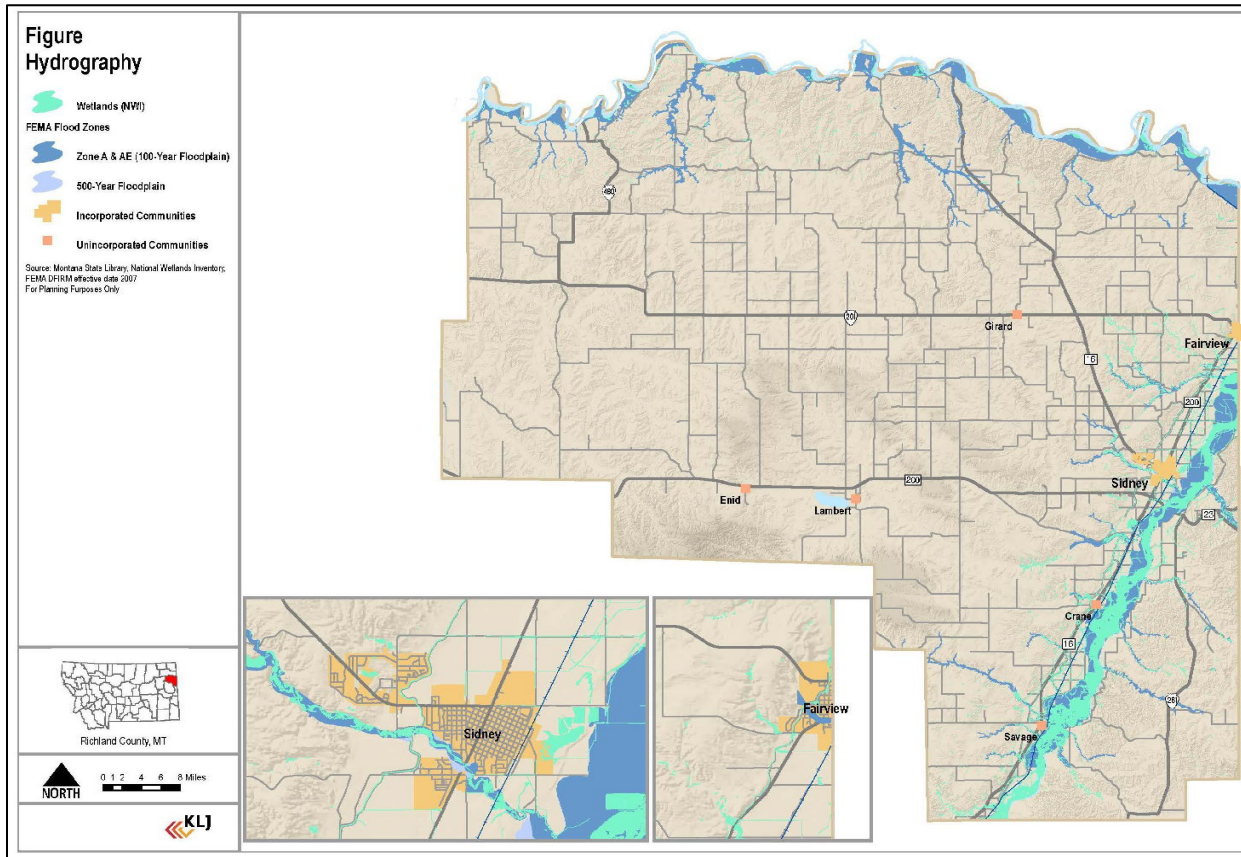
DFIRMs (Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps) are available for major creeks and rivers in the county. Mapped flood areas include the Missouri River, Yellowstone River and their immediate tributaries. The DFIRMs are effective as of 2007. As shown on the map, the Sidney flood zone is along Lone Tree Creek through the southwest portion of the city. The Fairview flood zone is along a low-lying area in the southern portion of the town. The flood zone is primarily along the eastern edge of the community and does not enter urbanized areas. There are no mapped flood zones for Lambert.

Table 19 Flood Events in Richland County, 1960-2020

Events*	14
Annual Probability	26.4%
Injuries**	0.08
Fatalities**	0
Damages**^	\$2,746,167
Source: SHELDUS, 2021	
*Events causing recorded injuries/fatalities or damages	
**Total taken from entire disaster area and divided by number of affected counties	

As shown in Table 19, the SHELDUS database reports 14 flood events in Richland County between 1960 and 2020. Five of the events occurred in March, three each in June and July, and one each in February, May, and September. This information does not include every flood event that has occurred in the county during the time period; many storm damages are not reported, and the national scope of this database limits the detailed accuracy on the county level. SHELDUS statistics are most useful for comparing relative occurrences of storm events.

Figure 8 Mapped Flood Areas



The NOAA National Climatic Data Center’s Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena database provides more detailed information about storm events in the county. Nine flood events were reported in the county between May 2013 and September 2019 (excluding duplicate same-day reports). These events featured the following as the primary contributing element(s):

- 6 featured heavy rain/flash flooding
- 3 featured an ice jam/rapid snowmelt

Vulnerabilities

Population

Vulnerable populations can be determined by analyzing the intersections of floodplains and census blocks. Population is taken from 2010 census block statistics (2020 Census data was not available during the update).

The vulnerable population figures in rural areas of the county are a very rough estimate. Many census blocks, especially in rural areas, are hundreds of acres and only partially bisected by the floodplain. This makes it difficult to get a precise measurement of the amount of residents living in a floodplain.

- 1,397 residents in rural Richland County live in a census block bisected by a floodplain.
- 138 residents in Sidney live in a census block bisected by a floodplain.

- 44 residents in Fairview live in a census block bisected by a floodplain.

It is important to note that most of these residents most likely do not live in a specific floodplain area, but it is impossible to determine with certainty due to the large size of most census blocks in the county. Also note that this analysis does not differentiate between 100-year and 500-year floodplains due to the generally large size of census blocks.

This analysis focuses on residents living in floodplain areas, but all people that travel through the county are vulnerable to flooding due to the road hazards that are common during flood events.

Key Facilities

The only key facility located within a designated floodplain is The Lodge at Lone Tree Creek (an assisted living facility), although the structure appears to be constructed above the base flood elevation. Sidney High School and West Side Elementary are located near the designated floodplain.

Property

Property losses in the county can be estimated by utilizing FEMA FIRMs. Values for properties within the 100-year floodplain are shown in Table 20. It is important to note that many properties are partially bisected by the floodplain, but it is not possible to determine how many actual structures are within the hazard area. All properties that are bisected by the floodplain are included in the analysis. There are no projected growth areas within a floodplain.

The SHELATUS database records 14 major flood events since 1960. The average property damage for these events (in 2012 dollars) was \$112,417 and the average crop damage was \$83,738. The greatest impact on crops occurs in the Yellowstone River valley. Beyond inundation of fields, farmers rely on irrigation from the river to provide water for their crops. A flood in 1997 damaged the valley's irrigation canals, which left many farmers in the area without irrigation for 10 days.

Table 20 Richland County Properties within 100-Year Flood Hazard Area

Richland County				
Land Use	Number of Properties	Total Value (Land & Structures)	Properties with Structures	Structure Value
Residential & Other Property Types	238	\$35,576,561	158	\$24,895,426
Exempt	185	\$20,604,679	4	\$8,107,730
Farmstead	204	\$37,057,782	200	\$24,423,630
Agricultural	1	\$148,538	1	\$111,900
Commercial	7	\$15,357,012	2	\$14,441,610
Vacant	791	\$28,283,895	1	\$17,010
Total	1426	\$137,028,467	366	\$71,997,306
Sidney				

Land Use	Number of Properties	Total Value (Land & Structures)	Properties with Structures	Structure Value
Residential & Other Property Types	9	\$4,267,176	9	\$2,525,087
Exempt*	2	\$244,010	0	\$0
Farmstead	6	\$1,784,593	6	\$1,589,280
Agricultural	0	\$0	0	\$0
Commercial	1	\$13,907,644	1	\$13,205,280
Vacant	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total	18	\$20,203,423	16	\$17,319,647
Fairview				
Land Use	Number of Properties	Total Value (Land & Structures)	Properties with Structures	Structure Value
Residential & Other Property Types	29	\$3,928,670	25	\$2,725,198
Exempt	6	\$532,329	0	\$0
Farmstead	2	\$640,153	2	\$583,320
Agricultural	0	\$0	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0	0	\$0
Vacant	15	\$453,897	0	\$0
Total	52	\$5,555,049	27	\$3,308,518
<p>All Property Types: Apartment Urban, Agricultural - Rural, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, Commercial Urban, Exempt Property, Partial Exempt, Farmstead - Rural, Farmstead - Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, RV Park, Vacant Land - Rural, Vacant Land - Urban, and Blanks</p> <p>Residential & Others includes: Apartment Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, and Blanks</p> <p>Spatial Analysis, Montana 2021 Tax Assessor Data, https://svc.mt.gov/msl/mtcadastral</p>				

Table 21 Premium Subsidies by Cause of Loss (Flood) 1995-2020 for Richland County

Cause of Loss	Premium subsidies 1995-2020	Percent Cause of Loss (Heat, Excess Moisture, Hail, Drought, Flood, Cold Winter, Freeze, Other, etc.)
Flood	\$24,799	0.3%

Note: The premium subsidies by cause of loss in the table are lower than total premium subsidies because the USDA Risk Management Agency only reports premium subsidies by cause of loss for policies that paid an indemnity. Non-indemnified policies and their associated premium subsidies are not reported by cause of loss.

Key problem areas identified by the steering committee include, but are not limited to the following:

- Flooding of certain areas of downtown
- E Holly St

- West Holly St
- North and South Meadow Village subdivisions
- Flooding on 22nd Ave NW
- Flooding on 9th Ave SE
- Railroad R-O-W along tracks
- Meadows area (stormwater flooding)
- Anderson area (stormwater flooding)
- 5th Avenue (stormwater flooding)
- Wagon Wheel (stormwater flooding)
- 11th Ave (stormwater flooding)

Existing Capabilities

The county, Sidney and Fairview have a floodplain administrator and floodplain ordinances that are actively enforced. The floodplain administrator also provides educational materials about floodproofing techniques, living in a floodplain and NFIP facts and myths. This information is available on the county's website.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

Floodplain regulations restrict development in areas within the 100-year floodplain of a watercourse. The purpose of these regulations is to protect the watercourses and their flood storage areas, as well as the public health, safety, and welfare. Title 76, Chapter 5 of the Montana Code Annotated mandates that local governments adopt floodplain management regulations.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Lone Tree Creek through Sidney contains vegetation and debris that impedes the drainage capacity of the creek.

- *Potential Action Item:* Investigate potential flood control projects and protocols to ensure Lone Tree Creek can flow freely.
- *Potential Action Item:* Identify and mitigate flood damage risk for the Highway 16 bridge and high-risk sewer lines across Lone Tree Creek.

Key Issue: Several properties throughout the county are located within the regulatory floodplain.

- *Potential Action Item:* Conduct NFIP community workshops to provide information and incentives for property owners to acquire flood insurance or install floodproofing.
- *Potential Action Item:* Achieve certification with the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS rewards communities that exceed minimum NFIP requirements. A benefit of CRS participation is discounted flood insurance premiums for policyholders.
- *Potential Action Item:* Adopt standards for rebuilding roads in areas subject to flood events.

Key Issue: Heavy rain events occasionally overburden storm sewers in parts of Sidney and cause localized flash flooding.

- *Potential Action Item:* Assess need to enlarge storm drains in targeted areas of Sidney.
- *Potential Action Item:* Work with the railroad to develop necessary drainage improvements along the rail and city's right-of-way in Sidney.

- *Potential Action Item:* Develop a rapid warning system to warn residents in low-lying areas of flash flood.
Potential Action Item: Educate residents about safety during flood conditions, including the dangers of driving on flooded roads.

Key Issue: While rare, ice jams along the Yellowstone River have the potential to flood low-lying surrounding areas.

- *Potential Action Item:* Construct ice control structure in strategic location to minimize risk of ice jams to people and property.

Key Issue: There are three bridges in Richland County that have critical scour potential: a crossing of Charlie Creek 45 miles northwest of Sidney, a crossing of Hardscrabble Creek 35 miles northwest of Sidney and a crossing of Four Mile Creek nine miles northwest of Fairview. Scour is the hole left behind when sediment is washed away from the bottom of a river. Scour action is particularly strong during floods.

- *Potential Action Item:* Develop a monitoring program to track scour impact following a flooding event and work with Montana Department of Transportation to repair scour damage.

Dam Failure

Overall Risk:	Low (county, Sidney, Fairview)
Probability:	Low
Magnitude:	Low (county, Sidney); Medium (Fairview)
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	24 hours
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Risks:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	Loss of power
	Release of hazardous materials

Hazard Profile

A dam is defined as an artificial barrier across a watercourse or natural drainage area that may impound or divert water. Dams have many potential uses, including hydro-electric power generation, irrigation, flood control, water supply and recreation. Dam structures can be earthen or from manmade materials. Dam failure is a sudden, uncontrolled release of impounded water, and can have a devastating effect on people and property downstream.

The Association of State Dam Officials identifies five primary causes of dam failure, which are often interrelated:

- Overtopping of a dam occurs when water from the reservoir spills over the top of the dam, creating instability in the structure. Overtopping can occur during a major flood event if the spillways are not adequately designed or if there is blockage in the spillway. Approximately 34 percent of all dam failures in the United States are due to overtopping.

- Foundation defects, including settlement and slope instability, cause about 30 percent of all dam failures.
- Piping is a term used to describe the process that occurs as seepage pathways create eroded pipes through a structure. Seepage often occurs around hydraulic structures and earthen features, and if left unchecked can gradually reduce the dam structure's stability. About 20 percent of all dam failures in the United States are caused by piping.
- Structural failure of materials used to construct dam.
- Inadequate maintenance.

The Association of State Dam Officials and the US Army Corps of Engineers utilizes a rating system to determine potential hazard to property or life if a dam were to suddenly fail.

- **Low:** Dams located in rural or agricultural areas where there is little possibility of future development. Failure of low hazard dams may result in damage to agricultural land, township and county roads and farm buildings other than residences. No loss of life is expected if the dam fails.
- **Significant:** Dams located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas where failure may damage isolated homes, main highways, railroads or cause interruption of minor public utilities. Potential for the loss of life may be expected if the dam fails.
- **High:** Dams located upstream of developed and urban areas where failure may cause serious damage to homes, industrial and commercial buildings and major public utilities. Potential for loss of life if the dam fails. High hazard dam reservoirs must be at least 50 acre-feet.

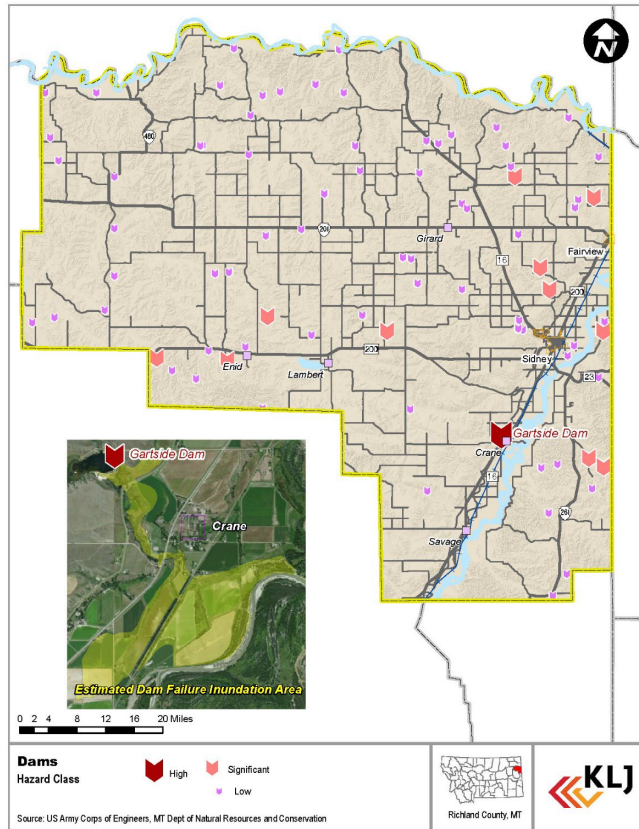
Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 815-15-212 mandates that all high hazard dams are required to have emergency procedures and warning plans. Warning plans must include a map of the evacuation area, notification directory, name of the dam owner or responsible entity, availability of materials for emergency repairs and a list of contractors that could provide emergency assistance.

According to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP), 169 dams in Montana are rated as having a high hazard potential.

Location

There are many dams in Richland County. Only one dam is categorized as high risk.

Figure 9 Dams



Extent

The severity of dam failure depends on the size of the dam and the circumstances of the failure. Consequences of dam failure can be loss of property, loss of income, destruction of cropland, destruction of roads and utilities, and loss of life.

Local Risk and Probability

The most significant dam failure event in Richland County occurred in March of 1951 when the Vaux dam failed near Sidney, causing flooding in the city and considerable damage. The hazard associated with the Vaux dam significantly decreased in the proceeding decades, and the dam currently holds less than 50 acre-feet of water. There is no other history of major dam failure in Richland County.

There are 79 dams in the county according to Montana FWS. Dam locations and classifications are shown in Figure 9. All are made of rolled earth, and most are used for recreation, livestock, or flood control. There are 11 dams rated as having a significant hazard and one dam rated as having a high hazard. The high hazard dam, Gartside Dam, is operated by Montana FWP.

Dam	Description	Classification
Gartside	Emergency Action Plan: Yes Primary Purpose: Recreation	High
Kuester	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant

Olson (Richland)	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant
Folkoord	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant
Linde	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Irrigation	Significant
Salsbury (Richland)	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Flood Risk Reduction	Significant
Lars Borg	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant
Steinreisser #10	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant
Prevost #2	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant
Delaney	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Irrigation	Significant
Burke	Emergency Action Plan: Not Required Primary Purpose: Fire Protection, Stock, Or Small Fish Pond	Significant

Fort Peck Dam in McCone County could also present a hazard to the county in the event of a failure. The dam is located on the Missouri River about 50 miles upstream of the Richland County border. The dam is 250 feet tall, 21,000 feet long and has a base width of 3,500 feet. Its impoundment basin, Fort Peck Lake, is the fifth largest manmade lake in the United States. The dam's emergency operations plan indicates that portions of Richland County would be inundated in the event of a failure. The most notable inundation area is the eastern half of Fairview; flood waters would arrive 1.2 days following dam failure and peak elevation would occur 2.1 days after failure. Fort Peck Dam is operated by the US Army Corps of Engineers and its failure is very unlikely.

Existing Capabilities

An emergency plan is available for Gartside Dam, the only high hazard dam in the county.

Vulnerabilities

Population

The inundation area for Gartside Dam is south of Crane and primarily in agricultural fields. There are three residences within the inundation area.

Key Facilities

No key facilities are in the flood inundation area.

Property

Property damages can be estimated by comparing parcel values with the estimated inundation area. Estimated structure value within the inundation area is \$767,548 including three residences

and several outbuildings. A flood that inundated the agricultural fields in the area would also have a significant economic impact due to lost productivity.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

Future development trends are not expected to increase the risk to this hazard.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Gartside Dam, located near Crane, is designated as a high hazard dam. Additionally, portions of Richland County, including half of Fairview, could be in the inundation area in the event of a failure of Fort Peck Dam in McCone County.

- *Potential Action Item:* Provide assistance, as requested, to Montana FWP and the US Army Corps of Engineers to ensure continued safety of high hazard dams in the region.

Severe Summer Storm

Overall Risk:	High (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	High (Significant hazard event is likely to occur annually)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	May - October
Duration:	A few minutes to six hours
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Permanent loss of businesses
	Power loss
	Property damage or loss
	Release of hazardous materials

Hazard Profile

Severe summer storms are a common occurrence throughout the world. Summer storms with the most severity are generally associated with frontal systems. Cold air is denser than warm air, and as a cold front approaches a warm air mass, the warm air is rapidly lifted into the troposphere, creating an unstable situation. Four severe summer storm elements that pose the greatest risk to life and property are tornadoes, wind, hail and lightning.

Tornadoes are the most destructive weather phenomenon on earth. They can produce winds ranging from 65 mph to more than 300 mph, and pose severe danger to life and property. Peak tornado season is from June to August, and most occur during evening hours. Tornadoes typically travel from southwest to northeast at a speed between 30 and 70 mph, and are generally on the ground for less than 10 minutes; however, tornado



Figure 10 Tornado near Lambert in July 2011.

Photo courtesy Andrea Zelinky.

characteristics are highly unpredictable and can change rapidly.

Most tornado fatalities are caused by flying debris. Wind, hail and scud clouds may mask the presence of a tornado and associated debris, which makes a public warning system critical for preventing loss of life and injuries.

Straight line winds are a common element of severe summer storms, and typically responsible for most damage associated with the storms. Strong winds often form on the leading edge of severe storms. A downburst can occur when air is carried into a storm's updraft and cools rapidly. Cold air is denser than warm air, so during warm days a downburst can develop as cold air rushes down to the surface. Downbursts with a diameter of less than 2.5 miles are called microbursts, and those with a diameter greater than 2.5 miles are called macrobursts. They can extend for hundreds of miles and support wind gusts greater than 100 mph.

Hail presents a hazard for property, crops, livestock and occasionally human life. Hail events range from an area of a few acres up to hundreds of square miles, although small events are most common. Hailstones can fall to the surface at more than 100 mph, and reach more than seven inches in diameter; however, most hailstones do not exceed two inches in diameter. Hailstones with a diameter of at least 0.75 inches are considered to be severe. Hail rarely causes human fatalities, but hailstones larger than 0.5 inches can pose significant danger.

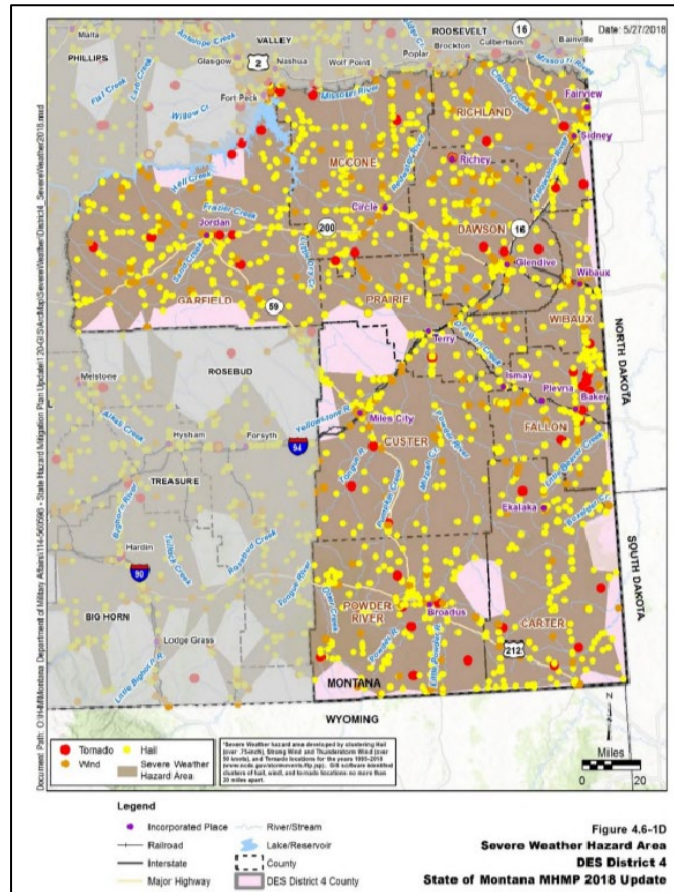
Lightning strikes pose multiple threats to life and property. A lightning strike can electrocute humans and animals, vaporize materials, cause fire and cause an electrical surge that may damage equipment. Human deaths from lightning strikes are somewhat uncommon. According to the National Weather Service, 29 recorded lightning fatalities occurred in Montana from 1959-2016. Livestock deaths and property damage are the most common lightning-related threats in Montana.

In addition to these four elements, heavy rain is often associated with severe summer storms, which can lead to a flooding hazard.

Location

The entire county is exposed to the risk of tornadoes, wind, hail and lightning. Richland is in eastern Montana where dry thunderstorms is more common. Dry thunderstorms produce huge amounts of lightning strikes.

Figure 11 Montana District 4 Severe Summer Activity Map



Source: 2018 Montana State HMGP

Extent

The magnitude of severe weather is measured by the severity of the event and the resulting damage.

Tornadoes were originally categorized using the Fujita Scale (F-Scale) or Pearson Fujita Scale, introduced in 1971, based on a relationship between the Beaufort Wind Scales (B-Scales) (measure of wind intensity) and the Mach number scale (measure of relative speed). The Fujita Scale is used to rate the intensity of a tornado by examining the damage caused by the tornado after it has passed over a man-made structure. The F-Scale categorizes each tornado by intensity and area. The scale is divided into six categories, F0 (Gale) to F5 (Incredible). The table below explains each of the F-Scale categories.

Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale

On February 1, 2007, the National Weather Service adopted “Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale”. The EF Scale evaluates and categorizes tornado events by intensity. Both the original Fujita Scale and the EF Scale estimate the intensity of a tornado (3-second gust speed) based on the magnitude of damage. The original scale had a lack of damage indicators and with the increasing standards for buildings, rating of tornadoes was becoming inconsistent. The EF Scale evaluates tornado damage with a set of 28 indicators (see NOAA website). Each indicator is a structure with a typical damage description for each magnitude of a tornado.

Table 22 Fujita VS Enhanced Fujita Scale

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-206	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	207-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Local Risk and Probability

Severe summer storm events are common in Richland County, with wind and hail being the most frequently reported events. Tornadoes are rare, but they do have a history in the area. The most impactful tornado event in the area was an EF3 that traveled through Wibaux County in July 1983. It caused two injuries and one fatality. While there is no history of a tornado causing injuries or fatalities in Richland County, the potential for a tornado exists; the impact would be devastating if a large tornado were to directly strike a populated area.

Figure 12 Historical Probability of a Tornado Event in the United States

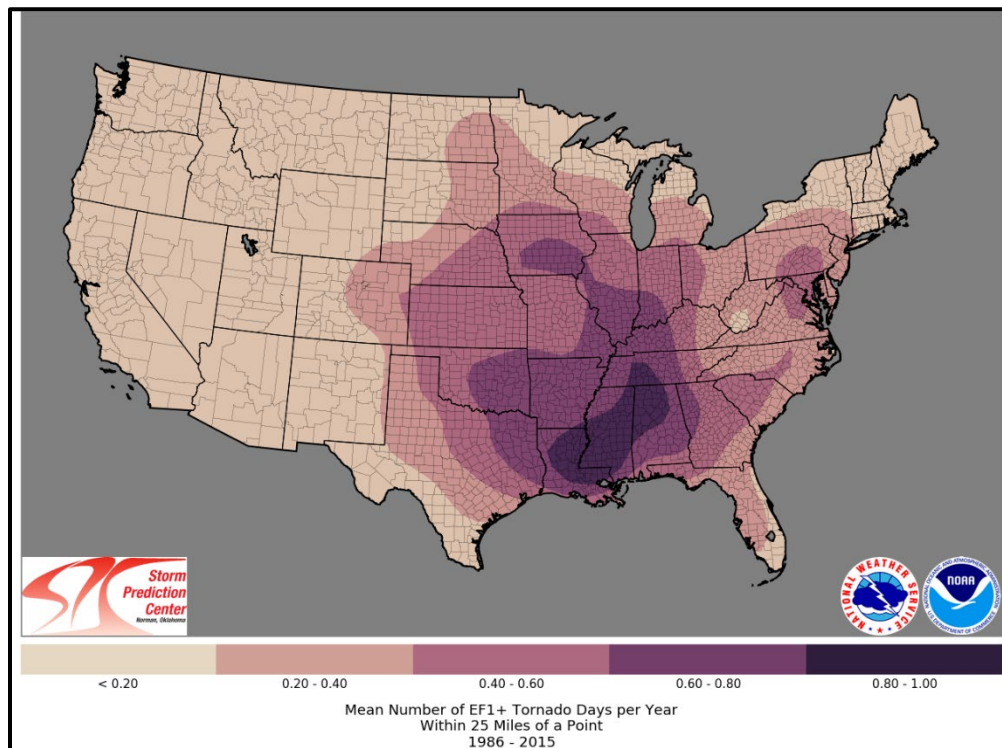


Figure 13 Average Annual Tornadoes per State

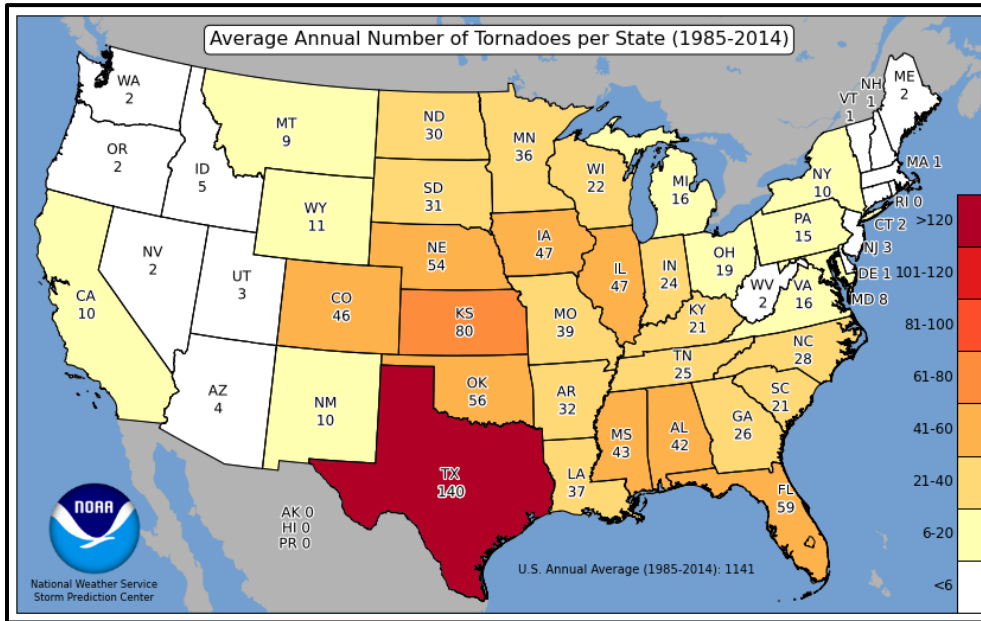
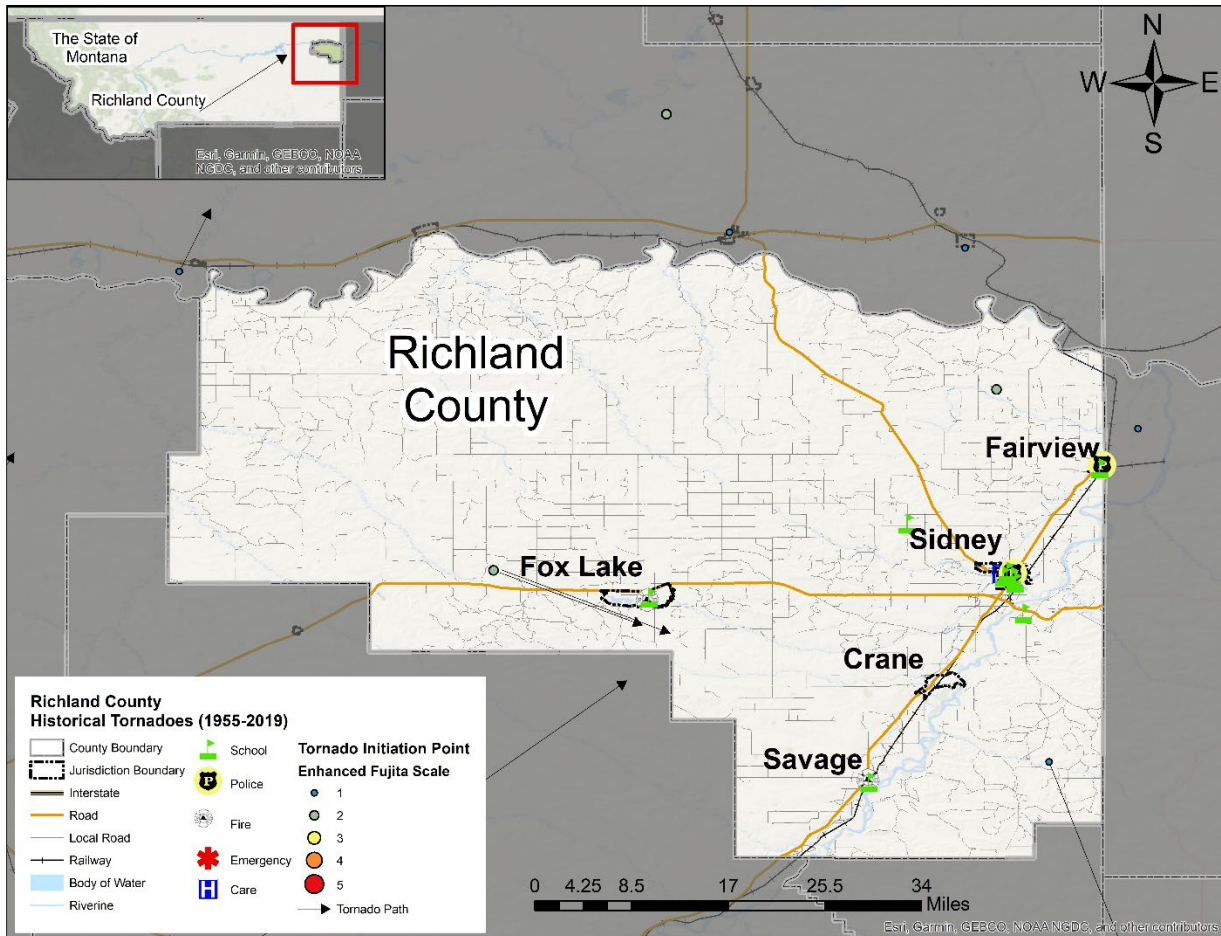


Figure 14 Richland County Tornado History



Even though hail and wind events are somewhat common in Richland County, the county has relatively few of these events when compared to other parts of the country. A severe hail event is defined as a storm producing hailstones at least 0.75 inches in diameter. The northern Great Plains, including Richland County, has generally fewer hail events than states in the southern half of the region. According to the National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center, the largest hailstone recorded in Richland County is 2.0 inches in diameter, which has occurred multiple times.

Common impacts from hail in the county include broken windows, damaged shingles, dented or broken gutters and damaged vehicles. Heavy hail events can also injure livestock and destroy crops.

Figure 15 Historical Probability of a Severe Hail Event in the United States

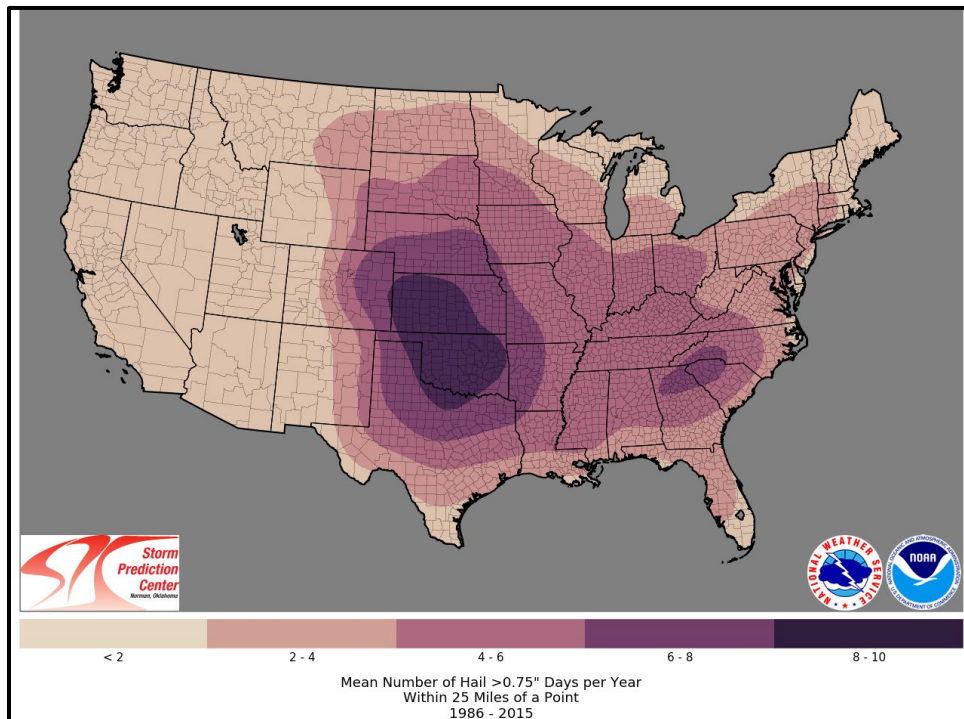


Figure 16 Historical Probability of a Severe Wind Event in the United States

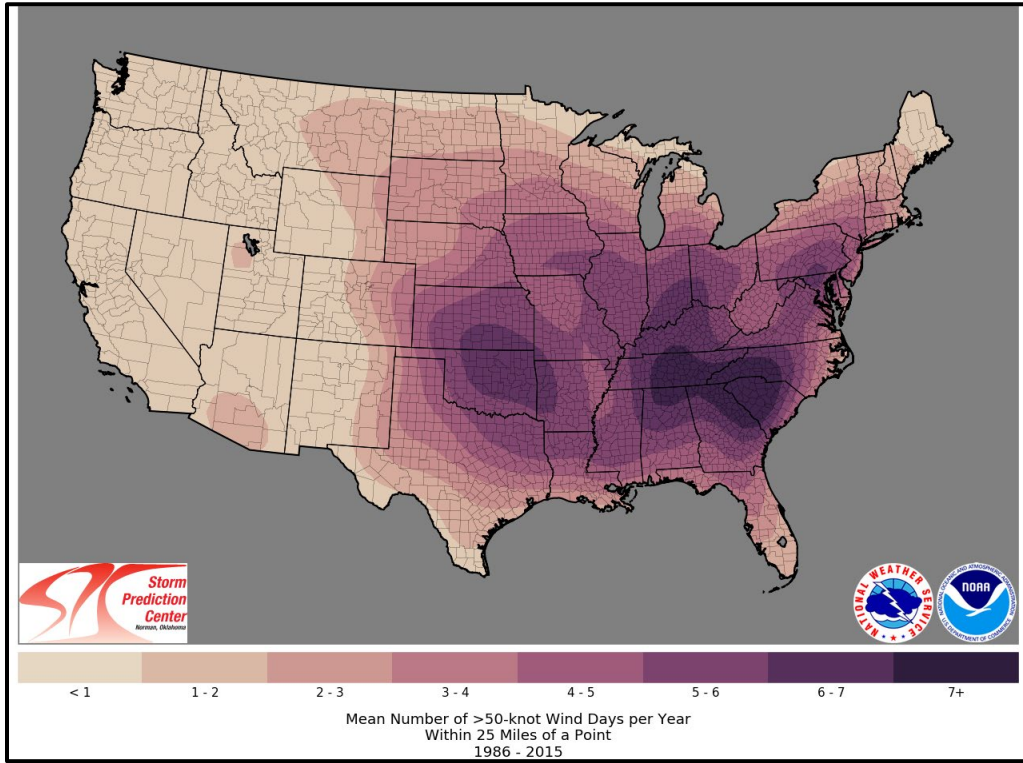
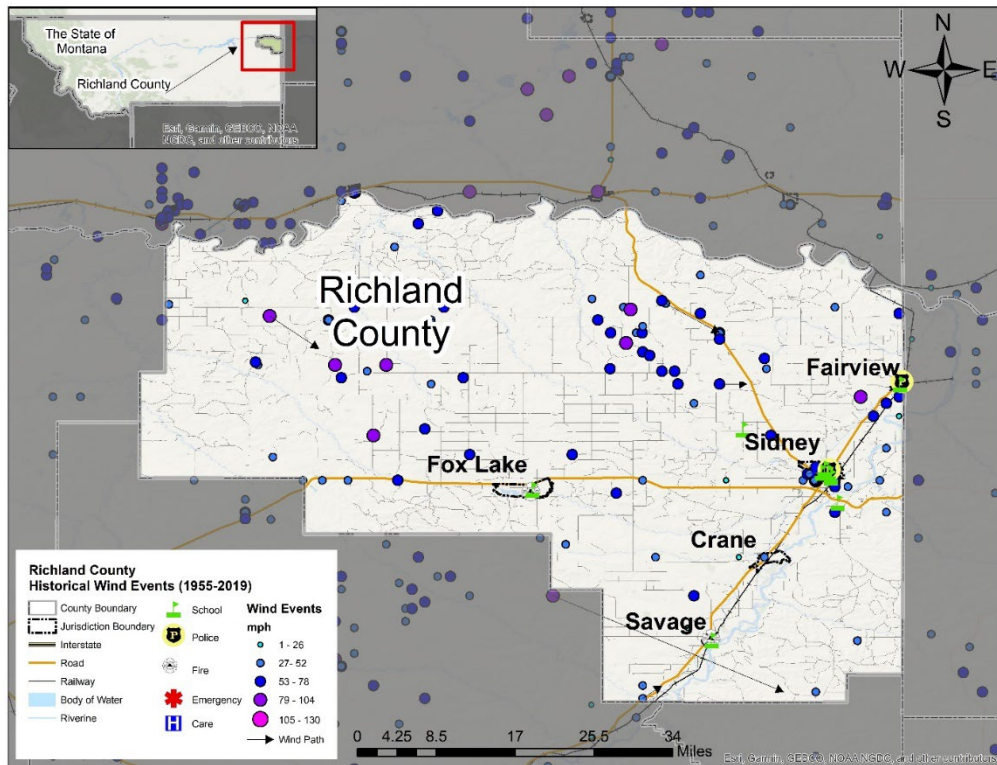


Figure 17 Richland County Historical Wind Events



A severe wind event is defined as gusts of at least 50 kts or 58 mph. Historical probability of a severe wind event in the United States is shown in Figure 16. While the northern Great Plains is generally considered a windy region, severe wind events are most common in the eastern half of the United States. It is important to remember when looking at hail and wind events that areas with higher population densities or more complex spotter networks may produce more event reports. This is especially true when looking at older data (pre-1995).

Common impacts from heavy winds in the county include broken trees and limbs, damaged agricultural structures and damaged power poles. In June 2012 a wind event near Fairview snapped 21 power poles off at the base and damaged two additional poles that required replacement. In June of 2015, a microburst blew through Richland County at 83 kts. (96 mph). Reported impacts included the destruction of a 4-year-old roping barn. According the NCDC Storm Events Database, the reported property damages were approximately \$165,000.

A summary of Richland County’s severe summer storm events in the SHELDUS database is shown in Table 23. There is generally more than one severe summer storm event per year that causes reported injuries/fatalities or property/crop damage. Fifty-five of the summer storm events reported wind as a contributing factor, 44 reported hail, four reported lightning and one reported tornado. This information does not include every summer storm event that has occurred in the county during the time period; many storm damages are not reported, and the national scope of this database limits the detailed accuracy at the county level. SHELDUS statistics are most useful for comparing relative occurrences of storm events.



Figure 18 Evergreen knocked down by severe thunderstorm in

June 2009. Photo courtesy Richland County DES.

The NOAA National Climatic Data Center’s Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena database provides more detailed information about storm events in the county. There were 56 summer storm events reported in the county between May 2013 and May 2020 (excluding duplicate same-day reports).

Table 23 Severe Summer Storms Events in Richland County, 1960-2020

Events*	87
Annual Probability	145%
Injuries**	0.23
Fatalities**	1.67
Damages***^	\$2,693,653
Source: SHELDUS	
*Events causing recorded injuries/fatalities or damages	
**Total taken from entire disaster area and divided by number of affected counties	

Hail, wind and heavy rain are all very common in the county, occurring multiple times per year.

Vulnerabilities

Population

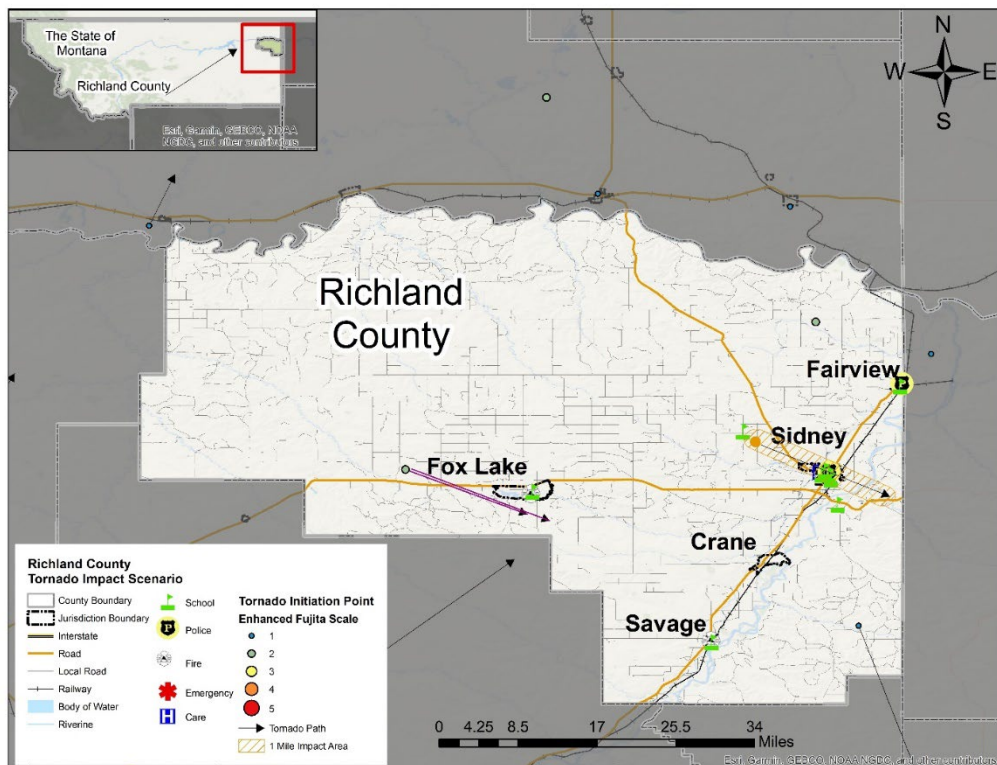
The entire population is vulnerable to a severe summer storm event. Residents living in homes without a basement are particularly vulnerable to tornado and wind events. Examples include residents living in mobile homes, recreational vehicles, or traditional homes without basements. Mobile home/RV parks in the county are currently at capacity due to the energy-related growth in the region. Some temporary residents also attempt to live out of vehicles in parks and recreation areas, although local ordinances prohibit long-term occupation.

Key Facilities

All key facilities are vulnerable to a severe summer storm event. Facilities that have an increased vulnerability include:

- Schools in the county. A tornado or strong wind event could cause extensive damage to the facilities and lead to multiple fatalities.
- County Courthouse and City/Town Halls. The facilities are required for basic functions of government and replacements would be expensive.
- Power/Transmission Lines. A severe storm event could disrupt power delivery in the county, especially in urbanized areas where power lines could be downed by branches.
- Fire Halls. Damage to the facilities and the equipment within would severely limit the county’s emergency response capabilities.

Figure 19 Tornado Impact Scenario



Property

It is difficult to predict potential damages due to the highly variable nature of tornado, wind, hail and lightning events. A severe wind or hail event spanning a large portion of the county would have the potential to cause significant damage.

Exposed assets to severe summer weather are presented in Table 24.

Table 24 Richland County Severe Weather Damage Exposed Assets

Land Use	Richland County		Sidney		Fairview	
	Structure	Land	Structure	Land	Structure	Land
Residential & Other Property Types	\$640,824,299	\$225,243,380	\$334,762,264	\$124,010,766	\$14,343,328	\$4,958,449
Exempt*	\$78,719,824	\$46,202,266	\$21,230,179	\$13,497,360	\$78,719,824	\$46,202,266
Farmstead	\$104,062,990	\$51,241,979	\$3,727,250	\$528,185	\$1,513,180	\$228,601
Agricultural	\$111,900	\$36,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$59,066,844	\$6,763,629	\$26,509,032	\$2,833,203	\$46,571	\$46,571
Vacant	\$635,039	\$17,393,986	\$329,309	\$8,810,786	\$0	\$30,022
Total	\$883,420,896	\$346,881,878	\$386,558,034	\$149,680,300	\$94,622,903	\$51,465,909
<p>All Property Types: Apartment Urban, Agricultural - Rural, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, Commercial Urban, Exempt Property, Partial Exempt, Farmstead - Rural, Farmstead - Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, RV Park, Vacant Land - Rural, Vacant Land - Urban, and Blanks</p> <p>Residential & Others includes: Apartment Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, and Blanks</p> <p>Commercial: Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, and Commercial Urban</p> <p>Source: Montana 2021 Tax Assessor Reports</p>						

Less disastrous hail and wind events are much more likely in the county. The SHELDUS database records 12 major storm events since 1960 where the damages were primarily due to hail. The average property damage for these hail events was \$37,109. The most common impacts from a hail event include property damage (roof, siding, windows), crop damage and livestock fatalities or injuries.

Table 25 Premium Subsidies by Cause of Loss (Severe Weather) 1995-2020 for Richland County

Cause of Loss	Premium subsidies 1995-2020	Percent Cause of Loss (Heat, Excess Moisture, Hail, Drought, Flood, Cold Winter, Freeze, Other, etc.)
Hail	\$1,918,918	20.64%
Heat	\$386,169	4.15%
Excess Moisture	\$1,523,327	16.38%
Wind/Excess Wind	\$117,663	1.3%

Note: The premium subsidies by cause of loss in the table are lower than total premium subsidies because the USDA Risk Management Agency only reports premium subsidies by cause of loss for policies that paid an indemnity. Non-indemnified policies and their associated premium subsidies are not reported by cause of loss.

The SHELDUS database records 28 major storm events since 1960 where the damages were primarily due to wind. The average property damage for these wind events was \$53,590 and the average crop damage was \$10,697. The most common impacts from a wind event include property and tree damage.

Existing Capabilities

There are warning sirens in Sidney, Fairview, Savage and Lambert. Weather warnings are also broadcast on the local radio and television station out of Glendive.

The Emergency Manager and county staff conduct seasonal weather safety workshops.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard

The State of Montana has adopted the 2012 International Building Code (IBC). The IBC includes a provision that buildings must be constructed to withstand a wind load of 75 mph constant velocity and three second gusts of 90 mph.

Local building codes could be developed in highly vulnerable areas to require shatter-proof glass on critical facilities and/or facilities housing vulnerable populations, higher standards for tying down roofs, and/or other methods to mitigate impacts from severe summer storms.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region.

- *Potential Action Item:* Expand the use of NOAA weather radios by the general public.
- *Potential Action Item:* Continue to provide education about seasonal weather safety.
- *Potential Action Item:* Offer information about weather-resistant building materials and best practices.
- *Potential Action Item:* Install and maintain surge protection on critical equipment.

Key Issue: The county experienced temporary residents living in mobile homes/RVs due to energy-related growth in the nearby Bakken region. While this has subsided, they are a possibility in the future. Residents in temporary housing often have satellite dishes (no local television) and out-of-state cell phones, which makes them difficult to reach through traditional notification channels.

- *Potential Action Item:* Require new mobile home/RV parks and workforce housing facilities of a certain size to have a safe room or sheltering plan as part of permitting process.
- *Potential Action Item:* Evaluate siren coverage in mobile home/RV park areas and acquire new sirens to address deficiencies.
- *Potential Action Item:* Develop a safe room at the airport for all temporary housing residents as well as travelers at the airport.

Severe Winter Storm

Overall Risk:	High (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	High (Significant hazard event is likely to occur annually)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	October-April
Duration:	One to three days
Speed of Onset:	Quick, with a potential warning time of several days
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Blocked roads
	Economic loss
	Exposure risks to people, pets, livestock and wildlife
	Freezing pipes
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Power loss
	Property damage or loss
	School closure
	Vehicle accidents

Hazard Profile

Winter storms are a common occurrence in Montana, with the state experiencing three to four severe winter storms each year on average. Several hazard elements may be present during a winter storm: blizzards, heavy snow, ice storms and extreme cold. These elements can produce life-threatening situations and are a threat to people and property.

A blizzard is defined by the National Weather Service as a storm producing winds of 35 mph or more, with snow and/or blowing snow reducing visibility to less than 0.25 miles for at least three hours. A blizzard does not necessarily produce large amounts of snow, but heavy winds may result in large snow drifts. A closely related weather event known as a surface blizzard occurs when heavy winds blow snow that has already fallen. Both traditional and surface blizzards can reduce visibility, disrupting transportation and communication systems in the area.

Heavy snow is defined as six or more inches of snow in 12 hours, or eight or more inches of snow in 24 hours. Heavy snow can damage property and make roads impassable for extended periods. Broken branches may damage power lines and create road hazards if heavy snow occurs in autumn or late spring when leaves are on the trees.

An ice storm produces heavy and damaging accumulations of ice due to a combination of rain and below freezing surface temperatures. Accumulated ice can bring down trees and power lines and poses a threat to motorists, pedestrians and livestock.

Extreme cold is a common occurrence in Montana during winter months. Cold temperatures are amplified when combined with wind, creating dangerous wind chills. Wind chill is how cold the

temperature feels on the skin, so it only affects living organisms such as humans and livestock. Exposure to extreme cold temperatures and wind chill can damage tissue (frostbite) and lower the body's core temperature (hypothermia).

Location

The entire county is exposed to the risk of blizzards, heavy snow, ice storms and extreme cold.

Extent

- **Extreme Cold:** Extreme cold events typically occur in the winter months. The extent of extreme cold varies in terms of the Wind Chill Temperature and duration of the event.
- **Severe Winter Storms:** The extent of the historical winter storms varies in terms of storm location, temperature, and ice or snowfall. A severe winter storm can occur anywhere in the county.

Local Risk and Probability

Severe winter storms are common in Richland County. The NWS Cooperative Network weather station in Sidney records snowfall data. A general summary of aggregated snowfall information from 1910 to December 2020 in Richland County is shown below. Data is from the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

- The highest daily snowfall was 20.0 inches in March 2011.
- December has the highest average monthly snowfall, at 6.7 inches. January has the second highest average monthly snowfall, at 6.1 inches.
- The highest monthly snowfall was 22.9 inches in March 1975.
- The average annual snowfall is 32.8 inches.
- The highest annual snowfall was 75.5 inches between June 1978 and June 1979.
- The latest single day snowfall above 8 inches was 13 inches on May 12, 1983. The earliest single day snowfall above 8 inches was 9 inches on September 24, 1984.

Extreme cold temperatures are common in Montana, and Richland County is no exception. The coldest temperature recorded in the county since 1963 was -46 degrees F in January 1989. The lowest average high temperature for a month was 8.3 degrees F in January 1969. The common combination of cold temperatures and wind produces deadly wind chills that are present throughout much of the winter season.

Power loss is not common in the county, but a large storm can cause outages. A major winter storm event could cause extended power outages if damage is extensive or crews are unable to access the damaged areas.

A summary of severe winter storm events in Richland County from the SHELDUS database is shown in Table 26. A major winter storm that causes reported injuries/fatalities or property/crop damage occurs less than once a year. This information does not include every winter storm event that has occurred in the county during the time period; many storm damages are not reported, and the national scope of this database limits the detailed accuracy on the county level. SHELDUS statistics are most useful for comparing relative occurrences of storm events.

The NOAA National Climatic Data Center's Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena database provides more detailed information about storm events in the county. There were 65 winter storm events reported in the county between November 2006 and December 2020

(excluding duplicate same-day reports). Extreme wind chills, strong winds, freezing rain and heavy snow are all common in the county.

Table 26 Winter Storm Events in Richland County, 1960-2020

Events*	23
Annual Probability	38.3%
Injuries**	0.72
Fatalities**	2.32
Damages**^	\$2,785,111
Source: SHELDUS	
*Events causing recorded injuries/fatalities or damages	
**Total taken from entire disaster area and divided by number of affected counties	

Vulnerabilities

Population

A severe winter storm creates potential hazards for nearly all residents. Hazards include:

- Residents living in mobile homes, recreational vehicles or poorly insulated homes may find it difficult to adequately heat their homes during cold temperature events. Western Richland County has large number of rural housing, which are susceptible and vulnerable to winter storms due to their isolation.
- Wind, ice, heavy snow and cold temperatures can combine to create hazardous conditions and trap residents in their homes without heat or electricity. Elderly residents may be especially vulnerable to this hazard as they are more likely to have limited mobility, especially in the event of hazardous road conditions. Approximately 1,648 persons in the county are 65 years of age or older; 870 of those elderly residents live in Sidney, and 165 live in Fairview.
- Those who are required to travel on a daily basis face increased road hazards.
- Increased use of furnaces, personal heaters and fireplaces during a cold weather event elevates the risk of fire or carbon monoxide poisoning.
- There is an increased risk of a medical incident due to slips/falls on ice, overexertion or hypothermia.

Key Facilities

The following key facilities have increased vulnerability to a severe winter storm event:

- Fire Halls/Ambulance Centers. A winter storm event that traps fire and ambulance responders within the facility would severely limit the emergency response capability of the county and local jurisdictions.
- Schools. A severe winter storm event would most likely require closure of schools. A winter storm event that begins mid-day could present issues for students leaving school.
- Communications and electrical infrastructure are vulnerable to ice, snow and wind.
- Senior/assisted living facilities and hospital. Power outages and loss of heating could impact elderly and populations that require assistance for daily living.

Property

It is difficult to estimate the impact of winter storms on property in the county. The most likely damages involve roof collapse due to heavy snow loads. A winter storm can also result in an increased risk of structure fires due to use of portable heaters and fireplaces during events that involve extremely cold temperatures.

A severe winter storm can also cause significant livestock fatalities. Losses vary based on storm severity and duration, but losses to unprotected livestock can be significant following a major storm event.

The SHELDUS database records 23 major winter storm events since 1960. The average property damage for these events was \$85,482.

Table 27 Premium Subsidies by Cause of Loss (Severe Winter Weather) 1995-2020 for Richland County

Cause of Loss	Premium subsidies 1995-2020	Percent Cause of Loss (Heat, Excess Moisture, Hail, Drought, Flood, Cold Winter, Freeze, Other, etc.)
Freeze	\$106,968	1.2%
Cold Winter	\$165,563	1.7%

Note: The premium subsidies by cause of loss in the table are lower than total premium subsidies because the USDA Risk Management Agency only reports premium subsidies by cause of loss for policies that paid an indemnity. Non-indemnified policies and their associated premium subsidies are not reported by cause of loss.

Existing Capabilities

Red Cross volunteers in the county have the skills and knowledge to assist with establishing and operating a winter shelter.

The Emergency Manager and county staff conduct seasonal weather safety workshops.

Many businesses in Sidney have portable generators and would make them available to the city during a prolonged power outage.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

The State of Montana has adopted the 2012 International Building Code (IBC). The IBC includes a provision that buildings must be designed to withstand a snow load of 30 pounds per square foot minimum. Montana snow is generally dry and snow loads do not threaten roof collapse in most areas.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Residents and travelers do not always follow travel restrictions, which presents a hazard to themselves and first responders.

- *Potential Action Item:* Identify, mark and publicize snow routes.
- *Potential Action Item:* Determine parking/shelter area for semi-truck drivers during winter storms.
- *Potential Action Item:* Continue educating residents about winter storm safety.
- *Potential Action Item:* Work with MDT to determine additional strategic locations for variable message boards.

Key Issue: A winter storm event that causes a power outage may make it difficult for residents to heat their homes. Elderly persons and residents in mobile homes are the most vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures. Many facilities throughout the county (churches, schools, civic buildings) are available to serve as winter shelters. Several local businesses have large portable generators that would be available for the county to use in the event of a major power outage.

- *Potential Action Item:* Assess need and establish emergency winter shelters in strategic locations.
- *Potential Action Item:* Install portable generator hook-ups on designated shelters.
- *Potential Action Item:* Identify residents in the county who need electricity for medical equipment and develop plan to transport them to the winter shelter in the event of a power outage.
- *Potential Action Item:* Promote winter shelters so residents are aware of their availability during a winter storm event that is accompanied by power outage.
- *Potential Action Item:* Ensure adequate back-up power for key facilities in Sidney and Fairview.
- *Potential Action Item:* Encourage utilities to install underground power lines when undergoing service upgrades.

Wildfire

Overall Risk:	Medium (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Medium (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	April - October
Duration:	Hours - weeks
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Blocked roads
	Economic loss
	Explosion
	Hazardous materials release
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	Property damage or loss
	Reduced air quality

Hazard Profile

A wildfire is an unplanned fire in a rural area. The term includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires, which can be caused by humans or be natural in origin. Wildfires are a natural part of the ecosystem and are necessary for replenishing nutrients in the soil and clearing dead brush. Fire suppression activities have disrupted this natural cycle, resulting in an excess of organic fuel in many rural areas.

The most common natural cause of wildfires is lightning. Human causes include unattended debris burning, equipment fires, discarded cigarettes and railroad sparks.

Three primary factors affect the occurrence and severity of wildfires: fuel, weather and topography. Grasslands, shrubs and forests are considered prime fuels for wildfires. Land used for crop-based agriculture is not considered to be a significant fuel source due to the generally

high moisture content of cultivated crops. Weather conditions of low humidity, wind and dryness also contribute to wildfires. Steep topography can increase the speed at which wildfires spread.

Wildfires are a threat to livestock, agricultural crops, wildlife, habitat, property, shelter belts and scenic and recreational areas. In addition to the direct threat of flames and heat, wildfires may also produce large amounts of smoke, which can affect the air quality in the surrounding area and increase risk of transportation accidents.

The wildland-urban interface is another concern when discussing wildfire hazard. A wildland-urban interface occurs when structures are located close to natural vegetation. Fire can spread from the vegetation to the structures or vice-versa. The wildland-urban interface generally presents a significant threat along the edges of cities in areas with an abundance of natural vegetation. These areas often have special zoning regulations to mitigate the impact of wildfires in the wildland-urban interface.

Location

Wildfires occur every year in Montana because they are part of the normal vegetative cycle for forest and grasslands in the state. The entire county is susceptible to wildfires.

Extent

Wildfire losses are measured in terms of deaths, acres burned, and structures lost. The 2020 fire season in Montana resulted in a \$50 million lost and 380,000 acres burned. There are approximately 45 wildfires in the county per year. Most are small grass fires that cause minimal damage.

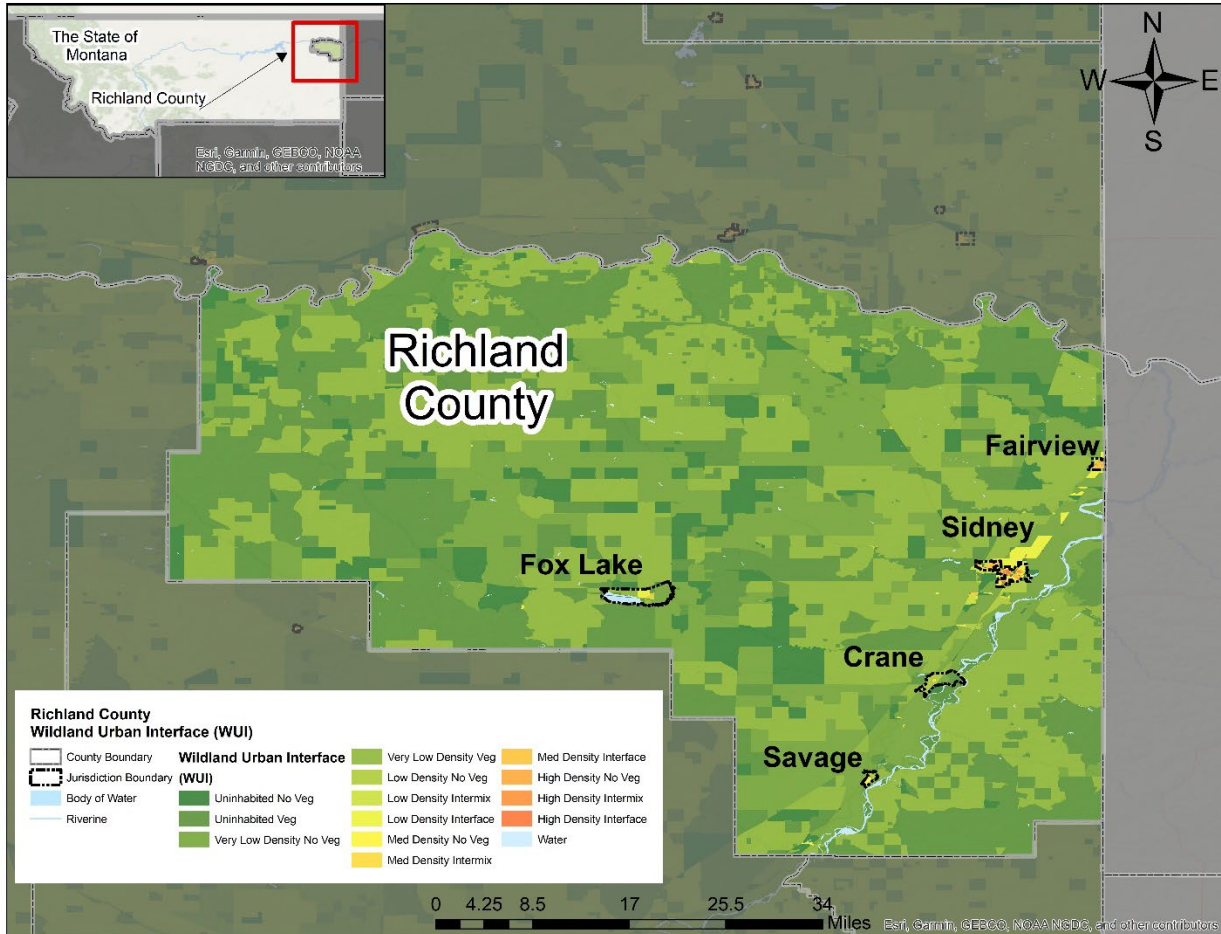
Local Risk and Probability

Wildfires are a common occurrence in Montana. The western half of the state generally experiences the most intense wildfires, but eastern Montana also has ideal fuel, weather and topography for wildfire generation. One major wildfire in Richland County occurred on June 23, 2005, and burned 200 acres along the Richland/Roosevelt county border, and was caused by lightning.

The CWPP estimates the probability of a large wildfire in the county is one or two occurrences per decade.

The 13 Anderson Fire Behavior Fuel Models provide a way to visually represent fire fuel potential. The models consider surface fuel components, size and type. Fuel model attributes are shown in Table 28 and fuel types in the county are shown in Figure 20. The most common fuels are Category 2 (Timber - grass and understory), Category 3 (Tall grass – 2.5 feet) and Category 8 (Closed timber litter). Category 2 and Category 3 fuels produce low intensity fires that spread quickly, and Category 8 fuels produce low intensity fires that spread slowly.

Figure 20 Richland County Fuel Types



The Yellowstone River corridor in the county is dominated by crop-based agriculture, which is not considered to be a significant source of wildfire fuel. It is important to note that crops may be a source of wildfire fuel once they dry out in late summer or fall.

Wildfires in the county have the potential to cause substantial damage if they encroach into the built environment. The wildland-urban interface, as defined in the Growth Policy, is shown for Sidney and Fairview in Figure 21 and 22. Both communities are located in the Yellowstone River corridor and are primarily surrounded by agricultural lands, and bordered by low intensity grass fuels to the west. The general lack of high intensity fuels does not suggest the county and communities within are free of risk, as even marginal fuels can produce uncontrollable wildfires when given the right mix of weather and topography.

Figure 21 Wildfire Hazard Areas, Sidney

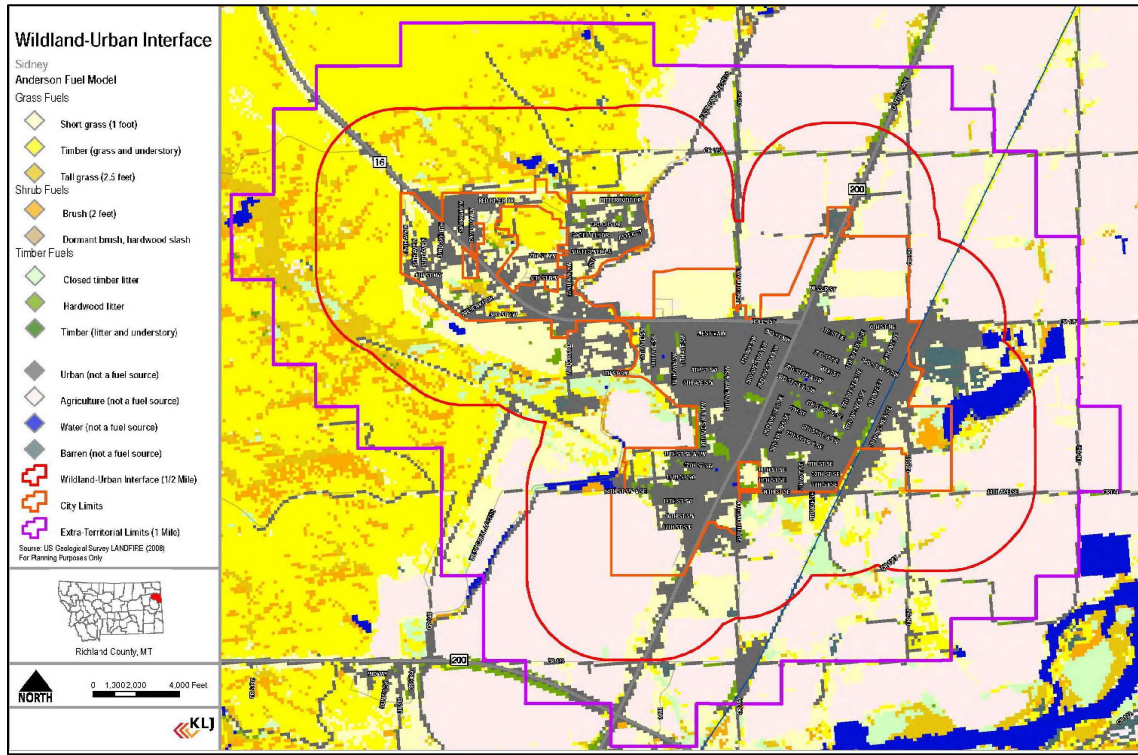


Figure 22 Wildfire Hazard Areas, Fairview

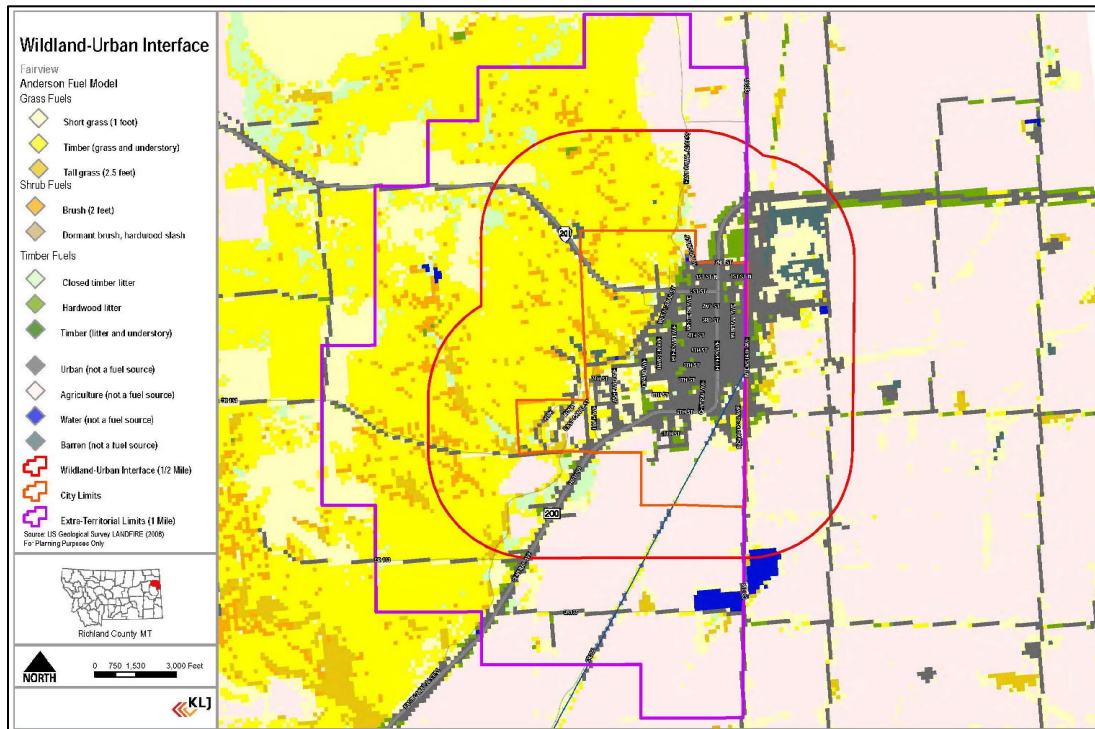


Table 28 Fuel Model Attributes

Fuel Model	Description	Intensity	Speed
Grass and grass-dominated			
1	Short grass (1 foot)	Very Low	Very High
2	Timber (grass and understory)	Low	High
3	Tall grass (2.5 feet)	Low	Very High
Chaparral and shrub fields			
4	Chaparral (6 feet)	Moderate	Very High
5	Brush (2 feet)	Low	Moderate
6	Dormant brush, hardwood slash	Low	High
7	Southern rough	Low	Moderate
Timber litter			
8	Closed timber litter	Low	Low
9	Hardwood litter	Low	Low
10	Timber (litter and understory)	Moderate	Low
Slash			
11	Light logging slash	Moderate	Low
12	Medium logging slash	Very High	Low
13	Heavy logging slash	Very High	Low

According to the CWPP the top ignition sources in the county are lightning, railroads, industrial activities, rural residents, power lines and highways/roads. Oilfield development in the eastern part of the county has significantly increased activity in rural areas and increased the fire risk.

Vulnerabilities

Population

Residents of non-urbanized areas are at a generally higher risk of wildfire. There are over 4,000 residents in Richland County that live outside of urbanized areas (Sidney, Fairview, Lambert, Savage) and are at risk for wildfire. Assuming that approximately 25 percent of residents in

Sidney, Fairview, Lambert and Savage live along or near the wildland-urban interface, over 1,000 additional residents are at risk for wildfire.

Key facilities

Many of the county's key facilities are within urbanized areas, which are considered defensible space for wildfire; however, several key facilities are located along the edges of urbanized areas near the wildland-urban interface or in rural areas. Facilities vulnerable to wildfire include:

- Airport
- County Shop
- USDA Agriculture Research Center
- MSU Extension Office
- Lambert Public School
- Law and Justice Center
- Fire Station
- Power/Transmission Lines
- Sidney Health Center
- Sidney High School
- Sugar Beet Plant

A large wildfire in the area of Sidney or Fairview has the potential to encroach into urban areas and damage additional facilities.

Property

According to the Fire and Aviation Management Bureau, the largest wildfire in eastern Montana since 2003 was a 121,600-acre fire in Bighorn County in 2006. This scenario considers a 120,000-acre wildfire that develops near Sidney. Two primary hazard areas are analyzed in this scenario: rural areas and the wildland-urban interface (the first ½ mile outside city limits, also including the first 100 yards within city limits). While a large wildfire would have the potential of damaging or destroying all structures in either Sidney or Fairview, only structures on the edges of town are considered to have an increased vulnerability. Note that this analysis does not include exempt structures such as churches and public facilities.

In the scenario it is also assumed that 100 percent of structures in the wildland-urban interface and first 100 yards within the city limits are damaged or destroyed. Richland County is 1,345,233 acres, so a 120,000-acre wildfire would affect approximately nine percent of rural areas. The scenario is presented in Table 29. Farmstead/residential structures experience the greatest damages in all areas.

Table 29 Richland County Wildfire Scenario Damage Estimates

Richland County			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$19,124,357	\$5,899,666	\$25,024,023
Exempt*	\$49,310,709	\$18,502,973	\$67,813,682
Farmstead	\$2,197,220	\$944,823	\$3,142,043
Agricultural	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$11,400,540	\$1,689,580	\$13,090,120
Vacant	\$382,569	\$15,608,473	\$15,991,042

Total	\$82,415,395	\$42,645,515	\$125,060,910
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Sidney			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$11,780,538	\$3,617,073	\$15,397,611
Exempt*	\$19,520,613	\$9,501,816	\$29,022,429
Farmstead	\$74,710	\$58,085	\$132,795
Agricultural	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$1,033,270	\$835,650	\$1,868,920
Vacant	\$329,309	\$7,899,638	\$8,228,947
Total	\$32,738,440	\$21,912,262	\$54,650,702

Fairview			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$250,402	\$136,237	\$386,639
Exempt*	\$549,974	\$899,840	\$1,449,814
Farmstead	\$115,730	\$18,625	\$134,355
Agricultural	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$0	\$46,571	\$46,571
Vacant	\$0	\$30,022	\$30,022
Total	\$916,106	\$1,131,295	\$2,047,401

All Property Types: Apartment Urban, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, Exempt Property, Partial Exempt, Farmstead - Rural, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Industrial - Urban, Non-valued Property, Manufactured Home, Tribal Property, Vacant Land - Rural, Vacant Land - Urban, and Blanks
Residential & Others includes: - Apartment Urban, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property -Urban, Non-valued Property, Manufactured Home, Tribal Property, and Blanks
Commercial: Industrial - Urban, and Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property
Spatial Analysis, WUI, Montana 2021 Tax Assessor Data, https://svc.mt.gov/msl/mtcadastral

Existing Capabilities

The county has four volunteer fire districts: Sidney, Fairview, Savage and Lambert. The departments have the training and experience necessary to address wildfires, along with mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire protection districts.

The DNRC and BLM are also available for fire suppression equipment and personnel.

The county has a burn ban ordinance that is actively enforced.

The county currently participates in Fire Prevention Week.

Richland County/Sidney/Fairview subdivision regulations contain special standards for development within high fire hazard areas. Standards include a minimum number of entrance/exit routes, clear right-of-ways, density limits, required defensible space and minimum water supply available for suppression.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

The WUI is a popular place to live. Regulating growth in these areas is a delicate balance between protecting private property rights and promoting public safety. The 2007 Montana Legislative session passed a bill specific to wildfire and the WUI that reduces the impact of wildfire and rangeland fire on future development. Senate Bill 51, which took effect on October 1, 2009, revised growth policy and subdivision law requiring the consideration of wildland fire. The law requires that growth policies include an evaluation of the potential for wildland fire, including whether or not there is need to delineate the WUI or adopt regulations that require defensible space around structures, adequate ingress and egress to and from structures to facilitate fire suppression activities, and/or adequate water supply for fire protection.

The Richland County Growth Policy recommends defensible space guidelines in subdivision regulations to protect against future wildfires.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Wildfires are common in the county. Although local fire departments have excellent response capabilities, the potential remains for a large-scale wildfire in times of drought or windy conditions.

- *Potential Action Item:* Continue to maintain wildfire preparedness.
- *Potential Action Item:* Update the county's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to provide a detailed assessment about the county's wildfire risk and response capabilities.
- *Potential Action Item:* Create defensible space guidelines in the county's subdivision regulations to address structures building near oil/gas wells or forested areas.

Key Issue: Water supply issues exist. Specifically, the western and northwestern portions of the county do not have an adequate water source for firefighting.

Landslide

Overall Risk:	Low (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Low (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years)
Magnitude:	Low
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	A few minutes to six hours
Speed of Onset:	Varies
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Infrastructure loss
	Property damage or loss

Hazard Profile

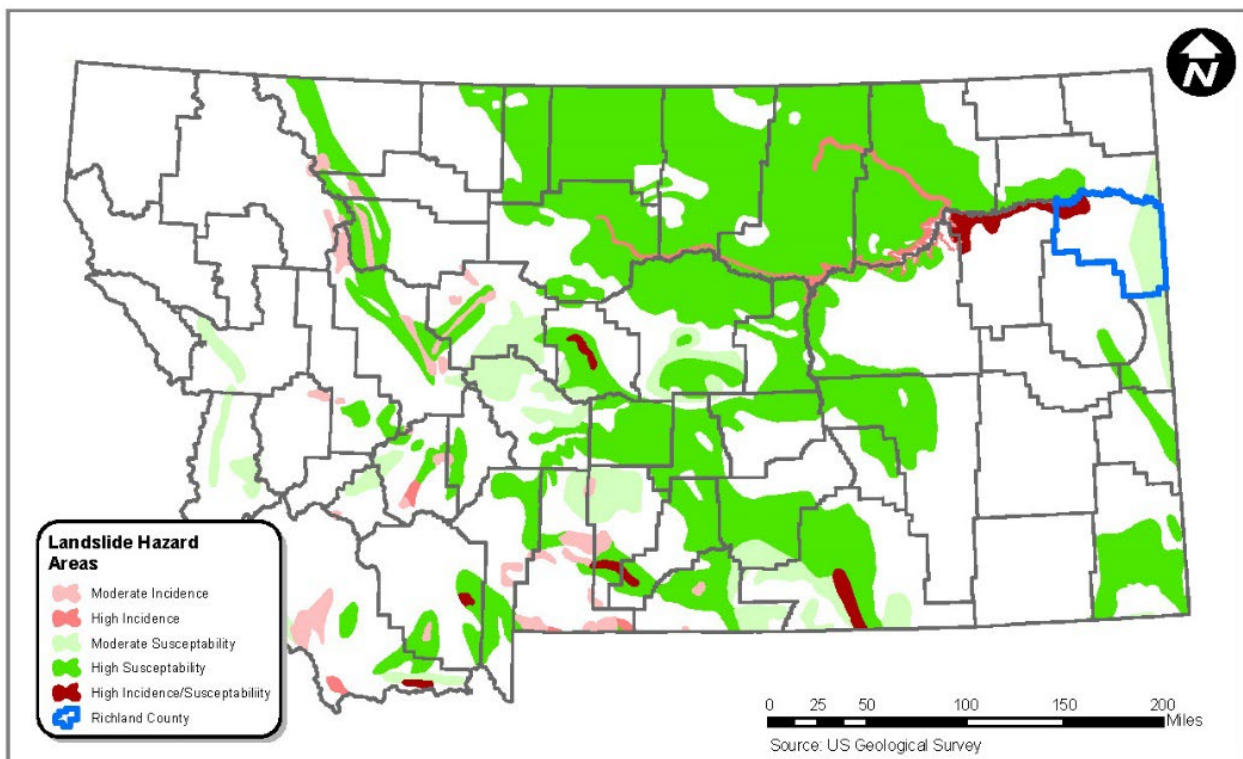
Landslides include all types of gravity-caused mass movements of earth material, ranging from rock falls, slumps, rock slides, mud slides and debris flows. Precipitation, topography, geology and human activities can all trigger landslides. Landslides can be a slow, creeping phenomenon, or they can occur quickly when triggered by a secondary event such as an earthquake.

Landslides have a history of causing damage in Montana. The Hebgen Lake Earthquake in 1959 triggered the largest landslide in Montana history; nearly 1.25 miles of the Madison River and Highway 287 were buried to depths as great as 394 feet. Slow, creeping landslides can also cause significant impacts, most commonly in the form of damaged roads and other critical infrastructure.

Location

Richland County has a low risk for landslides. The county is not in a landslide hazard area; however, the eastern portion of the county has an area that is considered a moderate susceptibility zone for landslides. The northwest corner of Richland County along the Missouri River is a high susceptibility-high incidence area. Some steep slopes are located directly adjacent to the river, but most of the area contains gently rolling hills. Susceptibility is defined as the probable degree of response of the areal rocks and soils to natural or artificial cutting or loading of slopes, or to anomalously high precipitation. Incidence is a history of previous events.

Figure 23 Landslide Hazard Area



Extent

Landslides can be slow and moving or fast and moving. Disastrous landslides often occur after heavy rainfall along steep slopes. The magnitude of a landslide is the steepness of the slope, the bedrock, soil, and initiating factor such as an earthquake or rainfall.

Local Risk and Probability

There is no history of a landslide causing significant damage in Richland County. Nearly all of the hazard area is sparsely populated (less than 2.0 persons per square mile) and generally utilized

for agriculture. The eastern border of the county is designated as a moderate susceptibility area, and is primarily characterized by gently rolling hills and badland formations. Rocky buttes, generally isolated in agricultural fields, may be the primary source of the area's moderate susceptibility designation. The northwest corner of Richland County along the Missouri River is a high susceptibility-high incidence area and has some steep slopes located directly adjacent to the river

Vulnerabilities

Population

Vulnerable population can be determined by analyzing 2010 US Census blocks that intersect the hazard area (2020 Census data was not available at the time of the update). Proportional estimates are used to determine population for census blocks that only partially bisect the hazard area. Utilizing this method of analysis, there are approximately 110 residents who live within the high susceptibility-high incidence landslide area in the county.

Key Facilities

There are no key facilities located within the high susceptibility-high incidence landslide hazard area.

Property

Farmsteads, which include rural homes and associated outbuildings, are the majority of structures in the hazard area. It is very unlikely that property will be severely impacted.

Existing Capabilities

Existing development in the county's identified high susceptibility-high incidence hazard area is sparsely populated (less than 2.0 persons per square mile) and generally utilized for agriculture. It is unlikely these areas will be developed.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

The Growth Policy recommends developing a GIS system to collect natural resource and development information and coordinate with the Montana State Library and a county representative to update local data to include steep slopes. This data will further support regulatory changes, if needed.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: The northwest corner of the county is defined as a high susceptibility-high incidence landslide hazard area, and the eastern half of the county is defined as a moderate susceptibility area.

- *Potential Action Item:* Define steep slope/landslide areas in next Growth Policy update and create development restrictions in those areas.
- *Potential Action Item:* Compile a detailed inventory of critical facilities and infrastructure that are vulnerable to landslides as development continues to encroach on steep slopes.

Communicable Disease

Overall Risk:	Medium (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Medium (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	Varies
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	School closure

Hazard Profile

A communicable disease is an illness caused by an infectious agent, such as bacteria, virus, fungi, parasites or toxin. Diseases are a threat to human, animal and plant populations. The causes and severity of diseases vary. Communicable diseases of particular concern are those that can lead to the loss of human life or widespread loss of crops and livestock. A severe disease outbreak has potential for catastrophic effects on human populations and the economy.

There are numerous ways for communicable disease to spread among humans: physical contact with an infected person, contact with contaminated object, bites from animals or insects carrying the disease or air travel. A widespread occurrence of disease in a community is called an epidemic. Epidemics may lead to quarantines, school and business closures and stress on medical facilities. A widespread epidemic (often countrywide or worldwide in scope) is referred to as a pandemic.

Elderly and young persons are generally the most susceptible to disease. Human communicable diseases include influenza, meningitis, pertussis (whooping cough), measles, rubella and tuberculosis. The most deadly pandemic in modern history was the 1918 influenza outbreak, which killed an estimated 50 to 100 million people (three to five percent of the world's population). The 1918 pandemic was caused by the H1N1 influenza virus, which resurfaced in 2009 (referred to as the swine flu) and killed an estimated 300,000 to 600,000 people worldwide. Most recently the United States has been hit with SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). It was discovered in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. It is very contagious and has quickly spread around the world.

Animal and plant diseases can harm the economy through loss of livestock and crops. Widespread plant and animal diseases can lead to food shortages. Livestock and animal diseases of concern in Montana include brucellosis, African horse sickness, foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza and H1N1 swine flu. Some animal diseases may cause sickness in humans if proper precautions are not taken with infected animals.

Location

The entire county is potentially vulnerable to a communicable disease incident.

Extent

The magnitude of diseases is determined by its transmission rates and virulence in the affected population. As evidenced by COVID-19, a global pandemic can have direct and indirect impacts that are far-reaching and disruptive. Animal and plant diseases are an economic threat to the county given its dependency on agriculture.

Local Risk and Probability

Populations throughout the world are susceptible to epidemics and pandemics, and Richland County residents are no exception. The most recent and poignant example of a significant communicable disease incident is the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19

The global public health emergency caused by the coronavirus unfolded rapidly and dramatically. The virus, which causes the COVID-19 disease, emerged in Wuhan, China, in late 2019. Since then, it spread to more than 200 countries and territories, including Montana in the spring of 2020. COVID-19 is a new virus in humans causing respiratory illness which can be spread from person-to-person and people can be asymptomatic. Genetic variants of SARS-CoV-2 have been emerging and circulating around the world throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and have been associated with changes to receptor binding, reduced neutralization by antibodies generated against previous infection or vaccination, reduced efficacy of treatments, potential diagnostic impact, or predicted increase in transmissibility or disease severity.

COVID-19 impacted the entire county, and the first case in Montana was identified in March of 2020. In an effort to limit the spread of the virus, public health and some local governments issued stay-at-home orders requiring residents to halt many nonessential activities. Since early spring of 2020, limited PPE was available for health care and emergency services agencies. Public health capabilities were challenged to keep pace with the community transmission as restrictions were relaxed. Every public health and medical organization, long-term care facility, business, and residents in the county have been impacted. A few considerations specific to the region include, but are not limited to: the ability of the virus to transfer, especially in rural areas, due to less restrictive policies; delay of medical care due to the pandemic overwhelming hospital systems and people being fearful of seeking care; increased reporting and evidence of the negative impacts on residents' mental health and well-being; the need for increased public information and education to garner greater confidence in the COVID-19 vaccine; and mass vaccination efforts, especially ensuring priority and at-risk groups receive the vaccine and ensuring an equitable process.

The global pandemic required many communities to address the need for extensive situational awareness and coordinated planning; increased coordination across all disciplines, including the philanthropic, business and schools community at an unprecedented scale; public information and warning; reopening strategies; public health orders; resource support; addressing essential staff limitations/shortages across key health and medical sectors during various phases of the pandemic; limited public health laboratory testing early in the pandemic; contact tracing and investigation; fatality management; medical countermeasure dispensing and administration, specifically vaccine planning and distribution; medical surge; ongoing resupply of PPE; and community and economic recovery.

Vulnerabilities

Population

Elderly and young persons are most at risk for communicable disease. About 14.7 percent, or 1,648 of the county's residents, are 65 years of age or older. About 6.1 percent, or 686 of the county's residents, are five years of age or younger.

Potential concentrated areas of vulnerable residents are The Lodge at Lone Tree and the Sidney Health Center. There are also several schools located in the county:

- Brorson Elementary
- Fairview Public School
- Lambert Public School
- Liberty Christian
- Rau Elementary
- Savage Public School
- Sidney High School
- Sidney Middle School
- Sidney West Side School
- Sidney Central Elementary School

A pandemic influenza event similar to the 1918 outbreak could have a significant effect on the county as evidenced by the 2020 COVID-19 incident. The Center for Disease Control estimates the 1918 outbreak caused illness in 40 percent of the population; seven percent of those ill required hospitalization, and two percent of those ill died from the disease. In Richland County this means that approximately 4,324 residents would become ill, 303 would require hospitalization and 87 would die. There has been a total of 1,069 cases of COVID-19 in the county, of those cases 14 people have died. The Outbreak is ongoing. Executive Order 2-2021 declares that a state of emergency exists in Montana due to the global outbreak of COVID-19.

It is important to note, however, that modern influenza vaccines can prevent against the development of pandemics. Modern vaccines are effective against several types of influenza, including H1N1, but the biggest issue is educating residents about the importance of being vaccinated.

Key Facilities

Schools in the county and the Law and Justice Center have an increased vulnerability due to the high density of occupants.

The Lodge at Lone Tree and extended care at the Sidney Health Center Campus have an increased vulnerability due to the density and susceptibility of occupants.

The Sidney Health Center Campus would be a local source for medical care in the event of a disease outbreak.

The sugar beet plant in Sidney and the Eastern Ag Research Center would potentially be directly affected by widespread crop disease depending on the types of crops affected.

Property

An outbreak of communicable disease has the potential to impact crops and livestock, but it would not cause other quantifiable property damage.

Existing Capabilities

The Sidney Health Center is an acute care hospital, clinic, pharmacy and extended care facility. It provides a wide range of medical services including vaccinations and emergency treatment.

The USDA Farm Service Agency and MSU Extension offices in Sidney offer technical assistance to farmers and ranchers for the prevention and treatment of agricultural diseases.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

Future development would not be directly impacted by disease, but any additional residents would be at risk for disease.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: Human and agricultural disease have the potential to greatly impact the health and economy of the county. There are several concentrations of vulnerable populations in the area.

- *Potential Action Item:* Continue monitoring potential outbreaks and keep quarantine/evacuation procedures up-to-date.
- *Potential Action Item:* Educate residents about disease prevention.

Hazardous Materials Release

Overall Risk:	Medium (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Medium (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years)
Magnitude:	Medium (county); High (Sidney, Fairview)
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	1-10 hours
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	Loss of income for displaced workers
	Loss of power
	Permanent loss of business
	Structure collapse

Hazard Profile

A hazardous material is any substance with potential to cause harm to humans, animals or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Multiple federal agencies are responsible for regulating hazardous materials, including the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), US Department of Transportation (DOT) and US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Common hazardous materials are:

- Explosives
- Flammables and combustibles
- Oxidizers
- Organic peroxides
- Poisonous/infectious agents
- Radioactive substances/materials
- Corrosives

Hazardous materials incidents can occur at a fixed facility or while a material is transported. Common hazardous materials incidents at fixed sites include the improper storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste at manufacturing and processing facilities. Transportation-related hazardous materials incidents generally occur along major transportation routes such as highways, interstates, pipelines and railroads. Common hazardous materials found in Montana include natural gas, anhydrous ammonia and crude oil.

Natural gas is commonly used in Montana, often in its refined form, propane or butane. Propane and butane are generally transported as a liquid, but will vaporize in the event of an unintended release (butane only vaporizes at temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit). In their gaseous form they are both heavier than air, and generally remain close to the ground. Propane and butane are both highly flammable and present the risk of explosion. Exposure to propane and butane can also be a health hazard. Acute exposure can cause asphyxiation, respiratory irritation and physiological damage; however, these effects are most likely to occur in enclosed spaces or areas with poor ventilation.

Anhydrous ammonia is used in manufacturing, refrigeration and fertilizer. It is often stored and transported as a pressurized liquid, but it will vaporize under normal pressure. Anhydrous ammonia has explosive potential, but it requires extremely high temperatures to ignite. It generally only produces a significant health hazard when released in poorly ventilated areas, but when exposed to moisture it can cause a low-lying ammonia fog. Effects of acute anhydrous ammonia exposure include severe irritation to the eyes, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract and skin; severe repetitive exposure can cause permanent damage to these tissues. Anhydrous ammonia is not known to be carcinogenic.

Crude oil poses a significant risk due to its high flammability. It may release flammable vapors that increase risk of explosion. Crude oil also poses several health risks. Exposure to crude oil can come from direct contact, inhalation or ingestion. Acute exposure to crude oil can cause direct effects such as skin irritation, breathing difficulty, headaches and nausea. Acute exposure may also lead to long-term complications such as lung, liver or kidney damage and increased cancer risk.

Railroads and interstates/highways are increasingly being relied upon to transport crude oil from the Bakken region to refineries in the south or along the coasts. While both transportation methods present a risk to people and property, the economics of crude oil transportation by rail creates an increased risk that is not present along interstates/highways. When crude oil is shipped by rail, it is often assembled into "unit trains" that contain more than 100 cars of the same substance. These unit trains contain an enormous concentration of crude oil, often nearly three million gallons per train.

Additionally, the safety of tank cars that commonly transport crude oil, called DOT-111 cars, has been called into question by the National Transportation Safety Board. The cars have been shown to have a high failure rate when trains derail. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has proposed new guidelines that phase out use of DOT-111 cars, but regulations have not yet been put into place.

The combination of high volume and inadequate cars means that railroads could present a significant risk in the event of a derailment. Most towns in Montana were historically developed around the railroad, meaning trains often travel in close proximity to large numbers of people and property.

Railroad hazardous materials incidents are rare; however, the results can be catastrophic when an incident occurs. On July 6, 2013 a train carrying 72 carloads of crude oil derailed in Lac-Magantic, Quebec and resulted in 50 fatalities. The potential exists for large-scale events like this in communities across North America, especially in areas near the Bakken formation where crude oil production and transport is high.

Location

Hazardous material incidents usually occur on major highways and railways, but fixed-facilities containing hazardous materials can pose a threat to residents in the county.

Extent

Hazardous materials incidents can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and the environment. The magnitude of the hazard is often expressed as a percentage of property damage caused by the incident. The extent of hazardous materials in the county to-date have been small incidents that have caused no injuries or fatalities.

Local Risk and Probability

Transportation routes present the greatest risk to people and property in Richland County. There are multiple highways in the county that trucks utilize to transport hazardous materials. Highway 200 is a major east-west connection in the region and Highway 16 is a major north-south connection. Highways 200 and 23 converge at Sidney, and Highway 200 goes directly through downtown. It is common to see large trucks carrying hazardous materials through town.

Gas and oil transmission pipelines run throughout the county, often near populated areas. Additionally, the BNSF railroad travels along Highways 200 and 16, passing by the population centers of Sidney, Fairview, Crane and Savage.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) maintains a statewide database of permitted hazardous waste handlers, which includes sites for hazardous materials treatment, storage or disposal. A summary of hazardous waste handlers and transportation corridors in

The National Response Center (NRC) and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) track hazardous materials releases in the county. Since 1993 there have been 51 reported hazardous materials releases in the county.

- 18 releases involved truck transportation.
- 21 releases involved fixed facilities.
- 11 releases involved pipelines.

- One release involved the railroad.

Hazardous materials release was identified as the top human-caused hazard for the county in the community survey conducted as part of this plan.

Figure 24 Hazardous Material Transportation Corridors in Richland County

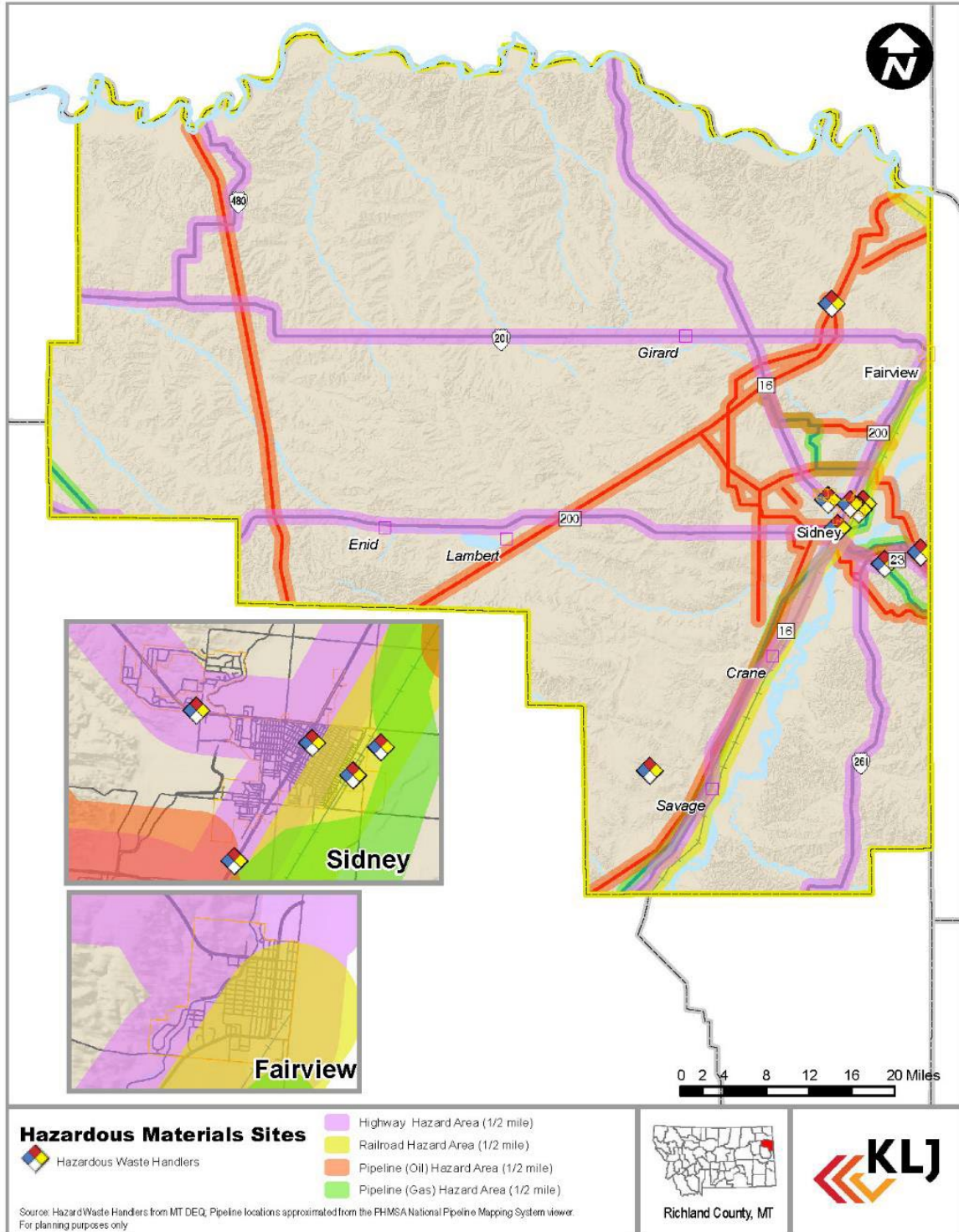
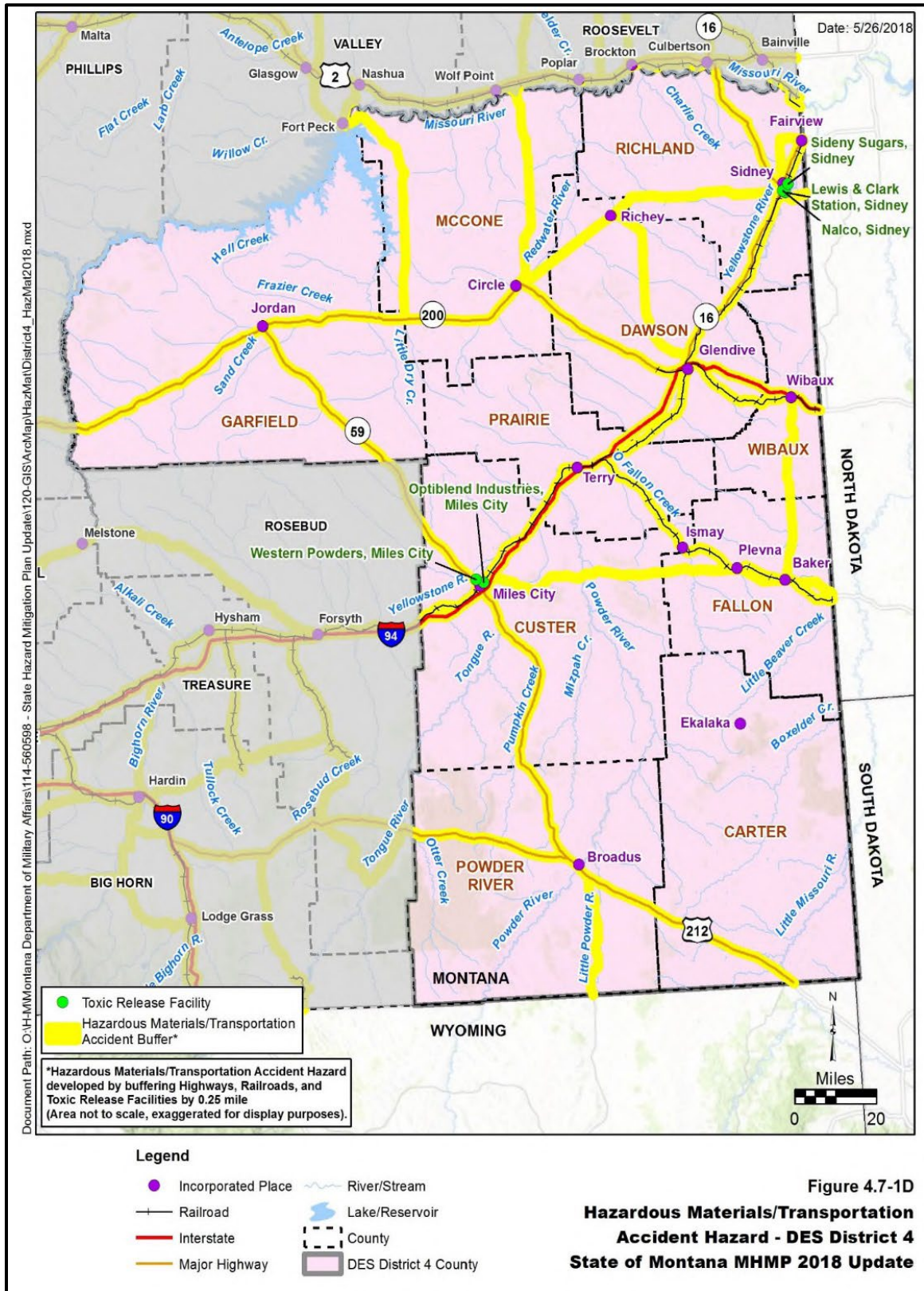


Figure 25 Regional HAZMAT Transportation Hazard Areas



Vulnerabilities

Population

For purposes of this analysis, a half-mile hazard area is established around each potential source of a hazardous materials release. This area is a general estimate and would vary in a real-world situation depending on the type of material released and the weather conditions. It is important to note that this analysis looks at the amount of people living within a potential hazard area – not the amount of people who would be affected by a single event. Population is taken from 2010 census block statistics (at the time of the update, the 2020 census data was not available). In many cases the hazard area only partially bisects a census block, so the population within the hazard area is a proportional estimate.

- Approximately 5,000 residents are within the hazard area for highway incidents.
- Approximately 2,200 residents are within the hazard area for railroad incidents.
- Approximately 1,800 residents are within the hazard area for pipeline incidents.

Sidney is affected by highway, rail and pipeline, and Fairview is affected by highway and railroad.

Key Facilities

All key facilities would be affected in some way if a hazardous materials release required a mass evacuation. All key facilities are located within a half-mile of a major roadway or railroad. Key facilities located directly adjacent (within 1,000 feet) to a railroad, pipeline or major highway include:

- Savage High School (rail)
- Sugar Beet Plant (rail)
- Courthouse (highway)
- Crestwood Inn (highway)
- Eastern Ag Research Center (highway)
- Fairview Public School (highway)
- Library (highway)
- Sidney City Hall/Fire Hall (highway)
- Sidney Health Center (highway)
- Sidney Middle School (highway)
- The Lodge at Lone Tree Creek (highway)

Property

The analysis in Table 30 looks at assessed property values for parcels that are primarily within a one-mile hazard area.

Table 30 Properties Vulnerable to Hazardous Materials Incidents

Richland			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$399,483,016	\$156,644,029	\$556,127,945
Exempt*	\$42,031,393	\$19,303,746	\$61,335,139

Farmstead	\$22,094,740	\$8,712,931	\$30,807,671
Commercial	\$49,788,174	\$4,579,477	\$54,367,651
Vacant	\$364,329	\$30,554,939	\$30,919,268
Total	\$513,761,652	\$219,795,122	\$733,557,674

Sidney			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$240,185,347	\$100,558,788	\$340,744,135
Exempt*	\$19,626,348	\$11,532,523	\$31,158,871
Farmstead	\$1,452,920	\$113,276	\$1,566,196
Commercial	\$25,286,812	\$2,499,660	\$27,786,472
Vacant	\$329,309	\$4,015,258	\$4,344,567
Total	\$286,880,736	\$118,719,505	\$405,600,241

Fairview			
Land Use	Structure	Land	Total
Residential & Other Property Types	\$375,340	\$180,031	\$555,371
Exempt*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farmstead	\$115,730	\$18,625	\$134,355
Commercial	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vacant	\$0	\$46,169	\$46,169
Total	\$491,070	\$244,825	\$735,895

All Property Types: Apartment Urban, Agricultural - Rural, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, Commercial Urban, Exempt Property, Partial Exempt, Farmstead - Rural, Farmstead - Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, RV Park, Vacant Land - Rural, Vacant Land - Urban, and Blanks

Residential & Others includes: Apartment Urban, Golf Course, Improved Property - Rural, Improved Property - Urban, Non-valued Property, Residential Urban, Townhouse Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Urban, Manufactured Home Park - Rural, Residential - Urban, Residential - Rural, and Blanks

Commercial: Industrial - Rural, Industrial - Urban, Centrally Assessed, Centrally Assessed Non-Value Property, and Commercial Urban

Spatial Analysis, HAZMAT Buffer 1 mile, Montana 2021 Tax Assessor Data, <https://svc.mt.gov/msl/mtcadastral>

Existing Capabilities

All first responder vehicles have binoculars to help assess a situation from a safe distance.

All schools have an evacuation plan and practice evacuation on a regular basis (fire drills).

Local fire departments have staff who are trained to respond at the operations level. The fire departments are primarily responsible for protecting nearby persons, property and environment from effects of the release. Private operators such as BNSF and assorted chemicals distributors have their own hazmat crews who are responsible for clean-up and reclamation of incident sites. Assistance is also available from the hazardous materials response team in Billings, and a few private contractors in Sidney can provide clean-up activities for simple spills.

Future Development/Trends and Impact on Hazard Risk

Much of the future development currently occurring in the county is off major roads and rail networks. The potential does exist for development of agricultural lands bordering the highways and railroad. Very few restrictions are in place to prevent development in these areas.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: The amount of chemicals and other hazardous materials being transported through the county by highway and rail has increased in recent years. Several major highways and railroads are located near populated areas. There are also numerous fixed facilities that contain hazardous materials.

- *Potential Action Item:* Educate residents about hazardous materials.
- *Potential Action Item:* Designate evacuation shelter facility located a safe distance from potential sources of a hazardous materials incident.
- *Potential Action Item:* Update subdivision regulations to require oil well setbacks from residential structures.

Key Issue: The fire departments receive Tier II reports, but their text-based report format makes them impractical for regular reference.

- *Potential Action Item:* Map all hazardous materials locations in the county using GIS mapping software and distribute maps to all first responders. Hazardous materials locations can also be integrated into GIS-based dispatch system.

Key Issue: The closest state hazardous materials response team is in Billings, which is approximately 270 miles from Sidney and 280 miles from Fairview. Private contractors in Sidney can provide simple clean-up services.

- *Potential Action Item:* Work with DEQ to establish a hazardous materials response team in eastern Montana.

Terrorism and Violence

Overall Risk:	Low (all jurisdictions)
Probability:	Low (Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years)
Magnitude:	Medium
Seasonal Pattern:	None
Duration:	Varies
Speed of Onset:	Quick
Identified Impacts:	Agricultural loss (crops, livestock)
	Economic loss
	Human loss and injuries
	Increased stress on medical services
	Localized evacuation
	Property damage or loss
	Release of hazardous materials
	Structure collapse

Hazard Profile

Terrorism is defined by the Code of Federal Regulations as “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” Terrorist attacks are generally premeditated and motivated by a political and social methodology. The 2018 statewide plan identifies four primary types of terrorism.

- Cyber-terrorism: attack on computers, networks and the information they contain.
- Biological and chemical weapons: biological and chemical agents used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. These agents could be used to contaminate food or water supplies, or could be deployed into the air in a gaseous form. They are often odorless and tasteless, and are difficult to detect.
- Radiological dispersion devices: a combination of conventional explosives and radioactive material designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area.
- Eco-terrorism: use or threatened use of violence of a criminal nature against innocent victims or property by an environmentally-oriented, subnational group for environmental-political reasons. Eco-terrorism attacks are often symbolic in nature and aimed at an audience beyond the target.

Civil unrest also poses the threat of widespread violence. Civil unrest can occur when a person or group disrupts public order by blocking sidewalks, roadways or buildings. Escalated forms of civil unrest include rioting and looting. Civil unrest is most likely to occur when there is a shortage of critical materials such as food or fuel.

Location

Terrorism and violence are unpredictable and can occur anywhere in the county. Key government facilities or critical assets are likely to be most vulnerable.

Extent

The severity of terrorism, violence, civil unrest, or a cyber breach are difficult to determine but can be measured by the number of people affected and by economic loss. As of 2021, no major incidents have occurred in the county.

Local Risk and Probability

There is no history of terrorism or civil unrest in Richland County. The 2018 statewide plan identifies one major terrorist event that has happened in eastern Montana. The “Freemen Crisis” in 1996 was an 81-day FBI siege of the Ralph Clark ranch complex in Jordan (140 miles west of Sidney). The Montana Freemen, as the group called itself, rejected the authority of all outside governments and declared their ranch to be a sovereign township. The government alleged that the nearly 30 people inside the ranch compound were a radical and racist religious sect who had written bad checks and threatened judges. The standoff ended without violence.

There is no specific threat of terrorism to Richland County, although the multiple energy storage and distribution facilities located throughout the county may be a potential target. A terrorist event in the county is considered to be very unlikely.

There is no history of significant school violence in the county and lockdown procedures are in place.

Vulnerabilities

Population

Schools in the county are potential locations of school violence, as noted below.

- Brorson Elementary
- Fairview Public School
- Lambert Public School
- Liberty Christian
- Rau Elementary
- Savage Public School
- Sidney High School
- Sidney Middle School
- Sidney West Side School
- Sidney Central Elementary School

The number of residents vulnerable to a terrorist attack is highly variable based on time of day and extent of the attack.

Key Facilities

The following key facilities are vulnerable to an incident involving terrorism and violence:

- City/Town Halls
- County Courthouse
- Energy Production and Oilfield Services Companies
- Law and Justice Center
- Power/Transmission Lines

- Schools
- Sidney Health Center
- Sugar Beet Plant
- USDA Agriculture Research Center and MSU Extension Office

Property

Due to the variability of an incident involving terrorism and violence, it is difficult to quantify the potential effect on property in the county.

Existing Capabilities

The county's Emergency Operations Plan includes procedures that could be utilized in the event of a terrorist attack.

The 83rd Civil Support Team of the Montana National Guard provides assistance with the identification and response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) incidents.

Key Issues and Potential Action Items

Key Issue: The multiple energy storage and distribution facilities located throughout the county may be a potential target for terrorism, although a specific threat has not been identified. Terrorism and violence are an ongoing concern, but it is very unlikely an event will occur in the county.

- *Potential Action Item:* Continue general surveillance of suspicious persons or activities within the county.
- *Potential Action Item:* Review evacuation plans that could be utilized in the event of a terrorist attack.
- *Potential Action Item:* Evaluate energy storage and distribution facilities that may require additional fencing or surveillance.

Risk Assessment Summary

Risk Assessment Factors

Probability of Occurrence

The probability of occurrence of a hazard is indicated by a probability factor based on the likelihood of annual occurrence:

- **High**—Significant hazard event is likely to occur annually (Probability Factor = 3)
- **Medium**—Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 2)
- **Low**—Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 1)
- **Unlikely**—There is little to no probability of significant occurrence or the recurrence interval is greater than every 100 years (Probability Factor = 0)

The assessment of hazard frequency is generally based on past hazard events in the area. The table below summarizes the probability assessment for each hazard of concern for this plan.

Impact

Hazard impacts were assessed in five categories: impacts on people, impacts on property, impacts on the local economy, and the catastrophic potential of the hazard. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

- **Population Exposed**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total population exposed to the hazard event. The degree of actual impact on individuals from any hazard event can vary widely, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs.
 - **High**—30% or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
 - **Medium**—15% to 29% of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
 - **Low**—14% or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
 - **No impact**—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Property Exposed**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total property value exposed to the hazard event:
 - **High**—25% or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
 - **Medium**—10% to 24% of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
 - **Low**—9% or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
 - **No impact**—None of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Property Damages**—Values were assigned based on the expected total property damages incurred from the hazard event. It is important to note that values represent estimates of the loss from a major event of each hazard based on historical data for each event or probabilistic models/studies.
 - **High**—More than \$5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or damages are expected to occur to 15% or more of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 3)
 - **Medium**—More than \$500,000, but less than \$5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or expected damages are expected to more than 5%, but less than 15% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 2)
 - **Low**—Less than \$500,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or less than 5% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 1)
 - **No impact**—Little to no property damage is expected from a single major hazard event (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Economic Factor**—An estimation of the impact, expressed in terms of dollars, on the local economy is based on a loss of business revenue, worker wages and local tax revenues or on the impact on the local gross domestic product (GDP).
 - **High**—Where the total economic impact is likely to be greater than \$10 million (Impact Factor = 3)
 - **Medium**—Total economic impact is likely to be greater than \$100,000, but less than or equal to \$10 million (Impact Factor = 2)
 - **Low**—Total economic impact is not likely to be greater than \$100,000 (Impact Factor = 1)
 - **No Impact**—Virtually no significant economic impact (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Catastrophic Factor**—The potential that an occurrence of this hazard could be catastrophic.
 - **High**—High potential that this hazard event could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 3)
 - **Medium**—Medium potential that this hazard event could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 2)
 - **Low**—Low potential that this hazard event could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 1)
 - **Unlikely**—Virtually no potential that this hazard event could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 0)

Each category was assigned a weighting factor to reflect its significance, consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: a weighting factor of 3 for both population exposed to the hazard and its potential for catastrophe; a weighting factor of 2 for property damages probable due to a major hazard event; and a weighting factor of 1 for both property exposed to the hazard and its impact on the economy. The following tables below summarize the impacts ratings for each hazard.

Risk Assessment Results

Priority hazards in Richland County are determined to be:

Richland County

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Total (Probability x Impact)
Severe Summer Storm	3	20	60
Severe Winter Storm	3	19	57
Flood	2	22	44
Wildfire	2	20	40
Drought	2	20	40
Hazardous Materials Release	2	19	38
Communicable Disease	2	18	36
Terrorism & Violence	1	18	18
Dam Failure	1	10	10
Landslide	1	10	10

Sidney

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Total (Probability x Impact)
Severe Summer Storm	3	20	60
Severe Winter Storm	3	19	57
Flood	2	23	46
Hazardous Materials Release	2	21	42
Drought	2	20	40
Communicable Disease	2	18	36
Wildfire	2	17	34
Terrorism & Violence	1	18	18
Dam Failure	1	10	10
Landslide	1	9	9

Fairview

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Total (Probability x Impact)
Severe Summer Storm	3	20	60
Severe Winter Storm	3	19	57
Flood	2	22	44
Hazardous Materials Release	2	21	42
Drought	2	20	40
Communicable Disease	2	18	36
Wildfire	2	17	34
Terrorism & Violence	1	18	18
Dam Failure	1	17	17
Landslide	1	9	9

Chapter 4: Mitigation Strategy

The mitigation strategy includes specific action items to reduce the impact of the priority hazards identified in Chapter 3. The process for identifying action items included a public meeting, online community survey and significant input from the planning team. Goals were identified to guide development of action items.

Capability Assessment

Before identifying goals and action items, it is important to know the county, town and city's capability to undertake different types of hazard mitigation projects. Specific capabilities are listed as part of each hazard profile in Chapter 3. Additional capabilities for the county are summarized below.

Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

- Building Code (County and Sidney)
- Zoning Ordinance (Sidney and Potentially Portions of County)
- Subdivision Ordinance (County, Sidney and Fairview)
- Floodplain Ordinance (County, Sidney and Fairview)
- Wildfire Protection Plan (County)
- Growth Policy (updated in 2015)
- Emergency Operations Plan (County)

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

- Engineer with knowledge of land development and land management (County, Sidney and Fairview – Contracted Engineering Firms)
- Engineer trained in construction practices related to buildings or infrastructure (County, Sidney and Fairview – Contracted Engineering Firms)
- City and county officials with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards (All Jurisdictions)
- Floodplain manager (County)
- Personnel skilled in GIS (County and Sidney)
- Emergency manager/DES Coordinator (County)

Fiscal Capabilities

- Eligible for Community Development Block Grants (All Jurisdictions)
- Authority to levy taxes (All Jurisdictions)
- Fees for water, sewer, gas and electric (County, Sidney, Fairview)
- Ability to incur debt through bonds (All Jurisdictions)

The county and incorporated communities have the ability to implement a wide variety of mitigation projects, including those found in this plan. The county Local Emergency Planning Committee has a large and wide-ranging membership; the committee was actively involved with the creation with the plan and will oversee the implementation of recommended mitigation projects for the county, Sidney and Fairview.

Funding/financing mechanisms for large projects is the greatest element that limits the capability of all jurisdictions. The county has a relatively small tax base, and any financing mechanism that

increases the public tax burden is not desired by residents, many of which are elderly and on fixed incomes. As a result, a majority of projects identified in this plan have a minimal cost and can be completed by local staff. Outside funding sources and technical assistance would need to be acquired to help fund the few large projects identified in this plan.

Goals

The goals defined below provide the general guiding principles that were used when developing mitigation activities. The goals may be used to guide the development of additional action items as the plan is evaluated in future years. The county's 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan was used to guide goal creation. The goals below are all priorities and presented in no particular order.

1. Expand capabilities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.
2. Mitigate the potential loss of life, property and infrastructure from flooding.
3. Reduce the impacts of severe winter storms.
4. Reduce the potential for impacts of transportation-related hazardous materials spills.
5. Minimize the economic impacts of drought and water shortages.

Mitigation Action Plan

The action plan helps to prioritize mitigation initiatives according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii)). The action plan also provides the framework for how the proposed projects and initiatives will be implemented and administered over the next 5 years.

Mitigation Strategy/Action Timeline Parameters

While the preference is to provide definitive project completion dates, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the parameters for the timeline (**Projected Completion Date**) are as follows:

- **Short Term**—To be completed in 1 to 5 years
- **Long Term**—To be completed in greater than 5 years
- **Ongoing**—Currently being implemented under existing programs, but without a definite completion date.

Mitigation Strategy/Action Benefit Parameters

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

- **High**—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
- **Medium**—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
- **Low**—Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term

Mitigation Strategy/Action Estimated Cost Parameters

While the preference is to provide definitive costs (dollar figures) for each mitigation strategy/action, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the estimated

costs for the mitigation initiatives identified in this Plan were identified as high, medium, or low, using the following ranges:

- **High**—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
- **Medium**—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
- **Low**—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

Mitigation Strategy/Action Prioritization Process

The action plan must be prioritized according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii)). The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

The priorities are defined as follows:

- **High Priority**—A project that addressed numerous goals or hazards, has benefits that exceed cost, has funding secured or is an ongoing project, and meets eligibility requirements for the HMGP or BRIC grant program. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority**—A project that addressed multiple goals and hazards, that has benefits that exceed costs, and for which funding has not been secured but that is grant eligible under HMGP, BRIC, or other grant programs. The project can be completed in the short term, once funding is secured. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority**—A project that will address few or no goals, mitigate the risk of one or few hazards, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, for which funding has not been secured, that is not eligible for HMGP or BRIC grant funding, and for which the timeline for completion is long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible for other sources of grant funding from other programs.

For many of the strategies identified in this action plan, the partners may seek financial assistance under the HMGP or HMA programs, both of which require detailed benefit/cost analyses. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application using the FEMA benefit-cost model. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require detailed analysis, the partners reserve the right to define “benefits” according to parameters that meet the goals and objectives of this plan.

New Mitigation Actions

New mitigation actions identified during this update are included in this section.

Mitigation Table - New Actions

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 1

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation for SE Sidney residential area.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Sidney	City of Sidney Public Works	High	2026, Short	\$1.2 Million	High
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goals 1, 2		Flood (Riverine), Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Weather/Heavy Snowfall	Flood Control	High		BRIC, HMGP, Budget	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 2

Mitigation Project: Reduce fire hazard within BNSF right-of-way due to dead overgrowth of trees.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority	Timeline/ Projected	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis

			Organization	(Low, Medium, High)	Completion Date		(Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Sidney	City of Sidney Public Works	High	2026, Short	TBD	Medium
			BNSF				
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits	Benefit Analysis	Potential Funding Source			
		(Description of Loss Avoided)	(Low, Medium, High)				
Goals 1, 4	Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Weather/Heavy Snowfall, Wildfire, Hazardous Materials Release/Pipeline	Reduce wildfire risk	High	BNSF Railroad			
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 3

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation for 9th Ave SW and the intersection at 11th Street SW							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis
				(Low, Medium, High)	(Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)		(Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Sidney	City of Sidney Public Works	High	2024, Short	\$700K	High

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source
Goals 1, 2	Flood (Riverine), Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm, Utility Failure (Power Failure)	Flooding near 9 th Ave SW Lone Tree Creek Bridge	High	FEMA/SRF/DNRC
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 4

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation measures at Anderson							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland	Sidney	High	2024, Short	\$500,000	High
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source			
Goals 1 and 2	Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm	Property damage	High	BRIC/ARPA			
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 5

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation at Meadows							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland	Sidney	High	2024, Short	\$1,000,000	High
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goals 1 and 2		Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm	Property damage	High		BRIC/ARPA	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 6

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation at Wagon Wheel							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland	Sidney	High	2025, Short	\$2,500,000	High
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goals 1 and 2		Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm	Property damage	High		BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 7

Mitigation Project: Implement storm water drainage mitigation at 5th Ave							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland	Sidney	High	2026, Short	\$600,000	High

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source
Goal 1 and 2	Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding), Severe Thunderstorm	Property damage	High	ARPA/BRIC
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 8

Mitigation Project: Gain understanding of and plan for large-scale, rail-based, HAZ-MAT incident in Sidney							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Sidney, MT	BNSF Railroad	High	Short-term	TBD	Medium
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source			
Goal 4	Hazardous Materials Release/Pipeline	Life safety	Medium	SHGP			
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 9

Mitigation Project: Increase interagency training/planning for mass casualty incidents							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Sidney, MT		Medium	Ongoing		Medium
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1		Active Shooter, Civil Disorder/Riot, Terrorism		High		SHGP	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 10

Mitigation Project: Drought mitigation/resiliency. Develop water conservation plans so when drought occurs cities/towns do not create additional stress to water supply							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Countywide	Municipalities	Medium-High	Short-term	TBD	Low
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1 and 5		Drought	Drought mitigation	High		Local Funds	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 11

Mitigation Project: Improve mapping and GIS database for all hazardous materials within the County.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	DES	Medium	Ongoing	TBD	Low
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits	Benefit Analysis		Potential Funding Source	

		(Description of Loss Avoided)	(Low, Medium, High)	
Goals 1, 4	Hazardous materials	Improved response	Medium	Local Funds

Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:

Key Issues:
 The fire departments receive Tier II reports but their text-based report format of Tier II reports make them impractical for regular reference.
 Notes: Locations can also be incorporated into the county's GIS-based dispatch system.

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 12

Mitigation Project: Develop water conservation and an emergency back-up plan for small community water supplies (approved by DEQ) that don't have availability to connect to a public water supply, the means to develop a new water supply, or are drawing from a diminishing aquifer

Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Environmental Health	Montana DEQ	High	Long-term	Varies	High

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source
Goal 5	Drought	Drought mitigation	High	BRIC, Federal Grants

Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:

Study and implementation of wells or other measures to determine long-term sustainable water supply

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 13

Mitigation Project: Develop real estate disclosure laws/policy to help advise potential buyers about pre-existing flood conditions, current flood plain status of property, and potential hazards (i.e. septic) that could negatively impact their property in a flooding event.

Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	Fairview, Sidney	Medium	Short-term	TBD	Low
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 2		Flooding	Flood mitigation	Medium		Local Funds	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 14

Mitigation Project: Study and install redundant/sustainable power supply, such as 1). generators and hookups and/or 2). sustainable/flexible microgrid solutions at key facilities to ensure continuous and resilient power. These locations include, but are not limited to: Public Works, designated EOC, law enforcement, fire, and designated shelters (Fairgrounds).

Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County, Sidney, Fairview	DES	High	Long-term	Varies	High

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source
Goal 1, 2, 3, 4	Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Weather/Heavy Snowfall, Tornado and High Winds, Terrorism, Utility Failure (Power Failure)	Redundant, sustainable power	High	FEMA BRIC, HMGP

Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:

Microgrids are localized grids that can disconnect from the traditional grid to operate autonomously. Because they are able to operate while the main grid is down, microgrids can strengthen grid resilience and help mitigate grid disturbances as well as function as a grid resource for faster system response and recovery.

Microgrids support a flexible and efficient electric grid by enabling the integration of growing deployments of distributed energy resources such as renewables like solar.

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 15

Mitigation Project: Drill high-capacity wells or install water storage on west end of Richland County.

Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	Fire Department	Medium-High	2024, Short	TBD	High

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source

Goal 1, 5	Wildfire	Wildfire land protection	Medium	FEMA and County
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 16

Mitigation Project: Implement Public Health Mass Notification System							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	Richland County Health Department	Medium	Short	Purchased and paid 1 ½ years	Medium
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated		Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1	Communicable Disease		Emergency public information	High		RCHD	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 17

<p>Mitigation Project: Mitigate surface and shoulder erosion caused by water on key roads and address issues with culverts, such as, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing culvert size • Increasing efficiency of the entrance • Raising the culvert • Adding slurry
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Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	County and all participating jurisdictions	County and Cities	Medium	Long-term	TBD	High
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source			
Goal 1, 2	Flooding, Severe Summer and Winter Weather	Protect roads	High	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), BRIC			
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: County roads are susceptible to washout. Damage to culverts is caused primarily by floodwaters eroding culvert entrances or outlets and road embankments, and usually results in a full or partial washout or misalignment of the culvert. These damages may be due to insufficient design capacity or end treatments, inadequate slope protection, or inadequate protection from floating debris.</p>							

- Wildfire – clear debris around homes, defensible space, fuel reduction, training and equipment, water sources/storage
- Bridges - replacement
- Cybersecurity protection

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 18

Mitigation Project: Study and assess integrity of bridges in the county, and implement appropriate mitigation alternatives to ensure safety and functionality							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)

New	2021	County and all participating jurisdictions	County and Cities	Medium	Long-term	TBD	High
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1, 2		Flooding	Protect roads and bridges	High		Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 19

Mitigation Project: Implement CodeRED system, and encourage residents to sign-up							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	DES	Medium	Short	TBD	Medium
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1		All Hazards	Emergency public information and warning	High		HSGP, County	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Richland County now utilizes CodeRED as a system to alert residents and businesses during an emergency. This Mass-Notification system allows us to almost instantly alert large and specific areas of an emergency disaster, such as a HAZMAT emergency, town evacuation, Wildfire threat, contaminated water, etc.							

NEW MITIGATION ACTION 20

Mitigation Project: Implement wildfire fuel reduction and defensible space program							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
New	2021	Richland County	Fire Departments	Medium	Ongoing	TBD	Medium
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1		Wildfire	Life safety and property protection	High		Local funds	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Create defensible space around structures and promote fire mitigation programs for communities and private homes.							

Previous Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions from the previous Richland County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan that are still relevant during this update are included in this section.

Mitigation Table - Ongoing Actions

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 1

Mitigation Project: Assess need to enlarge storm drains in targeted areas of Sidney.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	Sidney	Public Works Director	High	Short	Varies by project	High (varies based on project details)
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 2		Flood	Mitigate flooding	High		Local Funds	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: Heavy rain events occasionally overburden storm sewers in parts of Sidney and cause localized flash flooding.</p> <p>Notes: Upgrading storm sewer infrastructure was identified as one of the top action item for floods in the community survey conducted as part of this plan.</p> <p>2021 Status: East Holly St has been improved. Storm Water Master Plan has been updated. Six key projects were identified. Headwall at NW 22nd has been implemented.</p>							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 2

Mitigation Project: Assess need and establish emergency winter shelters in strategic locations.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)

					(Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)		
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	Emergency Manager	High	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)		Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source	
Goal 3		Severe Winter Storm	Life safety		Medium	Staff Time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: A winter storm event that causes a power outage may make it difficult for residents to heat their homes. Elderly persons and residents in mobile homes are the most vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures. Many facilities throughout the county (churches, schools, civic buildings) are available to serve as winter shelters. Several local businesses have large portable generators that would be available for the county to use in the event of a major power outage.</p> <p>Notes: Additional items to consider when designating a new winter shelter include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying residents in the community who need electricity for medical equipment and developing a plan to transport them to the winter shelter in the event of a power outage. • Promotion of winter shelter so residents are aware of its availability during a winter storm event. • Organization of volunteers to operate and prepare the shelter. Red Cross volunteers are available in the county, although the Red Cross does not officially sponsor winter shelters during non-disaster winter storm events. • The designated shelter facility must be willing to eventually install a permanent generator or portable generator hook-ups. <p>2021 Status: Shelter established in Fairview. Generator was purchased in 2018. Designated shelter is identified as the school. Plans are underway to ensure sheltering accommodations are met.</p>							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 3

Mitigation Project: Require new mobile home/RV parks and workforce housing facilities of a certain size to have a safe room or sheltering plan.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	County Planner	Low	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time

Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)	Potential Funding Source
Goal 1, 3	Severe Summer Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Life safety	Medium	Staff Time
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				
<p>Key Issues: Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region.</p> <p>The county is seeing many new temporary residents living in mobile homes/RVs due to energy-related growth in the nearby Bakken region. The county does not have any temporary workforce housing facilities, but they are a possibility in the future. Residents in temporary housing often have satellite dishes (no local television) and out-of-state cell phones, which makes them difficult to reach through traditional notification channels.</p> <p>Notes: Identification of an adequate safe room or sheltering plan would be required as part of the permitting process. New facilities that are located near an existing shelter area may only require a sheltering plan, but facilities that are in rural areas and not near an existing shelter should be required to have an adequately-sized safe room.</p> <p>2021 Status: This currently is not a major concern for the County; however, this project will remain in case the need arises in the future.</p>				

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 4

Mitigation Project: Determine parking/shelter area for semi-truck drivers during winter storms.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	Emergency Manager	Medium	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated		Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 3	Severe Winter Storm		Life Safety	Medium		Staff Time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: Residents and travelers do not always follow travel restrictions, which presents a hazard to themselves and first responders.</p>							

2021 Status: This project is ongoing.

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 5

Mitigation Project: Update subdivision regulations to require oil well setbacks from residential structures.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	County Planner	Low	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 4		Hazardous Materials Release	Protect people and property	High		Staff Time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: The amount of chemicals and other hazardous materials being transported through the county by highway and rail has increased in recent years. Several major highways and railroads are located near populated areas. There are also numerous fixed facilities that contain hazardous materials.</p> <p>2021 Status: ongoing</p>							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 6

Mitigation Project: Define steep slope/landslide areas in Growth Policy and implement development restrictions in those areas.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County	Emergency Manager	Low	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	

		(Description of Loss Avoided)		
Goal 1	Landslide	Protect people and property	Low	Staff Time
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				
Key Issues: The northwest corner of the county is defined as a high susceptibility-high incidence landslide hazard area, and the eastern half of the county is defined as a moderate susceptibility area.				
2021 Status: The county's Growth Policy update is complete and this has been identified as a continuing need.				

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 7

Mitigation Project: Install portable generator hook-ups on designated winter shelters.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	DES	High	Short	\$1,500 - \$3,000 per hook-up	Low
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated		Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 3	Severe Winter Storms		Life safety	Medium		Staff Time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Key Issues: A winter storm event that causes a power outage may make it difficult for residents to heat their homes. Elderly persons and residents in mobile homes are the most vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures. Many facilities throughout the county (churches, schools, civic buildings) are available to serve as winter shelters. Several local businesses have large portable generators that would be available for the county to use in the event of a major power outage.							
Notes: It will need to be determined if portable generators are available near designated winter shelters. Portable generators can be put in place prior to a forecast storm event, but long distance travel may not be possible if the generator needs to be installed during the storm. If no portable generators are located nearby, it may be more effective to install a permanent generator on the facility.							
Back-up power was identified as the top action item for winter storms in the community survey conducted as part of this plan.							

2021 Status: Generators and hookups are needed in Lambert, Charlie Creek, and Savage.

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 8

Mitigation Project: Work with the railroad to develop necessary drainage improvements along the right-of-way in Sidney.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	Sidney	Public Works Director	Medium	Short	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 2		Flood	Flood mitigation	Medium		Staff Time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Key Issues: Heavy rain events occasionally overburden storm sewers in parts of Sidney and cause localized flash flooding.							
2021 Status: This was assessed and included in the Storm Water Master Plan, and for Fairview.							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 9

Mitigation Project: Identify, mark and publicize snow routes.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	DES	Medium	Short	TBD	Low (varies based on specific activities)
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	

		(Description of Loss Avoided)		
Goal 3	Severe Winter Storm	Life safety and improved response time	Medium	Staff Time
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				
Key Issues: Residents and travelers do not always follow travel restrictions, which presents a hazard to themselves and first responders.				
2021 Status: Ongoing				

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 10

Mitigation Project: Study and implement potential flood control projects and protocols to ensure Lone Tree Creek can flow freely.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	Sidney	Public Works Director	High	Short	TBD	Moderate to High (varies based on specific project)
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated		Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 2	Flood		Mitigate flooding	High		Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Key Issues: Lone Tree Creek in Sidney contains vegetation and debris that impedes the drainage capacity of the creek.							
Notes: Projects range from simple weed spraying to re-channelization of the creek. If EWP funds are pursued it must be proven that the reduced capacity of the creek presents a risk to human life.							

2021 Status: A plan is currently being developed, and coordination with canal maintenance is ongoing. Canal company would like to dig out and clean it out from vegetation.

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 11

Mitigation Project: Install surge protection on critical infrastructure equipment.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	Emergency Manager	Medium	Short	TBD	Varies greatly based on selected equipment
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1		Severe Summer Storm	Continuity of services	Medium		Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), BRIC	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region.</p> <p>Notes: Surge protection opportunities range from office computers to pump houses and lift stations.</p> <p>2021 Status: This has been completed on select CIKR, however, additional facilities/infrastructure may need surge and lightning protection.</p>							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 12

Mitigation Project: Conduct NFIP community workshops to provide information and incentives for property owners to acquire flood insurance.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	Emergency Manager	Medium	Ongoing	\$5,000	Low, Staff time
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 2		Flood	NFIP participation	Medium		Staff time	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
<p>Key Issues: Several properties within the county are located within the regulatory floodplain.</p> <p>Notes: Sidney, Fairview and the county overall are all participants in the NFIP and have the opportunity to further educate residents about benefits of the program. Workshops would be targeted at educating residents currently located in a floodplain (and required to buy flood insurance) and residents living outside of a floodplain but still at risk for flooding. Technical assistance for a workshop is available from the Montana DNRC Water Resources Division (http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water_op/floodplain/) and the Association of Montana Floodplain Managers (http://www.mtfloods.org/).</p> <p>2021 Status: This project is ongoing</p>							

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 13

Mitigation Project: Expand the use of NOAA weather radios by the general public.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	Emergency Manager	Low	Ongoing	\$50 per radio	Medium
Goal		Hazard(s) Mitigated	Benefits	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	

		(Description of Loss Avoided)		
Goal 1,3	Severe Summer Storm	Life safety	Low	MTDES, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:				
Key Issues: Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region.				
Notes: Options include publicizing the benefits of weather radios and/or participating in a purchasing program to provide radios to residents in need.				
2021 Status: Ongoing				

ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 14

Mitigation Project: Continue educating residents about seasonal weather safety.							
Status	Year Initiated	Applicable Jurisdiction	Lead Agency/ Organization	Priority (Low, Medium, High)	Timeline/ Projected Completion Date (Short, Long-term, or Ongoing)	Estimated Cost	Cost Analysis (Low, Medium, High)
Ongoing	2013	County, Sidney, Fairview	DES	Medium	Ongoing	TBD	Low, Staff time
Goal	Hazard(s) Mitigated		Benefits (Description of Loss Avoided)	Benefit Analysis (Low, Medium, High)		Potential Funding Source	
Goal 1	Severe Summer Storm, Severe Winter Storm		Life safety	Medium		Staff time, NWS	
Action/Implementation Plan, Project Description, and Project Status:							
Key Issues: Summer storm events including severe wind, hail and rain are common in the county. Tornadoes are also a possibility in the region. Residents and travelers do not always follow travel restrictions, which presents a hazard to themselves and first responders.							
Notes: County staff already conducts weather safety workshops and other outreach activities such as public service announcements. Potential education topics include:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of community safe rooms/shelters. • Understanding of warning methods. • Travel safety. • Safe use of personal heating devices. 							

- Emergency power outage kit.

2021 Status: This project is ongoing. DES will host annual Storm Watch class.

Completed Mitigation Actions and Progress

Mitigation actions from the previous Richland County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan were reviewed, and the progress for each action has been noted for all “Ongoing Mitigation Actions” under 2021 Status. Although all projects are currently ongoing, the following items have been accomplished, and are noted as accomplishments.

- **CodeRed**
 - Implementation is under way. The next phase of the project is to increase sign-ups and participation from residents.
- **Stormwater Mitigation and Improvements:**
 - East Holly St has been improved.
 - Stormwater Master Plan has been updated.
 - Headwall at NW 22nd has been implemented.
- **Establish emergency winter shelters in strategic locations**
 - Shelter established in Fairview.
 - Generator was purchased in 2018.
- **The county’s Growth Policy update is complete**
- **Work with the railroad to develop necessary drainage improvements along the right-of-way in Sidney.**
 - This was assessed and included in the Stormwater Master Plan. Future efforts will focus on implementation.

Priority Mitigation Actions

The following mitigation actions have been identified as High Priority projects and have been prioritized and chosen for implementation.

- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 1:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation for SE Sidney residential area.
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 2:** Reduce fire hazard within BNSF right-of-way due to dead overgrowth of trees.
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 3:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation for 9th Ave SW and the intersection at 11th Street SW
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 4:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation measures at Anderson
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 5:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation at Meadows

- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 6:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation at Wagon Wheel
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 7:** Implement storm water drainage mitigation at 5th Ave
- **NEW MITIGATION ACTION 8:** Gain understanding of and plan for large-scale, rail-based, HAZ-MAT incident in Sidney
- **ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 7:** Assess need and establish emergency winter shelters in strategic locations.
- **ONGOING MITIGATION ACTION 10:** Study and implement potential flood control projects and protocols to ensure Lone Tree Creek can flow freely.

Funding

Richland County will need to utilize local, state and federal funding to implement the action items identified in this plan.

Richland County has access to multiple state and federal funding opportunities. US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Community Facility Grants are available for a wide variety of uses. There are also other viable funding streams that are tailored specifically for hazard mitigation and disaster response. FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) could provide funding for a wide variety of mitigation projects and is only available following a Montana disaster declaration. Additional FEMA grant programs that provide funds for mitigation include the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

It is difficult to project grant funding levels over future years. Local funding in the form of taxes, loans and bonds should be analyzed to cover the cost of projects in case the state department and FEMA programs are not funded through the federal government. A grant writing consultant could be contacted to help with grant research and completing grant applications.

Plan Integration

The county's 2015 Growth Policy was recently updated, which was identified as a key action item during the last update in 2014. Specific items included in the Growth Policy directly reference the 2014 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Hazard-specific items included in the 2016 Growth Policy are:

- Hazards
- Wildland-Urban Interface considerations
- Floodplain regulations
- Hazard impacts on future development
- Stormwater Drainage

Chapter 5: Plan Maintenance

This chapter details the plan maintenance process to ensure the Richland County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will remain an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes monitoring the implementation of mitigation projects, evaluating the plan's effectiveness at achieving its goals and updating the plan. This chapter also includes information about how the plan will be integrated into existing planning mechanisms.

Previous Efforts to Maintain the Plan

The Richland County Emergency Manager maintained the previous Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. There was no record or documentation of past Mitigation Action Progress Reports or meeting minutes. However, future updates will document the maintenance activities. A new emergency manager took the position during the update process, and has formalized the annual update process.

Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

The Planning Team (LEPC), led by the Richland County Emergency Manager, will monitor and evaluate the plan once per year. A basic agenda for each meeting should include:

- Discussion of project progress for the current period (and uncompleted projects from previous periods)
- Local champion reports on project status
- Discussion of upcoming projects and grant/funding opportunities
- Develop action list for upcoming reporting period

The local champion (i.e. lead agency/organization) should provide the following basic information about projects in the reporting period:

- What was accomplished for the project since the last meeting
- What obstacles, problems or delays did the project encounter
- If the project needs to be changed or revised

Project progress should be recorded on the Mitigation Action Progress Report Form found in Appendix C. A form should be completed for each project during the reporting period (and projects from the previous reporting periods that have not been completed). If time constraints are an issue, the Planning Team may decide to only complete the form for high priority projects; non-priority projects may be generally discussed without completing the form.

The Richland County Emergency Manager should maintain a folder with all Mitigation Action Progress Report Forms and meeting notes.

The risk and vulnerability assessment should be evaluated during a Planning Team (LEPC) meeting approximately two years after project adoption. Any changes to risks since plan adoption, such as a major flood event that damaged areas thought to be safe from flooding, should be noted. The key facilities list should also be reviewed to see if any additions or deletions need to be made. A report should be made detailing these changes. If significant changes need to be made, the Emergency Manager should schedule a meeting to discuss amending the current plan. If no significant changes are required, the Emergency Manager should save the report of changes for reference during the next five-year plan update.

Continuing Public Involvement

LEPC meetings that are reserved for discussion of the plan will be open to the public and advertised in the newspaper. Each planning partner should provide links to the County hazard mitigation plan website on their individual jurisdictional websites to increase avenues of public access to the plan. Richland County Disaster & Emergency Services has agreed to maintain the hazard mitigation plan on their website. This site will not only house the final plan, it will also become the one-stop shop for information regarding the plan, the partnership and plan implementation.

Integrating the Plan into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Richland County

The county's Growth Policy was updated in 2015. The current Growth Policy document acknowledges the following goals and objectives, which are in line with this plan:

Land Use Goal:

- Reduce potential for development to be impacted by natural, man-made or other hazards.

Objectives:

- Implement relevant actions in the county Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan such as coordinating mitigation improvement projects with a CIP and adopting hazardous material transport guidelines.
- Develop setback guidelines for development near oil and gas well extraction points.

Local Services Goal:

- Continue providing emergency medical response and fire protection and suppression services throughout each community.

Objectives:

- Explore the potential of creating an Eastern Montana HAZMAT response team stationed in Richland, Dawson, or Fallon Counties with volunteers from surrounding counties.
- Implement actions identified in the county's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan and Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The 2015 Growth Policy also acknowledges and addresses issues identified in the 2014 version of this plan regarding "Local Services", "Natural Resources", the "Wildland-Urban Interface" and "Floodplain regulations".

Specific items to include in future Growth Policy updates are included as Action Items in this plan. Additionally, hazard mitigation goals and strategies, as well as the risk and vulnerability assessment, will be considered when formulating goals and strategies for the Growth Policy in future updates.

The completion of mitigation projects will affect several of the county's response and emergency plans and other regulatory documents (Emergency Operations Plan, zoning ordinances, etc.). Completed projects will be integrated into these existing documents when applicable.

City of Sidney

The city's Growth Policy was updated in 2015. The current Growth Policy document acknowledges the following goal and objectives, which are in line with this plan:

Land Use Goal:

- Reduce potential for development to be impacted by natural, man-made or other hazards.

Objectives:

- Implement relevant actions in the county Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan such as coordinating mitigation improvement projects with a CIP and adopting hazardous material transport guidelines.
- Develop setback guidelines for development near oil and gas well extraction points.

The 2015 Growth Policy also acknowledges and addresses issues identified in the 2014 version of this plan regarding “Local Services”, “Natural Resources”, the “Wildland-Urban Interface” and “Floodplain regulations”.

In future updates of the Growth Policy, the “Implementation Plan” section may consider including high-priority mitigation actions. Also, hazard mitigation goals and strategies, as well as the risk and vulnerability assessment, will be reevaluated when updating goals and objectives for the Growth Policy in future updates.

Town of Fairview

The town’s Growth Policy was updated in 2015. The 2015 Growth Policy acknowledges and addresses issues identified in the 2014 version of this plan regarding “Local Services”, “Natural Resources”, the “Wildland-Urban Interface” and “Floodplain regulations”.

In future updates of the Growth Policy, the “Implementation Plan” section may consider including high-priority mitigation actions. Also, hazard mitigation goals and strategies, as well as the risk and vulnerability assessment, will be reevaluated when updating goals and objectives for the Growth Policy in future updates.

Updating the Plan

The Richland County Emergency Manager is responsible for overseeing the five-year update process. Nine months should be allowed for completion of the plan – six months to develop a draft and three months to collect DES and FEMA comments/revisions and formally adopt the plan. The Emergency Manager should begin the plan update process approximately two years prior to the expiration of the current plan. The first step is to develop the project scope by utilizing the Plan Update Evaluation Worksheet in Appendix C. Funding opportunities from DES/FEMA may also be evaluated when determining project scope. The Emergency Manager should also evaluate the possibility of contacting neighboring jurisdictions to join in the plan. Because the state is currently utilizing a regional approach to mitigation planning, the county should explore being part of the regional plan, as well.

The Emergency Manager should maintain any documentation gathered during the five-year period that will be useful when developing the update. Gathering documentation will help to greatly reduce the research collection phase of the plan update, which will reduce the time and cost of the plan update. It will also ensure that any priority items identified during Planning Team monitoring meetings will be included in the plan.

Appendix A: Plan Process and Development

Stakeholder Mitigation Meetings

Stakeholder Hazard Mitigation meeting were held on the following dates, as noted below. All jurisdictional representatives and regional stakeholders were invited.

- March 9, 2021 – Stakeholder kickoff meeting and mitigation introduction
- July 13, 2021 – Mitigation Workshop
- December 14, 2021 – Reviewed finalized list of mitigation actions and addressed planning element gaps

JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County		POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Brandon Roth		EVENT NAME: LEPC Meeting		LOCATION: Sidney Montana - Fire Station - 1105 3rd ST NW		DATE AND TIME: 8/19/2021 9/17/2021 - 11:30-1:00		CONTACT HOURS: 1.5 Hours		Montana DES Training / Event Roster			
LEAVE SHADED AREA BLANK															
Name / Title	Organization	Email or Phone #	EMPG Funded?	Est RT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match	EMPG Funded?	Est RT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match	
Brandon Roth DES	DES	brandon.roth@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07						23.07		
Mike Smith	Williams Co DES	701-609-7017	EMPG Funded?				23.07						23.07		
Jessica Gilbert RCHD	RCHD	Jessica.gilbert@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07						23.07		
Stephanie Reynolds RCHD	RCHD		EMPG Funded?				23.07						23.07		
Jaije Brodhead RCHD	RCHD		EMPG Funded?				23.07						23.07		
			EMPG Funded?				23.07						23.07		
			EMPG Funded?				23.07						23.07		



Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match	
JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Brandon Roth EVENT NAME: LEPC Meeting LOCATION: Sidney Montana - Fire Station - 1105 3rd ST NW DATE AND TIME: 12/14/2021 5:25:21 - 11:30-1:00 CONTACT HOURS: 1.5 HOURS Montana DES Training / Event Roster										
										
LEAVE SHARED AREA BLANK										
Name / Title:	Jerry Rote	Email or Phone #:	gerald.prote@montana.edu	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Five Seasons Family School	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	Ray Trapp	Email or Phone #:	trapp@medivets.com	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Trapp	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	Adam Smith	Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	SUED / Repus	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	Kate Reppus	Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Riv. Municipal-Building off.	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	Gail Staffanson	Email or Phone #:	gail.staffanson@richland.org	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	School Supt.	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	Heather Huinstra	Email or Phone #:	huinstra@richland.org	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	PCPD	Address:							23.07	
Name / Title:	James De Herrera	Email or Phone #:	jdeherra@crystal sugar.com	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Sidney Sugars Inc.	Address:							23.07	

JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County


POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: ~~Debbie~~ Brandon Roth

EVENT NAME: ~~8hr-88551-Capabilities-Exercise~~ LEP Meeting

LOCATION: ~~Address: Montana-344 7th Ave SW MSU Extension - 1499 N. Central Ave~~

DATE AND TIME: ~~March 9, 2021 @ 11:30am~~ March 9, 2021 @ 11:30am

CONTACT HOURS: ~~July 28th-29th @ 22:30:am~~



Montana DES Training / Event Roster

Name / Title	Email or Phone #	EMPG Funded?	LEAVE SHADED AREA BLANK		2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
			Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours		
Name / Title: <u>Ray Thompson</u> Organization: <u>Fairfax</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Kate Rosayson</u> Organization: <u>City of Shelbyville</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Lee Huntz</u> Organization: <u>City</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Bob Barry</u> Organization: <u>Richland Co. Transportation</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Heidi Livinstra</u> Organization: <u>Richland</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Heidi Storkroen RN RN</u> Organization: <u>SSIT</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	
Name / Title: <u>Heidi Storkroen RN RN</u> Organization: <u>SSIT</u>		Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			23.07	

JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County		POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: 1		EVENT NAME: BATT		LOCATION: Sidney Montana		DATE AND TIME:		CONTACT HOURS:		Montana DES Training / Event Roster					
												LEAVE SHARDED AREA BLANK					
Name / Title:	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>Brandon Roth</i>	Address: <i>DES</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											
Name / Title: <i>Julie Bushard</i>	Email or Phone #: <i>RECD</i>	EMPG Funded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>MSU Extension</i>	Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											
Name / Title: <i>Garl Staffanson</i>	Email or Phone #: <i>Richland Cty. Supt. of Schools</i>	EMPG Funded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>Richland Cty. Supt. of Schools</i>	Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											
Name / Title: <i>Patrick Gilchrist</i>	Email or Phone #: <i>Glasgow NOAA</i>	EMPG Funded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>Glasgow NOAA</i>	Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											
Name / Title: <i>Dai-ko Abe</i>	Email or Phone #: <i>Integrated Solutions Consulting</i>	EMPG Funded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>Integrated Solutions Consulting</i>	Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											
Name / Title: <i>Carly Andregg</i>	Email or Phone #: <i>Carly Andregg</i>	EMPG Funded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Est RTT Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost pm	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match										
Organization: <i>Carly Andregg</i>	Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				23.07											





JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County

POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: _____

EVENT NAME: _____

LOCATION: _____

DATE AND TIME: _____ CONTACT HOURS: _____


Name / Title	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	LEAVE SHARED AREA BLANK		2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match	
			Est RR Miles	Est Total Hours			
Organization: <i>Michael Kemp</i> <i>I SC</i>	Address: _____	Yes / No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes			23.07		
Name / Title:	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	Est RR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per hr	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Address:	Yes / No				23.07	
Name / Title:	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	Est RR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per hr	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Address:	Yes / No				23.07	
Name / Title:	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	Est RR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per hr	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Address:	Yes / No				23.07	
Name / Title:	Email or Phone #:	EMPG Funded?	Est RR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per hr	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Organization:	Address:	Yes / No				23.07	


Hazard Mitigation Workshop

- July 13, 2021 – Mitigation Workshop



Mitigation Workshop

Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match			
<p>JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County</p> <p>POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Brandon Rohdajko With ISC</p> <p>EVENT NAME: LEPC Meeting July - HMP Update</p> <p>LOCATION: Sidney Montana - Fire Station - 1105 3rd ST NW</p> <p>DATE AND TIME: 7/13/2021 - 11:30-2:30 CONTACT HOURS: 3 Hours</p>												
<p>Montana DES Training / Event Roster</p> 												
<p>LEAVE SHADDED AREA BLANK</p>												
Name / Title:	Patricia Alder	Organization:	WASH STATE	Address:	921 1/2 1st St SE	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	Myra Bequith	Organization:	WYOMING	Address:	Myra Bequith @ WYOMING.GOV	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	James DeHerrera	Organization:	Crystal Sugar	Address:	James DeHerrera @ CRYSTALSUGAR.COM	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	Julie Goodhead	Organization:	Richland County Health Dept	Address:	3 Broadhead @ richland.org	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	Tom Halvorson	Organization:	Richland County	Address:	201 W Main, Sidney	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	MARK E. KRAFT - CHIEF	Organization:	SIDNEY POLICE DEPT.	Address:	300 13TH AVE NW SIDNEY, MT 59270	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match
Name / Title:	Gabe Zeiler LT.	Organization:	Sidney Police Dept.	Address:	300 12th Ave NW Suite 57 Sidney, MT 59270	EMPG Funded?	Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Sort Match

JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County		MONTANA DES TRAINING / EVENT ROSTER					
POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Brandon Roth/Daiko With ISC							
EVENT NAME: LEPC Meeting July - HMP Update							
LOCATION: Sidney Montana - Fire Station - 1105 3rd ST NW							
DATE AND TIME: 7/13/2021 - 11:30-2:30		CONTACT HOURS: 3 Hours					
LEAVE SHADED AREA BLANK							
Name / Title	Email or Phone #	EMPG Funded?	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
Molly Davidson Morrison Maevale	m.davidson@m-m.net 2105 Mount Ave Missoula MT 59802	Yes / No				23.07	
Hannah Lwinstra PCMD-LEPC	hlwinstra@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07	
Jeff Hirtz City of Sidney	publicworks@cityofsidney.mt	Yes / No				23.07	
John Synner Steel	jsynner@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07	
Brandon DES	brandon.roth@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07	
Adam Smith RCMD/SVFD	asmith@richland.org	Yes / No				23.07	
Kate Reuss Fire Museum - Building Review	Fire Museum @ City of Sidney	EMPG Funded? Yes / No	Est RTR Miles	Est Total Hours	.55 Cost per Volunteer	2013 Hourly \$ for Volunteers	Total Soft Match
		Yes / No				23.07	

JURISDICTION USING SOFT MATCH: Richland County


POINT OF CONTACT OR LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Brandon Roth/Daiko With ISC

EVENT NAME: LEPC Meeting July - HMP Update

LOCATION: Sidney Montana - Fire Station - 1105 3rd ST NW

DATE AND TIME: 7/13/2021 - 11:30-2:30 CONTACT HOURS: 3 Hours

Montana DES Training / Event Roster



Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization:		Address:		Yes / No								Volunteers			
Name / Title: <i>Travis Roosen / Captain</i>		Email or Phone #: <i>travroosen@richland.org</i>		EMPG Funded? <i>Yes / No</i>		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization: <i>Sidney Police</i>		Address: <i>300 12th Ave NW Suite 5 Sidney</i>		Yes / No								23.07			
Name / Title: <i>Stan Trappone</i>		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization: <i>Estivision</i>		Address:		Yes / No								23.07			
Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization:		Address:		Yes / No								23.07			
Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization:		Address:		Yes / No								23.07			
Name / Title:		Email or Phone #:		EMPG Funded?		Est RTR Miles		Est Total Hours		.55 Cost per		2013 Hourly \$ for		Total Soft Match	
Organization:		Address:		Yes / No								23.07			

Resources and Tools for Planning Partners

These handouts were used to determine jurisdiction-specific risks and the identification of new mitigation projects.

Jurisdiction/Organization-Specific Hazard Concerns
Hazards

Name: _____; E-mail: _____;

Jurisdiction/Organization/Agency: _____

Natural Hazards	
Hazards	Please describe any specific and/or unique concerns/risks that this hazard poses to your jurisdiction and/or organization. For example, are there properties that are at risk of repetitive damages from this hazard? Are certain population groups in your jurisdictions more vulnerable to this hazard? Are there specific neighborhoods or areas in your community that are more at risk from one of these hazards?
Severe Drought	
Extreme Cold/ Extreme Heat	
Severe Winter Storm	
Severe Thunderstorm	
Tornado and High Winds	
Flash Flood	
River/Stream Flood	

Page 1 of 2

Jurisdiction/Organization-Specific Hazard Concerns	
Dam/Levee Failure	
Landslide	
Wildfire	
Epidemic/Pandemic	
Infrastructure Failure	
Utility Failure/Power Failure	
Hazardous Materials Incident	
Riot/Civil Disorder	
Terrorism/Active Shooter	

Handout: New Mitigation Actions (Richland County)

Name:

Organization/Department:

E-mail:

Phone:

New Mitigation Action (Please Describe):

Year Initiated	2021 (New Mitigation Action)
Applicable Jurisdiction	
Lead Agency/Organization	
Supporting Agencies/Organizations	
Potential Funding Source	
Estimated Cost	
Benefits (loss avoided)	
Projected Completion Date	
PRIORITY (High, Medium, Low)	

Please indicate if the mitigation goals and objectives below are applicable to the new mitigation action/project). Check All That Apply.

X	Place an "X" by the applicable goals, if applicable
	Goal 1. Expand capabilities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.
	Goal 2. Mitigate the potential loss of life, property and infrastructure from flooding.
	Goal 3. Reduce the impacts of severe winter storms.
	Goal 4. Reduce the potential for impacts of transportation-related hazardous materials spills.
	Goal 5. Minimize the economic impacts of drought and water shortages.

Handout: New Mitigation Actions (Richland County)

This mitigation action:

Instructions: Circle the best option

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither Agree or Disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
Social: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is more likely to: be acceptable to the community; does not adversely affect a particular segment of the population; does not cause relocation of lower income people, and is compatible with the community's social and cultural values.	1	2	3	4	5
Technical: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is technically effective in providing a long-term reduction of losses and has minimal secondary adverse impacts.	1	2	3	4	5
Administrative: Do you agree or disagree that your jurisdiction/organization has the necessary staffing and funding to carry-out this mitigation action.	1	2	3	4	5
Political: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action has the support of the public and stakeholders who have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process.	1	2	3	4	5
Legal: Do you agree or disagree that the jurisdiction or implementing agency has the legal authority to implement and enforce the mitigation action.	1	2	3	4	5
Economic: Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and is possible to fund.	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental: Do you agree or disagree that the mitigation action is sustainable and does not have an adverse effect on the environment, complies with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, and is consistent with the community's environmental goals.	1	2	3	4	5

Place an "X" by the hazard(s) this action/project will mitigate:

Mitigated Hazards	
X	Place an "X" by the applicable hazard
	Dam/Levee Failure
	Tornado and High Winds
	Drought
	Wildfire
	Extreme Cold
	Active Shooter
	Extreme Heat
	Civil Disorder/Riot
	Flood (Riverine)
	Hazardous Materials Release/Pipeline
	Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding)
	Public Health Emergency (pandemic)
	Landslide
	Terrorism
	Severe Thunderstorm
	Utility Failure (Power Failure)
	Severe Winter Weather/Heavy Snowfall
	All Hazards

Public Outreach and Participation

Survey Results: Double-click the link below to access the full Survey Report in PDF format.



RichlandSurvey.202
2.pdf

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact:

Brandon Roth, DES Coordinator/GIS Manager
Richland County
2140 West Holly Street
Sidney, MT 59270
406.433.2220

RICHLAND COUNTY RESIDENTS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS STUDY

SIDNEY, MONTANA – Richland County residents and businesses can help the county update its emergency preparedness plans by participating in a voluntary online questionnaire. Feedback from the confidential 10-minute survey will enable Richland County Department of Disaster and Emergency Services to better serve residents and businesses before, during, and after an emergency or disaster.

Some sample questions are:

- Please indicate where you go to obtain emergency and disaster preparedness related information?
- Do you believe that your household and/or place of business might ever be threatened by the following hazards?
- In an evacuation, would you or anyone in your household require special assistance?

To fill out the questionnaire, go to: <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>

The survey will remain open until November 30, 2021.

###

Richland County: Social Media for Promoting the Survey

Facebook and NextDoor:

- Are you prepared for the next disaster? Let the County know! Richland County residents and businesses can help the county update its emergency preparedness plans by participating in a voluntary online questionnaire. Feedback from the confidential 10-minute survey will enable the Department of Disaster & Emergency Services to better serve residents and businesses before, during and after an emergency or disaster. To fill out the questionnaire, go to:
<http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>

The survey will remain open until November 30, 2021.

- Department of Disaster & Emergency Services wants to know how it can better prepare you for disasters. All responses are confidential, and will greatly help improve preparedness in the county. Join the conversation at <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>
- Department of Disaster & Emergency Services invites you to take our disaster preparedness survey! Don't miss out on your opportunity to join the conversation. <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>
- What have you done to prepare for the next disaster? How can Richland County help? Let us know by taking this survey!
<http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>

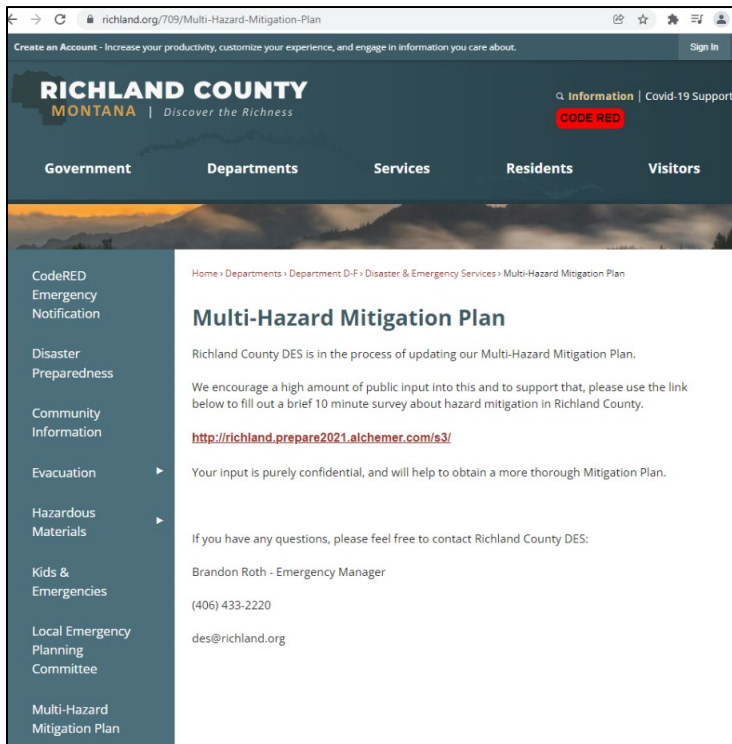
Twitter:

- Are you #prepared for the #nextdisaster? Let the County know! #Richland County needs your help by completing a preparedness survey. Go to <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>
- Are you #DisasterResilient? Let us know how you've prepared for #disasters! <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/> #RichlandDisasterSurvey
- How prepared is #RichlandCounty for #disasters? Join the conversation at <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/> #RichlandDisasterSurvey

- What will you do if a #disaster hits #RichlandCounty? Let us know at <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/> #RichlandDisasterSurvey
- What have you done to prepare for the #NextDisaster? How can #RichlandCounty help? Let us know by taking this survey! <http://richland.prepare2021.alchemer.com/s3/>

Invitation to Stakeholder Meetings

- DES Coordinator was able to get on the radio on November 4, 2021 (Cherry Creek radio) to promote the mitigation planning process and encourage residents to take the survey.
- Roundup and Sidney Herald promoted the survey
- Public was invited to all LEPC/Stakeholder planning meetings



Appendix B: Plan Adoption

[Insert Upon Plan Approval and Adoption]

Appendix C: Mitigation Action Progress Report

Double-click the link below to access the Progress Report in PDF format.



Progress Report
2021.pdf

Worksheet 7.1
Mitigation Action Progress Report Form

Mitigation Action Progress Report Form

Progress Report Period	From Date:	To Date:
Action/Project Title		
Responsible Agency		
Contact Name		
Contact Phone/Email		
Project Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Project completed <input type="checkbox"/> Project canceled <input type="checkbox"/> Project on schedule <input type="checkbox"/> Anticipated completion date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Project delayed Explain _____	

Summary of Project Progress for this Report Period

1. What was accomplished for this project during this reporting period?

2. What obstacles, problems, or delays did the project encounter?

3. If uncompleted, is the project still relevant? Should the project be changed or revised?

4. Other comments

A-35

Ordinance No. 597

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIDNEY, MONTANA, CREATING TITLE 5, CHAPTER 12, OF THE CITY CODE OF THE CITY OF SIDNEY, MONTANA.

**Title 5, Chapter 12
TOURISM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT**

Sections:

- 5.12.010 Findings and purpose.**
- 5.12.020 Definitions.**
- 5.12.030 Imposed.**
- 5.12.040 Tourism business improvement district assessment.**
- 5.12.050 Boundaries.**
- 5.12.060 Rate--Duration.**
- 5.12.070 Tourism business improvement district assessment payment.**
- 5.12.080 Collection duties and responsibilities.**
- 5.12.090 Records and forms.**
- 5.12.100 Preservation of records.**
- 5.12.110 Appeals.**
- 5.12.120 Administration and use of tourism business improvement district assessment moneys.**
- 5.12.130 Tourism business improvement district assessment administration.**
- 5.12.140 Obligations of the district.**
- 5.12.150 Violation--Civil penalties.**
- 5.12.160 Violation--Municipal infraction.**
- 5.12.010 Findings and purpose.**

Whereas, on October 4, 2022, the City of Sidney passed a resolution of intent to extend the duration of the Tourism Business Improvement District originally enacted in 2012; and,

Whereas notice was given to all property owners in the district, and insufficient protest was made by these property owners to prevent the extension of the proposed district,

Now, therefore, it is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the extension, for a period of ten years from DATE, of a tourism business improvement district within the city with the further purpose to aid in tourism, promotion, and marketing within the district.

In extending this business improvement district, it is the intention of the City Council that the purpose of the district is to promote tourism to the City of Sidney. To that end, the board of trustees established hereunder is specifically directed to use the assessments of the district to fund community activities which promote tourism and commerce.

5.12.020 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

A. "Hotel" means any structure, or any portion of any structure, which is occupied or intended or designed for occupancy by transients for dwelling, lodging, or sleeping purposes, and includes any hotel, inn, motel, or other similar structure or portion thereof.

B. "Occupancy" means the use or possession, or the right to the use or possession, of any room or rooms, or any portion thereof, in any hotel for dwelling, lodging or sleeping purposes.

C. "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, association, social club, fraternal organization, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

D. "Transient" means any person who exercises occupancy or is entitled to occupancy or other agreement for a period of thirty consecutive calendar days or less. Any such person so occupying space in a hotel shall be deemed to be a transient until the period of thirty days has expired, unless there is an agreement in writing between a hotel and the occupant providing for a longer period of occupancy.

E. "Board of trustees" means the board, appointed by the city council, composed of not less than five or more than seven owners of property within the district or their assignees, that is responsible for developing an annual budget and work plan for the district.

F. All references to the "tourism business improvement district assessment" and "assessment" in this chapter shall refer to the tourism business improvement district passed by the required number of property owners in the City of Sidney as specified in Section 7-12-1101, MCA and as enacted by the ordinance codified in this chapter.

5.12.030 Imposed.

There is imposed a duty on each operator of any of the establishments mentioned in this chapter to collect, upon sale, the assessment as set forth in this chapter.

5.12.040 Tourism business improvement district assessment.

There is imposed an assessment of one dollar and fifty cents per occupied room night upon all hotels within the boundaries of the tourism business improvement district.

5.12.050 Boundaries.

The boundaries of the tourism business improvement district shall be noncontiguous and shall include all hotels within the established limits of the City of Sidney as such limits are amended from time to time, including the following lands set forth as follows:

Hotel Name	Hotel Address	Legal Description
Best Western Golden Prairie Inn & Suites	820 S Central Ave, Sidney, MT 59270	S33, T23 N, R59 E, C.O.S. 27-648, PARCEL 2, ACRES 1.37, IN NESW
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Sidney, and IHG Hotel	251 W Holly St, Sidney, MT 59270	RICHLAND FEDERAL CREDIT UNION MINOR SUB, S28, T23 N, R59 E, ACRES 1.97
Microtel Inn & Suites by Wyndham, Sidney	1500 S Central Ave, Sidney, MT 59270	S05, T22 N, R59 E, C.O.S. 27-947, PARCEL 2A, ACRES 1.916
Wingate by Wyndham, Sidney	1490 S Central Ave, Sidney, MT 59270	S05, T22 N, R59 E, C.O.S. 27-947, PARCEL 1A, ACRES 1.7981
Candlewood Suites Sidney, and IHG Hotel	201 6th St. NW, Sidney, MT 59270	AUGUSTUS VAUX SUBDIVISION, S28, T23 N, R59 E, BLOCK 001, Lot 09A
MainStay Suites Sidney	1000 3rd St NW, Sidney, Montana 59270	NORTHVIEW SUB, S29, T23 N, R59 E, BLOCK 002, Lot 002
Richland Inn & Suites	1200 South Central Ave, Sidney, MT 59270	S32, T23 N, R59 E, 2.33 AC IN SESE 32-2359
Lone Tree Motor Inn	900 S. Central Ave., Sidney, MT 59270	S33, T23 N, R59 E, .98 AC IN NWSW LONE TREE MOTEL

5.12.060 Rate--Duration.

A. The rate of the tourism business improvement district assessment is one dollar and fifty cents per occupied room night.

B. The period of duration of the tourism business improvement district shall not be for a period of longer than ten years unless the duration of the district is extended in compliance with the provisions of 7-12-1111, MCA. The effective date of the tourism business improvement district assessment is DATE, and assessments shall be collected on all occupied rooms from that date

forward.

5.12.070 Tourism business improvement district assessment payment.

The tourism business improvement district assessments collected by a hotel in any month are to be paid to the city on the date set by the board of trustees, or if such day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, then on the next business day. Tourism business improvement district assessment payments sent by mail or private courier must be received by the city on or before the date set by the board of trustees.

5.12.080 Collection duties and responsibilities.

- A. The office responsible for receiving and accounts for the tourism business improvement district assessment receipts is the city treasurer's office.

- B. The city attorney shall be responsible for enforcing the collection of tourism business improvement district assessments and shall be responsible for overseeing the methods and procedures to be used in enforcing the collection of the tourism business improvement district assessments. Any costs of such enforcement shall be born by the tourism business improvement district.

5.12.090 Records and forms.

The board of trustees shall provide each hotel that is required to collect tourism business improvement district assessments with the proper forms for reporting and making payment to the city. Tourism business improvement district assessment payments to the city shall be tabulated and accounted for on forms prescribed and furnished to the hotel by the city. Each hotel that is required to collect tourism business improvement district assessments must maintain adequate accounting records and pay the tourism business improvement district assessments to the city on the forms provided by the date set by the board of trustees. The accounting records maintained must be accurate, verifiable, and provide a reasonable audit trail. Failure to maintain adequate accounting records constitutes a violation of this chapter.

5.12.100 Preservation of records.

Every hotel required to collect and pay tourism business improvement district assessments shall keep and preserve for a period of not less than three years all records necessary to determine the accuracy of the assessments paid, and shall make these records available for audit or inspection on its business premises at all reasonable times. Any audit or inspection shall be conducted in the City of Sidney on the premises of the business or establishment collecting the tourism business improvement district assessments or at such other location as the city may determine.

5.12.110 Appeals.

Any hotel may appeal to the city council any assessment of penalty or interest; provided, that notice of appeal in writing is filed with the city clerk within thirty days of the serving or mailing of the determination of the amount of penalty and interest due. The city council shall on the next immediate regular city council meeting fix the time and place for hearing the appeal and the city clerk shall cause notice in writing to be personally served by a peace officer upon the operator.

The findings and decision of the city council shall be final and conclusive and shall be served upon the appellant in the manner prescribed for service of notice of hearing or by certified mail directed to the hotel operator's last known address. Any amount found to be due shall be immediately payable upon service of the findings and decision.

5.12.120 Administration and use of tourism business improvement district assessment moneys.

A. The city council shall by resolution appoint a board of trustees of five persons to administer the tourism improvement district. The board of trustees will be composed of the owners of the hotels in the district or their designees. The procedure for appointment shall be as follows: during any vacancy, or upon the renewal of the district by this ordinance, any owner of the district may request appointment to the board of trustees by notifying the City Clerk of the owner's willingness to serve on the board of trustees, and providing the name of the owner's designee, if any. The City Council shall appoint the board of trustees from among the these owners. If there are less than five owners requesting appointment, the Mayor may nominate sufficient owners to ensure that there are five members. After initial appointment, members must be appointed for a term of office of four years, except that a vacancy occurring during a term must be filled for the unexpired term. A member holds office until a successor has been appointed and qualified.

B. The powers of the board of trustees in administering the district shall be as prescribed in 7-12- 1131, MCA. The board of trustees shall establish policies and procedures for the operation and general management of the district.

C. An Executive Director of the TBID shall be appointed by the City of Sidney. The Executive Director must be the executive director of a nonprofit convention and visitor bureau, as defined in 15-65-101, M.C.A., if a nonprofit convention and visitors bureau is operating within the Governing Body's jurisdiction. The Executive Director shall be charged with the general supervision and management of the business affairs of the TBID. The Executive Director shall be the chief executive officer and shall be charged with initiating and implementing the marketing plan, budget and related projects, the general supervision over employees, including their duties and compensation in conformity with the policies approved by the Board. The Executive Director shall keep the minutes of the Board meetings, keep other records as the Board may direct, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board, these Bylaws, or by law. The Executive Director shall so manage the affairs of the TBID as to promote the objectives for which the TBID is organized.

D. The board of trustees shall submit the annual budget and work plan for the district to the city council for approval during the annual budget preparation process, as directed by the City Treasurer.

E. In distributing the assessments collected within the district, the board of trustees shall use the assessment for the following purposes:

- (a) The funding of uses and projects for tourism promotion and management within the City of Sidney;
- (b) The marketing of events that benefit local tourism and commerce in the

- City of Sidney; and
- (c) The marketing of Sidney to the travel industry to benefit local tourism and commerce located within the City of Sidney

E. The direct payment of assessment funds to any hotel within the TBID is prohibited.

F. In the event that the TBID ceases to exist for any reason, any unspent assessment monies shall become property of the City of Sidney, and shall be placed in the general fund of the City. In assessments due and owing at the time the TBID ceases to exist shall become an obligation owed to the City of Sidney.

5.12.130 Tourism business improvement district assessment administration.

The city shall administer tourism business improvement district assessment collections according to the following rules:

A. The city will withhold an amount set by the City every month to offset the costs related to administering the tourism business improvement district. The city's withholding will be transferred to the general fund.

B. The city will transfer the funds collected by the city during a given quarter, less the withholding detailed above, to a fund administered by the board of trustees.

C. Tourism business improvement district assessment payments shall be made to the city treasurer's office by the established deadline.

D. Any hotel that fails to file a required return, statement, or other report with the city by the due date, including any extension of time of the return or report, will be assessed a late filing penalty of fifty dollars or the amount of the tax due, whichever is less.

E. Any hotel that fails to remit the tourism business improvement district assessments when due must be assessed a late payment penalty of one percent a month, or a fraction of a month, on the unpaid tourism business improvement district assessments. The penalty may not exceed twelve percent of the amount due. The penalty will accrue on the unpaid tourism business improvement district assessments from the original date of the return regardless of whether the hotel operator has received an extension of time for filing a return.

5.12.140 Obligations of the district.

An obligation or debt of any nature of the district is not an obligation or debt of the City of Sidney and in no event is a debt or obligation of the district payable out of any funds or properties of the City of Sidney. The debts and obligations of the district are payable solely from the funds and properties of the district.

5.12.150 Violation--Civil penalties.

For failure to report tourism business improvement district assessments when due, failure to pay tourism business improvement district assessments when due, and other violations of this chapter, the city may seek the following penalties or remedies:

- A. A court judgment in the amount of all unpaid tourism business improvement district assessments, including any unpaid administrative fees assessed under this chapter;
- B. A civil penalty in the amount of fifty percent of the unpaid tourism business improvement district assessments, plus all costs and attorney's fees incurred by the city in any court action;
- C. An order requiring the delinquent hotel to undergo a financial audit by the city or its representatives to determine the proper amount of tourism business improvement district assessments due, including payment by the business of all audit costs and expenses incurred by the city or its representatives;
- D. An injunction preventing the hotel from operating as a hotel until such time as all unpaid tourism business improvement district assessments have been paid.
- E. Any hotel owner who, whether personally or by a designee, serves as a member of the board of trustees and fails to pay any assessment when due shall be barred from voting on any issue before the board of trustees. Notice of the failure to pay shall be provided by the presiding officer of the board. This notice shall state that unless the assessments are paid within thirty days, the board member shall be barred from voting on any issue before the board of trustees. If the assessment has not been paid within ninety days of the notice set forth above, that board member is automatically removed from the position and the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the city council.
- F. Any other penalty, remedy or judicial relief to which the city is entitled.

5.12.160 Violation--Municipal infraction.

Violation of this chapter shall be punishable as a municipal infraction in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Sidney.

October-22
PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY REPORT

Item a.

DEPARTMENT	HOURS	YEARS TOTAL		11
STREET	679	7266.5		295.0 hours of street repair, 73.0 hours of alley repair, 61.0 hours of sweeping, 156.5 hours of repair of street equipment, 148.5 hours of shop cleanup/shop equipment, 6.0 hours of repair of street markers/signage, 35.5 hours of snow removal.
STREET SWEEPING	61	1024.5		61.0 hours of street sweeping, 74.25 tons of debris pick up, 173 total miles with 172 Miles residential streets and 1 business miles pick up, \$21.66 cost per mile.
ICE & SNOW	35.5	1187		35.5 hours of snow removal related operations. Installation of snow boxes and preparing sander units. Preping new AMI snow blade to loader.
PARKS	214.5	3606		73.5 Hrs. of Mowing/Landscaping, 107.0 Hrs. of Watering, 19.0 Hrs. of Office & Records, 12.0 Hrs. of Park Equipment Maintenance, 78.5 Hrs. of Park Clean up, garbage, leaves, 3.0 Hrs of Replacement Repair of Playground Equipment.
GARBAGE	705	7749.5		622.0 Hrs of sanitation pickup, 27.0 Hrs of sanitation alley pickup and 56.0 of sanitation equipment maintenance. 427.4 Ton of garbage hauled to the landfill, 1,010.0 gallons of fuel use, \$4,664.66, 3,096.0 miles traveled, 59 Trips to the Landfill and 4,129.91 Tons YTD
WATER	444.5	3064		0.0 Hrs. of Meter Reading, 1.0 Hrs. of Meter Repairs, 17.0 Hrs. of Maintenance of Water Equipment, 239.0 Hrs. of Maintenance of Hydrants, Valves and Mains, 23.0 Hrs of Office and Records, 164.5 Hrs. of Treatment Plant Operations. Advertising Phase III Water Main Project. All Hyd. Flushed and valves exer.
SEWER	287	3432.5		4.0 hours of sewer main cleaning & TV inspection, 72.5 hours of maintenance of Sewer mains, manholes & equipment, 135.5 Hrs. of Maintenance of Lift Stations, 62.0 Hrs. of Maintenance of Storm Sewers, 0.0 Hrs. of Office & Records, 210.5 of Treatment Plant Operation & Maintenance,
GENERAL CITY	146	533.5		146.0 hrs. of General Clean-up of City property. 46.0 Hrs of Overtime, 166.5 Hrs of Vacation, 274.5 Hrs. of Sick leave Total Man Hours for the Month of August = 3,743.5
SHOP, MECHANICAL	156.5	1344	STREET	SV-300 - Regular Service, Repair Turbo Oil Leak, Fuel Sending Unit Unit 110 - Regular Service Unit 102-1 - Installed headach rack
			SWEEPING	P-1 - Replaced Dirt Shoes & Shoe Spring P-2 -
			ICE&SNOW	Unit 506 - Installed Sander Unit 195 - Installed Sander, Installed Sander Inverted Shield Installed Snow Boxes on all trucks
			PARKS	Unit #6 - Tire Replacement - Crazy Wheels on Deck Unit #7 - Tire Replacement - Crazy Wheels on Deck Unit #5 - Tire Replacement - Crazy Wheels on Deck
			SOLID WASTE	Unit 417 - New Tires on Rear Axel Unit 835 - Unit 831 - Unit 421 - Replaced Hydraulic Pump
			WATER	Unit 215 - Regular Service Unit 217 - Unit 013 - Regular Service
			SEWER	Unit #Camera - Unit #311 - Tire repair Unit #306 - Unit 351 - Repair aux. motor

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*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40561	E	399 VERIZON WIRELESS	1,199.48					
		9917478266 10/06/22 WATER CELL PHONE	381.93		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
		9917478266 10/06/22 SEWER CELL PHONE	361.75		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
		9917478266 10/06/22 PARKS CELL PHONE	109.33		NA	1000 460430	300	101000
		9917478266 10/06/22 STREETS CELL PHONE	127.80		NA	2565 430200	300	101000
		9917478266 10/06/22 GARBAGE CELL PHONE	109.34		NA	5410 430830	300	101000
		9917478266 10/06/22 FIRE CELL PHONE	109.33		NA	1000 420400	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40562	E	492 USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3,767.00					
		10/26/22 PRINCIPAL- NOVEMBER 2022	1,609.35		NA	5210 490520	610	101000
		10/26/22 INTEREST- NOVEMBER 2022	2,157.65		NA	5210 490520	620	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40563		105 FRANZ CONSTRUCTION, INC.	9,688.35					
		71499 10/13/22 HOT MIX- CATHOLIC CHURCH	6,906.90*		NA	2820 430200	200	101000
		71498 10/13/22 HOT MIX- VALLEY GUTTER	2,781.45*		NA	2820 430200	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40564		77 RICHLAND COUNTY TREASURER	8,318.61					
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 1074- WILKINSON SUB.	118.21		NA	5710 430252	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 2934- SUNRISE VILLAGE	273.60		NA	1000 460430	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 5222- LAGOON FARM	501.40		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 7772- CITY HALL	514.00		NA	1000 411200	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 7883- LAGOON	740.60		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 7950- LAGOON FARM	6,085.80		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
		10/13/22 TAX ID: 369- CITY HALL LOT	85.00		NA	1000 411200	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40565		800 SIDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	250.00					
		1 10/24/22 2022-2024 LEADERSHIP- RIDL	250.00		NA	1000 460430	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40566		401 RICHLAND PUMP & SUPPLY	78.00					
		301143 10/03/22 BOLTS	78.00		23189	5410 430830	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40567		38 NORMONT EQUIPMENT	796.50					
		28526 10/05/22 MANHOLE RISERS & SHOVELS	336.00		23676	5310 430600	200	101000
		28526 10/05/22 MANHOLE RISERS & SHOVELS	460.50		23676	2565 430200	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40568		999999 REA HINTZ	680.00					
		10/25/22 2022 TREE LETTERS 40 HRS	680.00		NA	2550 430200	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40569		313 RDO TRUCK CENTER	24,315.00					
		178738 10/24/22 2022 AMI 4-1 SNOW BLADE	24,315.00*		NA	2565 430200	940	101000

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*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40571		1351 FIRST CHOICE DRUG TESTING, LLC	145.00					
	1240	10/15/22 JURGENS/THOMPSON	60.00		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
	1240	10/15/22 MEISSEL/HAVERKAMP	60.00		NA	2565 430200	300	101000
	1240	10/15/22 ERICKSON	25.00		NA	5410 430830	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40572		598 SCHAEFFER MFG CO.	1,847.45					
	AF13414-IN	10/07/22 55 GALLON OIL DRUM	369.49		NA	5410 430830	200	101000
	AF13414-IN	10/07/22 55 GALLON OIL DRUM	369.49		NA	5710 430252	200	101000
	AF13414-IN	10/07/22 55 GALLON OIL DRUM	369.49		NA	2565 430200	200	101000
	AF13414-IN	10/07/22 55 GALLON OIL DRUM	369.49		NA	5310 430600	200	101000
	AF13414-IN	10/07/22 55 GALLON OIL DRUM	369.49		NA	5210 430500	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40574		1085 ARAMARK- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	367.05					
	2550073794	10/18/22 CITY HALL RUGS CLEANED	138.29		NA	1000 410540	300	101000
	2550070671	10/11/22 CITY SHOP RUGS CLEANED	114.38		NA	2565 430200	300	101000
	2550076903	10/25/22 CITY SHOP RUGS CLEANED	114.38		NA	1000 460430	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40575		537 MARC	258.54					
	773768-IN	10/05/22 TACKLE CANS	258.54		23677	2565 430200	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40576		119 CENTRAL WATER CONDITIONING	97.50					
	69641	10/27/22 CITY SHOP WATER DELIVERED	44.00		NA	5310 430600	200	101000
	449810	10/27/22 CITY HALL WATER DELIVERED	53.50		NA	5710 430252	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40577		491 USA BLUE BOOK	369.71					
	127371	09/29/22 PADLOCK & HOSE HOG	83.69		23527	5210 430500	200	101000
	126160	09/29/22 POLY LIFTLINE HOSE & TAPE	286.02		23527	5210 430500	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40578		1377 SHERWIN WILLIAMS #703985	1,367.55					
	0166-8	08/31/22 55 GALLONS OF WHITE PAINT	911.70		NA	2565 430200	200	101000
	0599-0	08/31/22 55 GALLONS OF WHITE PAINT	455.85		NA	2565 430200	200	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40579		25 AUTO VALUE PARTS STORE	522.37					
	440086807	09/30/22 BATTERY- VACON SEWER	146.00		23671	5310 430600	200	101000
	440086831	09/30/22 BATTERY- TENANT SWEEPER	146.00		23672	5710 430252	200	101000
	440087544	10/18/22 ALTERNATOR & BELT	44.71		23690	2565 430200	200	101000
	440087550	10/18/22 RETURN	-5.00			2565 430200	200	101000
	440087651	10/20/22 BATTERY & TIRE CHALK	190.66		23692	5710 430252	200	101000

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*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40580		70 U.S.P.O.	275.00					
	3001	10/20/22 FIRST CLASS PRESORT FEE	137.50		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
	3001	10/20/22 FIRST CLASS PRESORT FEE	137.50		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40581		100 MONTANA MUNICIPAL INTERLOCAL	3,024.00					
	WC00005	10/26/22 22-23 WC PRESUMPTION COVERAGE	3,024.00*		NA	1000 420400	142	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40582	E	1122 STOCKMAN BANK - BANK FEES	1,860.76					
	09/30/22	SERVICE CHARGE #0173	30.00		NA	1000 410540	300	101000
	09/30/22	SERVICE CHARGE #0173	30.00		NA	1000 410540	300	101000
	09/01/22	MERCH. SERVICE FEE #6816	179.70		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
	09/01/22	MERCH. SERVICE FEE #6816	179.70		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
	09/01/22	MERCH. SERVICE FEE #2929	441.99		NA	1000 410540	300	101000
	09/14/22	RETURN NSFS- WATER/SEWER	462.06		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
	09/14/22	RETURN NSFS- WATER/SEWER	462.06		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
	09/30/22	SERVICE CHARGE #5410	37.62		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
	09/30/22	SERVICE CHARGE #5410	37.63		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40583		35 LEE'S TIRE CENTER, INC.	1,224.67					
	152750	10/21/22 4 NEW TIRES- #117	584.36		23694	5310 430600	300	101000
	152750	10/12/22 4 NEW TIRES- #117	584.36		23694	2565 430200	300	101000
	152573	10/12/22 TIRE REPAIR #835	55.95		23683	5410 430830	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40584		966 KLJ ENGINEERING LLC	1,662.77					
	10178514	10/21/22 PLANNING SERVICES- OCTOBER 2	1,662.77		NA	1000 411030	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40585		277 THE ROUNDUP	66.00					
	260391	10/26/22 EXTRA MILE DAY	66.00		NA	1000 410240	300	101000
*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****								
40586		27 JOHNSON HARDWARE	672.71					
	23525	09/26/22 CLOTH & PVC	20.47		23525	5210 430500	200	101000
	23239	09/27/22 ANGLE BROOM & DRIVER	73.97		23239	5310 430600	200	101000
	23670	09/29/22 TOLIET SEAT	28.99		23670	2565 430200	200	101000
	115483	10/07/22 MARKING PAINT	68.95		22949	5310 430600	200	101000
	116524	10/12/22 PVC CAPS	3.87		23194	2565 430200	200	101000
	116697	10/13/22 WATER SUPPLIES	26.27		23531	5210 430500	200	101000
	116794	10/13/22 LOCKING SUPPLIES	52.96		23241	5310 430600	200	101000
	116821	10/13/22 RV ANTIFREEZE	139.93		21800	1000 460445	200	101000
	117115	10/14/22 BALL VALVE	21.49		23532	5210 430500	200	101000
	117673	10/17/22 DREMAL TOOLS	132.65		23093	5210 430500	200	101000
	117859	10/18/22 MAG LEVEL	72.98		23243	5310 430600	200	101000
	119272	10/25/22 FITTINGS	30.18		23098	5210 430500	200	101000

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			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40587		1159 TBID	17,266.50					
	#W8920	10/11/22 WAG PROPERTIES	4,953.00		NA	2101 460440	700	101000
	#W8922	10/11/22 MICROTTEL	4,392.00		NA	2101 460440	700	101000
	#W8921	10/11/22 WINGATE	2,961.00		NA	2101 460440	700	101000
	#W8919	10/11/22 CANDLEWOOD	4,960.50		NA	2101 460440	700	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40588		581 TW ENTERPRISES INC	1,697.49					
	59966	10/14/22 ACTUATOR & GOVERNOR	848.75		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
	59966	10/14/22 ACTUATOR & GOVERNOR	848.74		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40589		859 SIGNS OF SIDNEY	160.80					
	6562	10/11/22 LEE'S TIRE- VINYL SIGNS	160.80		NA	5310 430600	200	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40590	E	1213 SIDNEY WATER DEPARTMENT	1,232.66					
		10/31/22 WATER BILL- OCTOBER 2022	477.14		NA	1000 420400	340	101000
		10/31/22 SEWER BILL- OCTOBER 2022	755.52		NA	1000 420400	340	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40591		1012 KURITA AMERICA INC.	250.97					
	INV714649	10/24/22 VALVE SOLENOID	250.97*		BRIAN	5210 430500	940	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40592		470 AGRI INDUSTRIES INC.	25.12					
	CS-012633	10/20/22 COUPLERS	25.12		23096	5210 430500	200	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40593		244 BADGER METER INC.	223.04					
	80111574	10/28/22 BEACON MOBILE HOSTING	111.52		NA	5210 430500	300	101000
	80111574	10/28/22 BEACON MOBILE HOSTING	111.52		NA	5310 430600	300	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40594		1225 ENAQUA	14,672.00					
	2001756-IN	10/14/22 UV BULBS & CLEANER	14,672.00*		22945	5310 430600	940	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40595		429 SWS EQUIPMENT, INC	4,490.00					
	0149059-IN	10/21/22 96 GALLON GRAY PASTIC CART	4,490.00		21057	5410 430830	940	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40596		1148 CUES	1,800.00					
	GN536	10/27/22 CUES SOFTWARE SUPPORT	1,800.00*		NA	5310 430600	940	101000
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****					
40597		105 FRANZ CONSTRUCTION, INC.	2,270.62					
	71570	10/27/22 TONS OF HOTMIX	350.20*		NA	2820 430200	200	101000
	71547	10/27/22 TONS OF ALBIN SAND	1,920.42*		NA	2820 430200	200	101000

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			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40598		153 GRAINGER INC	142.69						
	948895197	10/24/22 DAYTON DISCHARGE HEAD	142.69		23534	5210 430500	200	101000	
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40599		12 CROSS PETROLEUM	939.70						
	94947	10/12/22 55 GALLON DRUM OF OIL	187.94		23685	5210 430500	200	101000	
	94947	10/12/22 55 GALLON DRUM OF OIL	187.94		23685	5310 430600	200	101000	
	94947	10/12/22 55 GALLON DRUM OF OIL	187.94		23685	5410 430830	200	101000	
	94947	10/12/22 55 GALLON DRUM OF OIL	187.94		23685	2565 430200	200	101000	
	94947	10/12/22 55 GALLON DRUM OF OIL	187.94		23685	5710 430252	200	101000	
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40600		1075 MIRACLE RECREATION	3,254.02						
	847962	10/07/22 SWING SET	3,254.02		NA	1000 460430	700	101000	
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40601		1150 CINTAS	391.96						
	5130927785	10/31/22 RESTOCK CITY SHOP	78.39		23695	5410 430830	200	101000	
	5130927785	10/31/22 RESTOCK CITY SHOP	78.39		23695	5210 430500	200	101000	
	5130927785	10/31/22 RESTOCK CITY SHOP	78.39		23695	5310 430600	200	101000	
	5130927785	10/31/22 RESTOCK CITY SHOP	78.39		23695	5710 430252	200	101000	
	5130927785	10/31/22 RESTOCK CITY SHOP	78.40		23695	2565 430200	200	101000	
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40602		165 TRI-COUNTY IMPLEMENT	163.69						
	CT61282	10/05/22 LOCK FLAGS & REFILL PINS	77.84		23678	2565 430200	200	101000	
	CT61295	10/06/22 GASKETS	4.38		23679	2565 430200	200	101000	
	CT61295A	10/14/22 FUEL SENDING UNIT	87.72		23689	2565 430200	200	101000	
	CT61535	10/17/22 RETURN CORE SENSOR	-6.25		NA	2565 430200	200	101000	
			*** Claim from another period (10/22) ****						
40603	E	509 CARDMEMBER SERVICE - VISA	4,687.37						
	10/05/22	NORBY- MLCT TRAINING	101.24		NA	1000 410210	300	101000	
	10/06/22	HINTZ- MLCT TRAINING	398.79		NA	2565 430200	300	101000	
	09/23/22	HINTZ- TRAINING MILES CITY	306.66		NA	2565 430200	300	101000	
	09/27/22	HINTZ- VERIZON & HIGH CALIBER	339.96		NA	2565 430200	200	101000	
	09/26/22	ELLETSON- USPS & TRAINING	1,404.11		NA	5210 430500	300	101000	
	09/27/22	ELLETSON- CON MAT & UNLINE	709.34		23524	5210 430500	200	101000	
	10/04/22	HARRIS- AMAZON	185.89		23191	2565 430200	200	101000	
	10/06/22	HARRIS- WALMART	86.99		23675	1000 460430	200	101000	
	09/26/22	RASMUSSEN- INT'L CODE	299.00		NA	1000 420400	300	101000	
	10/07/22	RASMUSSEN- AMAZON	157.03		NA	1000 420531	200	101000	
	10/18/22	BAST- USPS & RESTORX	285.63		NA	5310 430600	300	101000	
	10/19/22	CHAMBERLIN- MSFT	308.00		NA	1000 410550	300	101000	
	10/18/22	LATE FEE & INTEREST	104.73		NA	1000 410550	300	101000	

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40604		249 MID-RIVERS COMMUNICATIONS	836.64					
	11/01/22	WATER PHONE/INTERNET	139.44			5210 430500	300	101000
	11/01/22	SEWER PHONE/INTERNET	139.44			5310 430600	300	101000
	11/01/22	CITY SHOP PHONE/INTERNET	139.44			5410 430830	300	101000
	11/01/22	FIREHALL PHONE/INTERNET	139.44			1000 420400	300	101000
	11/01/22	CITY HALL PHONE/INTERNET	139.44			1000 411200	340	101000
	11/01/22	CITY POOL INTERNET	139.44			1000 460445	300	101000
40605		182 RED HOT FIRE EXTINGUISHER	257.00					
	12461103 10/11/22	ANNUAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER INS	257.00			1000 420400	300	101000
40606		12 CROSS PETROLEUM	176.14					
	15718 10/31/22	FUEL-CITY UNITS	176.14			1000 420400	300	101000
40607		1104 ENVIRO-CLEAN INTERMOUNTAIN LLC	405.00					
	22-58761R 10/27/22	VAC-CON WORK	405.00			5310 430600	300	101000
40608		E 1038 WEX BANK	10,259.46					
	84681475 10/31/22	STREETS FUEL	1,454.31			2565 430200	300	101000
	84681475 10/31/22	WATER FUEL	1,424.14			5210 430500	300	101000
	84681475 10/31/22	SEWER FUEL	2,240.87			5310 430600	300	101000
	84681475 10/31/22	SOLID WASTE FUEL	3,164.16			5410 430830	300	101000
	84681475 10/31/22	PARKS FUEL	1,137.24			1000 460430	300	101000
	84681475 10/31/22	SWEEPING FUEL	838.74			5710 430252	300	101000
40609		56 BUILDERS FIRSTSOURCE	299.25					
	86304912 10/14/22	20" LADDER	149.99		23533	5210 430500	200	101000
	86331864 10/19/22	SAW BLADE	19.99		23095	5210 430500	200	101000
	86338135 10/20/22	FASCIA	80.78		23097	5210 430500	200	101000
	86339818 10/20/22	ROOF NAILS AND WOOD	48.49		JASON	5210 430500	200	101000
40610		1114 PINE COVE	1,350.00					
	16447C 10/31/22	MONTHLY BILLING-OCT. 2022	1,050.00			5210 430500	300	101000
	16457C 10/31/22	RESTORE FEE	300.00			5210 430500	300	101000
40611		77 RICHLAND COUNTY TREASURER	1,463.00					
	11/01/22	CRIMINAL CONVICTION SURCHARGE	487.00			7467 212300		101000
	11/01/22	LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY	37.50			7467 212300		101000
	11/01/22	TECHHNOLOGY SURCHARGE	410.00			7467 212300		101000
	11/01/22	VICTIM WITNESS SURCHARGE	528.50			2917 212500		101000

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Claim	Check	Vendor #/Name/ Invoice #/Inv Date/Description	Document \$/ Line \$	Disc \$	PO #	Fund Org Acct	Object Proj	Cash Account
40612		50 SIDNEY RED-E-MIX, INC.	1,749.50					
	112608	10/06/22 READY MIX	483.00			5310 430600	930	101000
	112625	10/13/22 READY MIX	271.50*			2821 430200	930	101000
	112632	10/14/22 READY MIX	577.50*			2821 430200	930	101000
	112680	10/27/22 READY MIX	417.50			5310 430600	930	101000
40613		39 NORTHWEST PIPE FITTINGS, INC.	1,656.03					
	6810231	10/03/22 PIPE RAILS	1,402.40		22950	5310 430600	930	101000
	6812601	10/03/22 PIPE, PRIMER, CAPS	87.63		23188	5410 430830	200	101000
	6815446	10/10/22 PVC PIPE	166.00		23192	2565 430200	200	101000
40614		332 BORDER STEEL & RECYCLING, INC.	202.38					
	35342	10/20/22 6" PIPE	50.50		24351	5310 430600	930	101000
	35418	10/28/22 BASKET FOR LOADER	151.88		24401	2565 430200	200	101000
40615		44 REYNOLDS WAREHOUSE GROCERY	220.16					
	03-1988070	10/21/22 CITY HALL SUPPLIES	220.16			5310 430600	200	101000
40616		1361 HEALTHY IS WELLNESS LLC	425.00					
	INV300014	10/31/22 CORP. WELLNESS PROGRAM	425.00			5710 430252	300	101000
40617		276 ELECTRIC LAND	3,617.99					
	10336287	10/26/22 CAR CHARGER 12 VDC	17.99		23535	5210 430500	200	101000
	10336350	11/01/22 WATER TREATMENT PLANT SECURI	3,600.00			5210 430500	930	101000
40618		3 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES	162.91					
	10/31/22	LEE'S TIRE SEWER LIFT STATION	15.83			5310 430600	300	101000
	10/28/22	QUILLING'S PARK	120.52			1000 460430	300	101000
	10/27/22	WATER TOWER	26.56			5210 430500	300	101000
40619		36 NAPA	552.20					
\$14.28		CREDIT APPLIED TO LOCTITE \$18.08 INVOICE 787049 AS IT WAS THE SAME CODING						
	787037	10/03/22 PAINT, TAPE	27.47		22944	5310 430600	200	101000
	787049	10/02/22 LOCTITE (SEE ABOVE)	3.80		23673	2565 430200	200	101000
	787064	10/03/22 WIPER BLADES	26.24		23674	5710 430252	200	101000
	787128	10/04/22 COP RACK SPRAY PAINT, EYE HOOK	27.95		23367	1000 420100	200	101000
	787621	10/07/22 CLAMPS	35.97		23682	5310 430600	200	101000
	788080	10/12/22 PVC CLAMPS	12.90		23193	2565 430200	200	101000
	788122	10/12/22 SPRAY BOTTLES	13.96		23684	2565 430200	200	101000
	788245	10/13/22 BELT TENSNIONER AND BATTERY DI	101.17		23687	5710 430252	200	101000
	788303	10/13/22 SHOP STOCK ORDER	92.55		23688	2565 430200	200	101000
	788355	10/14/22 RV ANTIFREEZE	104.85		23463	1000 460430	200	101000
	788838	10/18/22 SHOP STOCK ORDER	65.90		23691	2565 430200	200	101000
	788993	10/20/22 SHOP STOCK ORDER	39.44		23693	2565 430200	200	101000

of Claims 57 Total: 140,155.31

Total Electronic Claims	23,006.73	Total Non-Electronic Claims	117148.58
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City Council Meeting 10-17-2022

2023-19	ON HOLD		
2023-21	Boys and Girls Club	205 3rd Ave SE	Sign
2023-22	Alyssa Ruffie	209 3rd Ave SW	Fence
2023-23	McNutt Family Trust	510 Yellowstone Dr.	Fence
2023-24	Franklin Swayne	322 12th Ave Sw	Addition
2023-25	Lawrence Volk	519 5th St SE	Garage Addition
2023-26	Heidi Carver	624 3rd St SE	Shed
RC2023-13	Jason Wise	33925 CR 104	Trailer

City Council Meeting 11-7-2022

2023-19	ON HOLD		
2023-27	George Olvera	321 6th Ave SE	Deck
2023-28	Security Bank & Trust	120 2nd St	Remodel
RC2023-14	ON HOLD		
RC2023-15	Renee Erickson	12300 CR 351	Addition
RC2023-16	Rachael Oliver	10495 CR 340, Savage	New Home
RC2023-17	Marvin Welnel	76 E Main St., Savage	Storage Addition

L-16, B20, Original
L2-3, B40, Original
L7, B2, J-B Subdivision
L1, B3, Nels Bach
L5-6, B50, Kenoyer
L13, B30, Kenoyer
S31 T19 N R57 E All

L09A, B38, Kenoyer
L10-12, B18, Original

S10, T22N, R59E in the NWNW Cont.
Section 1, Township 19N R77E Parcel B
Burns Creek Inn