Resolution #2016-1

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

BACKGROUND

The cities and towns of Montana provide a healthy community with clean water, a sanitary environment, public safety, transportation, and recreational opportunities. These vibrant municipalities provide a safe and inviting environment that fosters the primary basis for the Montana economy. To provide quality municipal services to their residents and visitors, municipalities must wisely and efficiently use their limited financial resources. The League of Cities and Towns is committed to preserving and promoting these municipal qualities.

ACTION

For the 2017 Legislative Session, the League will stand by the following principles of fair, affordable and effective local government:

1. Preservation of an equitable property taxation system and the entitlement share payment to municipalities, while pursuing authority for municipalities to seek and develop new sources of revenue to fund essential local services.

2. Promote diversification of the local government finance structure, particularly to develop supplements and alternatives to property tax revenue.

3. Encourage the maintenance and expansion of state grant, loan and investment programs to fund infrastructure capital improvements to supplement the use of local funds.

4. Advocate that new legal mandates imposed upon municipalities have an identified source of independent funding and are not an unfunded mandate imposed upon municipalities.

5. Effective planning and development policies that encourages managed growth of municipalities for the promotion of the more efficient delivery of clean water, treatment and disposal of wastewater and solid waste, protect municipal water rights, interconnectivity of transportation systems, enhanced fire, police and public safety protection, improved recreation opportunities and other municipal services.

6. Opposition to any measure that limits or diminishes municipal authority as provided by the letter and spirit of the Local Government Article of the 1972 Montana Constitution.

7. Recognition of the contribution of cities and towns to the history and culture of our state and a better understanding of the fact that all public policy should begin and end with those special places a majority of Montanans call home.

Resolution #2016-2

ENTITLEMENT SHARE PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

Section 15-1-121, MCA, contains the formula for calculating the annual growth factor that is applied to Entitlement Share Payments. The Legislative changes in 2011 based the growth factor on the collection of gambling, motor vehicle, beer, liquor and financial institutions tax revenues over the most recent three-year period. It also includes a factor for personal and corporate income tax collections.

During the 2013 Session, the Legislature amended 15-1-121, MCA, to provide that entitlement payments are intended to provide a secure and predictable stream of revenue with a growth adjustment tied to state collections but cannot go below a floor of zero.

Because the entitlement share payment funds have had healthy growth and provide increased payments to the local governments, there is a temptation to use part of these funds for state needs. Any diversion of entitlement share payment funds would diminish the future growth capacity of the fund and deprive local governments of the funds historically promised.

ACTION

The League will oppose legislation to diminish the Entitlement Share Payments program to ensure its continuation and application of growth factor adjustments.

Resolution #2016-3

REMOVING CAP ON INCREASES IN MILL LEVY

BACKGROUND

Cities and towns are only authorized to impose a mill levy that is sufficient to generate the amount of property taxes actually assessed in the prior year plus one-half of the average rate of inflation for the prior 3 years. Cities and towns cannot financially survive with this limitation on the mill levy to one-half of a rolling 3 year average of the rate of inflation. Expenses incurred by cities and towns are not limited to any similar cap.

ACTION

The League will strategically sponsor legislation to remove the restrictions on the cities' and towns' mill levy authority currently imposed under Title 15, chapter 10, part 4, MCA.

Resolution #2014-4

LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

BACKGROUND

Cities and towns have worked many years to protect Montana's land and water resources through wise community development policies that emphasize centralized water and wastewater systems, efficient delivery of services to concentrated populations and compliance with fair and affordable environmental standards. Now, most new development in Montana is sprawling beyond municipal boundaries, threatening our legacy of open space and clean water. Municipalities are dedicated to working with state and federal agencies to establish growth and land use policies that recognize property rights while preserving the natural assets of Montana.

ACTION

MLCT will support bills to:

1. Encourage the use of community water, wastewater and stormwater systems to protect environmental quality and assure that cities and towns are not obligated for a disproportionate share of the cost of complying with Numeric Nutrient Standards, MS4 and other state or federal regulatory standards.

2. Promote environmentally responsible energy development and conservation through grants, loans, and technical assistance and education programs.

3. Allow cities and towns authority under the energy and building codes to promote conservation.

4. Expand authority of cities and towns to use tax increment districts and tax abatements for opportunities as part of an effective economic development strategy.

MLCT will oppose bills to:

1. Restrict the annexation, zoning, planning and subdivision review authority of cities and towns or in any other way interfere with established community development practices.

2. Restrict the use of Special Districts but will consider measures to simplify protest procedures for property owners.

3. Limit the effectiveness of the options under the tax increment district statutes but will consider measures that refines definition of "public purpose" for expenditure limitation purposes.

Resolution #2016-5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

Montana has experienced significant growth impacts related to infrastructure and public safety as a result of rapid population growth in some part of the state. Most Montanans welcome the economic opportunities connected to development, but some Montana municipalities that have had no or slow growth in the past do not have the resources and support necessary to proactively plan for and address the infrastructure and public safety needs of the growing population. Also, the infrastructure belonging to Montana municipalities, water and wastewater systems, streets and public facilities, is aging and in many cases has outlived its useful and functional life. For Montana cities and towns to attract healthy, responsible economic growth, the ability to provide quality essential services means the infrastructure should be in good condition and using modern technology.

The MLCT has joined the Montana Infrastructure Coalition ("MIC") and will work with the MIC to establish infrastructure priorities on a multi-session approach. We need to work to change the structure of the way infrastructure financing occurs in Montana on into the future.

In 2015, a bipartisan bill to provide funding for state-wide infrastructure, including municipalities, narrowly failed passage by one vote. The infrastructure bill would have funded local projects through grants and loans as well as university buildings and other state projects. Much of the public infrastructure, whether owned by the state or local governments, suffers from deferred maintenance and every year worsens the deterioration of the infrastructure. An infrastructure grant or loan program will provide Montana communities with additional resources and support to help plan and address needed infrastructure expansion and replacement and the public safety needs of municipalities.

ACTION

MLCT will support and promote a local governmental infrastructure grant and loan program, including public safety infrastructure.

Resolution #2016-6

GASOLINE AND SPECIAL FUEL TAX AND LOCAL OPTION MOTOR FUEL EXCISE TAX

BACKGROUND

The gasoline and special fuel tax is a state tax of 27 cents per gallon of gasoline distributed within the state and 27 ¾ cents per gallon of special fuel. (15-70-403, MCA) Of the total amount collected from these and other gas taxes, $16,766,000 is statutorily appropriated to counties, incorporated municipalities and consolidated city-county governments for construction, maintenance and reconstruction of roads and streets in each entity. (15-70-101, MCA) The amount of these taxes that are retained by the State can be used for the State's match for federal highway funding. The vast majority of highways, streets and roads in Montana are suffering from decay and in need of major maintenance, reconstruction or replacement. Increasing the Gasoline and Special Fuel Tax would generate additional money for the State to use as match for federal highway funding and provide additional money to municipalities, consolidated city-county governments and counties.

In addition to the allocation of gasoline and special fuel tax money to counties, municipalities and consolidated city-county governments, a county through the vote of electorate may imposed a local option motor fuel excise tax. (7-14-301, MCA) This additional tax may not exceed 2 cents per gallon. The revenue from this local option motor fuel tax is allocated between the county and all municipalities within the county according to a distribution formula. This local option fuel tax can only be initiated by the county. Municipalities cannot independently impose any local option motor fuel excise tax. The revenue from the local option motor fuel tax can only be used construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of public streets and roads. (7-14-302, MCA)

ACTION

MLCT will support:

1. Increasing the gasoline and special fuel tax to provide additional revenue for match with the federal highway funding and for additional revenue for municipalities, consolidated city-county entities and counties.
2. Allowing municipalities the independent authority to impose a local option motor fuel excise tax within their respective jurisdictions.

Resolution #2016-7

MS4 AND STORMWATER QUALITY

BACKGROUND

More cities in Montana are being classified as Municipal Separate Storm Sewer ("MS4") cities for purposes of storm water regulations under EPA and MTDEQ. Under the federal law, MS4 cities are required to use best management practices to reduce pollution from storm water runoff. MTDEQ is responsible for issuing general permits to the MS4 cities. In past years MTDEQ was more aggressive than the EPA BMP standards and required additional burdens such as monitoring and sampling of water quality in storm water runoff. Though this initially only affected the larger Montana cities, the history of the MS4 designation has been to reach down into lower populated cities. Originally in 1990, only cities with populations over 100,000 were affected. By 1999, it potentially affected municipalities with 1,000 people or more. The MLCT and affected cities agree with protecting water quality and using BMPs for storm water management. What we do not agree with is having to do sampling and monitoring that is of no benefit. Sampling for the sake of sampling is an idle act.

The concern is that MTDEQ may interpret "state waters" (75-5-104(34), MCA) to include storm water retention and detention ponds, which are the BMP's means for trapping pollutants before reaching bona fide state waters. This interpretation would require retention and detention ponds, constructed as BMPs for storm water, to have water quality compliance similar to lakes and rivers.

Such an interpretation has resulted in difficulties conducting water main flushing, fire hydrant testing, water main repair and maintenance (non-storm water discharges). That interpretation combined with the first 1/2" treatment requirement in the current discharge permit has also raised questions about whether it is permissible for storm water leaving a site to enter the MS4 at all, and thus detention or retention ponds and basins, before the first 1/2" of water is treated.

MTDEQ has established working groups with the MS4 cities to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution on these issues. This process is still on-going and will take more time and work to resolve the differences.

ACTION

MLCT extends its appreciation to MTDEQ for its efforts having a working group to work toward resolution of BMP requirements for mitigation for storm water quality. The MLCT will consult with and work with DEQ if legislative changes may be needed for effective implementation of BMPs in a cost-effective and reasonable manner. The MLCT will monitor legislation and regulatory action dealing with storm water quality and MS4 regulations.

5-Oct-16

Resolution #2016-8

FUNDING FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION FUND

BACKGROUND

Under 19-18-503, MCA, cities and towns are required to soundly fund disability and pension funds for firefighters. The fund is deemed soundly funded if either the assets in the fund are at least 0.21% but not more than 0.52% of total assessed value of taxable property, or at a value determined by an actuarial valuation. The cities and towns are allowed to levy an annual tax to keep the fund soundly funded under 19-18-504, MCA; however, that special tax levy is restricted by the mill caps in 15-10-420, MCA, of ½ of the average rate of inflation for the prior 3 years. The current funding requirement based upon a percentage of total assessed value of taxable property can result in requiring a municipality to have to increase taxes to an unrealistic, unnecessary and expensive amount in order to adequately fund a reserve for disability and pensions for firefighters. This was especially exacerbated by major changes during the 2015 Session in the property tax assessment laws that reduced taxable valuation but did not affect the total assessed value. These changes made the percentages of total assessed value arbitrary with no precise nexus to the actual liability exposure. In some cases municipalities were legally unable to levy an amount equal to 0.21% of total assessed value and to do so would unnecessarily overfunded the disability and pension reserve. The Montana Department of Revenue is drafting legislation that would make the funding requirement for a disability and pension fund reserve be 3 to 5 times the actual liability. Using this formula would set the reserve fund at a realistic amount based upon liability of the fund.

ACTION

MLCT will support legislation that changes the funding requirement for disability and pension fund reserves to be a realistic multiplier of actual liability exposure.

Resolution #2016-9

COMPENSATION FOR RETIREMENT

BACKGROUND

The public employee retirement system has suffered in the past from not being actuarially sound. Some public employee bargaining groups want to include factors such as overtime, insurance premium payments and other special benefits as part of the "total compensation" used in determining retirement benefits upon retirement. Adding these other types of economic benefits as compensation for retirement purposes increases the cost to the public employer for paying the employer portion of the retirement withholding.

Additionally, adding new peripheral benefit amounts to total compensation puts a strain on the public retirement system since the more recent retirees will not have contributed toward the higher benefit for most of their careers.

ACTION

The League will oppose legislation adding employee benefits and overtime as part of the compensation for purposes of determining retirement benefits.

Resolution #2016-12

LOCAL LODGING FEE

BACKGROUND

Some cities and towns experience unexpected demands for increased municipal services. Especially when these impacts are unpredicted, the impacted municipality cannot immediately afford the increased costs to enlarge their infrastructure and provide for expanding municipal services. New growth eventually generates increased property tax revenue but it is not immediate and impacted municipalities need a quicker means for new revenue. A local lodging fee based upon overnight lodging facilities, temporary housing and campgrounds would fill that need for more readily available extra revenue.

ACTION

MLCT will support a locally created and imposed lodging fee on consumers for overnight lodging, temporary housing and campgrounds.

Resolution #2016-14

ABANDONED PROPERTY

BACKGROUND

Local law enforcement agencies, police and sheriff departments, receive personal property that is evidence in criminal cases, has been abandoned by the owner or is recovered stolen property that the owner fails to claim. Since 1997 Montana does not have a statutory process for disposal of abandoned personal property that is being held by law enforcement agencies for the owners to claim but who fail to do so. Many police departments store bicycles and other found or recovered property that must be held presumably until the true owner comes to claim it. There is no statutory standard of when this property may be presumed to be abandoned and the local government entity may dispose of the property either through sale, donation to charitable cause or destruction. Local governments need to have legal clarity and authority for the disposition of abandoned property.

ACTION

MLCT will support legislation creating a presumptive abandonment time period and establishing a process for the disposal of personal property local governments are holding as unclaimed property for the owners.

Resolution #2016-15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND

With the passage of SB 11 in 2009, the Legislature created six permanent interim committees, each responsible for the administrative rule review, program review, and monitoring for specific executive branch agencies. (Section 5-5-202(2), MCA.) Although local government was not specifically identified as a subject matter for any of the six new interim committees, two interim studies dealt specifically with local government issues: HJR 29 (a review of state laws pertaining to local governments and officials); and HJR 38 (a study of salary and employment issues of juvenile probation officers. The Legislative Services Division assigned these interim studies to the Education Interim Committee, and in the 2001 session, the Legislature amended the statutes to reflect the dual education and local government role of the committee. (Chapter 210, Laws 2001; Section 5-5-224(2). The two divergent subject matters covered by the Education and Local Government Interim Committee has made it difficult to create long-term collaborative relationships between the state and local governments envisioned by the originating statute. The breadth and complexity of local government issues warrants the creation of a separate and permanent interim committee dedicated solely to discussing and coordinating local government issues.

ACTION

MLCT will support legislation creating a separate and permanent local government interim committee to study local government issues.

Resolution #2016-16

RECOUP LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING-RELATED EXPENSES

BACKGROUND

In 1999, the Legislature passed HB 192, codified at Section 7-32-4139, MCA, which authorized prorated reimbursement of training costs if minimum 3 year service agreement not fulfilled. The statute defined "training costs" as including the "cost of the officer's basic course training, salary, mileage, and expenses paid to the officer while the officer is in training."

In 2005, in response to a bill request to provide similar language for counties, the Legislature repealed Section 7-32-4139, MCA (Chapter 198, Laws 2005 (HB 743)) and replaced it with new language in Section 7-1-4105, MCA that acknowledged local governments' constitutional contract authority to enter into any contract necessary for the exercise of its power, "including but not limited to a contract for reimbursement that may require that the local government be reimbursed for the cost of basic course training if an employee leaves employment before completing a reasonable period of service. While HB 743 specifically identified the cost of basic course training, that cost is illustrative and the preamble and other language of the bill supports the broad constitutional authority of cities to include other costs in an agreement for reimbursement.

The constitutional contract authority granted to cities is not absolute. A municipality must comply with state and federal employment and wages laws, which include the requirement to pay the applicable minimum hourly wage, overtime compensation, and withhold applicable taxes, as well as employer contributions to unemployment insurance and worker's compensation coverage. Subject to the requirement of collective bargaining (*City of Lewistown v. Lloyd*, 2006 MT 168), a municipality may be able to recoup actual academy training expenses, wages in excess of the applicable minimum wage, taxes paid on those excess wages, health insurance premiums, retirement benefits, and travel expenses when a police officer fails to complete an agreed upon length of employment with the municipality.

ACTION

MLCT will create a template reimbursement document for municipalities to use in collective bargaining in order to recoup the maximum lawful amount possible of training-related expenses when an officer does not complete minimum employment periods.

Resolution #2016-17

LOCAL OPTION TAX

BACKGROUND

Municipal fiscal authority in Montana is limited to property taxes, with a small exception for certain smaller communities with a population of less than 5,500 where the majority of local employment is related to businesses catering to the recreational and personal needs of tourist visitors. The existing state resort tax statute imposes strict limitations on local resort taxes: the tax must be approved by the qualified electors of the municipality; the tax rate ceiling is 3%; the tax may only be imposed on lodging facilities, restaurants, and bars; and no less than 5% of the revenues received from the tax must be used to reduce property taxes within the municipality. Currently, only four municipalities in Montana qualify under the statutory definition of "resort community" and have enacted a resort tax approved by their voters (Whitefish, Red Lodge, Virginia City, and West Yellowstone). These communities have access to an additional source of funding for "any activity, undertaking, or administrative service that the municipality is authorized by law to perform," including infrastructure, public services, and the like. The resort tax provides an additional flexible source of revenue that allows local residents to decide locally whether to impose additional taxes on luxury items and local business services that serve primarily visiting tourists.

ACTION

The League will support legislation to allow all Montana municipalities and their voters the authority to enact a local option tax to help fund local infrastructure projects and other local services.

Resolution #2016-18

CLOSURE OF COLSTRIP UNITS 1 AND 2

BACKGROUND

With the pending closure of Colstrip Units 1 and 2, the City of Colstrip is facing an abrupt loss in local jobs and property taxes. The closure of Colstrip Units 1 and 2 requires planning and funding to safely decommission the units, address the needs of Montana and out-of-state energy consumers, and help displaced workers and the communities directly impacted by the closure of the units. The MLCT recognizes the important role the City of Colstrip has historically played in providing energy and revenue to the entire state.

ACTION

The MLCT supports efforts to provide financial support and economic diversification to the City of Colstrip to help create sustainable employment opportunities and protect local tax revenues as a result of the closure of Colstrip Units 1 and 2.

Resolution #2016-20

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES AND RESOURCES

BACKGROUND

Montana cities and towns provide critical public safety services to the majority of Montana residents. Emergency response, law enforcement, and fire protection are an important component to creating and maintaining thriving, prosperous communities. The Montana League of Cities and Towns (MLCT) supports efforts to ensure public safety personnel, services, equipment, and programs are adequately funded and the work of these local government employees is acknowledged and respected by their elected officials and citizens.

ACTION

The MLCT acknowledges the need for adequate equipment, training, and funding for municipal emergency response, law enforcement, and fire protection services, and expresses its appreciation for the work of our local police officers, firefighters, emergency responders, and other public safety employees.

Resolution #2016-14

ABANDONED PROPERTY

BACKGROUND

Local law enforcement agencies, police and sheriff departments, receive personal property that is evidence in criminal cases, has been abandoned by the owner or is recovered stolen property that the owner fails to claim. Since 1997 Montana does not have a statutory process for disposal of abandoned personal property that is being held by law enforcement agencies for the owners to claim but who fail to do so. Many police departments store bicycles and other found or recovered property that must be held presumably until the true owner comes to claim it. There is no statutory standard of when this property may be presumed to be abandoned and the local government entity may dispose of the property either through sale, donation to charitable cause or destruction. Local governments need to have legal clarity and authority for the disposition of abandoned property.

ACTION

MLCT will sponsor legislation creating a presumptive abandonment time period and establishing a process for the disposal of personal property local governments are holding as unclaimed property for the owners.

Resolution #2016-15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND

With the passage of SB 11 in 2009, the Legislature created six permanent interim committees, each responsible for the administrative rule review, program review, and monitoring for specific executive branch agencies. (Section 5-5-202(2), MCA.) Although local government was not specifically identified as a subject matter for any of the six new interim committees, two interim studies dealt specifically with local government issues: HJR 29 (a review of state laws pertaining to local governments and officials); and HJR 38 (a study of salary and employment issues of juvenile probation officers. The Legislative Services Division assigned these interim studies to the Education Interim Committee, and in the 2001 session, the Legislature amended the statutes to reflect the dual education and local government role of the committee. (Chapter 210, Laws 2001; Section 5-5-224(2). The two divergent subject matters covered by the Education and Local Government Interim Committee has made it difficult to create long-term collaborative relationships between the state and local governments envisioned by the originating statute. The breadth and complexity of local government issues warrants the creation of a separate and permanent interim committee dedicated solely to discussing and coordinating local government issues.

ACTION

MLCT will sponsor legislation creating a separate and permanent local government interim committee to study local government issues.

Resolution #2016-21

SUPPORT FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MONTANA

BACKGROUND

Federal military operations in Montana are a critical source of economic health in our communities. The Montana National Guard provides more than $182 million in economic impetus to the State of Montana, and the total federal economic impetus of the Montana Department of Military Affairs and the National Guard to the State of Montana is over $196 million. Malmstrom Air Force Base provides more than $610 million in economic impetus to the State of Montana, airmen stationed at Malmstrom own an estimated 1,116 homes in Montana, military construction and service contracts provide more than $34 million to local contractors, the base spends more than $10.4 million for utilities, and Malmstrom services more than 7,000 miles of roads in Montana, which benefits Montana's commerce. Some other military assets in Montana include Fort Harrison, Limestone Training Range, Hayes Military Operations Area, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Powder River Training Range and various Montana Army and Air National Guard units. From defense contracts, mutual aid agreements, to the revenue generated by servicing military personnel, Montana's military has tremendous statewide impact.

Federal base realignment and closure activities and other cost-cutting measures put current military missions and assets in Montana and Montana's economic well-being at risk. In addition, Montana communities are missing strategic opportunities for defense industry growth statewide.

ACTION

The MLCT will support efforts to help protect existing military assets in Montana, collaboratively address national cuts to any military assets in Montana, and develop opportunities for defense industry growth.

Tax Increment Financing - Developer-Initiated Projects and Proposed Legislation

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Montana League of Cities and Towns
October 6, 2016 – Hilton Garden Inn, Missoula, Montana

TIF 101

What is tax increment?

- See handout
- Determine amount by which Actual Taxable Value exceeds Base Taxable Value
- Difference is Incremental Taxable Value
- Tax Increment is money received by city or town by the levy of taxes (mills) by taxing bodies against the Incremental Taxable Value

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead

2

TIF 101

- **Urban Renewal District vs. Targeted Economic Development District**
  - **Urban Renewal Districts = CHANGE**
    - Elimination of blight and redeveloping the built environment in incorporated cities and towns.
    - May be used in conjunction with private redevelopment projects.
    - Assistance is generally items that do not build equity or limit financing.
    - Assistance a public purpose and be consistent with urban renewal law.
  - **Targeted Districts = JOB CREATION**
    - Municipalities and counties address infrastructure deficiencies linked to job-creating manufacturing or technology businesses looking to locate or expand. Generally on community fringes or "greenfields".

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead

3

TIF 101

Allowable Uses of TIF Funds

- Land Acquisition (for re-sale or public use)
- Demolition, Clearing, and Remediation
- Improving "public" infrastructure (water, sewer, power, streets, alleys, sidewalks, communication, etc.)
- Improvement of publicly owned buildings
- General Redevelopment Activities (specific programs)
- Relocation of Tenants (impacted by use of TIF)
- Planning and Analysis

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead 4

TIF 101

Department of Revenue requirements for creating an URD

- 42.19.1403 NEW URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICTS (URD) – INFORMATION REQUIRED TO ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT TO CERTIFY BASE TAXABLE VALUE
- (1) The department will certify the base taxable value of a newly created URD if the department determines that the following information exists and has been provided to the department:
- (a) a copy of the statement of blight required under 7-15-4202, MCA, including any documentation upon which the statement of blight is based;
- (b) a copy of the resolution of necessity required by 7-15-4210, MCA, adopting the statement of blight. The resolution must have an effective date prior to the date on which the URD is created;
- (c) a map representing the URD's boundary including a legal description of the URD;
- (d) a copy of the local government's growth policy;
- (e) a copy of the local government's urban renewal plan pursuant to 7-15-4212 and 7-15-4284, MCA, containing the tax increment provision;
- (f) a copy of the local government's planning board's finding that the urban renewal plan conforms with the local government's growth policy;
- (g) a copy of the notice of public hearing required under 7-15-4215, MCA;
- (h) a certified copy of the ordinance approving the urban renewal plan containing the tax increment provision under 7-15-4216, MCA;
- (i) a certified copy of the ordinance creating the urban renewal district including the tax increment provision;
- (j) the name of the URD; and
- (k) a list of the geocodes for all real property, the assessor codes for all personal property, and a description of all centrally assessed property located within the URD at the time of its creation.
- (2) The local government that has created the URD will provide the information described in (1) to the department when it notifies the department that the URD has been created.

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead 5

TIF 101

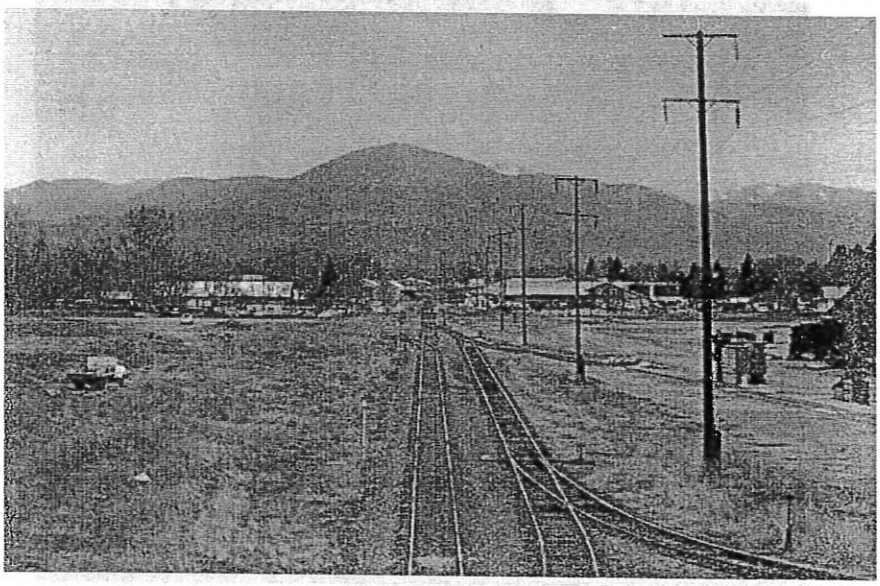
Department of Revenue requirements for creating a TEDD

- 42.19.1404 NEW TARGETED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (TEDD) – INFORMATION REQUIRED TO ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT TO CERTIFY BASE TAXABLE VALUE
- (1) The department will certify the base taxable value of a newly created TEDD if the department determines that the following information exists and has been provided to the department:
- (a) a copy of the local government's finding that the property within the TEDD consists of a continuous area with an accurately described boundary;
- (b) a copy of the local government's finding that the area within the TEDD is large enough to host a diversified base of multiple independent tenants;
- (c) a copy of the local government's finding that the zoning within the TEDD is in accordance with the local government's growth policy as defined in 76-1-103, MCA;
- (d) a copy of the local government's growth policy;
- (e) a copy of the local government's finding that the property within the TEDD is not included within an existing tax increment financing district;
- (f) a copy of the local government's finding, adopted prior to the creation of the TEDD, that the area within the TEDD is deficient in infrastructure necessary to encourage and retain value-adding industry;
- (g) copies of all documentation upon which the local government's finding of deficiency was based;
- (h) a copy of the local government's comprehensive development plan that:
- (i) was adopted prior to the creation of the TEDD;
- (ii) identifies the use and purpose for which the TEDD was created;
- (iii) ensures that the area within the TEDD is large enough to host a diversified base of multiple tenants and was not designed to serve the need of a single tenant; and
- (iv) is in conformance with the local government's growth policy;
- (i) a copy of the notice of public hearing published in accordance with 7-1-2121, MCA, for counties or with 7-1-4127, MCA, for municipalities;
- (j) a certified copy of the ordinance approving the TEDD and the tax increment financing provision pursuant to 7-15-4284, MCA;
- (k) a map representing the TEDD's boundary including a legal description of the TEDD;
- (l) the name of the TEDD; and
- (m) a list of the geocodes for all real property, the assessor codes for all personal property, and a description of all centrally assessed property located within the TEDD at the time of its creation.
- (2) The local government that has created the TEDD will provide the information described in (1) to the department when it notifies the department that the TEDD has been created.

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead

6

Milwaukee Trail Before



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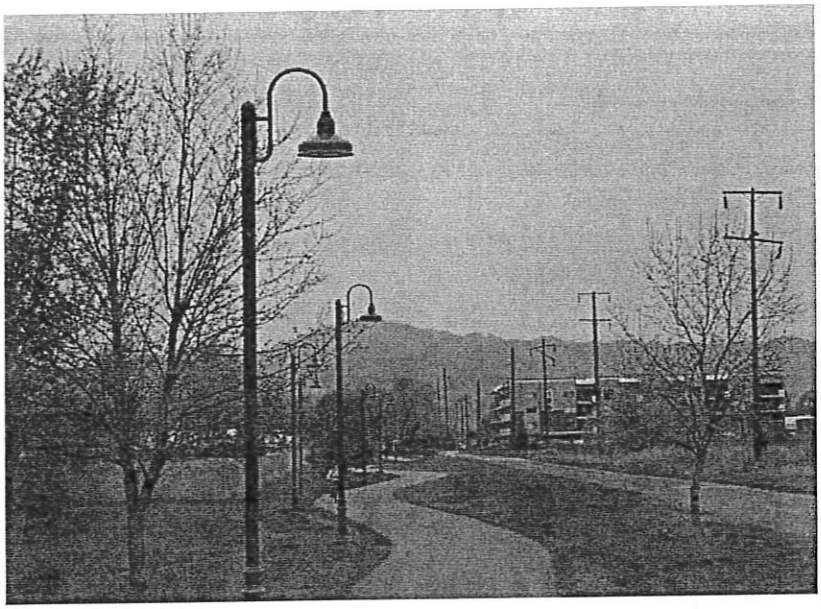
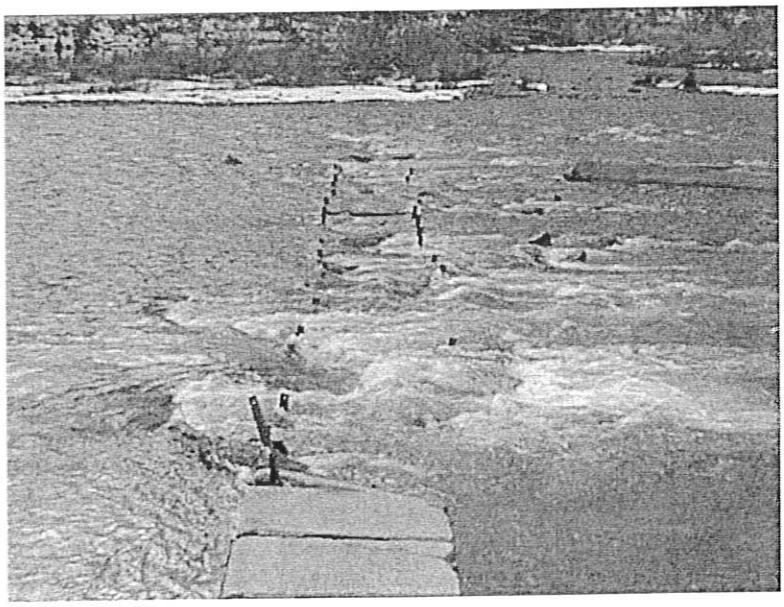
Milwaukee Trail After



8

Brennan's Wave Before



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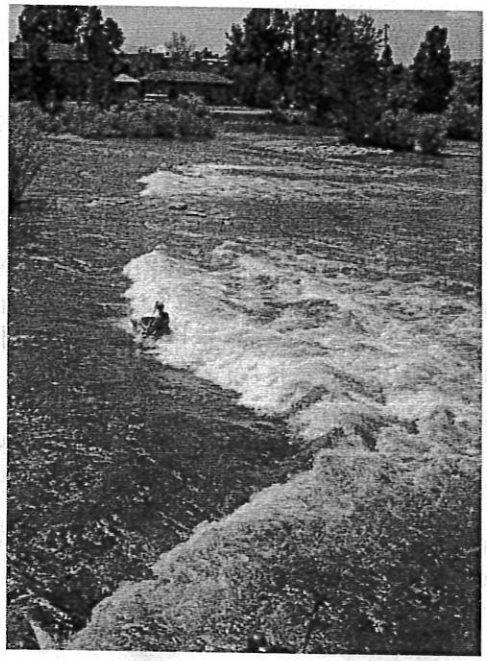
Brennan's

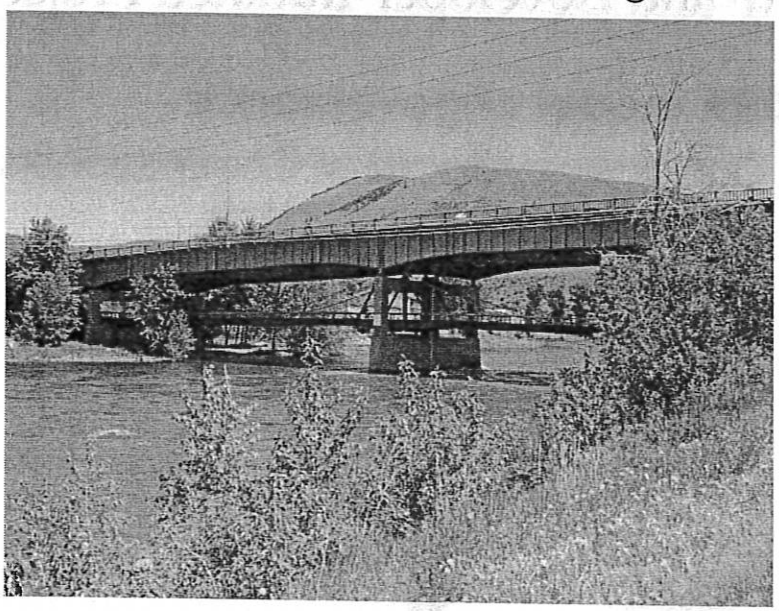
Wave

After



10

Madison Street Foot Bridge



11

TIF and Developer-Initiated Projects

Models of municipal governance of tax increment districts

- Need to determine with whom the developer interacts
- Varies across Montana cities and towns
- Law permits a number of arrangements
- The tax increment authority with which a developer initially interacts might be:
  - City or Town Council or Commission
  - Tax Increment Board for particular District
  - Urban Renewal Agency that has jurisdiction over all Districts in City or Town
  - Department or departments within City or Town
  - Other?

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead 12

TIF and Developer-Initiated Projects

MRA model of governance

- One agency(Board of Commissioners) over urban renewal districts
- Annual budget/programs
- Interaction with City Council ; when needed or desired

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead 13

TIF and Developer-Initiated Projects

What do you talk about when a Developer comes to you and asks if TIF assistance is available?

14

TIF and Developer-Initiated Projects

Factors that might be considered in determining whether to proceed to make TIF moneys available to a developer-initiated project

- See handout – Criteria for Review

15

TIF and Developer-Initiated Projects

If decision is to proceed with exploring TIF funding for developer-initiated project:

- Process for moving forward
- How do you decide what to fund
- Timing considerations and interaction with DOR
- Development agreement
- Bond resolution

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead

16

East Front Student Housing

17

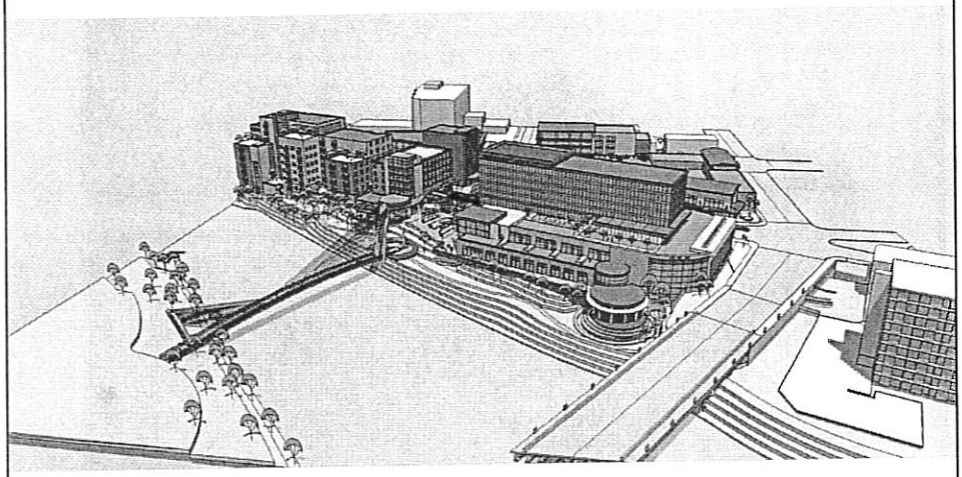
First Interstate Bank Before

18

First Interstate Bank After

19

Proposed Riverfront Triangle Development



20

Proposed Tax Increment Legislation

Status of Proposed Tax Increment Legislation Following Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee Review

- Of 6 or 7 proposed bills, 4 made it out of the Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee

MRA REVENUE DORSEY always ahead

21

Proposed Tax Increment Legislation

LCtif3

Removes certain mills from tax increment financing (amendments approved)

(LC414)

22

Proposed Tax Increment Legislation

LCtif5

Amends reporting requirements

(LC413)

[redacted]

23

Proposed Tax Increment Legislation

LCtif6

Amends remittance laws

(LC412)

24

Proposed Tax Increment Legislation

LCtif7

Amends laws related to urban renewal agency board of commissioners (amendments approved)

(LC411)

25

Questions?

Thank you for joining us!

Chris Behan
Assistant Director
Missoula Redevelopment Agency
435 Ryman St.
Missoula
(406) 552-6160

Mike Kadas
Director
Montana Department of Revenue
125 N. Roberts St.
Helena
(406) 444-1900

Dan Semmens
Partner
Dorsey & Whitney LLP
125 Bank St.
Missoula
(406) 721-6025

URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT III
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING
CRITERIA FOR REVIEW

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1999, an urban renewal plan was adopted by the Missoula City Council creating Urban Renewal District III (URDIII). The intent of Plan is to eliminate "blight" and encourage redevelopment in District III through the use of tax increment financing (TIF) as specified by State Law. The goals and objectives of the Urban Renewal Plan lay the groundwork for redevelopment.

In 2003, the MRA engaged the Urban Land Institute to analyze the redevelopment potential of URD III and to make recommendations for development strategies. The MRA Board of Commissioners has adopted the *Advisory Services Panel Report: Midtown Missoula, Missoula Montana* (ULI Report) for use as a guiding document for the redevelopment of URD III. Through the use of the ULI Report, the City of Missoula Comprehensive Plan and other plans and regulations, the goals and objectives of the URD III Plan will be realized by adhering to the more specific recommendations and requirements contained in those documents.

The language of these planning documents encourages the development of innovative and creative projects in our community. It is the intention of the MRA Board to foster creative and innovative projects within this third Urban Renewal District as well through the use of its public/ private partnership programs and construction of public projects.

The URD III district is a large area encompassing 555 acres. Due to its size and finite budget, most initial redevelopment efforts will be focused along the major arterials including Brooks Street, Russell Street, South Avenue, Mount Avenue, and Stephens Avenue so that a more concentrated impact may be realized, which is in keeping with the Urban Renewal Plan and recommendations of the ULI Report.

CRITERIA FOR REVIEWING APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE

Throughout the application and review process, it should be recognized that the overriding goal of the Urban Renewal District is the elimination of blight resulting in an increased tax base. TIF Applications will be assessed based on the merits of individual projects in relation to the goals and objectives of the Urban Renewal Plan and the recommendations of the ULI Report. The review process is conducted with a three-tiered approach divided into categories of geographic location (referring to the primary traffic arterials), economic development potential, and special opportunities or effects. However, even though projects are assessed based on the tiered approach and will generally be assessed favorably if meeting these criteria, projects that demonstrate other unique or special opportunities will also be considered.

I. <u>Geographic Location</u>

Consideration will be given to projects located along the five traffic arterials of URD III. As stated above, due to the large size of the District, most redevelopment efforts will be focused

along these arterials so that a more concentrated impact may be realized. These arterials include:

- Brooks Street
- Russell Street
- South Avenue
- Mount Avenue
- Stephens Avenue

II. Economic Development Potential

The economic development potential of a project is very important in assessing the viability of the project and the ability of the project to have a significant positive impact on the health of the District and community. The amount of economic activity to be generated by the project is assessed, including the relationship of public and private investment, tax generation and job creation. Generally, projects located within the main corridors and that meet the following economic development criteria are thought to be projects worth consideration for tax increment financing.

- Tax generation. – In order for the Urban Renewal District to stay economically healthy for the maximum benefit to the District and community, a project should demonstrate the ability to generate new taxes that exceed the public's TIF investment within ten years.

- Relationship of public and private investment. – The relationship of private investment to public investment of a project shall be significant enough ensure prudent investment of public funds within the urban renewal district. A public investment of $1 for every $10 of private funds may be considered a responsible use of public funds.

- Job Creation. – Projects that create opportunities for new employment contribute to the economic vitality of the District and community in a variety of ways. Projects creating five or more full-time equivalent jobs would be considered to have a significant positive impact on the economic well-being of the district.

- Investment Spin-off – Projects that have potential for investment spin-off in a blighted area would be seen as having a positive impact on the District. These projects may or may not be within one of the four major corridors.

III. Special Opportunities or Effects

Projects may have varying degrees of positive effects on the district, or in some cases may have negative impacts. A project having a positive influence on the District in categories such as innovative architecture or site design, infrastructure, environment and potential for investment spin-off, the more beneficial that project would be to the District. The following points seek to measure the impacts a Project would have on the District and the community:

- The Project's ability to improve public services such as water, sewer, sidewalks parking, improved traffic circulation, etc., to an area currently underserved.

- The Project's potential to present a unique opportunity, meet a special need, or address specific MRA or community goals such as filling a market niche or provide an un-met community need.
- The Project's ability to significantly further specific goals found in the current Urban Renewal Plan, ULI Report, or Missoula Comprehensive Plan.
- The Project's impact, positive or negative, on the environment in terms of noise, dust, pollution, public safety, traffic congestion, pedestrian access, visual aesthetics, etc..

Logistical Considerations

In addition to the three categories of review criteria listed above, an assessment of a project will be made through evaluation of the project in terms of the following:

Project Financing - Types of financing available to the Applicant. Lender participation commitments, industrial development revenue bonds, and State and federal grant monies, for example, are examined to assess the need for TIF assistance.

Project Feasibility - A determination of feasibility is made based on the strength of the Applicant's demonstration of market demand for the project as contained primarily on the pro forma and financing commitments.

Developer Ability to Perform - An assessment of the Applicant's capability to undertake the relative complexities of the project based on past performance of the developer and the Project design and management team on similar projects.

Timely Completion - The feasibility of completing the project according to the Applicant's proposed project schedule.

Payment of Taxes - All property taxes, special improvement district assessments, and other assessments on the project property must be paid to date.

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

As specified by state law, TIF may be used to finance redevelopment activities including the following (from 7-15-4288, M.C.A.):

1. Land acquisition, including acquisition of infrastructure-deficient areas and assemblage of land for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies, including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality itself at fair value.

2. Demolition and removal of structures.

3. Relocation of occupants.

4. Public improvements such as the acquisition, construction and improvement of infrastructure which includes streets, roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, pedestrian malls, alleys, parking lots and off-street parking facilities, sewers, sewer lines, storm sewers,

waterlines, waterways, sewage and water treatment facilities, natural gas lines, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, rail lines, rail spurs, bridges, publicly owned buildings and other public improvements.

5. Costs incurred in the exercise of urban renewal powers (found in 7-15-4233, M.C.A.), including urban renewal projects as authorized by the City Council.

IMPORTANT: Costs to be paid with TIF monies may not be incurred by the Applicant prior to funding approval and the satisfaction of any conditions of such approval.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Anyone seeking TIF assistance from MRA must submit a written application for each TIF-assisted project. The following procedure has been developed to expedite the review of TIF funding requests.

1. Initial Contact. Contact the Missoula Redevelopment Agency, 140 West Pine Street, Missoula MT 59802, (406) 552-6160, mra@ci.missoula.mt.us to discuss the project and determine eligibility for TIF assistance.

2. Prepare a Written Application. The Applicant must prepare a written application for each funding request. The MRA staff will assist the developer in preparing a formal application. The application should address the fourteen *Criteria for Review* (see attached list). For all TIF requests over $10,000, the Applicant must complete a "Developer's Statement of Qualification and Financial Responsibility" which includes submittal of personal financial statements. This form may also be required of other applicants when deemed necessary for the evaluation of the project by the MRA Director or Board of Commissioners.

3. Staff Review. Upon submittal of all necessary information, the MRA staff will review the merits of the project and the need for funding. At any point in the review process the staff or Board may request more information of the Applicant or solicit comment on the project from other public agencies. Items included in personal financial statements will not be subject to public review or presentation to or comment by other agencies.

4. Board Review and Approval. The MRA Board of Commissioners will review the project and staff recommendations, and then issue approval/disapproval of the funding request or any part thereof, and any special terms of TIF assistance.

5. Development Agreement. The MRA and the Applicant must execute a legally binding Development Agreement which establishes the terms and conditions of the TIF assistance. Among the terms and conditions, the Agreement shall specify the schedule for the start and completion of the project and may require the Applicant to guarantee repayment of TIF assistance if the terms of the Agreement are violated by the Applicant. The Development Agreement shall also specify whether the Applicant or MRA will be responsible for bidding or obtaining cost estimates and selecting contractors for funded activities. If MRA is specified, it will follow public bidding and selection procedures as required by state law.

CRITERIA FOR REVIEW

Applications will be evaluated based on the following fourteen criteria.

1. Geographic Location – The Project's location in relation to the major arterials of the District.
2. Tax generation – In order for the Urban Renewal District to stay economically healthy for the maximum benefit to the District and community, a project should demonstrate the ability to generate new taxes that exceed the public's TIF investment within ten years.
3. Relationship of public and private investment – The relationship of private investment to public investment of a project shall be significant enough to ensure prudent investment of public funds within the urban renewal district. A public investment of $1 for every $10 of private funds may be considered a responsible use of public funds.
4. Job Creation – Projects that create opportunities for new employment contribute to the economic vitality of the District and community in a variety of ways. Projects creating five or more full-time equivalent jobs would be considered to have a significant positive impact on the economic well-being of the district.
5. Investment Spin-off – The Project's potential for investment spin-off in a blighted area that may not be within one of the four major corridors.
6. Improvement of Public Services – The Project's abiy to improve public services such as water, sewer, sidewalks parking, improved traffic circulation, etc., to a currently underserved area.
7. Unique Opportunities – The Project's potential to present a unique opportunity, meet a special need, or address specific MRA or community goals such as filling a market niche or provide an un-met community need.
8. Urban Renewal Goals – The Project's ability to significantly further specific goals found in the current Urban Renewal Plan, ULI Report, or Missoula Comprehensive Plan.
9. Environmental Impacts – The Project's impact, positive or negative, on the environment in terms of noise, dust, pollution, public safety, traffic congestion, pedestrian access, visual aesthetics, etc.
10. Project Financing – Types of financing available to the Applicant. Lender participation commitments, industrial development revenue bonds, and State and federal grant monies, for example, are examined to assess the need for TIF assistance.
11. Project Feasibility – A determination of feasibility is made based on the strength of the Applicant's demonstration of market demand for the project as contained primarily on the pro forma and financing commitments.
12. Developer Ability to Perform – An assessment of the Applicant's capability to undertake the relative complexities of the project based on past performance of the developer and the Project design and management team on similar projects.
13. Timely Completion – The feasibility of completing the project according to the Applicant's proposed project schedule.
14. Payment of Taxes – All property taxes, special improvement district assessments, and other assessments on the project property must be paid to date.

Jade Goroski

From: Janel Favero <jfavero@mmia.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2016 11:42 AM
Subject: MLCT 85th Annual Conference Followup

Hello everyone!

We had a great conference this year in Missoula! I wanted to reach out to you to thank you for your participation in our conference, and to let you know that we hope to make next year's better than ever!

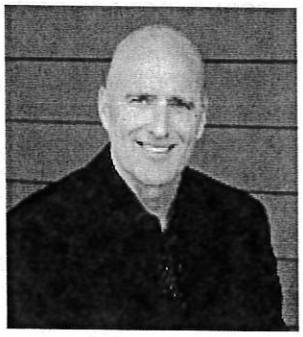
If you did not have a chance to submit feedback at our conference, and would like to now, please fill our our anonymous survey at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/STNK62H

Once again, it was great to meet everyone, and I hope you had a good time, and learned lots of great stuff.

In addition, our Keynote Speaker, Craig Zablocki, asked me to pass along the following message:

Hello there all you Montana Folks!

Great to meet you all in Missoula last week. I had a blast presenting and visiting with many of you during your Municipality Conference. You're awesome, dedicated people and I respect the work you do.



Since I don't use a Power Point (thank you), I thought I'd write out some of the highlights since I noticed many of you didn't take notes.

Of all the companies and organization I've worked with over the the past 24 years... the most successful ones have some things in common:

They have great people... honest, direct, compassionate people.
They have fun... people really enjoy the challenge of what they are up to.
They work with passion... they bring their best selves and their creativity to their work
They have accountability... they do what they say, and say what they do
Their culture is one of positivity and employee and customer centric.
They know what they do, are great at how they do it... and most importantly, know WHY they do what!
If you'd like to listen to a free audio of "Take Yourself Lightly" go here: www.craigzablocki.com

And if you want to do that Facebook "like" thing, go here: www.craigzablocki.com

If you want to Sign Up for Craig's sometimes bi-monthly newsletter go here: www.craigzablocki.com

So, ... during my program, we talked about those qualities we had when we were kids, some of which we've lost. We pointed to the children, especially those around the ages of four or five. They laugh a lot, they're not self-conscious, they are highly creative, they live in the moment, they're honest, they don't worry, they are okay with not knowing, they give 100%, they don't have big egos, they aren't pretentious, and they have tremendous enthusiasm.

So the question remains: how do we reclaim some of those wonderful traits that we once had as children and apply those to our lives, professionally and personally? Before we address that, imagine how it would be if you had more freedom, if you

could have more fun at work and personally, if you were more creative,if you less worried, and if you lived more in the moment!

What would be available for you within your organization? How about you and your family?

Can you imagine what might be possible for you if you could recover some of these qualities again?

Here's the scoop: there are three secrets to reclaiming the joy and adventurous spirit we once had...

FIRST: IT'S NOT ABOUT LEARNING; IN FACT, IT'S ABOUT UNLEARNING

Does it make sense that we once had all these qualities? So, we've got to ask, what have we "learned" that is blocking these qualities? What do you think? I think we've learned to be afraid, and this fear controls us. But, what are we afraid of? Lots of things.

Perhaps most of all, we are afraid of feeling completely out of control. We are afraid of what others think of us, afraid to fail, afraid to take a positive risk, afraid that we're not keeping up with the Joneses, afraid of our image will be tarnished, and on and on. We spend an excessive amount of time trying to be accepted, concerned that we've "got the right answer", "look good in our new suit", "are funny enough", "picked the right seat at the meeting", etc... and while we are working so hard avoid looking bad, we don't have any room for a big purpose, let alone fun!

So here's what you do. PLAY! Just for fun. Paint, sing, skip, and try something new. Turn off the TV -- enough brainwashing for now. Notice when you are trying to impress someone instead of being yourself. Say to yourself, "What I am doing right now is the most important thing I could possibly be doing ."

Start to watch how free, loving, and innately authentic kids are.

SECOND: GET COMFORTABLE WITH EMBARRASSMENT

Instead of trying hard to not be embarrassed, get comfortable with being embarrassed.

Let's face it, we all get embarrassed. We all do silly things, make mistakes, say something wrong, sing out of tune, etc. But let me ask you, how much energy does it take for you to NOT be embarrassed? Think about it.

It takes up energy that could be used for other things. So , every day do something that makes you feel a bit embarrassed and get use d to it.

Ask yourself, "100 years from now, will it really matter?" Someone once said, "Courage is not the absence of fear; it is seeing something greater than the fear." To be embarrassed is to be human.

THIRD: FIND A PURPOSE BIGGER THAN YOU

Remember the person who was afraid of public speaking? Remember all the things they were worried about?

What if I forget what to say? What if I make a mistake? What will people think of me? Then, I asked them to recall someone they really loved and if that person was right here in front of the room and was in harm's way, would they stop at nothing to help them? Of course. When I asked if they would be worried they'd forget what to say, worried what people thought, etc., the response was "of course not!"

In the moment you are focused on helping; all those fears drop in a heartbeat.

So, the trick is to focus on your passion, on what you love, on the mission, on the goal - whatever it is that is beyond you or bigger than you. When you do that, the self-conscious part of you is not involved anymore.

Three things you can do to live a more purposeful and joyful life - remember to focus on your mission, be okay with embarrassment, and constantly look for ways to unlearn those blocks to your authentic self. With this, you will regain those qualities you once had.

If you would like me to come out and spend a half day with you and your group, call our office: 303-830-7996.

Thanks again and many laughs,

Craig Zablocki

303-830-7996

www.craigzablocki.com

CONSTRUCTION FIELD REPORT

Project Name: NCMRWA Segment W3 Shelby to Cut Bank

Report Date: 10/16/2016

Owner: NCMRWA

Project Location: Shelby to Cut Bank, MT

KLJ Project No: 4611005

Contractors: Downing Construction Inc. & Central Excavation Inc.

Reporter: Logan Tweet

Weather & Site Conditions

- The jobsite received snow on Monday with a high temperature of only 20 degrees. Temperatures rose to the mid-40s by the end of the week causing muddy site conditions. Production of all crews was reduced due to the cold temperatures and wet site conditions.

Downing Construction Inc.

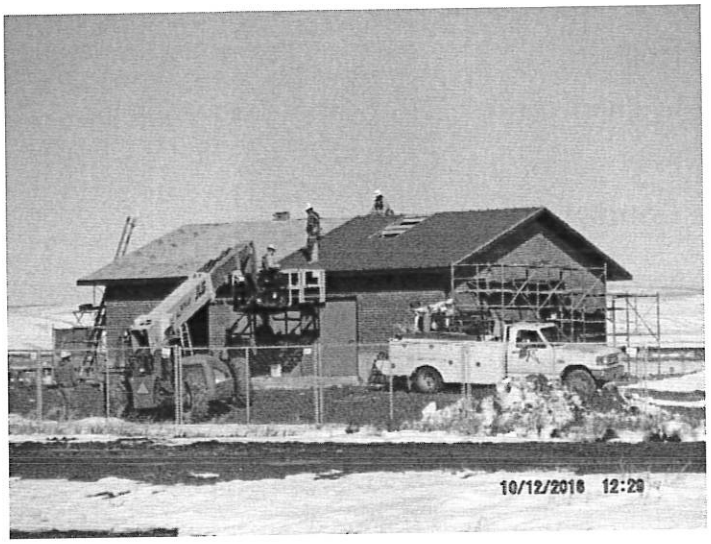
- Downing Construction spent the week of October 9th working with a partial crew and focused their efforts on constructing a pipe fitting to install between the inflow and outflow of the pumphouse that will allow them to bypass the internal piping of the pumphouse while testing the watermain. The week of October 16th Downing Construction plans to resume pouring thrust blocks on road bores and continue to prep for watermain testing.

Central Plumbing & Heating Inc.

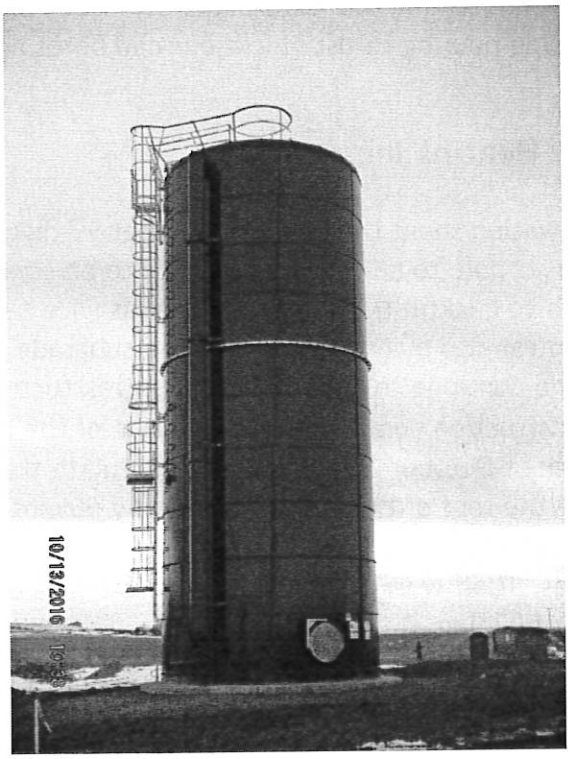
- Central Excavation spent the week of October 9th digging a trench from the pumphouse to a nearby power pole to allow for electricity to be connected to the site. Next week Central plans to backfill this trench as soon as wire has been installed by Marias River Electric. Central also plans to construct the subgrade for the electrical pad at the standpipe and continue to backfill around infrastructure at the pumphouse.
- Detailed Construction completed construction of the pumphouse roof the week of October 9th. The week of October 16th they plan to insulate the roof of the pumphouse and begin constructing the roof of the meter building by placing trusses.
- The stone masons were only able to work one day the week of October 9th due to low temperatures. Their work will continue the week of October 16th with installation of brick at the meter building.
- Construction of the standpipe was completed on Wednesday the 12th.
- Electrical work at the pumphouse was ongoing throughout the week and will continue the week of October 16th.

Construction Pictures

Roof Construction at the Pumphouse



Completed Standpipe



Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE OF MONTANA

Disaster & Emergency Services Division
1956 MT MAJO STREET - PO BOX 4789
FORT HARRISON, MONTANA 59636-4789
406.324.4777

THE HONORABLE STEVE BULLOCK
GOVERNOR

MAJOR GENERAL MATTHEW T. QUINN
ADJUTANT GENERAL

October 17, 2016

RECEIVED
OCT 21 2016
CITY OF SHELBY

Larry Bonderud
City of Shelby
112 1st Street South
Shelby MT 59474

SUBJECT: City of Shelby Closeout for FEMA-1996-DR-MT

Dear Larry,

For the 2011 flooding, all eligible work has been completed and all payments have been made. We have requested that all your Project Worksheets (PWs) be closed with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This letter provides you 60 days from the above date to make any final appeals. Official closure will occur after the 60 days.

Please remember to retain all of your records and supporting documentation relative to this disaster declaration for a period of three (3) years following the receipt of final payment for the possibility of an audit.

If you have any questions regarding this closeout, please contact me at (406) 324-4783.

Sincerely,

Tim Thennis
Montana Public Assistance Officer
Alternate GAR
MT Disaster & Emergency Services

Attachment: Letter requesting FEMA closeout

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE OF MONTANA

Disaster & Emergency Services Division
1956 MT MAJO STREET - PO BOX 4789
FORT HARRISON, MONTANA 59636-4789
406.324.4777

THE HONORABLE STEVE BULLOCK
GOVERNOR

MAJOR GENERAL MATTHEW T. QUINN
ADJUTANT GENERAL

October 17, 2016

Tom Carroll
Recovery Division Director
FEMA Region VIII
Denver Federal Center Building 710
PO Box 25267
Denver CO 80225-0267

SUBJECT: Subgrantee Closeout for FEMA-1996-DR-MT

Dear Tom,

All eligible work has been completed and all payments have been made to the following subgrantee. It is requested that all Project Worksheets (PWs) pertaining to the subgrantee with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Identification (PA ID) Number listed below be closed out.

City of Shelby PA ID# 101-67450-00

PW 1473-2

All large projects have been closed by FEMA and the closeout version and final payments to the subgrantee have been completed. No small projects. All eligible PWs were processed and no outstanding issues remain for this applicant.

If you have any questions regarding this closeout, please contact me at (406) 324-4783.

Sincerely,

Tim Thennis
Montana Public Assistance Officer
Alternate GAR
MT Disaster & Emergency Services

CITY OF
SHELBY
MONTANA

Lorette Carter
Community Development
112 1st Street South
Shelby, MT 59474
(406) 424-8799
(406) 450-4067
Fax: (406) 424-8413
www.shelbymt.com

October 19, 2016

Town Pump Charitable Foundation
Attn: Grant Committee
P.O. Box 6000
Butte, MT 59702

Re: Charitable Giving ~ AED

Dear Mrs. Kenneally and Grant Committee,

On behalf of the City of Shelby, I want to thank you very much for your generosity to our community and the purchase of one AED last spring. The device was placed at the Shelby Swimming Pool this summer and all lifeguards were certified for use. The device has now been moved to the Shelby Civic Center for those utilizing the recreation/exercise facility this fall and winter season. Thankfully, we have not had to use the defibrillator, but feel confident city personnel are certified and prepared to assist in the event of an emergency.

Mayor Bonderud and our Shelby City Council hope you might consider an additional AED device for Shelby City Hall. The office staff of five work with dozens of residents daily on payments, questions and concerns. The office also includes Council Chambers where public meetings are held on a regular basis. They are very aware of the critical nature of cardiac arrest and believe the AED is essential to this public space.

We truly appreciate your generosity and collaboration for the benefit of our community for all these years and hope we can work together to continue to make Shelby a great place to live, work and raise our families.

Sincerely,

Lorette Carter

Lorette Carter
Shelby Community Development Director

Cc: Larry J. Bonderud, Mayor
Shelby City Council