ZONING ADVISORY PANEL PUBLIC COMMENT

Received Between August 6, 2021 (noon) and August 20, 2021 (noon)

As part of the County's strong commitment to an open and transparent public process, comments received from any Citizen which reference the Zoning Advisory Panel (ZAP) are usually made available to the general public through uploading the comments to the County's website prior to the next ZAP meeting. Similarly, if the commenter requests, the information may also be forwarded to the ZAP Members directly.

* Please Note: Inclusion of Public Comments herein, does not imply any support nor opposition of the comments by the County.

Any Web Links included in the Public Comment have not been vetted by the County and readers should proceed with caution when accessing Web links*

From: County Planning Mail
To: Greg McNally
Subject: FW: Attention Zap

Date: Wednesday, August 11, 2021 1:39:57 PM

From: Max Milton <maxmilton@mt.net>
Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 2021 1:30 PM

To: County_Planning_Mail < County_Planning_Mail@lccountymt.gov>

Subject: Attention Zap

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

As I promised in my comments at today's ZAP meeting here are three items that may be useful to the Panel as you begin to focus in on advising the BOCC on Helena Valley Planning Area zoning proposals for the Suburban and Urban transition zones.

Thanks, Maxwell Milton

1. MANAGING GROWTH IN THE NEW WEST: AN EDUCATIONAL WEBINAR SERIES

IMPROVING CITY AND COUNTY COLLABORATION: BILLINGS AND YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MT https://youtu.be/ awXQ3fCbqw

A PDF of the slides to above presentation are at this website.

https://www.future-west.org/portfolio/managing-growth-in-the-new-west-an-educational-webinar-series/?portfolioCats=38%2C39%2C%2C40%2C48

2. Here are some links to information regarding The Mullan Area Plan on the west edge of Missoula. I believe Missoula County and City Planning Dept with major input from Planning Board and the public have worked together on this to address an area currently in the County but likely to be annexed into the City. The Ordinance linked below is a County Ordinance I believe.

The website still refers to the plan as a final draft so I am not sure whether it has been officially adopted. Would a process similar to what was done here make sense for a designated area in the Urban transition zone?

Information here.

http://www.ci.missoula.mt.us/DocumentCenter/View/54833/Mullan-Report_FINAL-DRAFT_2020-11-

https://www.missoulacounty.us/home/showpublisheddocument/72784/637443122249030000

contact: ahagemeier@missoulacounty.us

what follows is from

https://www.missoulacounty.us/government/community-development/community-planning-services/planning-projects/mullan-area-master-plan

PROJECT INFORMATION

Items being considered for adoption specific to Missoula County

Item 1. An amendment to the Missoula County Growth Policy to adopt the Mullan Neighborhoods Master Plan as an area plan, and to amend the Missoula County Land Use Map (Map 18 in the Missoula County Growth Policy) to include the new land use designation, and amend the boundaries of the Wye-Mullan Comprehensive Area Plan.

Click here to see the proposed Mullan Neighborhoods Master Plan

Click here to see the boundaries of the proposed master plan

Click here to see the proposed text and boundaries for the new land use designation

Item 2. Adoption of the Mullan Traditional Neighborhood Development Form Based Code (FBC). The FBC is a zoning regulation that will implement the vision in the plan. The FBC is designed to implement a mixed-use vision for the Mullan community that:

Provides the standards and review procedures necessary to ensure that the Mullan Traditional Neighborhood development program established in the Missoula County Growth Policy and Our Missoula City Growth Policy is achievable.

- Provides for standards of development through the implementation of the form based code.
- Provides for the organization of development through the establishment of Transect zones.
- Utilizes the public BUILD investment in the Mullan area.

The FBC is designed for predominantly undeveloped areas and has special provisions that allow a high level of flexibility for developers while ensuring a high-quality built environment for the public.

The FBC will be stand alone zoning regulation, not in addition to the current Missoula County Zoning Regulation.

Click here to see the proposed the Mullan Traditional Neighborhood Development Form Based Code (FBC)

Item 3. A rezoning of approximately 685 acres to the Mullan Traditional Neighborhood Development Form Based Code. The FBC contains different Neighborhood Unit types which are a general description of the varying levels of development intensity and use for a large area. The rezone will apply four Neighborhood Unit types. The proposed Neighborhood Unit types are:

- Crossroad Center (181 acres)
- Community Center (276 acres)
- Town Center (167 acres)
- Workplace (61 acres)

To see the details of the proposed Neighborhood Units, see the FBC

3. Gallatin County is updated its Growth Policy. They are dealing with growth outside the Urban Boundary.

Garrett McAllister is the planner staffing the process. 406-582-3130

Here is a link to the 158 page Updated Growth Policy Draft. Garrett told me they are hoping to adopt it in September.

To be clear this a draft Growth Policy for the County not a zoning ordinance.

https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:cbb362dd-9f50-4ef6-93e7-bc2fe36408e0#pageNum=1

What can we learn from this fast growing County?

Again would it make sense to invite someone from the County Planning Dept to speak to the Panel and be available for questions?

From: <u>John W. Herrin</u>

To: <u>Greg McNally; James Swierc; Andrew Thomas; NicoleGiacomini@gmail.com; billgowen@helenaabstract.com;</u>

ryan@casneinc.com; mkurmove@gmail.com; gharris@helenahar.com; Jerry Hamlin; Kim Ahsmoore;

jdusenberry@janddtruckrepair.com; Jim McCormick; beth@triplersurveying.com; jonathon.ambarian@kxlh.com; jd2.dooling@gmail.com; Kim Smith <kimsmithvalley@hotmail.com>; Andy Hunthausen; Roger Baltz; Mike

Fasbender; Peter Italiano; Ralph Kuney; Rae Lynn Christians <rlchristians@gmail.com>;

steveburch@missouririvercontractors.com; sutick@mt.net; Tom Rolfe; trevoretaylor@hotmail.com

Attention ZAP -- James Madison Power-point Presentation "Groundwater Basics" Presented to Helena Area

Realtors Association in early August 2021

Date: Tuesday, August 10, 2021 11:34:22 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

ZAP Members plus L&C Co. Greg, James, Peter, Rodger and BoCC – and other Business a-owners nd Landowners,

August 10, 2021

Subject:

Attached please find the power point presentation James Madison (Hydrologist -- Montana Bureau Mines & Geology) presented to the Helena Area Realtors Association last week.

Please submit this email and James Madison's Power-point to the ZAP committee and consider this issue be revisited by ZAP in upcoming Meetings.

The primary take away is that there is -- there is ample groundwater available in the Helena Valley Planning Area to support many more future homes, even in the North Hills, The grassland Spokane Creek bench-lands, etc. and the County's 2020 Zoning Regulations, 10-acre lot size restrictions has no legal or technical foundations, especially relative to the groundwater supply.

Again restated for the 10th time -- The County has no legal, administrative or technical basis for considering the 10-acre restriction on all roughly 150,000-acres of private property within the Rural Residential Mixed-use sub-zone of the Helena Valley Planning Area.

According to my conversation with Mr. Madison today (August 10), he has carefully been monitoring and evaluating the Helena Valley groundwater systems for the past 20 plus years, and we shared the following insights into the past development trends of the Western Montana Valley and in particular the Helena Valley relative to future groundwater resources supplies:

A. NORTH STAR SUBDIVISION

(Note: See slide 13 of Mr. Madison's attached Power-point Document for graphic explanation of well tapping two different types of groundwater aquifers – Confined and

Unconfined. Confined aquifers are capped by impermeable/semi-permeable layer that confine water flow to more permeable layers of valley fill sediments or bedding planes or fracture zones allowing water to develop pressure and rise above the source if tapped by supply wells. Unconfined aquifers are generally in Tertiary age or younger valley-fill or stream sediments—with groundwater levels in unpumped wells equaling the source aquifer static water levels).

- 1. The one major problem area relative to declining groundwater levels and impacts to the directly supplied and indirectly affected households is the North Star Development. Important facts to consider and possible solutions for increasing water availability and reducing aquifer declines are:
 - a. NorthStar is working on replacing the pumps to the community based on court ordered landscape watering allowances but that will not fix the basic site specific groundwater aquifer characteristics nor the system design issues which have created excessive drawdown of groundwater levels in the bedrock confined aquifer.
 - b. The impacts of the hundreds of homes on the North Star subdivision has dropped bedrock groundwater levels approaching 200 feet near the 6 well North Star cluster, but appear to have affected bedrock groundwater levels over a mile ESE (see Mr. Madison's PP figure 63).
 - c. Based on monitoring wells completed in the overlying Tertiary age North Hills unconfined aquifer, the groundwater levels appear to be fairly stable seasonal pulsing fluctuations and overall roughly 10-year precipitation fluctuations -- yet generally no major severe dewatering problems like the bedrock confined aquifers tapped into for North Star.
 - d. As a general rule, the North Hills aquifers have ample water to meet current and future Rural Growth if State Subdivision & DNRC Groundwater Appropriation Regulations are properly administered.
 - e. Where higher elevation bedrock aquifers with more limited groundwater recharge and water supply fractures systems DE and or DNRC may limit the amount of granted groundwater use and therein the density or number of subdivision lots based on applicant submitted on-site groundwater aquifer testing results. These agencies have written Subdivision Approval Statements that limit the size of irrigated landscape, or require installation of 1,200 to 2,000 gallon cistern vaults to allow homeowners to still have limited irrigation landscaping and still maintain enough water for inside domestic water supply.
- 2. Mr. Madison's recommendation is that the North Star and other nearby Subdivisions (e.g. Ranchview, Skyview and ?) combine resources with the County to create and Public Water Supply system and install piping along the Montana Avenue right-of-way —tapping the unlimited Helena Valley Unconfined Aquifer on the County owned section north ½ mile of

Bob's Valley Market near the Helena Valley irrigation canal.

- 3. Another cheaper solution might be for the North Star Owners look into assessing the feasibility of completely additional wells at a shallower depth tapping into the unconfined Tertiary gravel aquifers for some additional seasonal groundwater supplemental water to reduce the mining of groundwater from the confined bedrock aquifers.
- 4. Mr. Madison went back and reviewed the original pump test results submitted to DEQ for the original North Star subdivision and noted that after the pumps were turned off, the groundwater levels did not return to pre-pumping levels for days after the tests where completed meaning the bedrock aquifer being drilled into had limited recharge capacity when pumping at higher flow rates indicating the bedrock aquifer would not supply adequate water for the subdivision over the long haul.
- 5. Therefore he noted that whoever reviewed the public water supply application -- at L & C County, DNRC and DEQ -- missed the basic facts of the limited groundwater availability in the bedrock aquifer as a source of water for the number of houses proposed in the North Star permit application. Either the number of houses should have been reduced, the regulatory permit dictated limits on the amount of landscape irrigation or a supplemental water source be added to the system.
- B. **Eastern half of North Hills** --- Generally ample Groundwater in Lower elevation areas tapping the Sloping Tertiary Valley Fill Unconfined Aquifers allowing moderate density development, with lower lot size densities reasonable for upper-elevation bedrock supplied properties. Near and below the Helena Valley aquifer, groundwater supply limits are not a real concern.

Similarly – ample valley-bottom Helena Valley Unconfined Aquifers exists up to a mile north of Lincoln Road recharged in part by leakage from the Helena Valley Irrigation canal and by unlimited pool of valley bottom groundwater created by Hauser Lake and Lake Helena. Jim Taylor (PE) working for Mark Diehl back in the mid 2000s, noted that Mr. Diehl's proposed subdivision had a 500 gallon per minute well and that there was ample groundwater under his property to support a public water supply system with piping and a large storage tank well up on the east end of the North Hills, providing water for hundreds if not thousands of new homes for future growth in the Helena Valley Planning Area.

The County Planning & Technical and BoCC have not wanted to look into any reasonable alternative plans for public wastewater treatment or other dispersed public water supply systems despite the fact that L & C County managers have repeatedly ignored or dismissed reasonable non-city solution in strong bias towards protecting and enhance the City of East Helena and Helena public systems as the only reasonable systems dating back decades. WHY?

C. Emerald Ridge Subdivision.

- 1. Most properties in the Emerald Ridge tap into the shallower Tertiary Elkhorn Volcanic deposits with variable layers of sandier layers interspersed with tighter clay dominated layers leading to localized more productive (perched) water bearing zones which can be highly variable leaving some homes in the Emerald Ridge Subdivision with low producing wells requiring those unfortunate homeowners limit landscaping irrigation or resort to deepening wells to tap into the more productive bedrock aquifers lying about 500-600 feet below the land surface.
- 2. Although the number of low producing wells is in the minority it does get a lot of bad press. But two solutions exist for those few unfortunate landowners either drill deeper wells which will provide ample groundwater support 1-2-acres of vegetative landscaped lawns, shrubs and trees.
- 3. The Second and more costly solution requires a large number of landowners to band together and invest in a public water supply district and make arrangements to tap into the Helena Valley alluvial aquifer which exists less than a mile to the west of most properties.
- 4. Proof of adequate groundwater exists east of Lake Helena Drive is the 500 gallon per minute well located **on Bob Utick's 320-acre corner parcel east of and abuts Lake Helena Drive, and south of and abuts York Road** (NW Corner of new MDT roundabout—a due east of NE Corner of Fox Ridge Golf Course). The County incorrectly classified this pre-engineered parcel as part of the 2020 HVPA Rural Zoning Regulations with restrictive 10-acre lot size restrictions hanging over it like a sludge hammer. This property is ideally located to supply affordable lots to new perspective landowners in one of the more desirable places in the entire HVPA yet the L & C County 2020 Zoning Regulations at 10-acres would limit this attractive development parcel to only about 30 lots where up to 500 or more new homes on larger than city size lots would be possible and desirable given it's closeness to East Helena and Helena with adequate state and County paved roads going in 4 different directions.

This parcel of land has no basis for being included in the L & C County 2020 Zoning Regulations for Rural Mixed-use zoning given it has ample water for lot size density way less than 1-acre in size — which is a major technical, administrative and regulatory mistake by the County.

- D. **Birdseye Road, Priest Pass Road, Rimini Road, Scratchgravel Hills area etc** will likely never see any major subdivisions because Compliance with County Subdivision Regulations makes rural development in the entire county Largely Uneconomic.
 - 1. Very limited development and most certainly no major new subdivision developments will likely occur on or feeding into Birdseye Road, Rimini Road or Priest Pass Areas or other non-state owned roads -- will ever happen under the Current L & C County's current subdivision regulations, given the County's unreasonable requirements that any new major subdivision must have two road entrances into the development site and both roads must be evaluated relative the projected engineering costs to upgrade

the road to meet the current County Subdivision Standards.

- 2. Then the subdivision applicant must pay the county before final plat approval for their proportionate share contributions to upgrade any Non-State owned roads up to the County Design Standards. Given the fact that most of L & C County's 500 plus miles of road and nearly all gravel/dirt privately maintained roads -- not within modern County Approved subdivisions all fall well short of meeting the ideal County Standards for gravel and paved roads.
- 3. At paved road costs now exceeding \$1,000,000/mile and the County high estimate of 9 plus vehicle trips per day generated from a single household, very few rural developments in this county will ever pencil out and lead to a real development. And the further a property is away from a state Highway, the worst the economic costs become for any landowner or developer.
- 4. Couple the high costs off-site road improvement costs, is the fact that most development in Lewis and Clark County and actually state wide is happening wherein the developments are occurring within the Boundaries of Cities and towns with ample already allocated DNRC Senior Water Rights because of the District Court Ruling in 2014 limiting the agency use of exempted water rights to 10-acre feet of water use per development (again about 13-lots maximum) without triggering costly and time consuming Water Rights transference permitting hurdles.

Summary.

Groundwater supplies for new subdivisions located within the Helena Valley Planning Area is in no way a valid justification for requiring 10-acre lot size restriction that were part of the 2020 Zoning Regulations – tabled until the ZAP committed final findings and BoCC final ruling due by July 1, 2022.

James Madison, I and many other informed professionals agree that existing Subdivision and Water Rights regulations adequately protect existing and future groundwater users and isolated problem areas within the HVPA can be addressed on a individual basis without unfairly and illegally targeting all rural property for harsh unnecessary regulatory controls like the 10-acre lot size restrictions.

Mr. Madison is very aware that this is a sensitive political issue, and therefore I (John Herrin) want to make sure that there is no adverse criticism targeting Mr. Madison, given I have included additional specifics statements that go a bit beyond our 30 minute conversation, but I believe in all honesty that Mr. Madison would not object to any single word herein written involving the actual groundwater supply technical issues herein presented.

The political and administrative statements are mine and mine alone and therefore any counter arguments along those lines should be directed at me and not Mr. Madison.

John W. Herrin

From: HAR Admin (via Dropbox)

Sent: Tuesday, August 10, 2021 4:42 PM

To: 2freedomrings@gmail.com

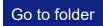
Subject: HAR Admin shared "Groundwater Basics" with you



Hi John,

HAR Admin (angela@helenahar.com) invited you to edit the folder

"Groundwater Basics" on Dropbox.



Enjoy!

The Dropbox team

Report to Dropbox © 2021 Dropbox



Groundwater Basics and The Ground Water Information Center

"The science of hydrology would be relatively simple if water were unable to penetrate below the earth's surface."

Outline

- MBMG
- Hydro 101
- MT GW
- Tracking WL's
- GWIC
- Helena Area GW

James Madison

Montana Ground Water Assessment Program

jmadison2@mtech.edu

Helena Area Realtors July 15,2021 Helena, MT



Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology a department of Montana Tech

- Established in 1919 to provide reliable and unbiased earth science information
- Non regulatory, applied research
 - Geologic Mapping
 - Earthquake Studies
 - Economic Geology
 - Environmental Assessment
 - Ground Water Assessment





Where's the water?

Distribution of world's water supply

•Oceans: 97.2%

10 Gallons



•lce caps: 2.1%

•Groundwater: 0.7%

Surface water: 0.01%

Atmosphere: 0.001%

Available Fresh Water

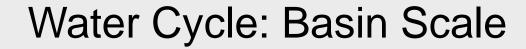
95% is Groundwater!

10 drops
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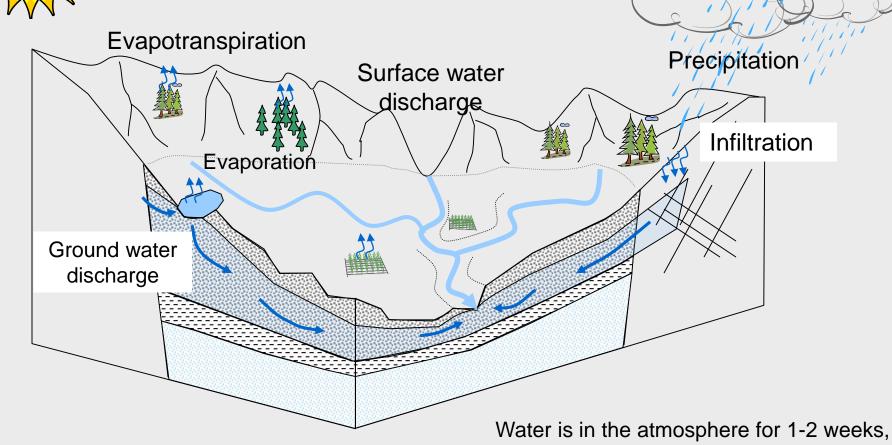
1 cup

1 teaspoon





Hydrologic cycle: the endless circulation of water between the atmosphere, the land surface and the ocean





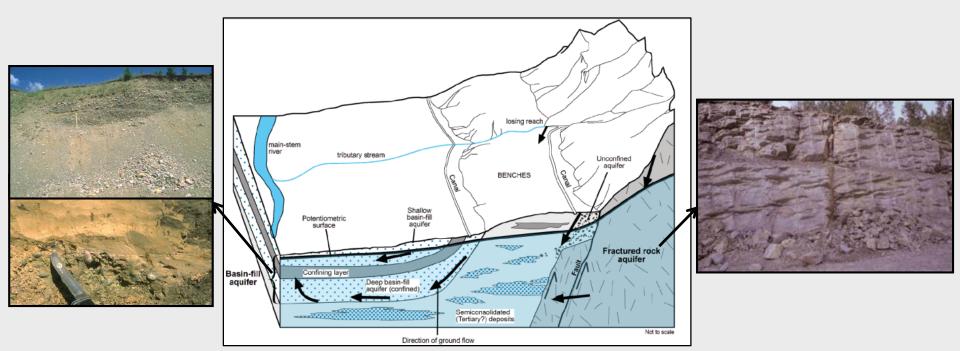
streams for ~ 2 weeks, the ground water system for 2 weeks to 10,000 years.

Ground Water: Essential Definitions / Concepts

Aquifer:

A permeable geologic unit that can transmit and store water.

<u>alluvial</u> (sand and gravel) or <u>bedrock</u> (sandstone, fractured rx)



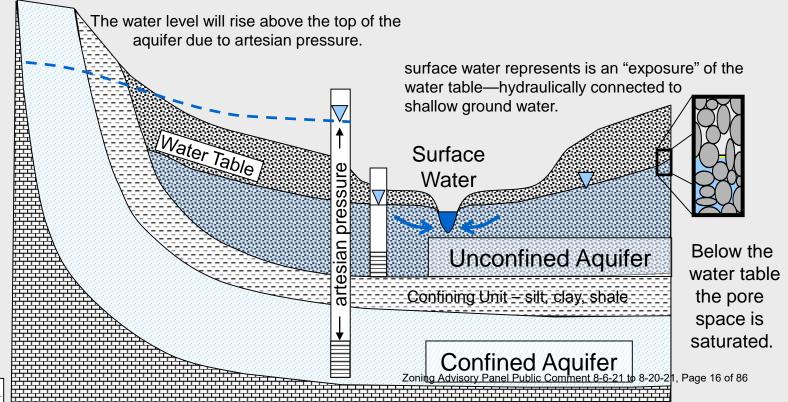


Ground Water: Essential Definitions / Concepts

Aquifer:

A permeable geologic unit that can transmit and store water.

- <u>alluvial</u> (sand and gravel) or <u>bedrock</u> (sandstone/fractured rx)
- <u>unconfined</u> (water table) or <u>confined</u> (artesian)





Ground Water: Essential Definitions / Concepts

Ground water is moving... but slowly

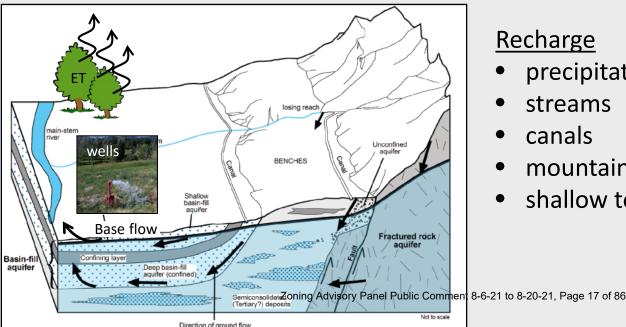
- 1ft/day 1ft/yr Residence times: days millennia Recharge:
- Movement of water from the land surface to the aquifer

Discharge:

Movement of water from the aquifer to the land surface

Discharge

- base flow
- ET
- well pumping



Recharge

- precipitation
- streams
- canals
- mountain front
- shallow to deep

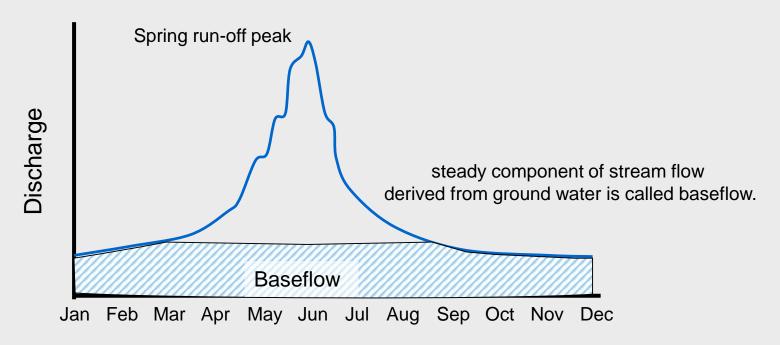




Ground Water: Essential Definitions / Concepts

Groundwater and surface water are connected

Stream hydrograph: measure of discharge as a function of time



Major portion of flow ultimately derived from baseflow

On average, ground water accounts for 40 - 50 % of annual flow





The water table

water table:

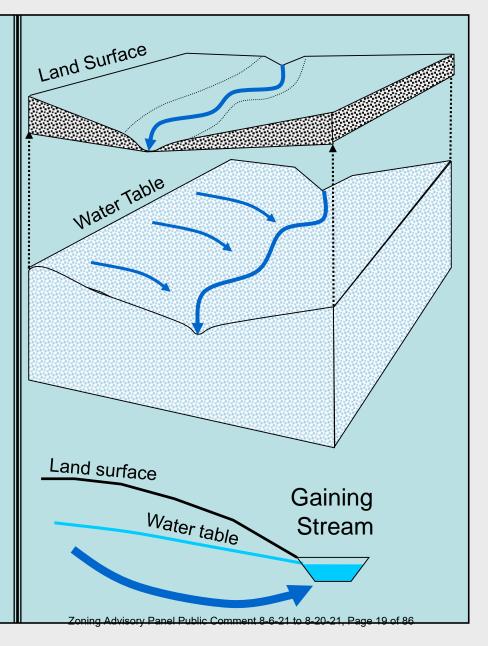
- * subdued representation of land surface,
- * depth to the water table variable,
 - -near land surface in topographically low areas (near streams).

ground-water flows:

down the slope of the water table surface.

gaining stream:

- *water table higher level than the stream,
- *flow toward and feed the stream,
- * discharge increases down stream.







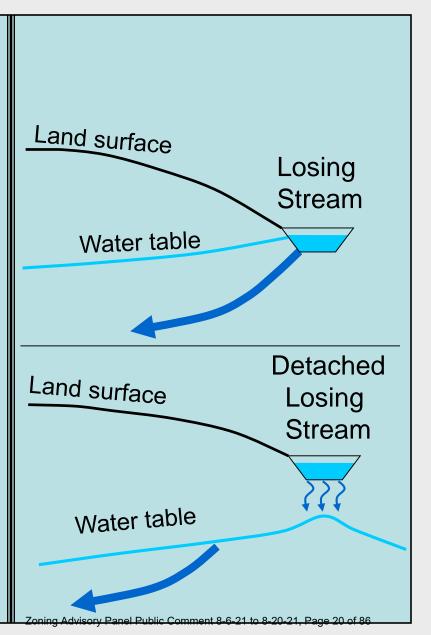
Ground-water flow associated with a losing stream

Not all streams are gaining

losing stream

* stream higher than the adjacent water table,

Losing streams can be directly connected to the water table or detached.

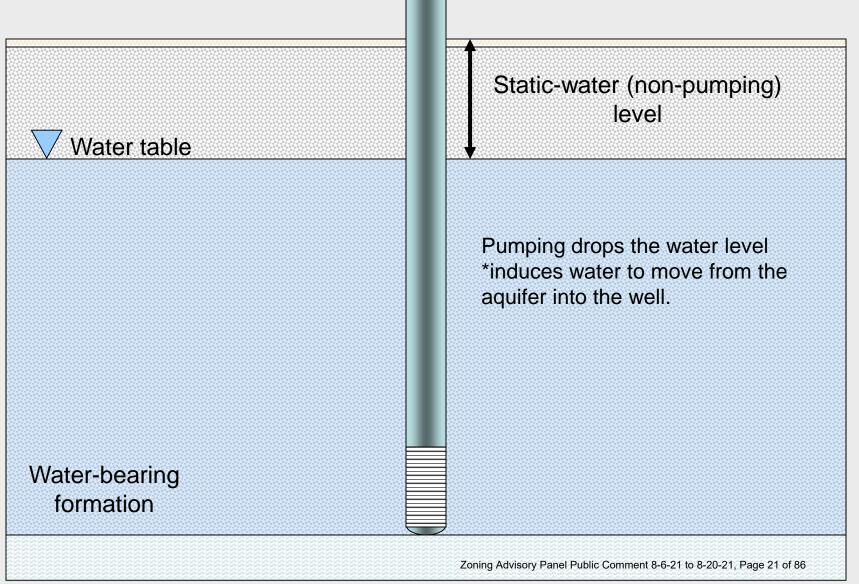




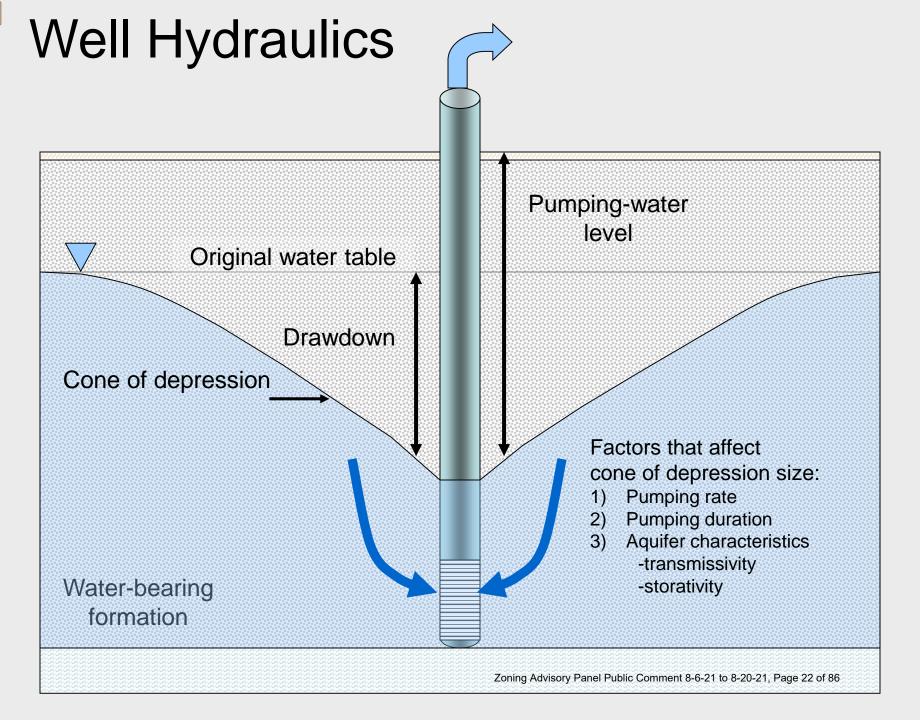


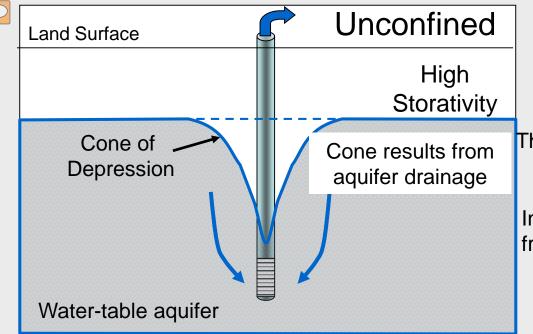
Well Hydraulics

How do aquifers respond to withdrawals from wells?







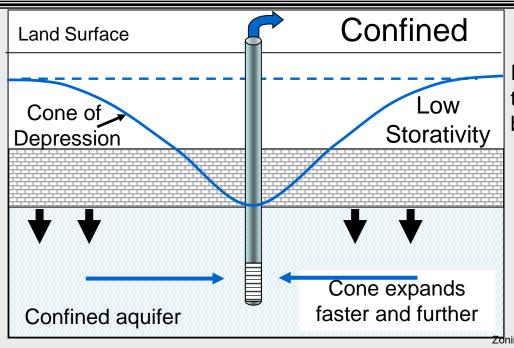


Aquifer Storage

Storativity affects size and rate of cone development.

There is a big difference between unconfined (water table) and confined aquifers.

In unconfined aquifers water is released from storage by draining the aquifer;

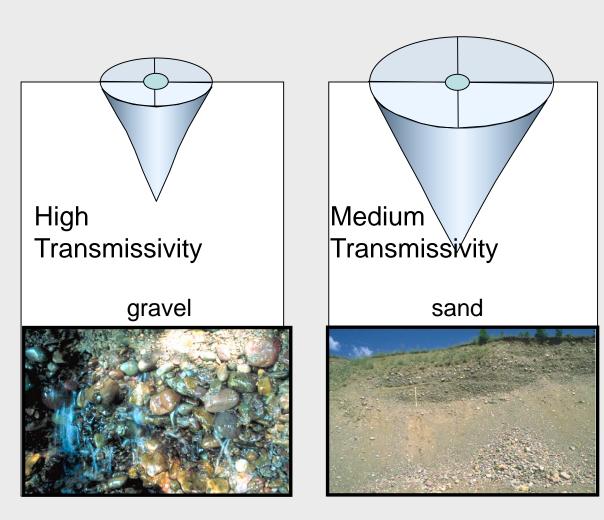


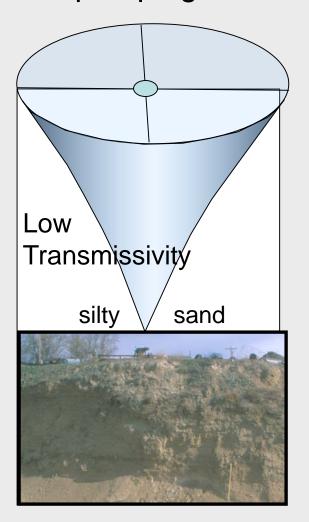
In confined aquifers, pumping decreases the artesian pressure. Water is released by compacting or squeezing the aquifer.

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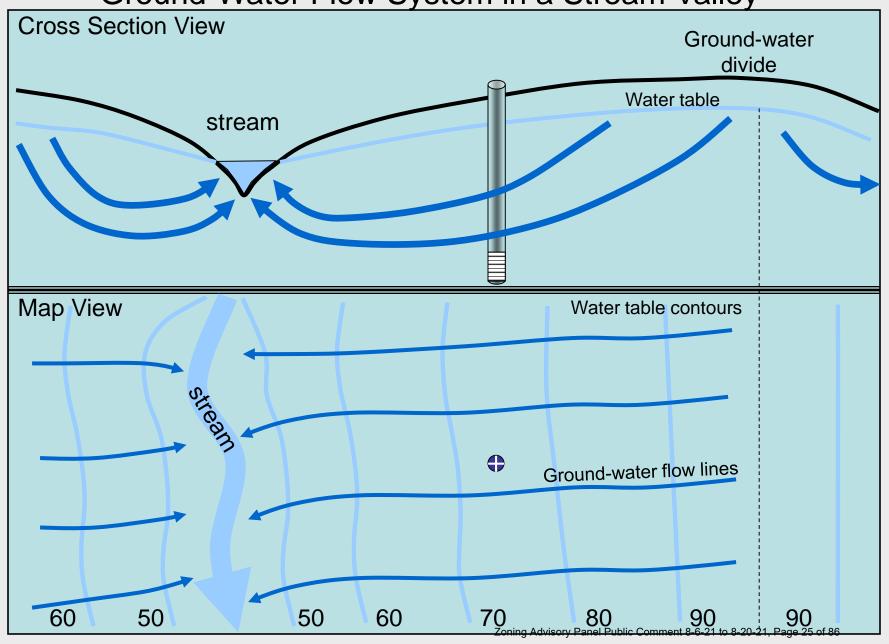
The geologic framework is a critical piece of information needed to assess the impact of a pumping well





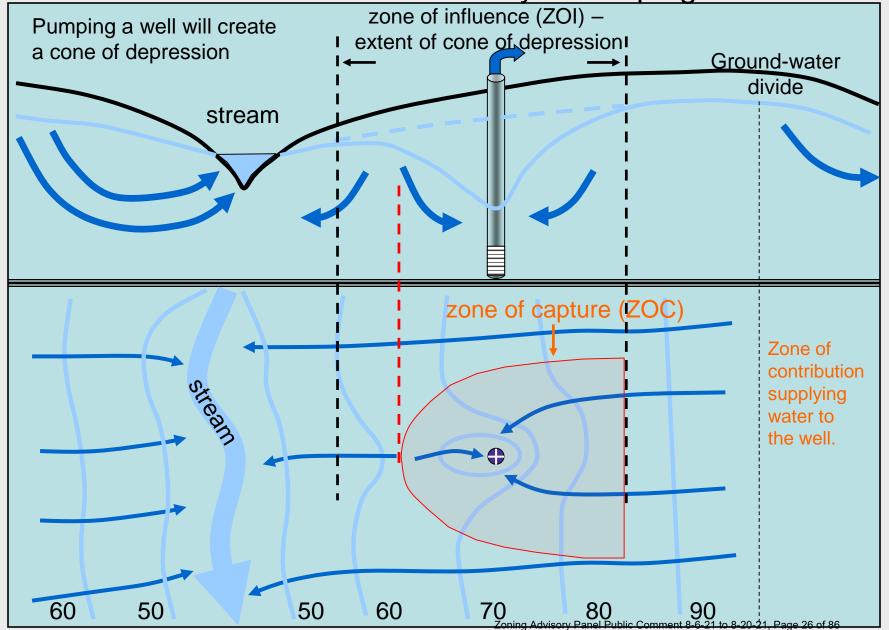
The more transmissive the aquifer, the smaller the cone of depression, all other things being equal. The size of the cone is a reflection of how much work it takes to move water to the well. It takes less work to push water through a coarse gravel than a silty sand property Panel Public Comment 8-6-21 to 8-20-21, Page 24 of 86

Ground-Water Flow System in a Stream Valley

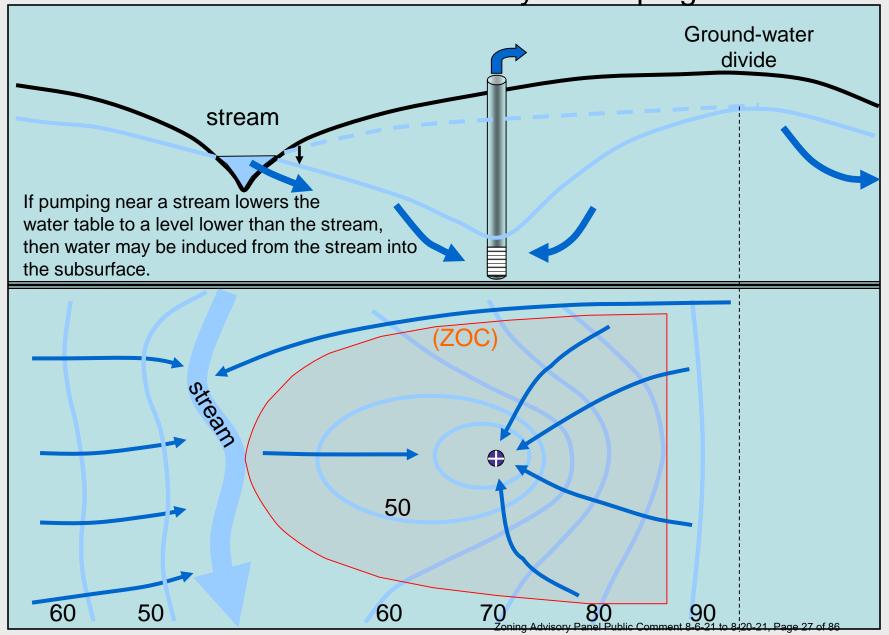




Ground-Water Flow Affected by a Pumping Well



Ground-Water Flow Affected by a Pumping Well





Tracking Montana's Groundwater

Water Wells in Montana

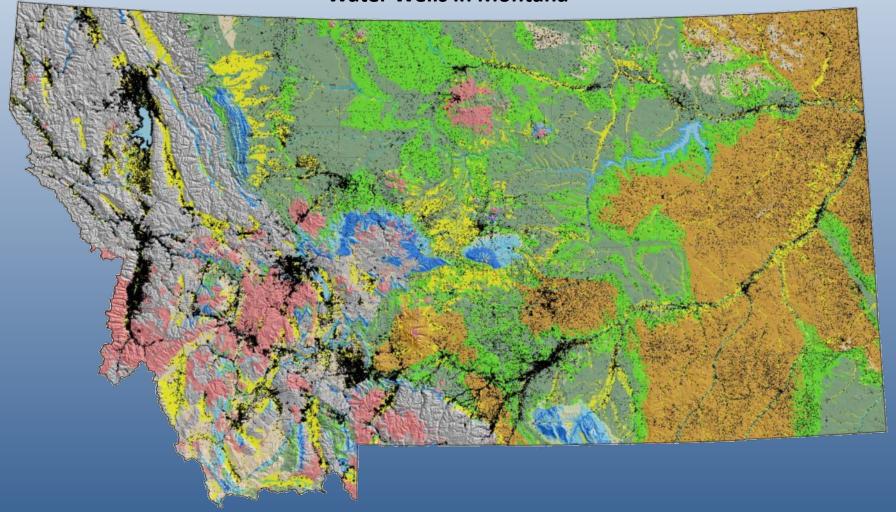






Tracking Montana's Groundwater

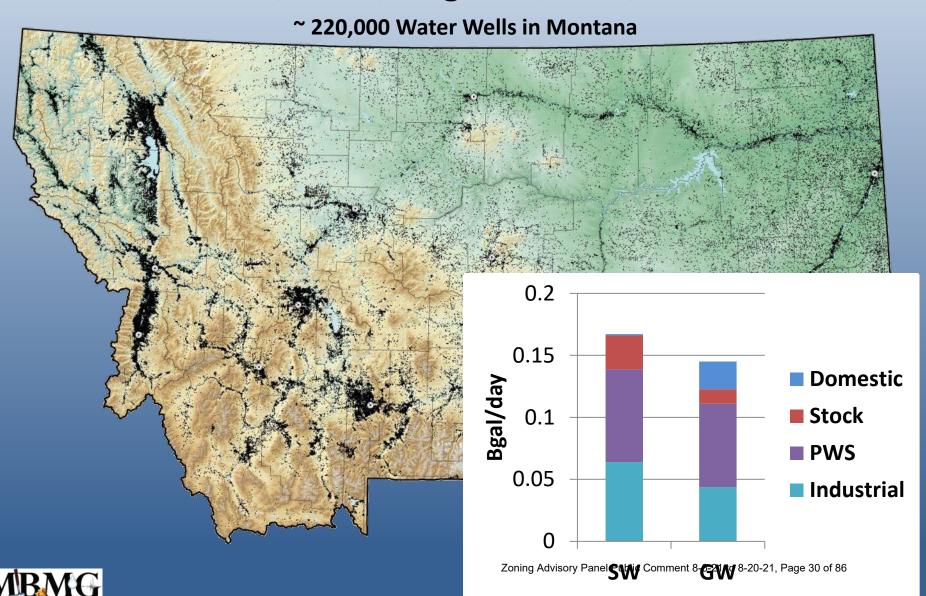
Water Wells in Montana

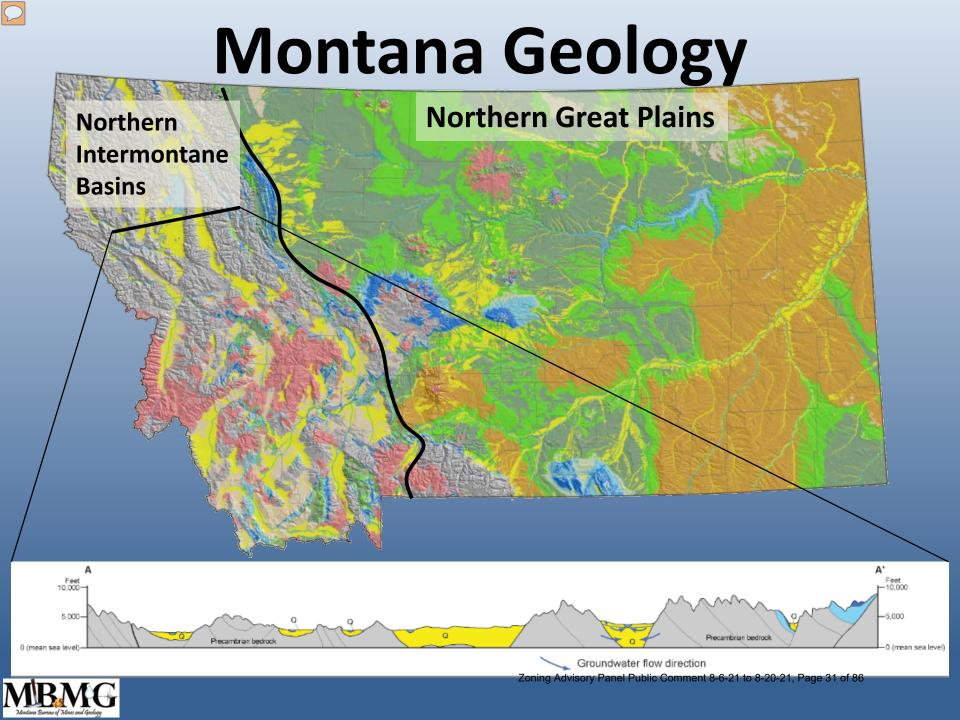


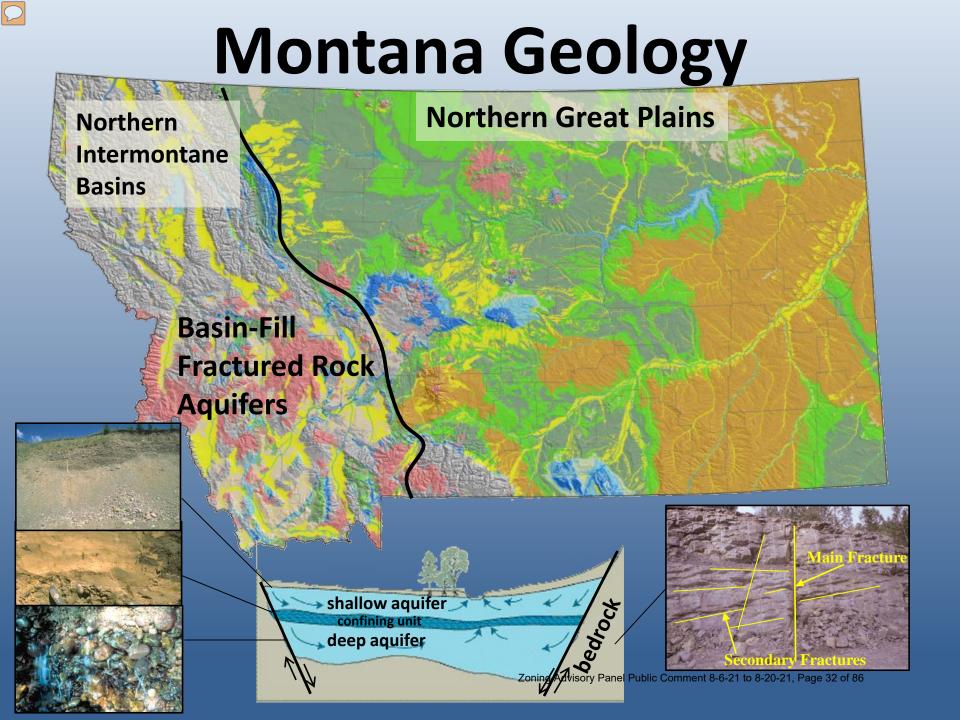


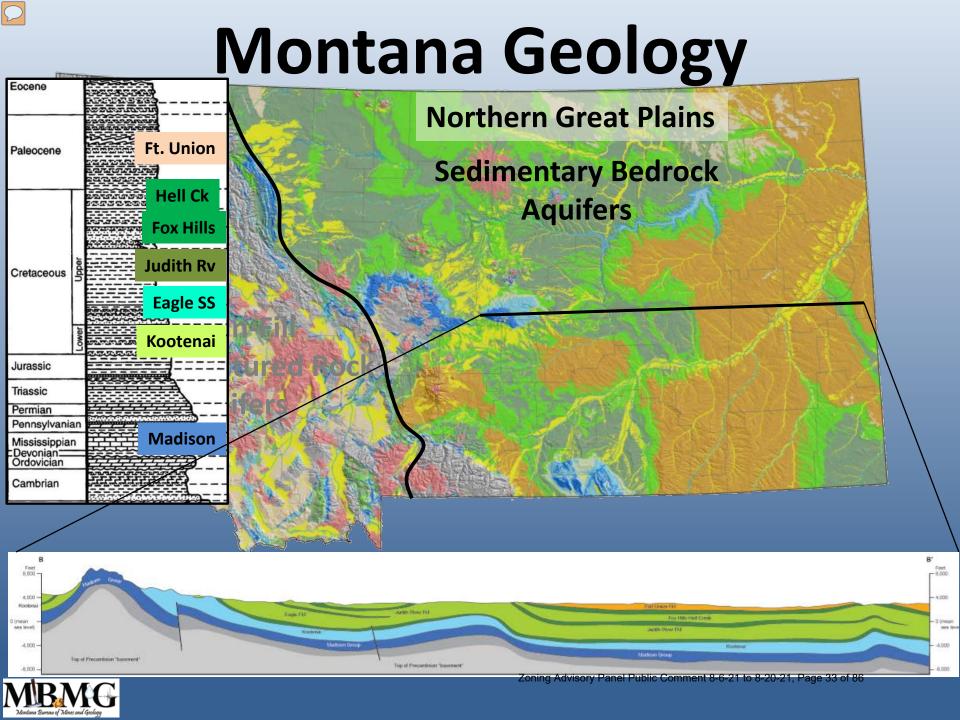
Water Wells in Montana

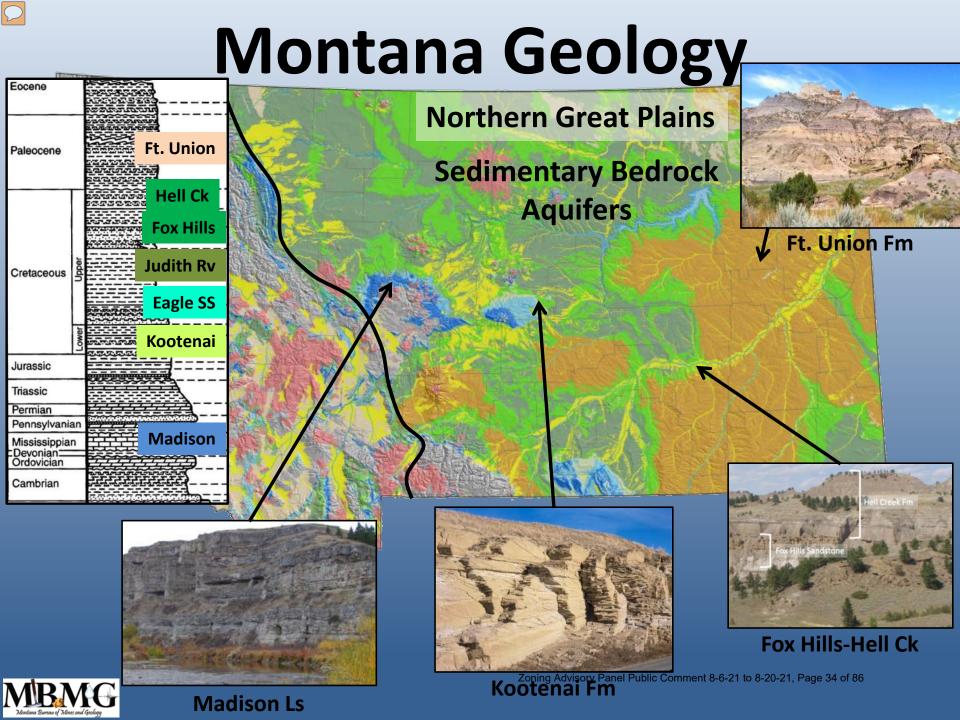
Domestic, Stock, Irrigation, PWS, Industrial





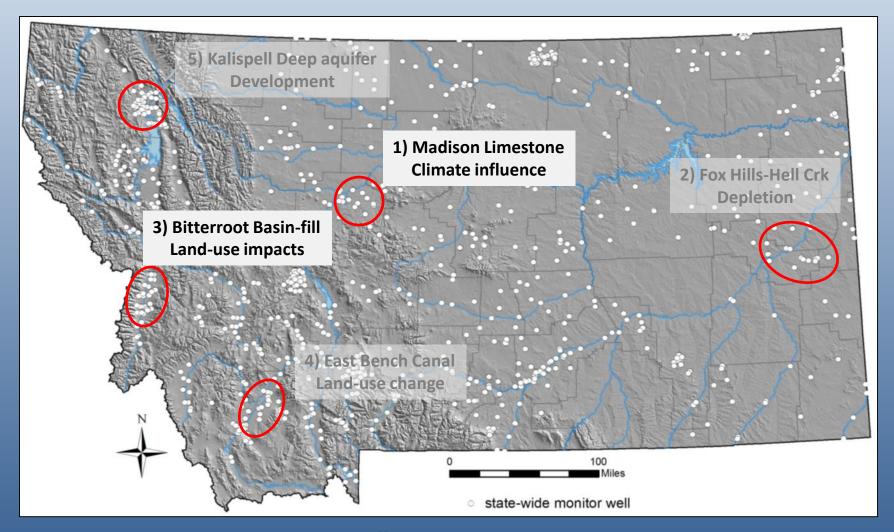








State-Wide Groundwater Monitoring



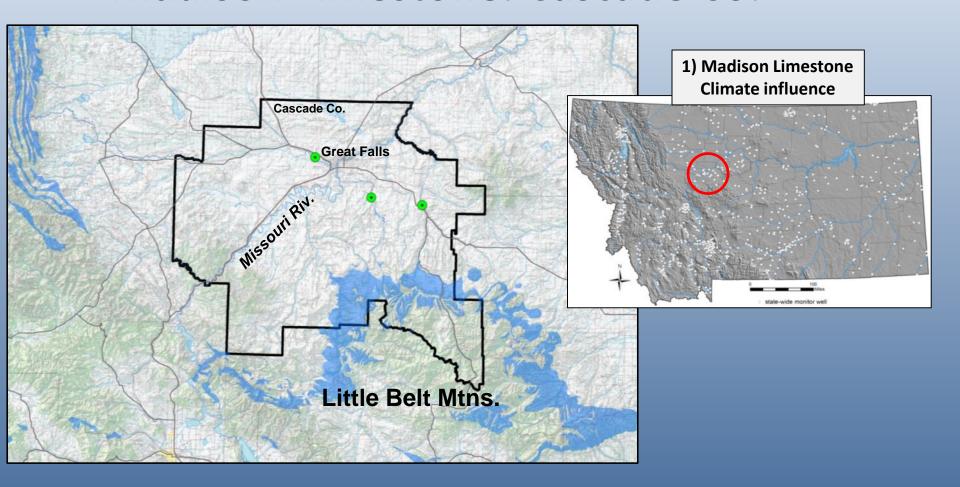
- 800 + wells
- 10 3,600 ft deep
- Alluvial, basin-fill, bedrock aquiters

 Alluvial basin-fill, bedrock aquiters



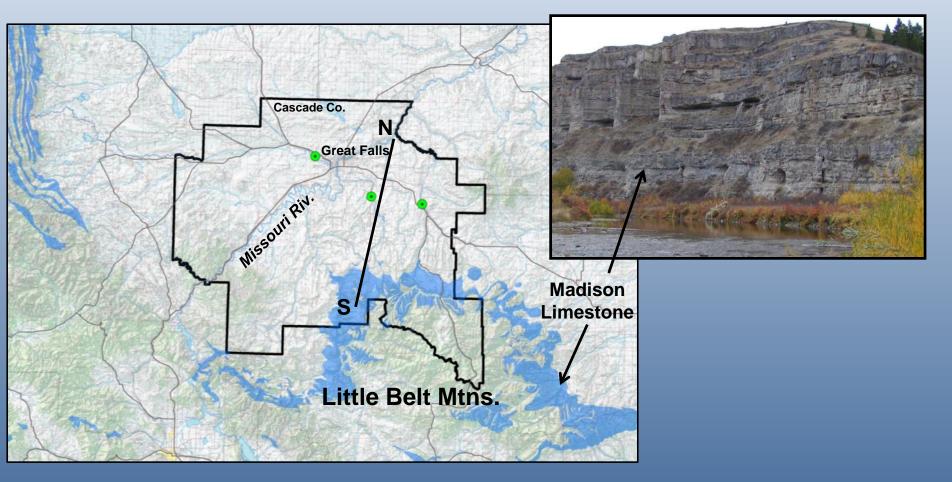


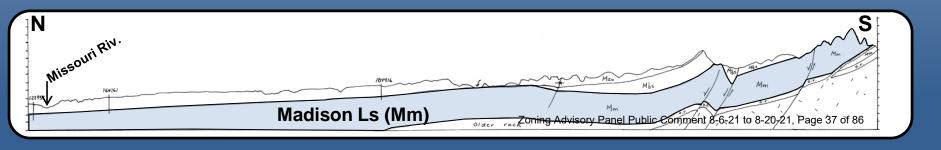
Madison Limestone: Cascade Co.





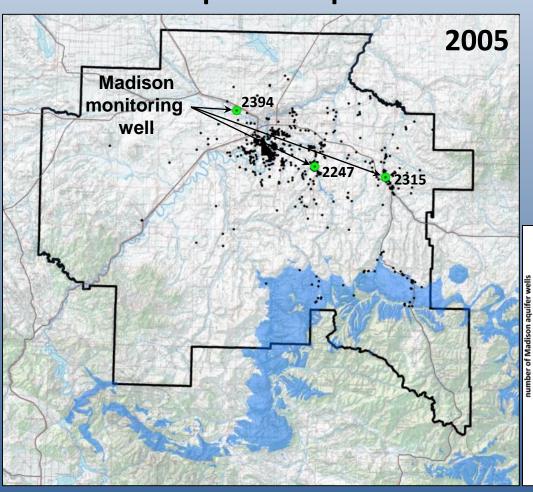




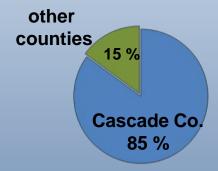


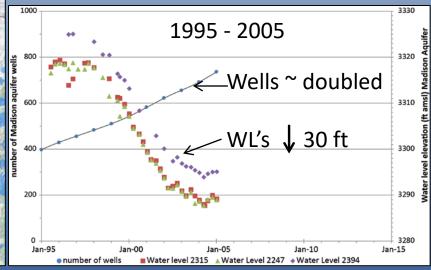


Development impacts!



Madison Limestone Wells

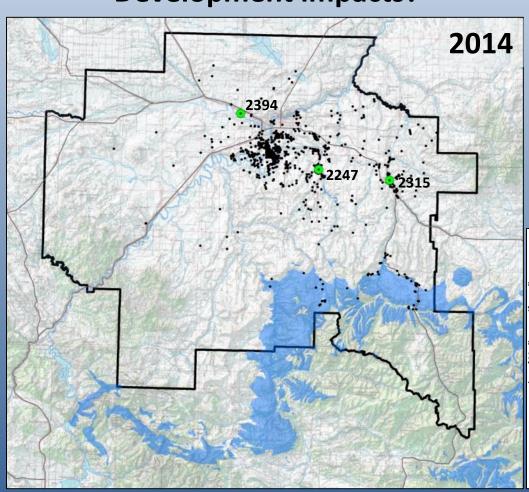






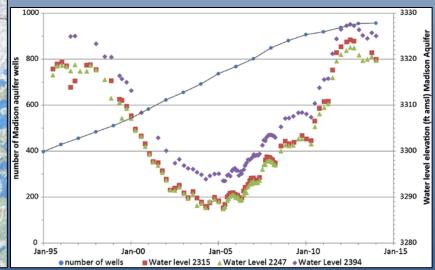


Development impacts?



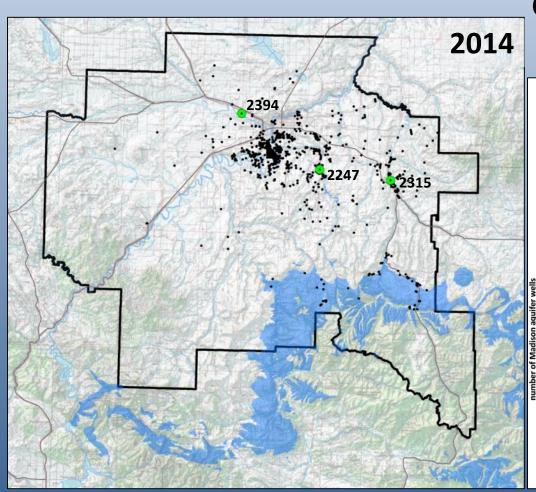
Development not controlling water levels
Since 2005 water levels recovered

30+ feet

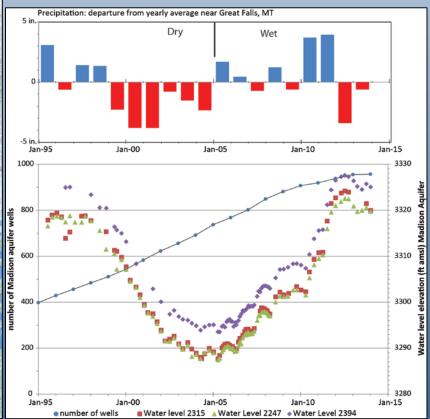






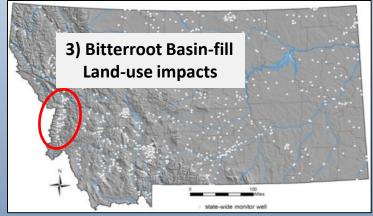


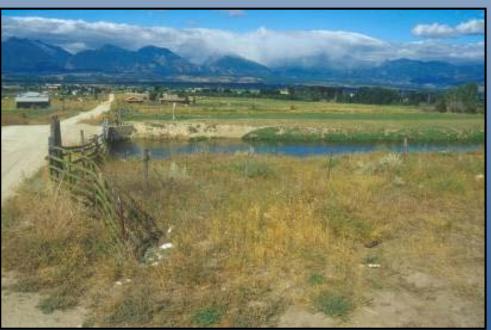
Climate (precipitation) controls water levels



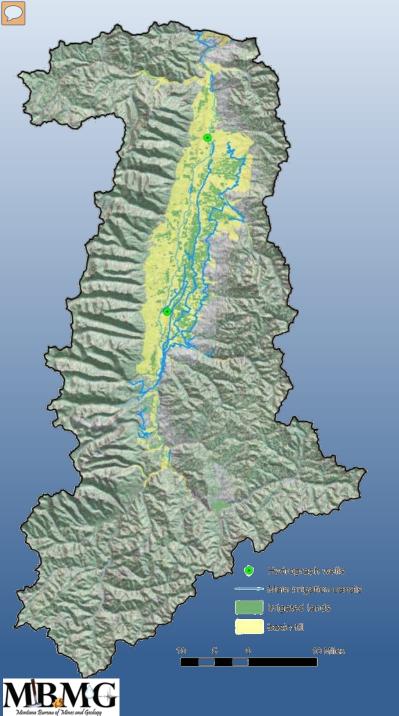


Bitterroot Valley: Basin-fill Land-use impacts





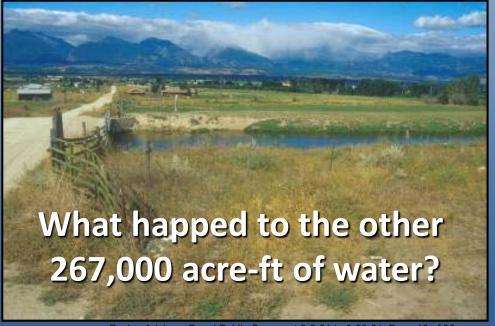
Zoning Advisory Panel Public Comment 8-6-21 to 8-20-21, Page 41 of 86



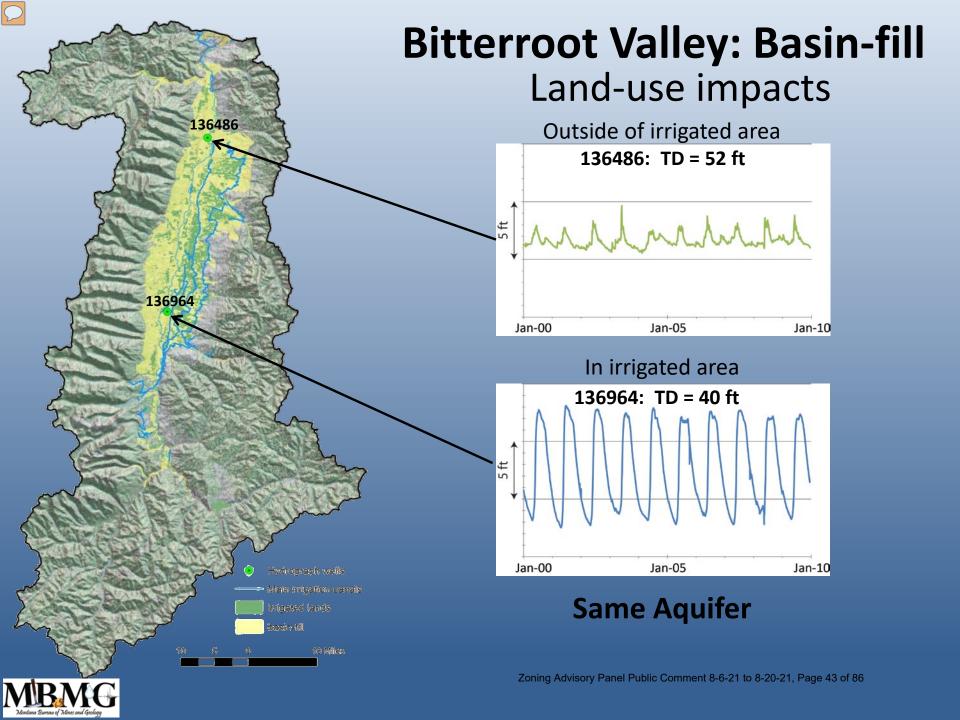
Bitterroot Valley: Basin-fill Land-use impacts

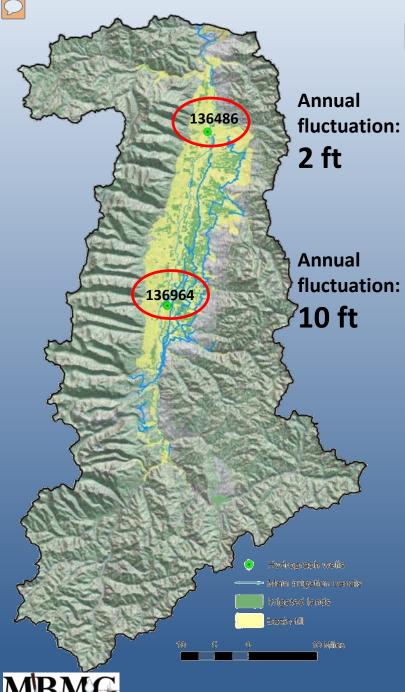
85,000 acres of irrigated land 374,000 acre-ft of water diverted (~4.5 ft of water per acre)

107,000 acre-ft consumed (~1.3 ft of water per irrigated acre)



Zoning Advisory Panel Public Comment 8-6-21 to 8-20-21, Page 42 of 86

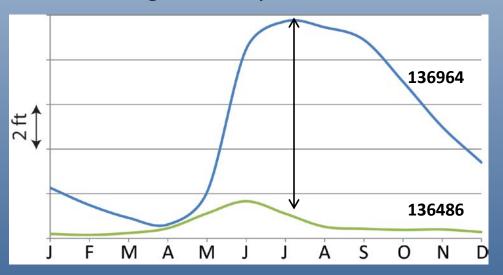




Bitterroot Valley: Basin-fill Land-use impacts

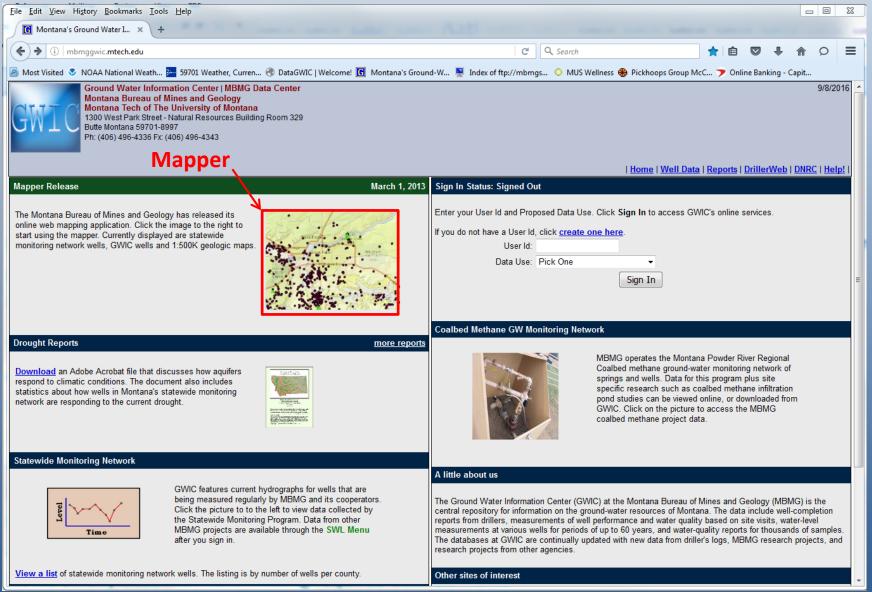
Irrigation returns provide significant groundwater recharge

Average monthly water levels

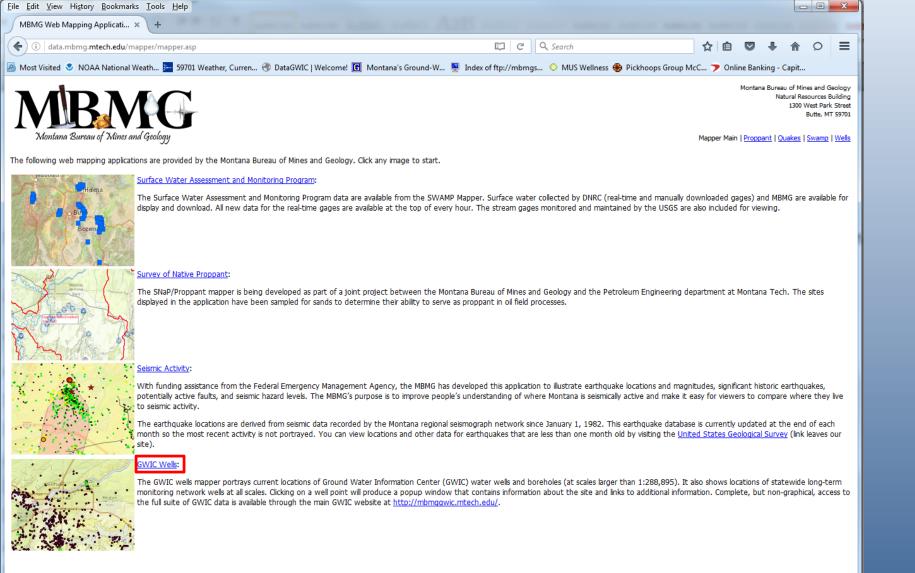


Same Aquifer

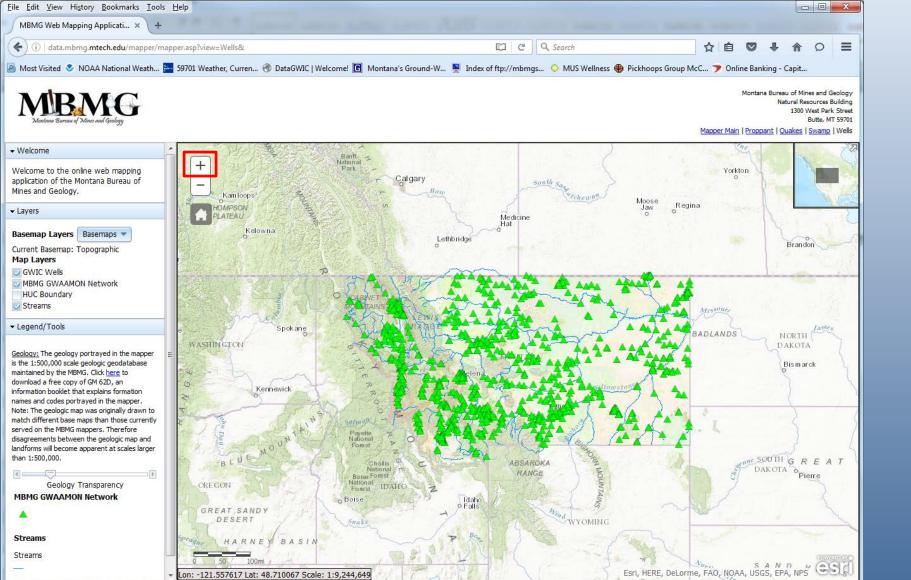
Ground Water Information Center



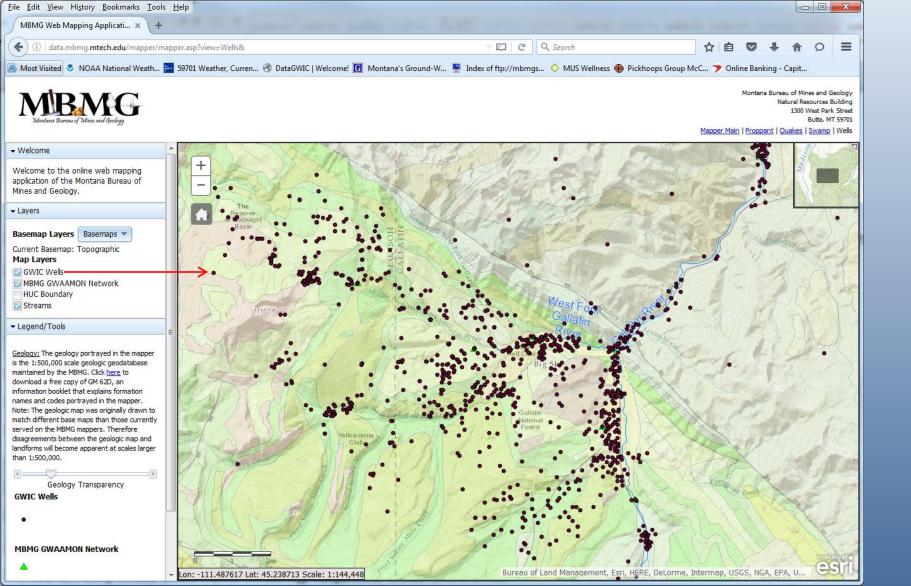




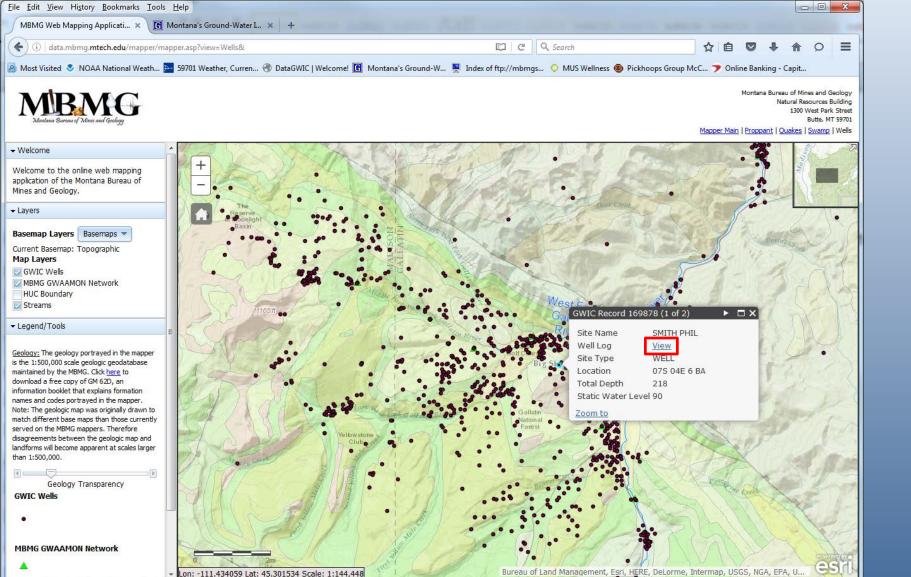




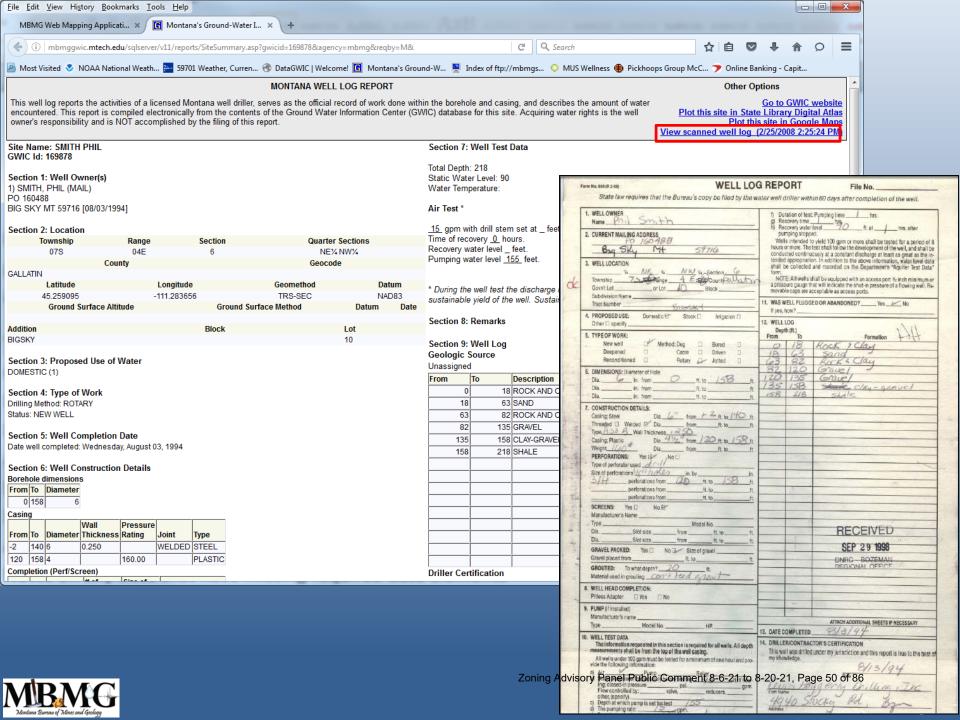


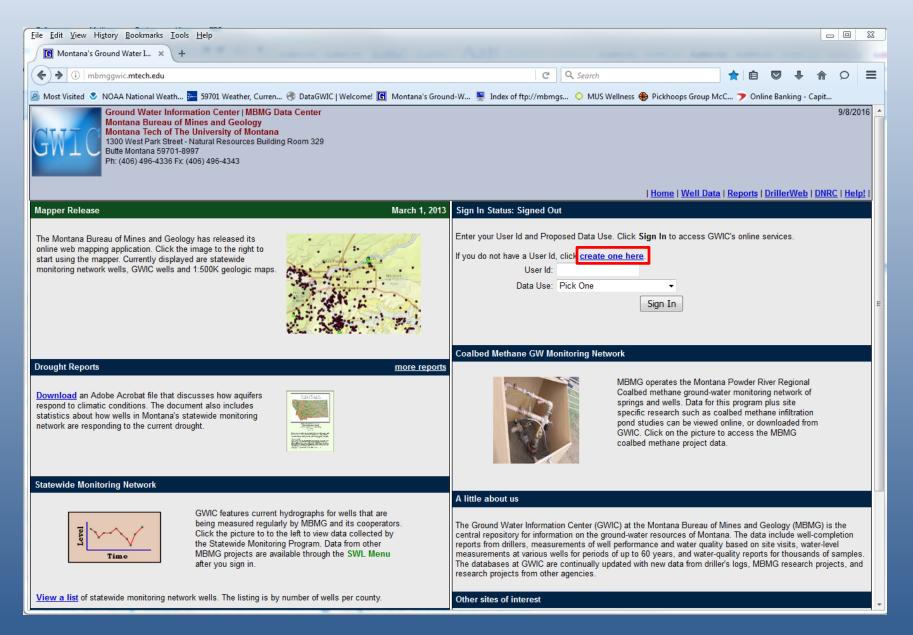




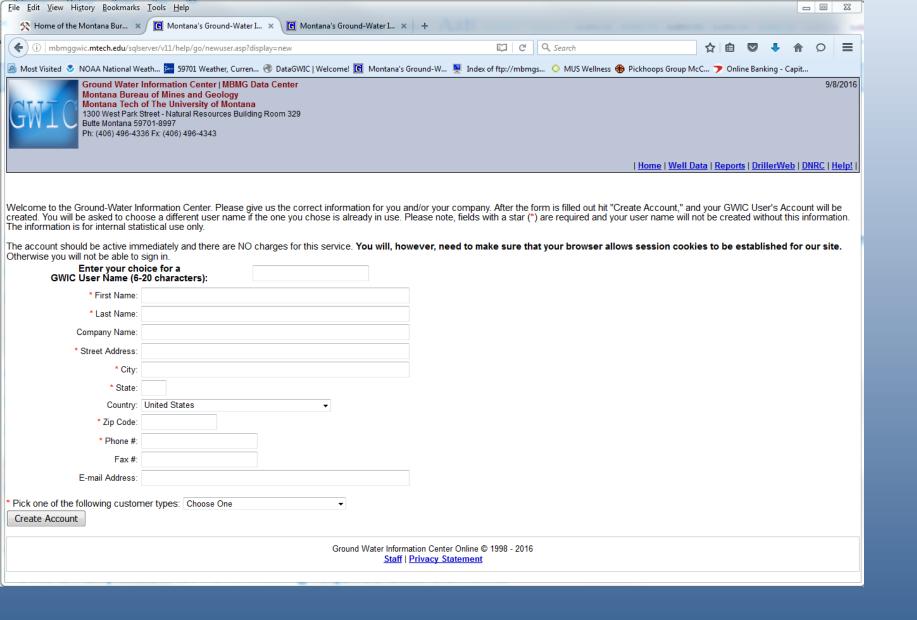




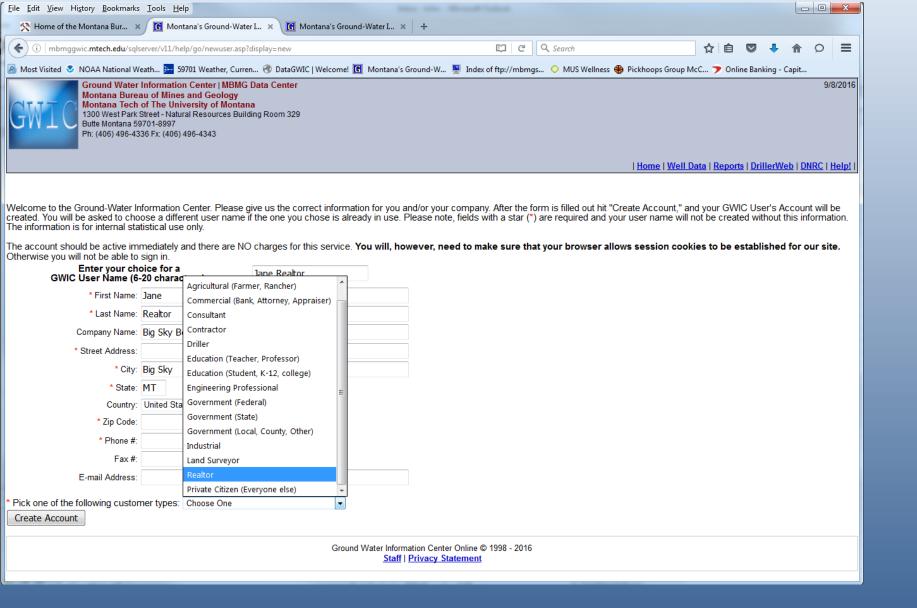




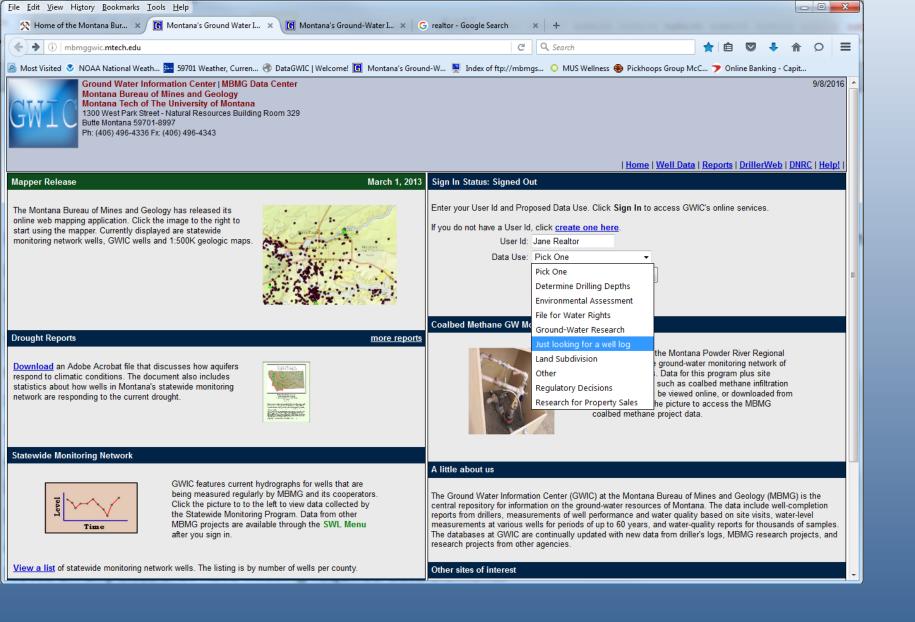




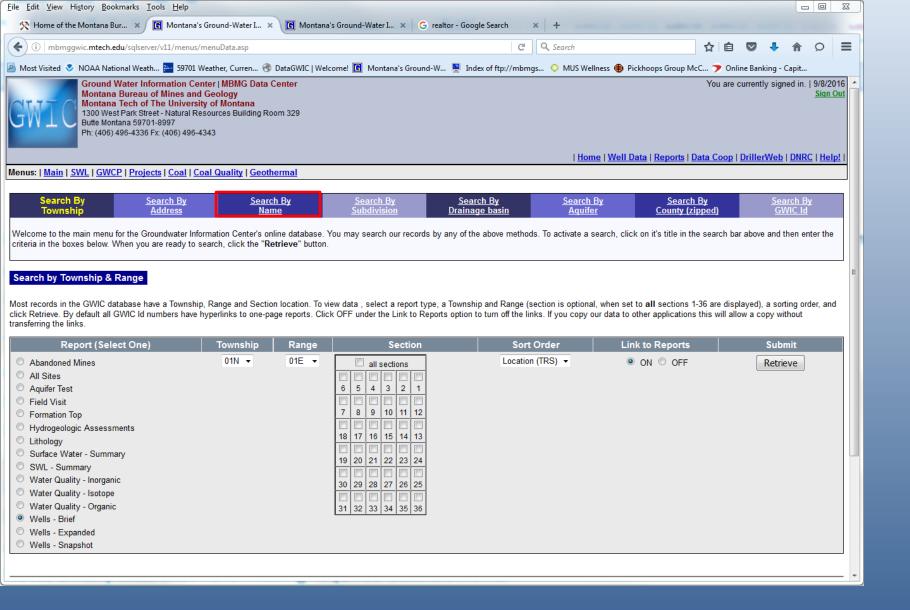




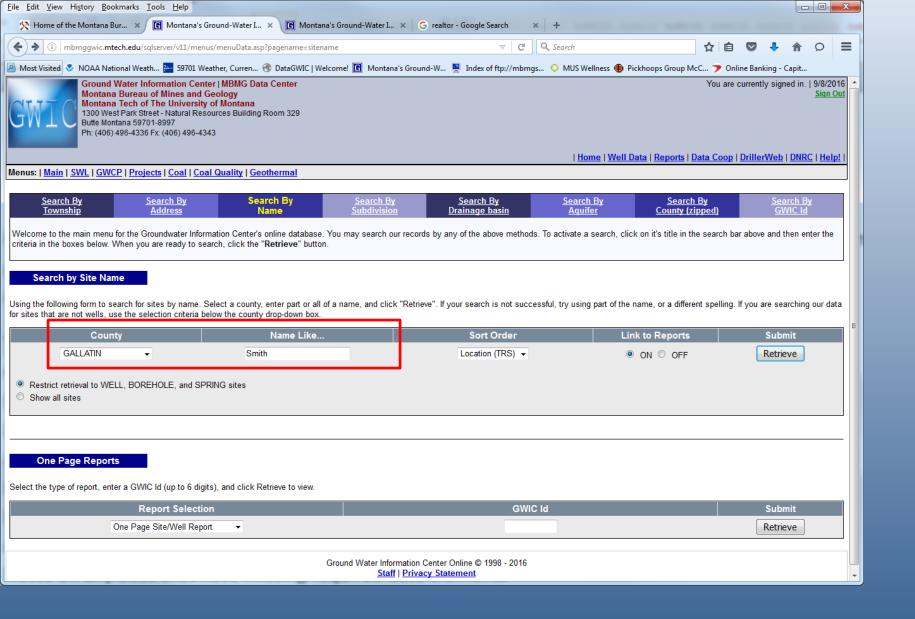




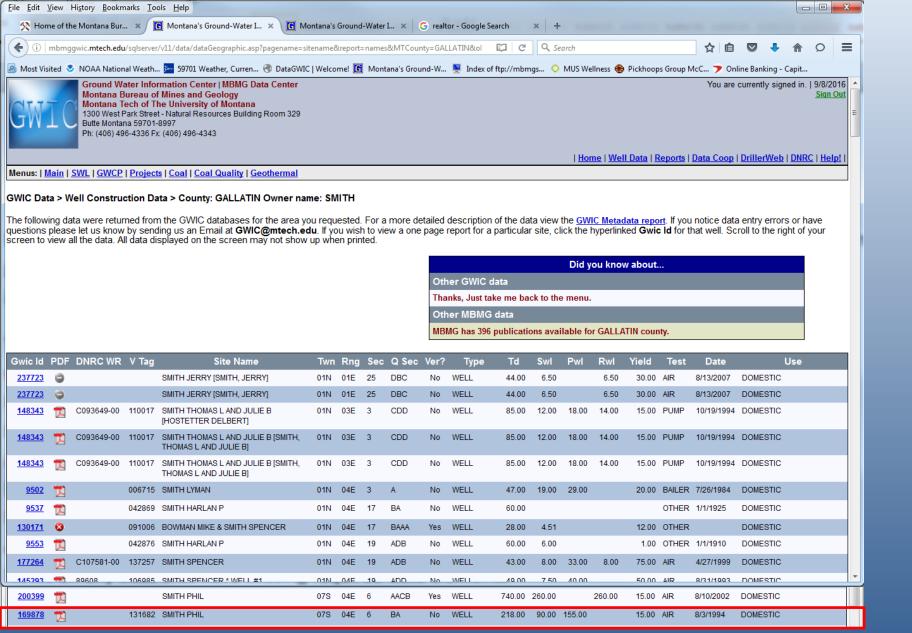




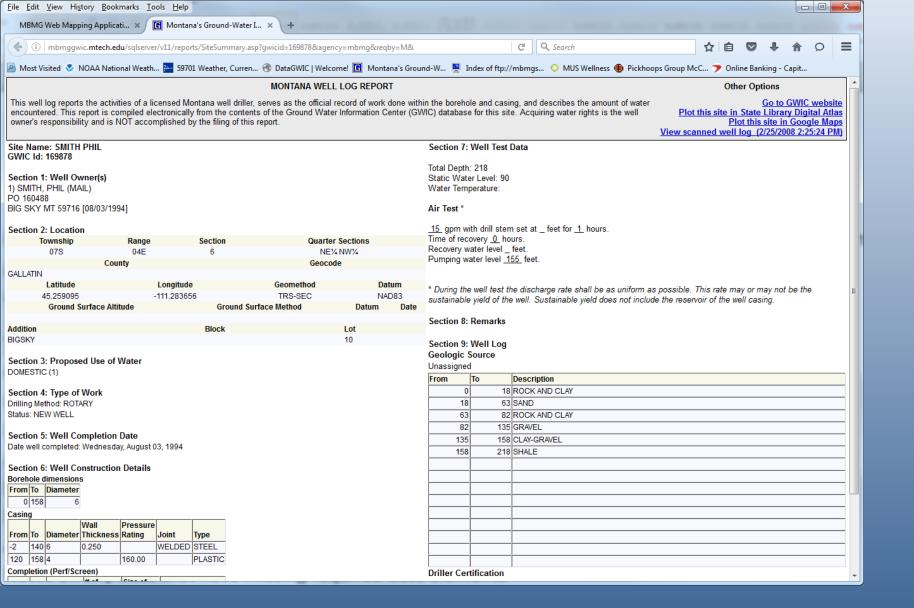




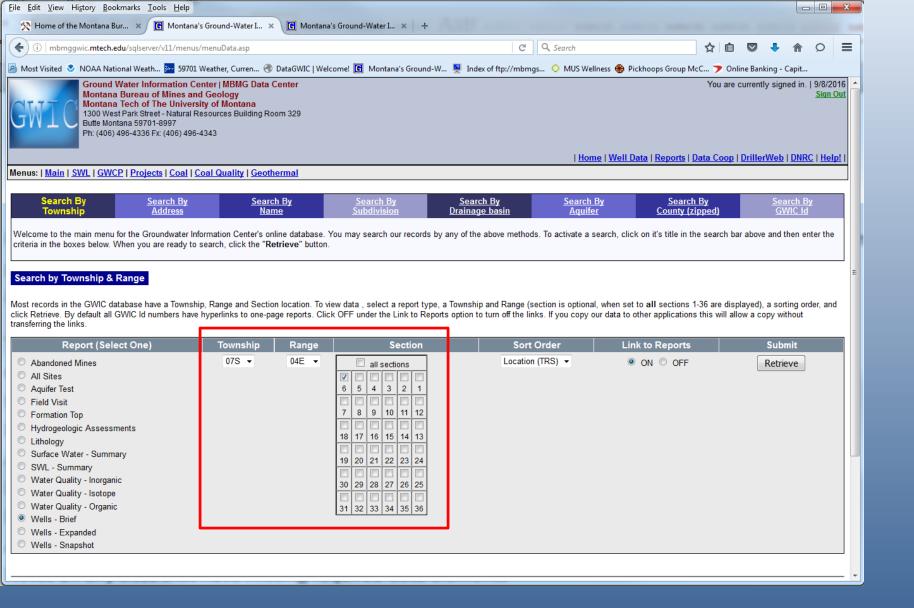




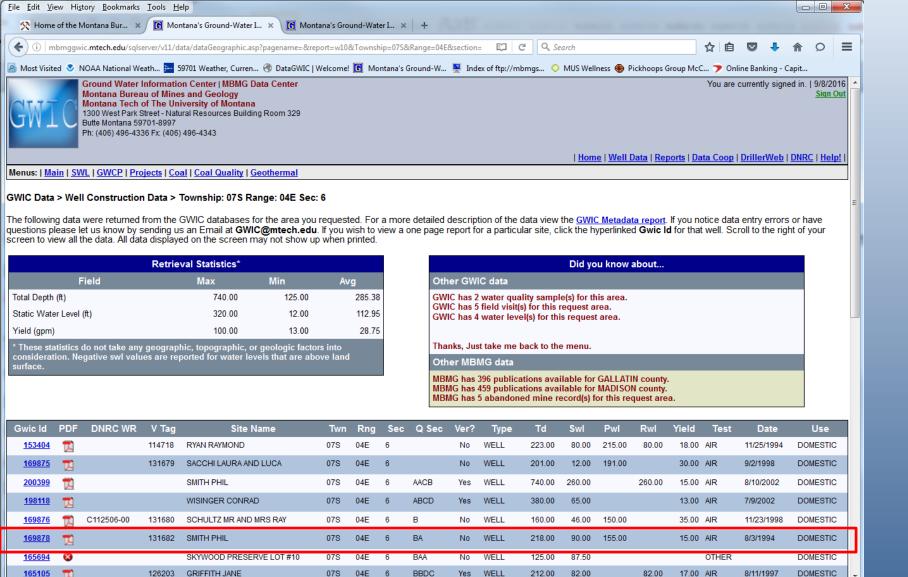




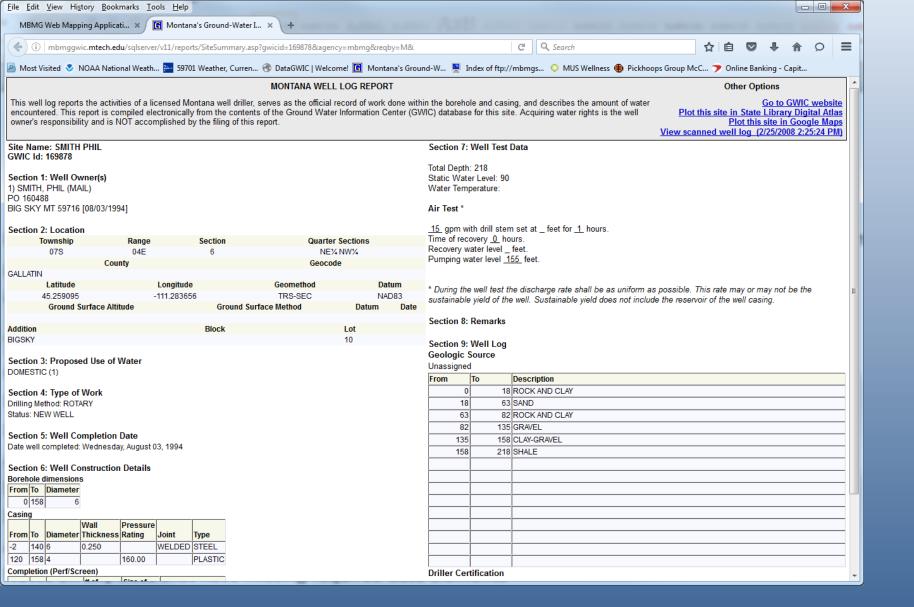




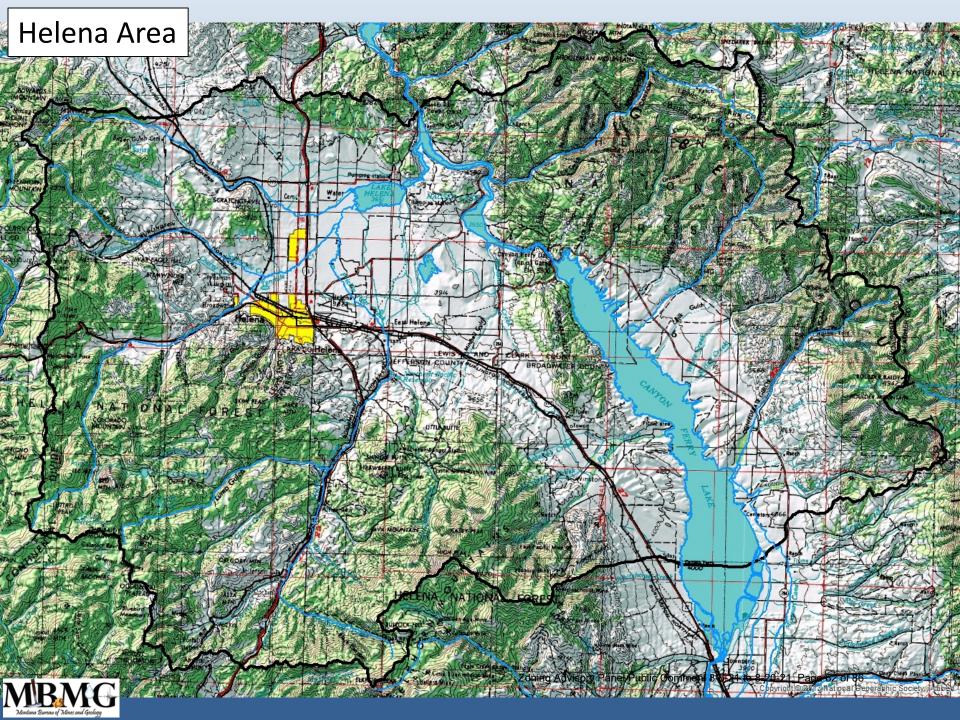


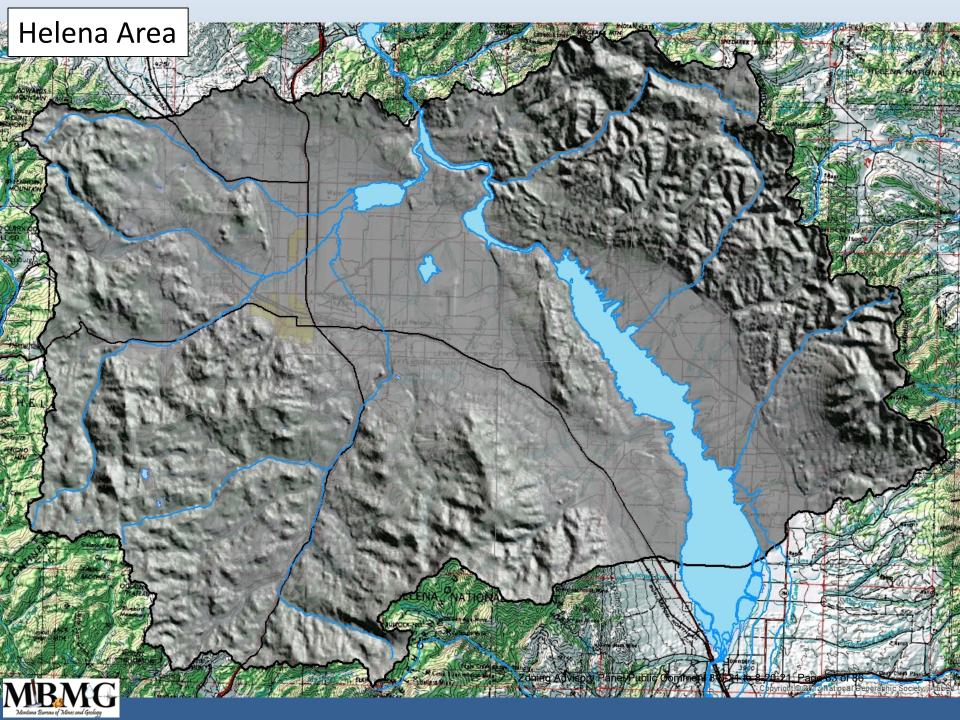


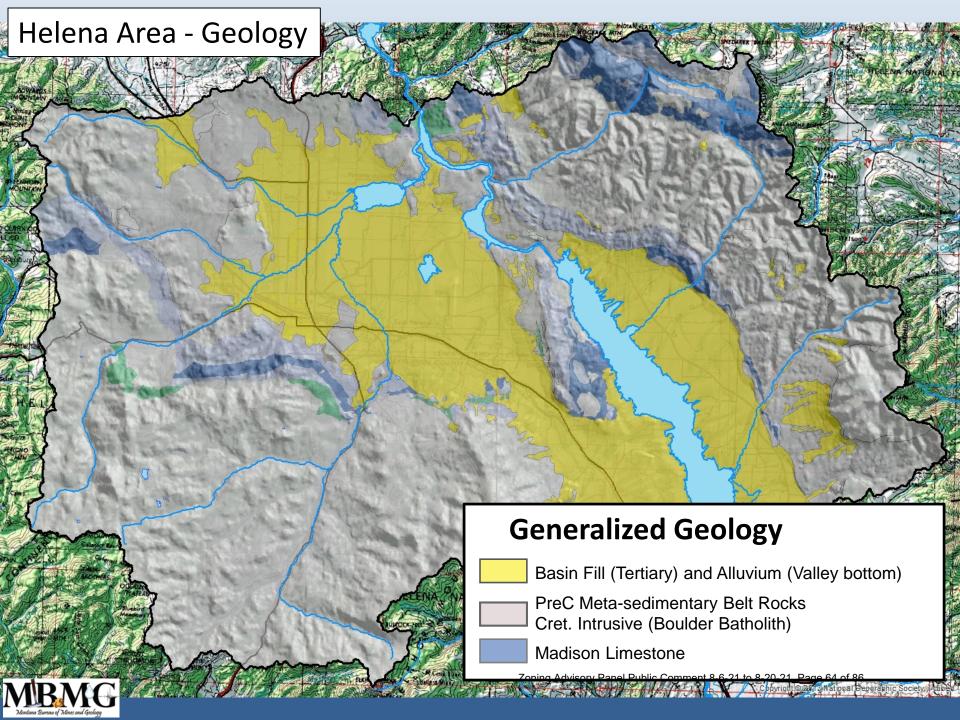


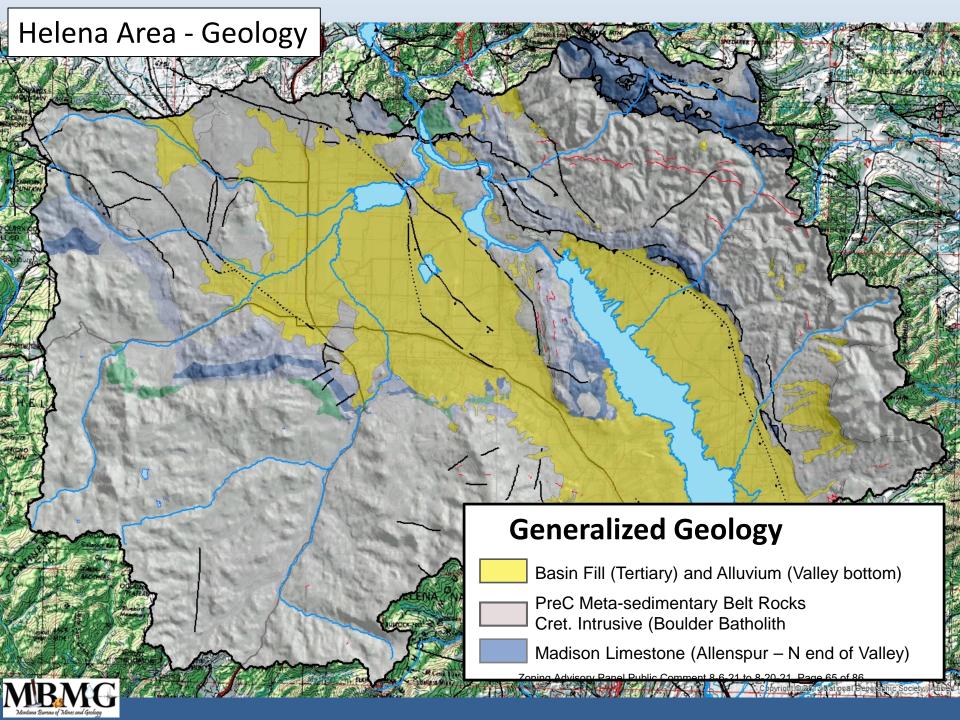


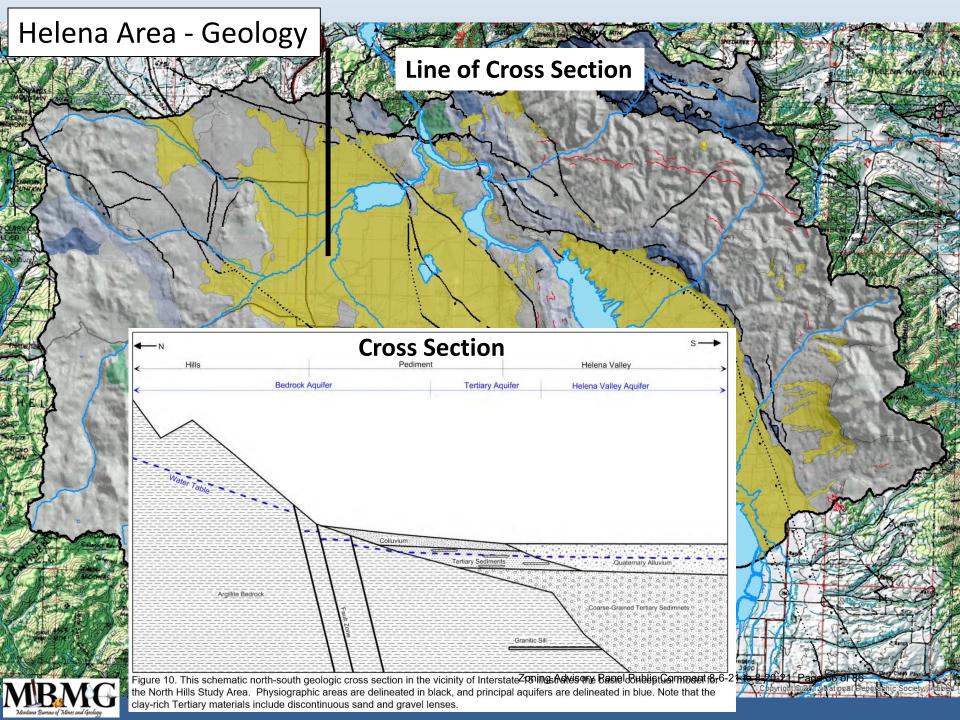




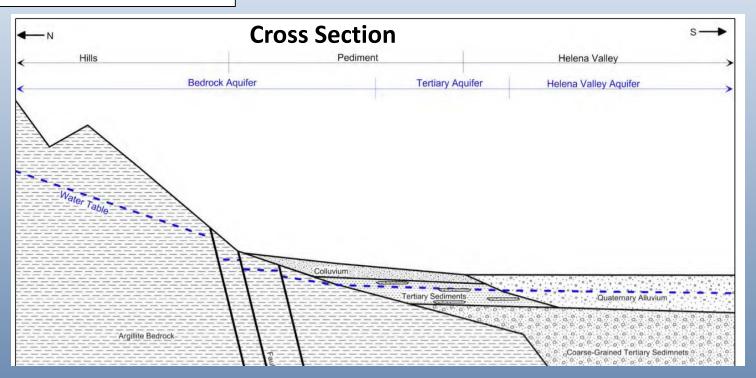


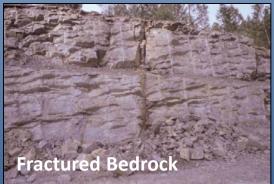






Helena Area - Geology

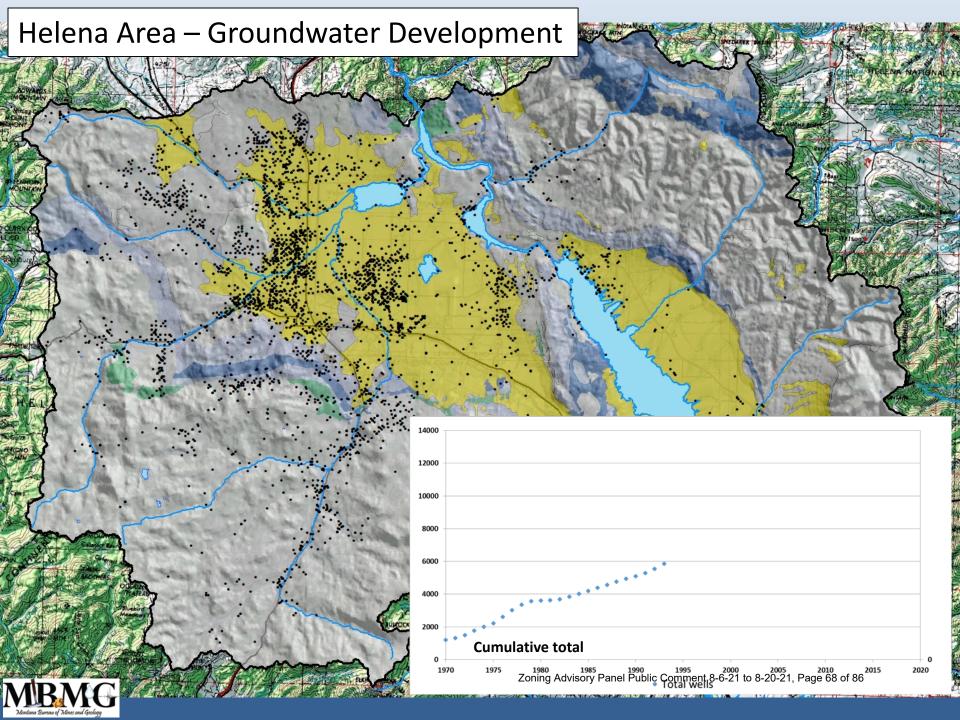


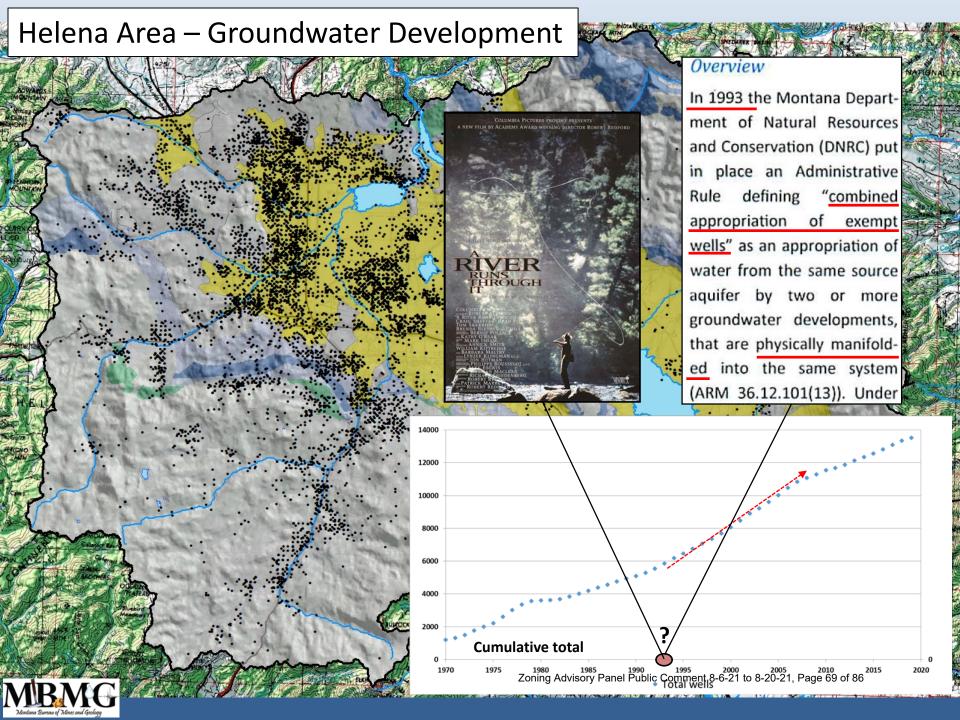


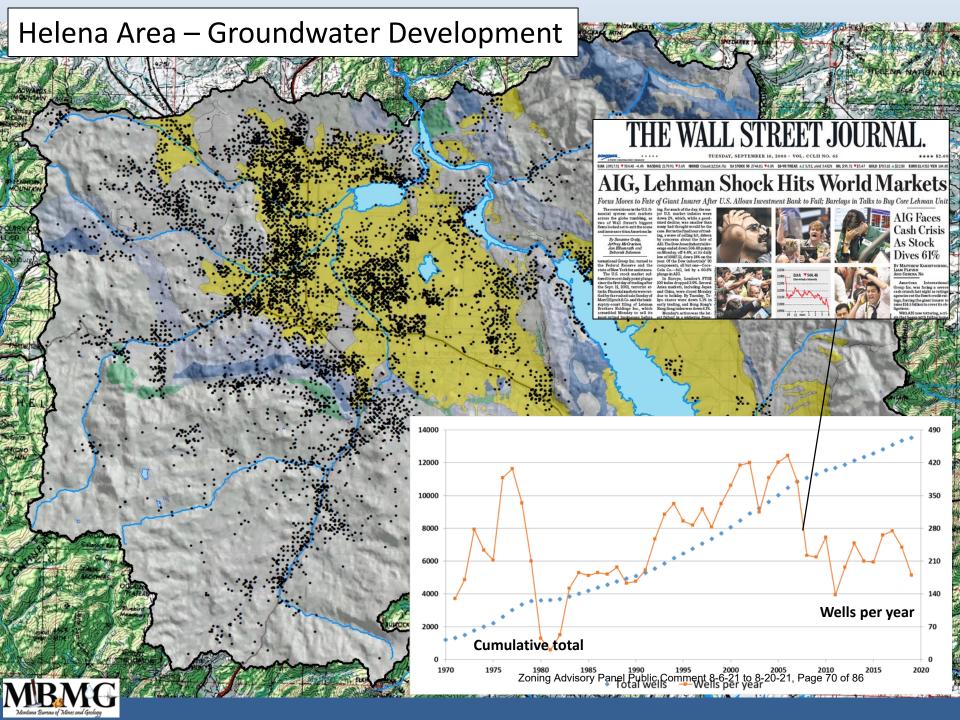


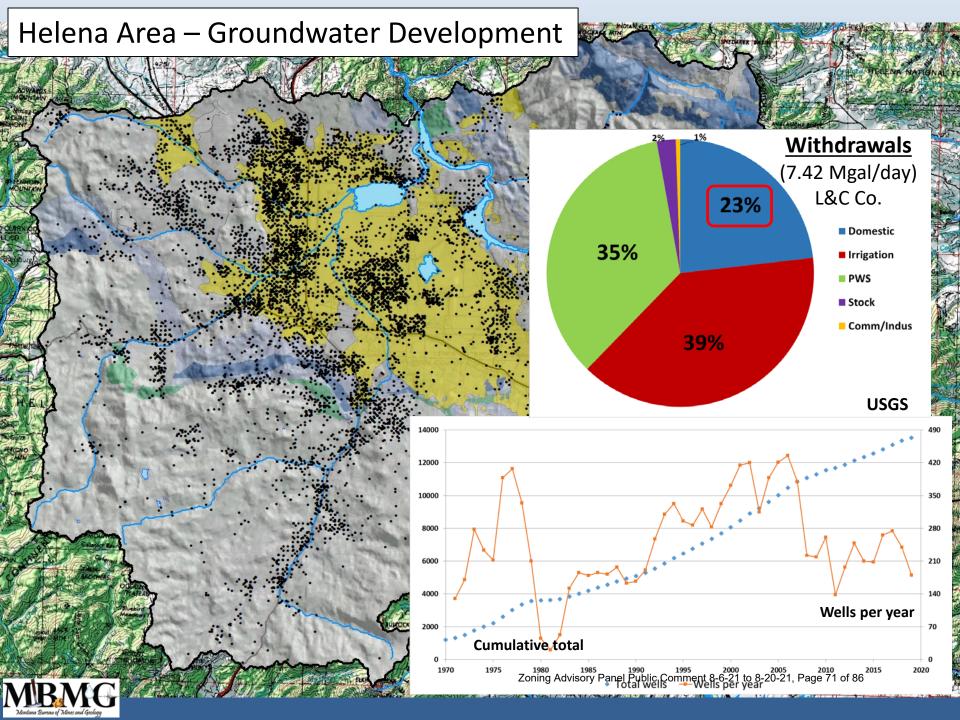


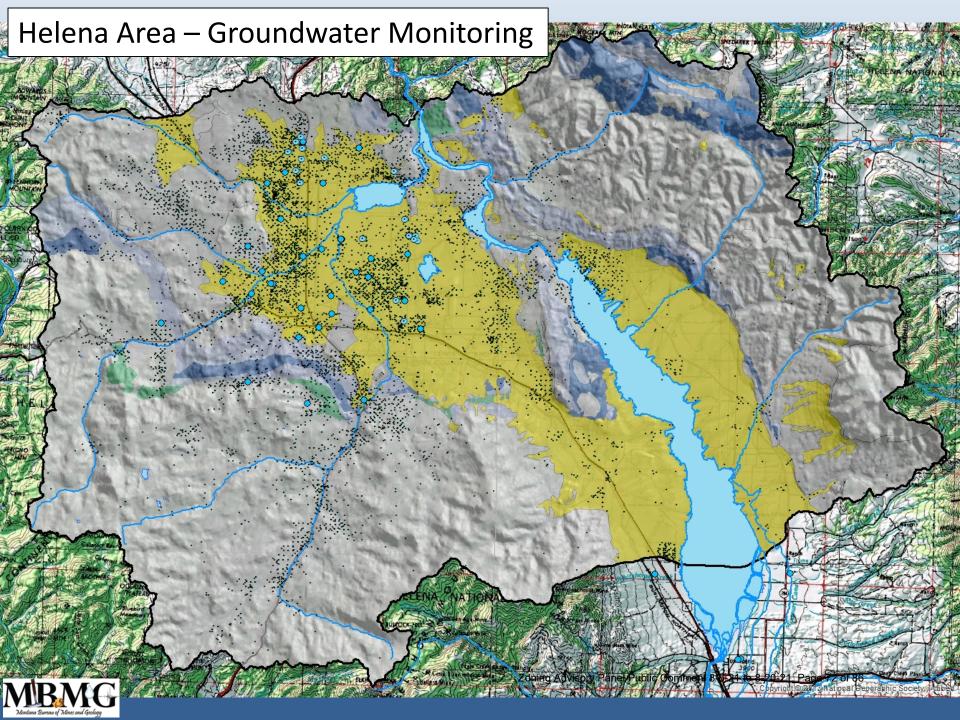


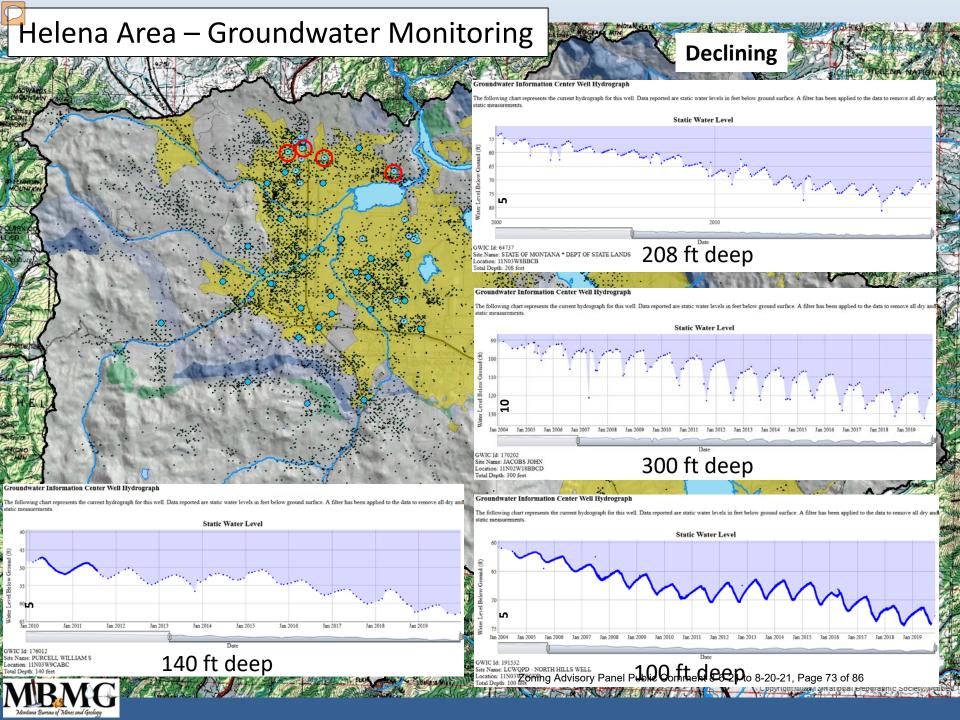


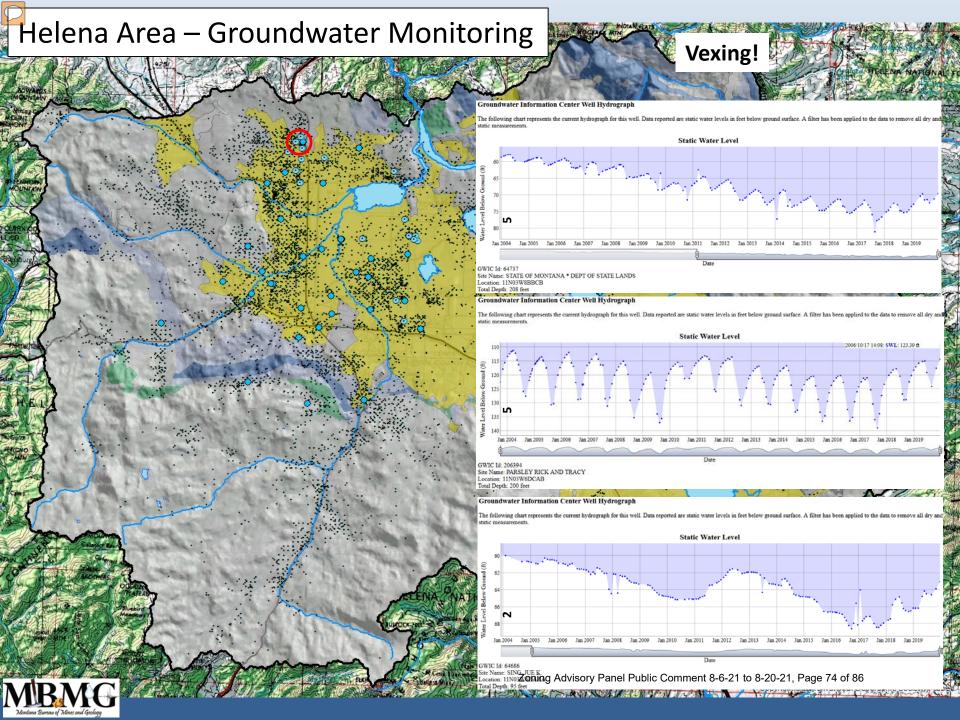


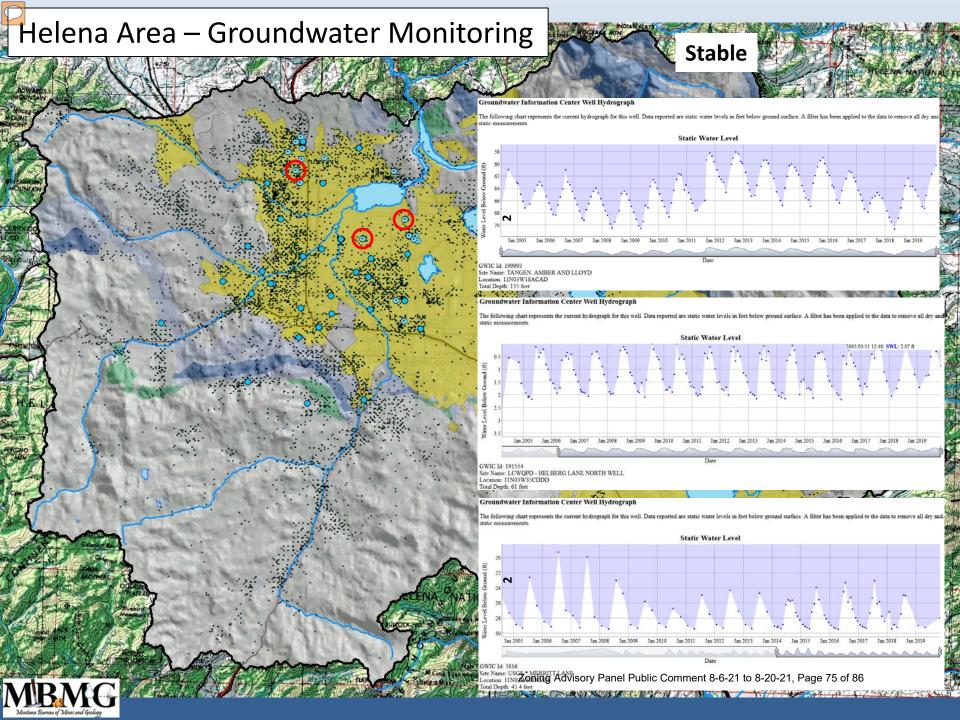


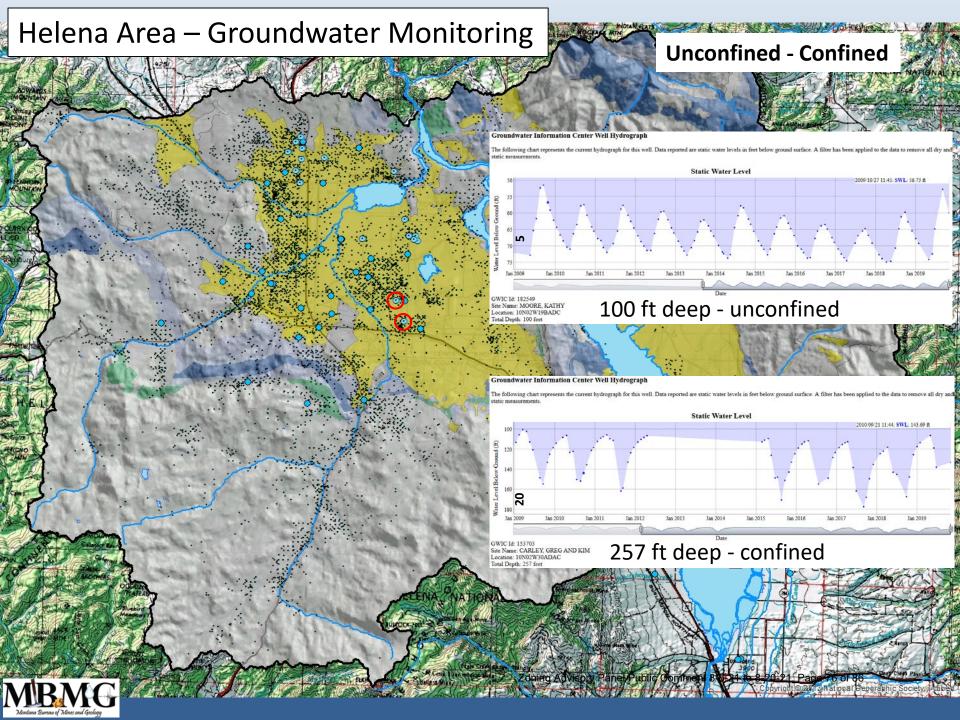


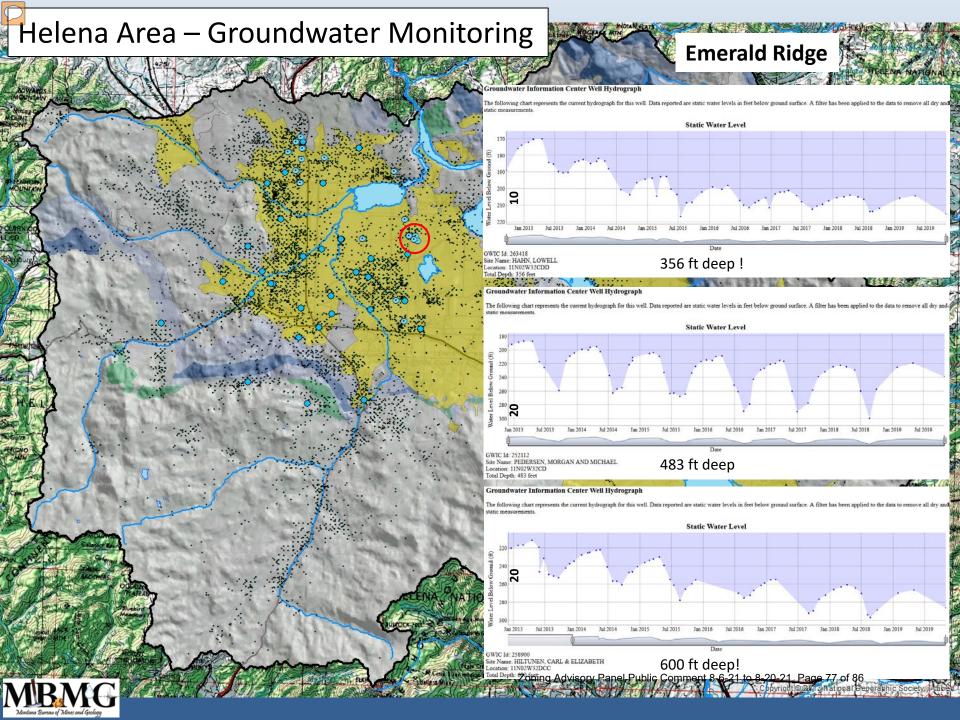












North Star – Groundwater Levels



Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and



GWIC Id: 191532 Site Name: LCWQPD - NORTH HILLS WELL

Location: 11N03W7BCDA Total Depth: 100 feet

Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and



GWIC Id: 64737 Site Name: STATE OF MONTANA * DEPT OF STATE LANDS

Location: 11N03W8BBCB Total Depth: 208 feet

Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and



Miles GWIC Id: 191534
Site Name: LCWQPD - GRAVEL PIT WELL
Location: 11N03W18CCCC

Total Depth: 100 feet



North Star – Groundwater Levels



Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and/static measurements.



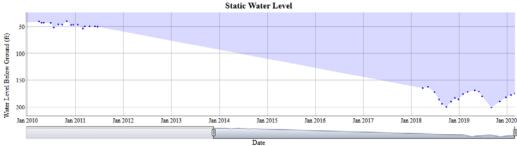
GWIC Id: 64755

Site Name: OFFICE OF STATE FORESTER

Location: 11N03W8CBCC Total Depth: 441 feet

Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and static measurements.

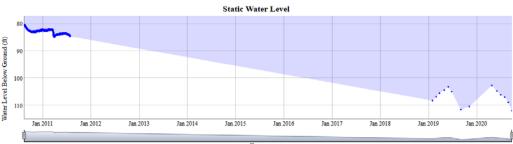


GWIC Id: 207290 Site Name: SKILLMAN DAN AND LOLA

Location: 11N03W8DCBC Total Depth: 535 feet

Groundwater Information Center Well Hydrograph

The following chart represents the current hydrograph for this well. Data reported are static water levels in feet below ground surface. A filter has been applied to the data to remove all dry and static measurements.

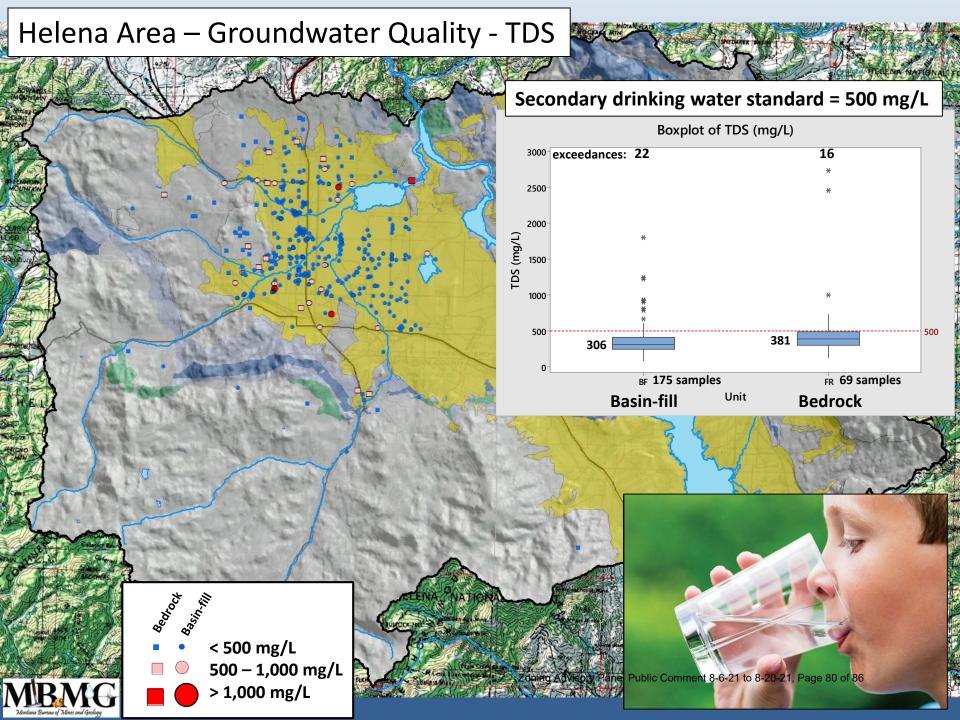


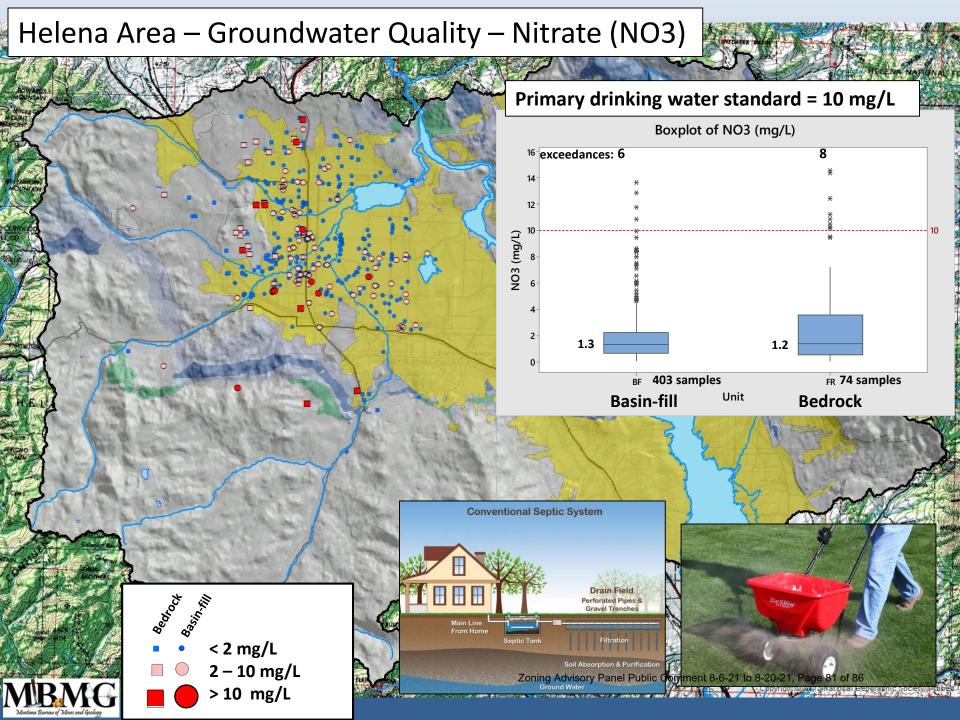
GWIC Id: 257065 Site Name: MONTANA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Location: 11N03W9CABB

Total Depth: 360 feet







Questions?

Ground-Water Information Center: http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology: http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/

James Madison 496-4619 jmadison2@mtech.edu





ATTNZAP: Public Input from
Chris Stockwell, 8/18/2021 OTSpekury

Sustainable Missoula: Planning for a sustainable future

BY NEVA HASSANEIN DECEMBER 7, 2020



RECEIVED

AUG 19 2021

LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY Community Development & Planning

Neva Hassanein

Why would a sustainability scholar and farmland advocate support a new plan that will likely convert another 450 acres of prime agricultural soil to other uses? I have asked myself that many times as the so-called "Mullan Area Master Plan" has moved through the public process.

That's a lot of a finite, valuable resource. I was not an easy sell.

Now, though, I am totally convinced this cutting-edge approach is the way to go. I am one of the members of the <u>City-County Consolidated Planning Board</u>, which recently voted unanimously for the plan and code, along with a recommendation to change the name (more on that below). I write on my own behalf.

What makes this plan different from previous ones? A lot.

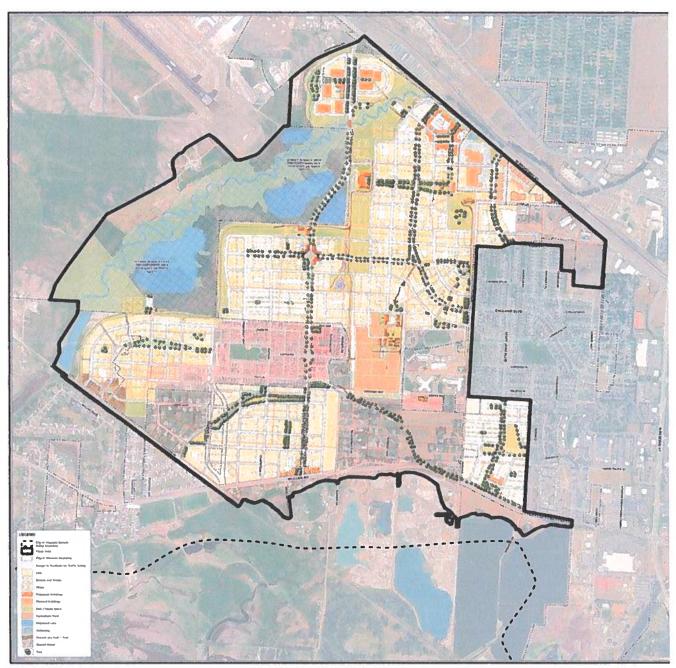
Here are some of my favorite aspects:

First, the plan creates seven neighborhoods in the area west of Reserve, south of Broadway, and towards the airport. A variety of housing types will absorb at least 20 years of anticipated population growth. Mixed land uses will create neighborhoods and town centers where people can shop, dine, and work close to home.

Second, the plan has an <u>accompanying zoning code</u>, which means its vision has teeth. Simultaneous passage of the code critically ensures that what the illustrative plan depicts will basically be built. This kind of zoning, called "<u>form-based</u>," specifies the desired character and physical attributes of an area, rather than simply allowable uses.

Third, unlike <u>sprawl</u>, which is car-centric, the level of housing will be sufficiently dense so that a variety of transit options can be provided. These so-called "<u>complete</u>" streets are designed to accommodate all modes. Bike lanes and trails will crisscross through the area. New parks and open spaces will enhance quality of life for residents.

Fourth, new community farms and gardens will not only echo the past, but will also become a vibrant part of future neighborhoods. Cottage food businesses and the like will be encouraged through the zoning. This plan can also set the stage for future protection of precious agricultural land to the west in Grass Valley and elsewhere.



MULLAN AREA MASTER PLAN - DRAFT ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN

Fifth, the "green infrastructure" aspects of this plan are on the leading edge of sustainable design. For example, to manage stormwater in this area, the code requires the use of natural processes – incorporating features like <u>grass swales</u> and <u>detention ponds</u> – to slow runoff, reduce pollution, and protect our waterways.

Sixth, this plan (along with the <u>BUILD Project</u>) calls for the restoration of <u>Grant Creek</u>, which has been channelized over the years. The plan creates a 200-foot buffer on each side of the stream.

Seventh, the cultural heritage of this place will not be lost, but rather reimagined and made more inclusive. Historical and educational initiatives can inform residents and visitors about this rich, cultural landscape.

For thousands of years, the <u>Séliš and Qlispé</u> people used this open prairie, rich in bitterroots and other plants, and managed the area with the careful, regular application of fire. Historic structures, harkening to the agricultural production of the last century, will be preserved.

For all these reasons and more, the Planning Board unanimously recommended approval of the plan and code.

In addition, the full Board also recommended that the governing bodies work to find a more accurate and inclusive name for the plan. Specifically, we did not want to continue to name things after Captain John Mullan, who was very disrespectful of the self-determination and sovereignty of the Séliš, Qlispé, Kootenai, and other indigenous groups. Mullan's biographer and other historians have repeatedly described him as racist and his opinions as "vile."

The City Council and Board of County Commissioners will hold a joint hearing on this plan, code, and the proposal to change the name on Monday Dec. 7 at 6 PM.

Once the plan and code are formally adopted by early 2021, Missoulians will have to collaborate in our characteristic fashion to bring the innovative features to fruition. If we do this right, we will be creating neighborhoods that reflect the uniqueness of this place and the sustainability values we share.

Neva Hassanein is a member of the Missoula City-County Consolidated Planning Board and a Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of Montana. This Sustainable Missoula column is brought to you – via the Missoula Current – every week by <u>Climate Smart</u> <u>Missoula</u> and <u>Home ReSource</u>.