

# City of Roundup 2016 Capital Improvements Plan





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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Introduction

This report will detail a capital improvements plan for the City of Roundup developed in conjunction with the City Public Works Department and the City Council.

A capital improvements plan is typically referred to as a "CIP". The purpose of a CIP is to create a budgeting and financing tool the City may reference and continue to build upon for years to come. Once the document is adopted by the City Council, it will become a "living document" updated on an annual basis at a Council meeting specifically scheduled for discussing the CIP. A CIP is typically discussed and updated in conjunction with a community's budgeting efforts each year.

The City has very limited financial resources but also has serious infrastructure and service needs. The CIP will identify and quantify such needs and provide planning level cost estimates for the highest priority improvements. The plan will also provide an inventory of City infrastructure and provide an evaluation of its conditions. In addition to evaluating the condition of infrastructure, the CIP will rely heavily upon recommendations from existing engineering studies prepared on behalf of the City.

Lastly, the CIP will provide a funding plan. Federal and State grants are the most attractive means of funding improvements and these would be relied on to supplement City contributions for water and wastewater system improvements. Storm drainage projects can also be partially funded through those grants.

## 1.2 Previous CIP's

CIP's have been used for many years by the City of Roundup as a major planning tool. The first "official" CIP utilized by the City was developed in 1996. The CIP was updated in 2000 and formally adopted. The 2000 CIP included a 10 year planning period, so the City Council updated its CIP in 2009, before the end of the original planning period. After completing a community wide needs assessment in 2010, the City Council requested the results be

incorporated into the CIP and an update of the 2009 CIP be prepared. Great West Engineering was retained to complete both the 2009 CIP and the 2010 CIP update. Since then, the City has retained Great West Engineering to update the CIP in 2012, 2014 and again in 2016.

City personnel and the City Council actively use the CIP to prioritize improvements and consider projects identified in the CIP every year as part of the budgeting process. The City also completes formal updates every 2 to 3 years on average depending on changing priorities and completed projects. The CIP is updated at least every 5 years. Because of this, the City has been able to maximize its limited resources to complete a large number of projects outlined in the various CIP's. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the projects that the City has completed just since 2000.

**Table 1.1: Capital Improvements Completed Since 2000**

| YEAR          | IMPROVEMENT                               | FUNDING SOURCE | COST         |
|---------------|---|----------------|--------------|
| 2000-2001     | Shop Pickup                               | City           | \$14,981.00  |
|               | Water Rehab                               | City           | \$168,590.00 |
|               | Rest Area/Park Improvements               | City           | \$29,089.00  |
|               |   | State          | \$100,000.00 |
|               | Storm Drain System                        | City           | \$158,993.00 |
|               | Golf Course Road Surface                  | City           | \$11,550.00  |
|               |   | Golf Course    | \$16,000.00  |
| Street Paving | City                                      | \$27,996.00    |              |
| 2001-2002     | Lift Station and Sewer Transmission Lines | City           | \$70,892.00  |
|               | Swimming Pool                             | City           | \$92,305.00  |
|               |   | Donations      | \$281,369.00 |
|               | Street Paving & Chip Seal                 | City           | \$107,381.00 |
| 2002-2003     | Water Rehab                               | City           | \$184,698.00 |
|               | Street Paving & Chip Seal                 | City           | \$56,363.00  |
| 2003-2004     | Bathhouse Renovation                      | City           | \$68,473.00  |
|               |   | LWCF Grant     | \$24,750.00  |
|               |   | Donations      | \$17,000.00  |
|               | Ballfield Sprinkler System                | City           | \$43,957.00  |
|               | Street Paving                             | City           | \$36,315.00  |
| 2004-2005     | Park Sprinkler System                     | City           | \$20,826.00  |
|               | Fire Department Improvements (Equipment)  | City           | \$17,820.00  |
|               | Cad. Backhoe                              | City           | \$95,000.00  |
|               | Street Paving                             | City           | \$22,433.00  |

|                  |  |                  |                   |
|------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|
| 2005-2006        | Water Rehab  | City             | \$164,420.00      |
|                  | Water Transmission Line  | City             | \$292,421.00      |
|                  |  | Coal Board Grant | \$201,000.00      |
|                  | Computers & Finance Software   | City             | \$12,402.00       |
|                  | Street Paving (2nd Street E.)  | City             | \$26,952.00       |
| 2006             | Garbage Truck  | City             | \$95,846.00       |
|                  | Trash Cans   | City             | \$41,200.00       |
|                  | Clean Reservoir  | City             | \$9,275.00        |
| 2007             | Water Rehab (4th Ave W.)   | City             | \$231,641.00      |
|                  | 3/4 Ton Pickup   | City             | \$31,000.00       |
|                  | Water Rehab (10th Ave E.)  | City             | \$41,082.00       |
|                  | Street Paving (3rd Ave E.)   | City             | \$39,587.00       |
| 2008             | Street Sweeper   | City             | \$125,956.00      |
|                  | Tax Software   | City             | \$3,931.00        |
|                  | Remodel City Office  | City             | \$10,000.00       |
|                  | Street Paving (4th Ave. W)   | City             | \$63,375.48       |
|                  | Sewer Rehab (1st W. Alley & "Flat")  | City             | \$205,000.00      |
| 2009             | Ladder Truck for Fire Department   | City             | \$160,000.00      |
|                  |  | Coal Board Grant | \$300,000.00      |
|                  | Water Reservoir Cleaning   | City             | Comp for Training |
| 2010             | New Lawn Mowers  | City             | \$70,000.00       |
|                  | Fire Hall Improvements   | Coal Board Grant | \$46,000.00       |
|                  | Swimming Pool Painting   | City             | \$3,000.00        |
|                  | Water Rehab (4th Ave W.)   | City             | \$150,000.00      |
|                  | Storm Sewer Trunkline (10th Ave. E)  | City             | \$94,768.00       |
| Coal Board Grant |  | \$261,785.00     |                   |
| 2011             | Fire Hall Expansion  | State Grant      | \$46,000.00       |
|                  | Improvements to Fire Barn Doors  | City             | \$10,000.00       |
| 2012             | Phase 1 Water System Improvements--Transmission Main, Well House, Clearwell and Main Replacement | City             | \$210,000.00      |
|                  |  | DNRC Grant       | \$100,000.00      |
|                  |  | TSEP Grant       | \$403,100.00      |
|                  |  | FEMA             | \$33,227.00       |
|                  |  | Coal Board Grant | \$500,000.00      |
|                  | UV Disinfection Improvements   | Coal Board Grant | \$220,000.00      |
|                  |  | City             | \$226,000.00      |
|                  | City Hall Improvements   | Coal Board Grant | \$50,000.00       |
| City             |  | \$6,300.00       |                   |
| 2013             | Water Reservoir Cleaning   | City             | \$7,950.00        |
|                  | Street Paving  | City             | \$60,000.00       |
|                  | Pool Cover   | Signal Peak Mine | \$19,180.00       |

|            |   |                  |              |
|------------|---|------------------|--------------|
|            |   | City             | \$2,000.00   |
|            | 2nd Ave East Sidewalks & Curb                                     | CTEP             | \$163,025.00 |
|            |   | City             | \$45,419.00  |
| 2014       | Water Meters  | DWSRF Loan       | \$386,700.00 |
|            | Street Paving   | City             | \$51,975.00  |
|            | Garbage Truck   | City             | \$121,168.00 |
|            | Dumpsters   | City             | \$48,000.00  |
|            | Fire Truck  | City             | \$20,000.00  |
|            |   | Coal Board Grant | \$228,000.00 |
|            | Phase 2 Water System Improvements--Main Replacement               | City             | \$200,273.00 |
|            |   | DNRC Grant       | \$100,000.00 |
| TSEP Grant |   | \$419,536.41     |              |
| DWSRF Loan |   | \$869,703.00     |              |
| 2015       | Dumpsters   | City             | \$78,626.00  |
|            | Phase 2-2nd Avenue Street   | City             | \$55,000.00  |
|            | Power at Water Plant  | City             | \$16,913.00  |
|            | Water Reservoir Cleaning  | City             | \$6,980.00   |
|            | Swimming Pool Painting  | City             | \$2,000.00   |
| 2016       | Generator at Well House <sup>1</sup>                              | Coal Board Grant | \$55,000.00  |
|            | Street Paving <sup>1</sup>  | City             | \$65,000.00  |
|            |   | City             | \$164,500.00 |
|            | Phase 3 Water System Improvements - Main Replacement <sup>1</sup> | TSEP Grant       | \$500,000.00 |
|            |   | CDBG Grant       | \$450,000.00 |
|            |   | Coal Board Grant | \$500,000.00 |
| DWSRF Loan |   | \$372,397.00     |              |

<sup>1</sup> Will be completed in Summer 2016

### 1.3 Community Wide Needs Assessment

In 2010, the City conducted a Community Wide Needs Assessment with the assistance of Great West Engineering. A needs survey was developed based upon guidelines from the Montana Department of Commerce and input from City personnel. The survey contained 50 questions related to General, Education, Health, Recreation, Public Facilities, and Economic Development concerns within the community as well as providing a space for additional comments.

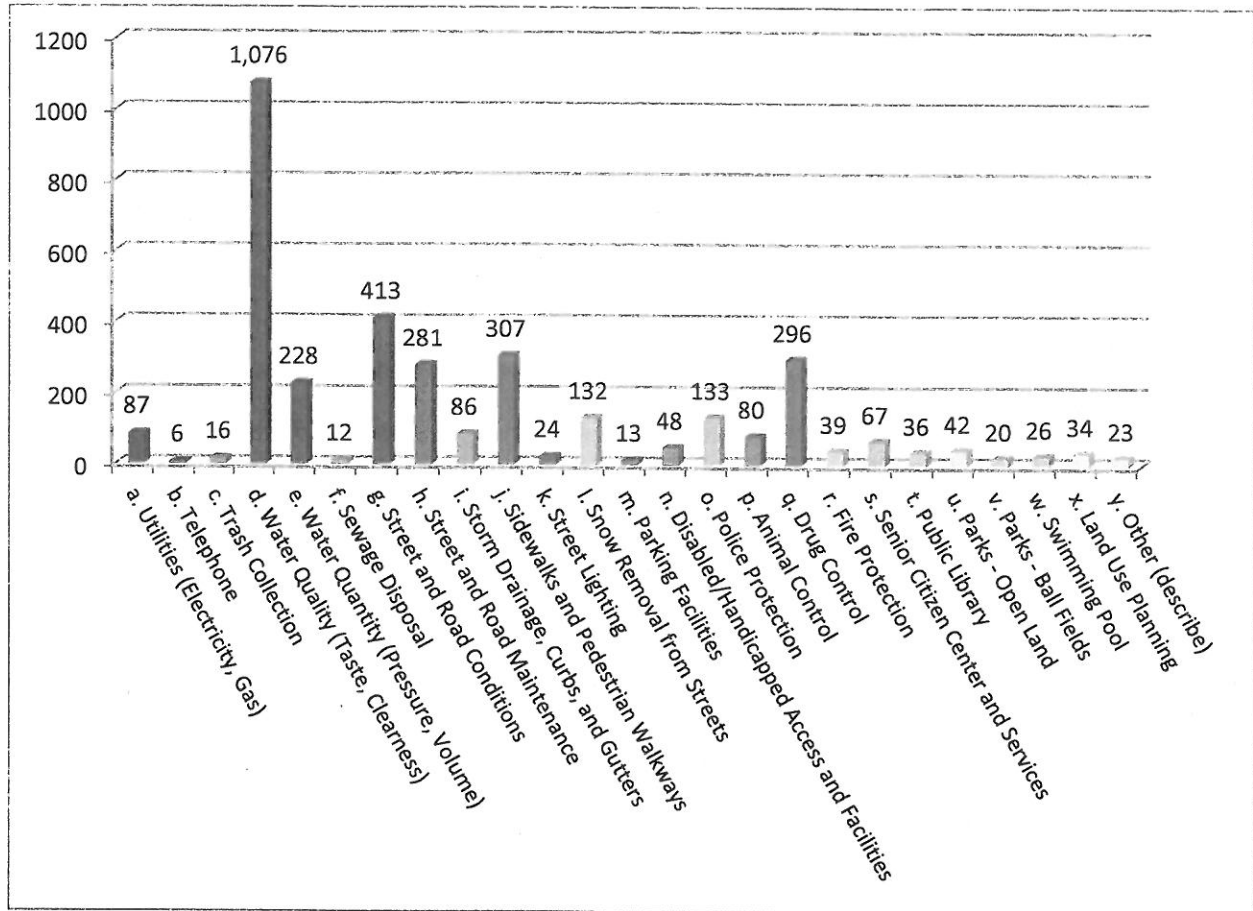
After the survey form was developed, it was distributed to every water and sewer customer residing within the City limits. A survey form was mailed to each of the 575 known households in Roundup. Each survey included an ID number to track which households returned the survey. Two hundred forty-seven (247) responses were received from the mailing (or 43%).

Question No. 29 in the survey asked respondents to rank their top 5 priorities for the City to improve in the Roundup area. To compile and compare the results, each "1" was given a score of 5, each "2" given 4 points, each "3" given 3 points, each "4" given 2 points, and each "5" given 1 point. The responses were then totaled to provide a score for each choice. Table 1.2 illustrates the results of the survey.

The largest concern expressed by respondents, was the water quality. Respondents indicated that Water Quality (Taste, Cleanliness) was by far the highest ranking priority for the community. Street and Road Conditions, Sidewalks and Pedestrian Walkways, Drug Control, and Street and Road Maintenance were the next highest priorities. These results and the identified priorities of the community will be used later in the CIP to assist in prioritizing projects for the City.

The City is currently in the process of collecting data from an online Needs Assessment Survey. The results will be published later this year.

**Table 1.2: Priorities from Community Wide Needs Assessment**



### 1.4 Priority Matrix

Communities such as Roundup often operate on tight budgets and must sometimes make tough decisions as part of long-term planning. To assist in comparing identified capital improvements against one another, a priority matrix was developed to rank the projects in a fair and objective manner. Each project was evaluated against four criteria for the priority matrix including Public Safety and Health, Cost, Needs Assessment Priorities, and Grant Eligibility.

Clearly, some of these categories are more important than others. A weighting factor was introduced to help give more weight to categories such as Public Safety and Health. The weighting factors range between 0 and 10, and the score each project receives in a category is multiplied by this weighting factor. The multiplied scores from each category are then added up

to produce an overall score. The overall scores for each project can then be ranked to develop prioritization. The priority matrix is shown later in this document.





## 2.0 INVENTORY & EVALUATION

The City has a significant amount of fixed assets, including equipment, that were too numerous to list in the CIP. However, complete inventories of the equipment and assets are included in Appendix D. These lists provide estimated values and depreciation of all major components. Systems and equipment were evaluated only in a general sense to acknowledge if significant problems did exist, or if there were potential problems anticipated in the near future. The following is not a detailed water, sewer, or infrastructure study.

### 2.1 Water System

The following subsections provide a brief overview of the principle aspects and facilities of the City's water system. Most of the information presented in this section was taken from the *Preliminary Engineering Report for Water System Improvements* compiled by Great West Engineering in 2016. Additional information was garnered from the *Roundup Municipal Facility Study* completed by Morrison Maierle in 1994 and the *Water System Development Plan for the City of Roundup, Montana* completed by Morrison Maierle in 2002, and the *Preliminary Engineering Report for Water System Improvements* compiled by Great West Engineering in 2010, 2012, and 2014.

#### 2.1.1 Water Supply

The water supply for the City of Roundup is provided by two wells located in an abandoned coal mine south of the Musselshell River. Water from the wells is pumped into the distribution system and storage tank through two transmission mains located in the bedrock under the river.

The latest sanitary survey conducted by the DEQ dated April 7, 2014 indicates that:

Mine shaft wells 1643 & 21149-consists of two well casings set adjacent to each other, and located in the same building, approximately one mile southeast of town. These wells are completed into the flooded void of the Republic Number 1 mine. The wells were reportedly completed in 1950 and 1977. Void space was only reported on one log, from 95 to 105 feet below grade. According to the MBMG's Ground Water Information

Center the supply wells are designated as GWIC IDs 1643 and 21149. The wells are inventoried as one source. MPA sampling was completed on this source around 1999 and it was classified as a groundwater source.

The *Roundup Municipal Facility Study* indicates that the wells have an estimated yield of 1,130 gpm with a drawdown of 50.9 feet. Although there are no violations of EPA's enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCL), the water quality in Roundup is considered to be poor. There are high amounts of total dissolved solids, iron, and manganese.

Past studies of the water system have considered potential new water supply sources and/or various forms of water treatment. However, the City is actively pursuing the development of the Central Montana Rural Water Authority (CMRWA). The CMRWA is a regional water system, also known as the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System, that is being developed to serve central Montana from as far west as Judith Gap and Harlowton to as far east as Melstone.

*Recommendations:*

With the completion of Phase 1 in 2012, the water source should operate effectively until the City is able to make their connection to the CMRWA. This connection is a priority for the City, but Roundup is not expected to be connected until Phase 2 of the project which should occur in approximately 2020.

### **2.1.2 Treatment System**

Chlorine gas is used exclusively for disinfection and no other treatment is currently provided. The system utilizes 150 pound gas chlorine cylinders, of which one cylinder is kept online at all times. The chlorination equipment is in good condition and is well maintained.

As indicated as part of the "Water Supply" discussion, although the water quality does not exceed any enforceable regulatory standards, the water quality is still considered to be poor with high levels of iron, manganese, and total dissolved solids. In addition to new water supply sources, the City has also considered various forms of treatment. However, the City is actively pursuing the development of the Central Montana Rural Water Authority (CMRWA). Once

connected to CMRWA, the City will have good quality water that requires no additional treatment.

*Recommendations:*

No additional treatment is recommended at this time.

### **2.1.3 Storage**

The City has one above ground concrete tank that provides storage for the water system. The tank is located on a hill approximately one mile north of town. The elevation of the tank is sufficient to allow adequate pressures throughout the distribution system during normal operating conditions. In the latest DEQ sanitary survey, pressures of 45 psi (at the tank or highest elevation) to 82 psi (at the lowest elevations) were noted in the distribution system. DEQ recommends pressures to be maintained between 35 psi and 80 psi. Thus, the system operates mostly within the acceptable range.

The storage tank was constructed in 1982 and has a capacity of 2 million gallons. Recent inspections indicate the tank is in good condition. The DEQ has estimated the tank is sufficient to supply the City for approximately 2 days under restricted use in an emergency situation.

*Recommendations:*

There are no major concerns or improvements needed with regard to the City's water storage. However, as with any water storage tank, it should be cleaned periodically. The latest cleaning was completed in 2015, and the next scheduled cleaning is in 2020. If the City maintains this level of cleaning (every five years) along with regular inspections, the life of the tank will be extended and should serve the City for many more years.

### **2.1.4 Distribution System**

The greatest challenge currently facing the City of Roundup is the physical condition of their distribution system. Table 2.1 provides a summary of the pipe sizes and materials that can be found in the City's distribution system.

**Table 2.1: Distribution System Pipe Inventory**

| Pipe Size    | Length (ft)   |               |               |            |            | Total (ft)    |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
|              | AC            | CI            | PVC           | HDPE       | DI         |               |
| 4"           | 4,340         | 8,600         | 1,640         |            |            | 14,580        |
| 6"           | 12,400        | 12,220        | 4,410         |            |            | 29,030        |
| 8"           | 2,200         | 1,320         | 16,340        | 535        |            | 20,395        |
| 10"          |               | 1,820         | 6,990         |            |            | 8,810         |
| 12"          | 6,990         |               | 7,290         |            | 480        | 14,760        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>25,930</b> | <b>23,960</b> | <b>36,670</b> | <b>535</b> | <b>480</b> | <b>87,575</b> |

\*Assumes Phase 3 is completed, Scheduled for completion Summer 2016.

As the table illustrates, over 27 percent of the City's water mains are cast iron pipe approaching 100 years of age. These pipes are rusted and deteriorated to the point that they severely impact the City's water quality and pose a significant health risk. Iron concentration 68 times as high as the Maximum Contaminant Level specified in the National Secondary Drinking Water Quality Regulations (NSDWQR) have been observed under normal operating conditions. The degradation of water quality is primarily attributed to the cast iron pipes.

The aged system has also posed high maintenance demands on the City. In recent years, an excessive amount of time has been required to repair leaking pipes. Approximately 12 percent of the water valves in the old cast iron portions of the system have been rusted into the open position. This makes it very difficult for the City to isolate portions of their system to make repairs. The City is also hesitant to open fire hydrants for fear that they will plug up with chunks of rust and not reseal when they are closed. Potential catastrophic failure of a pipe is also a concern when opening hydrants.

Most of the existing cast iron mains are undersized for fire protection. Approximately 36 percent of all the cast iron mains are four-inch diameter with about a one-inch-thick layer of rust on their inside walls. This effectively makes them hydraulically equivalent to two inch diameter pipes. Consequently, about 15 percent of the distribution system is unable to provide minimum fire flows specified by the National Fire Protection Agency as determined from computer modeling of the water system that was conducted as part of the *2016 Preliminary Engineering Report for Water System Improvements*.

The 2016 *Water System PER* identified three alternatives available to address the concerns with the cast iron water mains, analyzed each viable alternative in detail, and compared the viable alternatives against each other in a priority matrix. The PER recommended the City: “*replace all cast iron water mains within the system with PVC water mains, plus replace three blocks of existing 4” diameter thin walled PVC in 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue up-sizing to 8” diameter.*”

Due to the magnitude of the improvements and a significant rate increase anticipated with the development of the CMRWA, the 2016 *Water System PER* further recommended phasing the project and leveraging the maximum amount of grant money with each phase. The next phase recommended in the PER, Phase 4, includes replacing approximately 4,400 feet of 4”, 6” and 8” diameter cast iron mains starting with highest priority areas identified by the City based upon the location and quantity of historic leaks. Phase 3, including the replacement and abandonment of approximately 6,600 feet of 4” and 6” diameter cast iron mains will be constructed in 2016.

Subsequent phases would be similar in size to maximize the leveraging of the City’s funds with available grant dollars. Six or seven phases would be required to complete all the recommended improvements. Recommendations for upsizing the portions of the distribution system that are not cast iron would take the lowest priority.

The City replaced all the water meters and upgraded to a radio-read system in 2014.

*Recommendations:*

Historically, the City has completed water system rehabilitation projects on average every two years. This method allowed the City to build up two years’ worth of reserve funds to replace a larger section of pipe, reducing engineering costs and making the projects more attractive to bidders. Unfortunately, the City is rapidly losing ground on the condition of its distribution system despite this continued replacement program.

To accelerate the necessary improvements to the distributions system, the 2016 *Water System PER* included a funding plan for Phase 4 of the recommended improvements that utilizes grant applications to the Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP), the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Coal Board, and the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation’s Renewable Resources Grant and Loan Program (DNRC RRGL). The City is

eligible to apply for a \$500,000 grant from TSEP, a \$450,000 grant from CDBG, a \$200,000 grant from Coal Board, and a \$125,000 grant from DNRC RRGL. If successful, the City complete a \$1.27-million-dollar project.

The City is currently preparing grant applications for all four programs (TSEP, CDBG Coal Board and DNRC RRGL). The applications to TSEP and DNRC are due in the spring of 2016, CDBG and Coal Board are due the following spring (2017). The grant competition is a lengthy process, with funds from successful grant applications not actually being available until approximately July of 2017.

Additionally, the City would like to replace their existing outdated CB radios with new two-way radios for better coverage and communication. This replacement is estimated to cost approximately \$10,000 and will be used by the entire public works department.

## 2.2 Wastewater System

The following subsections provide a brief overview of the principle aspects and facilities of the City's wastewater system. Most of the information presented in this report was garnered from the *Roundup Municipal Facility Study* completed by Morrison Maierle in 1994, the *Final Basis of Design for the City of Roundup Wastewater Treatment Facility and Lift Station* also completed by Morrison Maierle in 1997, and the *City of Roundup MPDES Permit No. MT 0030295 Review Memorandum* completed by Great West Engineering in 2007, and the *2011 Disinfection Study*, also completed by Great West Engineering.

### 2.2.1 Treatment Lagoons

The City of Roundup has a three-cell aerated lagoon wastewater treatment system that was constructed in 1999. Each lagoon has a synthetic liner to minimize wastewater leakage. Aeration is provided through a static tube aeration system. During normal operations the lagoons run in series, though, piping does allow the lagoons to bypass either of the cells. The lagoons are designed for an average flow of 320,000 gallons per day, which was based upon a design population of 2,600.

From the aeration lagoons, the treated wastewater flows through a UV disinfection system then into a constructed wetlands treatment system for additional treatment. The wetlands were constructed in the footprint of the old facultative lagoons. From the wetlands, the treated wastewater is supposed to be discharged into the Musselshell River, although it usually infiltrates or evaporates out of the wetland.

Since the original construction of the lagoons, the City's wastewater discharge permit was reissued. Although the City has no particular needs with regard to the existing treatment system, the new discharge permit did present several changes. Most notably, effluent limitations were given further restriction for parameters such as Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and pathogen disinfection. In addition, the permit requires additional monitoring and a few other special conditions, including completion of an infiltration/inflow study and groundwater monitoring. Other items that could be of significant



importance to the City in the future are the classification of the wetlands as “State Surface Waters” and the non-recognition of a mixing zone.

*Recommendations:*

Due to the recent UV disinfection system improvements, in 2012, there are no further recommendations for the wastewater lagoons at this time. The new UV disinfection system will allow the City to meet the new pathogen limits.

Additional documentation for TSS removal was also recommended by the permit review memorandum. However, the documentation along with the I/I study and groundwater monitoring is actually an O&M item and does not result in a major capital improvements expense.

### 2.2.2 Collection System

Similar to the distribution system, the original collection system was constructed in 1915. The City has been proactively addressing some of the older sewer mains, but there is a large amount of pipe remaining that is approaching 100 years old. Generally speaking, the collection system is in better condition than the water distribution system. However, just given the age of the system, the collection system is approaching the end of its useful life and is in need of replacement.

Table 2.2 provides a summary of the sewer main sizes that can be found in the City’s wastewater collection system according to the *Roundup Municipal Facility Study*.

**Table 2.2: Collection System Pipe Inventory**

| Pipe Size     | Length        |
|---------------|---------------|
| 4" Forcemain  | 190           |
| 6"            | 1,290         |
| 8"            | 51,285        |
| 10"           | 365           |
| 12"           | 1,870         |
| 15"           | 3,110         |
| <b>Totals</b> | <b>58,110</b> |



In addition to the gravity collection system, the City also maintains two lift stations. The first lift station is located in the southwest section of the City and provides service for approximately 20% of the City. The lift station was rehabilitated in 2001/2002 and includes 2 pumps that are rated for approximately 200 gpm. This lift station was also repaired after being damaged from the 2011 flood, where it was under nearly 8 feet of water.

The second lift station is located near the wastewater treatment facility and is considered the main lift station. This station pumps all of the wastewater flow from the collection system to the lagoons. The lift station was replaced as part of the lagoon project in 1999. This lift station contains 3 pumps, each with a design pumping rate of 300 gpm. An emergency generator is provided for backup power at the main lift station.

*Recommendations:*

Similar to the water system, the City should develop a maintenance program to continually replace older sections of sewer pipe. Due to the large capital improvement project of the lagoon construction, the City has had minimal funds available to complete collection system improvements. However, the City proactively implemented a rate increase in 2008, which provided additional maintenance funds that can be used to rehabilitate collection mains. The City also increased sewer rates in 2012 to provide additional funds to cover the costs of debt incurred from the UV Disinfection project that was completed in 2012. Saving money in the reserve account has been suspended until this debt is retired.

## 2.3 Solid Waste

The solid waste department provides garbage collection for the City and is structured as an enterprise fund. Collection services are provided for all residences and businesses within the City Limits. The garbage collected by the City is hauled to a County-wide transfer site where a contracted company hauls the garbage to the landfill in Billings.

Although the City does not maintain a landfill, the City does own and maintain one garbage truck and all of the residence garbage collection cans. The City purchased dumpsters in 2015 to eliminate increasing problems with the various privately owned dumpsters. In addition, garbage trucks have a limited useful life due to the extreme wear and tear. A typical truck is anticipated to last approximately 10 years. The City purchased a new truck in 2014. Since trucks need replacement approximately every 8 years, it is likely to need replacement in another 6 years.

### *Recommendations:*

Due to the recent upgrades, there are no new purchases anticipated for solid waste at this time. The City will need to purchase a new garbage truck in approximately 6 years.

## 2.4 Street Department

The City of Roundup has over 23 miles of streets and alleys, of which approximately 15 miles are paved. Although a complete and detailed pavement management analysis was outside of the scope of this CIP, it is known that most of the paved streets are in relatively poor condition. Problems within the streets include poor drainage, cracks, and potholes.

The City is set up with a Street Maintenance District. However, funds are insufficient to provide all required maintenance and improvements. Currently, the funds for maintaining and improving the streets are generally limited to the funds from the Street Maintenance District, General Fund, and revenues from the gas tax.

Some of the general maintenance and repair (M&R) methods that have proven to be successful in other communities and have been implemented in Roundup include:

- Localized Preventative M&R: This category includes practices applied to small distresses located throughout a section of road as a means of slowing or stopping deterioration.
  - Crack Sealing: Crack sealing is the process of cleaning and sealing cracks in the pavement.
  - Patching: Patching involves removing damaged sections of asphalt and replacing them with new asphalt. The patches can range from shallow patches that only remove a localized area of deterioration to deep patches that replace the base and sub-base layers as well as the pavement.
- Global Preventative M&R: This category includes practices applied to an entire section as a means of slowing or stopping deterioration.
  - Surface Seal – Rejuvenating: Rejuvenators are a proprietary bituminous material that is sprayed on the asphalt surface. The rejuvenators penetrate the asphalt concrete and soften the asphalt binder reducing the rate of hardening. This helps seal and waterproof the surface as well as reducing the severity of temperature cracking. Reclamite is perhaps the most commonly used rejuvenator in the area.

- Surface Seal – Aggregate: This technique applies an asphalt binder followed by a layer of aggregate that is rolled into the binder. It is more commonly referred to as chip sealing.
- Major M&R: This category includes the rehabilitation or reconstruction of pavement.
  - Overlays: Overlays are typically performed on roadways that have a good structural base. The overlays can range from a thin overlay to improve the riding surface to a deep overlay that includes cold milling the street before applying the overlay. Roads where an overlay is most effective usually have a PCI above the critical PCI.
  - Reconstruction: Roads that do not have a good structural base require complete reconstruction including replacing the base and sub-base layers. These roads typically have a PCI under the critical value.

A specific area identified by the City in the previous CIP was the reconstruction of street, storm drainage, and sidewalk on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue from the alley east of Main Street to 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The eventual plan is to tie the sidewalk from Main Street into the bike/walking trail at the Fairgrounds. Due to the magnitude of the project, the City plans to phase the project. The first phase has been completed, which included the construction of new curb, gutter and sidewalk. The second phase would then include the repaving of the identified area.

For areas of new street and/or pavement, the City could create Special Improvement Districts (SID's), which would include just the properties directly impacted as a result of the improvements. An SID may be created to complete improvements at the new elementary school.

The City has stated that it needs to replace their existing motor grader and dump truck in order to continue to maintain their streets. The City's existing truck and grader are near the end of their useful life and the City wants to replace them within the next 5 years.

*Recommendations:*

The City historically has completed approximately 5 blocks of repavement every year. This results in a bi-annual budget of roughly \$65,000 for improvements. In addition, the City's

annual budget of roughly \$25,000 per year for street paving/chip seal and street reconstruction would essentially maintain the level of service the City has now. If it becomes apparent that this level of service is not adequate, the City may want to consider raising the assessments for the Street Maintenance District in order to increase available funds.

In addition, the City can also take advantage of the water main rehabilitation projects and pay to repave some of the streets that are damaged adjacent to the rehabilitated water mains. In the 2014 Water Main Replacement Project (Phase 2), the City provided street repair funds to repave approximately two blocks of 1<sup>st</sup> Street East from 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Future water main replacement projects will also include some street repaving.

The City will need to purchase a dump truck and motor grader in approximately 5 years. The dump truck is estimated to be \$65,000 and the motor grader is estimated to be \$400,000.

## 2.5 Sidewalks

The existence and condition of sidewalks throughout Roundup varies significantly. There are areas that have no sidewalk, some areas with recently improved sidewalks, and some areas with sidewalks that have not been maintained and are in very poor condition.

Typically, funding of sidewalks in communities is very difficult as the responsibility of installing and maintaining the sidewalk is actually that of the adjacent property owner. Often times, property owners do not have the money or do not want to spend the money on sidewalk improvements.

The City of Hardin has a very unique approach for addressing sidewalk issues. They set up a sidewalk fund, which was started with funds from the City. The City of Hardin then loans money to the property owners at a 4% interest rate for 12 years for any improvements completed. The process of the loan starts with the property owner using their contractor of choice to complete improvements. The contractor submits the bill directly to the City of Hardin to be paid, and the total amount is used to set up the “loan” payment, which is included on the property owner’s taxes over the next 12 years.

The City of Hardin has typically focused on a block at a time, where sidewalks are generally in the worst conditions by passing a Resolution to Order Improvements. Usually, the project is initiated by conversations with property owners prior to passing the resolution. As would be expected, most of the property owners are agreeable to the idea and a few strongly oppose the idea. However, the resolution provides a means of enforcing the improvements for the entire block.

The City of Hardin has had the program in place for approximately 15 years. They have considered the program to be a great success and have significantly increased the balance of the fund over the years due to the building of the interest.

### *Recommendations:*

There are no specific capital improvements identified with regard to sidewalks. However, the City has noted some concern over the condition of sidewalks within the City. Funding for

sidewalk projects could be through Special Improvement Districts (SID's) or a more innovative program similar to the City of Hardin's could be implemented in Roundup.

## 2.6 Storm Sewer System

The City of Roundup has a storm sewer system that consists of approximately 2.5 miles of collection lines. The ultimate discharge of the storm water is into the Musselshell River. A recent *City of Roundup Storm Drain Plan* prepared by Morrison-Maierle in July, 2003 evaluated the storm sewer system and provided recommended improvements.

The Storm Drain Plan divided the storm drainage system into 6 zones for analysis. The analysis identified several areas in need of improvements and/or expansion.

Several developers have since become interested in the area indicated as Zone 3b (area northeast of Roundup). As such, the City requested Great West Engineering to refine the recommendations presented in the Storm Drain Plan and provide updated cost estimates for the necessary improvements. The *City of Roundup East End Storm Drain Plan* completed in December, 2008 included results from hydraulic modeling of the City's storm drain system to obtain a refined project scope and updated cost estimates. The City then completed two phases of a storm drain improvement project which installed a 36" pipeline from the storm drain system to the outfall, a 30" trunk line running west along 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 4<sup>th</sup> Street East and inlets at each intersection connected to the 18" diameter trunk line mains. Phase 2, which will install a 24" pipe further up 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue with inlets at each intersection connected to the trunk line with 18" diameter mains will be completed by developers of the properties.

### *Recommendations:*

Homeowners in the northeast corner of the City live on streets that do not have curb and gutter, storm drain, or any runoff features capable of routing runoff to the storm drain system. Storm drain improvements in this area will consist of curb and gutter and storm sewer mains.

The City has several options for funding storm drainage improvements outside of the limited Coal Board grant funding. The first option would be to develop a comprehensive preliminary engineering report to apply for grants from TSEP and CDBG programs. The second option would be to create a Special Improvement District (SID) that includes the properties that would be affected by the improvements. The third option for funding of new storm drainage



improvements would be to require that the new improvements be completed by the developers after obtaining City approval.

To date, the City has been funding storm sewer improvements through the General Fund. However, in order to truly “fix” the storm drainage system and go above and beyond what the general fund can budget, financing for a storm drainage maintenance program would have to be generated.

Once the City has completed all phases of the water main replacement project, larger projects could be completed using grant funding. Additionally, creating a Storm Sewer Maintenance District, similar to the existing Street Maintenance District, is a feasible and equitable method to generate the funds necessary for maintenance and repair. Such a maintenance district could be city-wide or broken into smaller, more neighborhood specific districts.

The City Council may choose at any time to create a maintenance district(s) by providing by ordinance a method of performing and funding maintenance and improvements. The Council must also adopt a resolution delineating the physical boundaries of the district(s). It should be noted, once a district is defined, the City can make changes to the district by resolution in any succeeding year after the district is created. Further information about the restrictions and regulations in establishing a maintenance district can be found in the Montana Code Annotated, included in Appendix B.

Costs for maintenance and improvements may be assessed by area, frontage, lot, or taxable valuation of property within the district. If the City intends to increase the budget for storm drainage maintenance in future years, consideration should be given to the creation of a storm sewer maintenance district.

## 2.7 Fire Department

The Roundup Fire Department is a City operated volunteer fire department. The actual fire department building is City owned, but the City and County have separately owned firefighting equipment. The City's equipment includes a 1981 2,000-gallon pumper truck and a 2015 International 1,000-gallon pumper truck. The 1981 model is beginning to show its age.

The City successfully applied to the Montana Coal Board in 2009 and was awarded a grant for \$300,000 to put towards the estimated \$450,000 required to purchase a new ladder truck for the Fire Department. The truck was purchased in 2009 for an actual cost of approximately \$460,000.

The City remodeled and expanded one bay of the fire station to house the new ladder truck in 2010. The work was funded by \$46,000 awarded to the community through the House Bill 645 Local Government Infrastructure Grant Program passed in 2009 by the Montana Legislature.

Additionally, the City successfully applied to the Montana Coal Board in 2013 and was awarded a grant for \$228,000 which was used for the purchase of the new 2015 pumper fire truck for the Fire Department.

### *Recommendations:*

No other capital improvements are planned within the planning period of the CIP.

## 2.8 Parks Department

There are four parks within Roundup owned and maintained by the City. War Memorial Park and Ice Cream Hill are essentially just grassy areas that are considered parks. There are no plans at this time to improve or add to either of these parks.

Roundup Park, commonly referred to as City Park, is located east of town just north of US Highway 12 (8<sup>th</sup> Avenue). The park includes an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, playground equipment, and picnic areas. It has been noted by the City the park is in need of some minor upgrades. The swimming pool was recently replaced but is discussed in a separate section that follows. The major items of concern are dying trees and old swingsets. In 2012, the local Boy Scout Pack worked to raise money and presented the City with an \$8,000 check to cover the costs of an 8' slide.

The Ballfields are also considered a City park and are located just east of Roundup Park. The fields consist of little league football fields and baseball/softball fields. There are no major capital projects anticipated at the Ballfields in the near future.

Maintenance of the parks is routine and chiefly consists of mowing and watering the landscaped areas. In 2010, the City purchased two new lawn mowers using a grant from the Montana Coal Board.

All parks are currently watered using an underground sprinkler system. There have been no major problems with the sprinkling system itself. The City purchased a new trailer-mounted air compressor to replace their old one in 2013.

### *Recommendations:*

It is recommended the City replace the swingsets in the park since they are nearing 30 years in age. An estimate to replace the swingsets is \$2,800.

## 2.9 Swimming Pool

The City of Roundup has an outdoor public swimming pool located in Roundup Park. The original swimming pool was constructed in 1930. As was noted in the 2000 CIP, at that time the pool was “in a state of disrepair, and in need of major rehabilitation.” A master plan identified nearly \$400,000 of capital improvements needed in order to rehabilitate the pool.

Due to the importance of the pool to the community, a group entitled *Neighbors for a New Pool* was formed and began a major fund-raising effort. In an effort between the citizens of Roundup and the City of Roundup, the pool was rehabilitated in 2001/2002. Overall, donations totaled \$281,369. The City then funded the remaining cost of \$92,305.

The City has determined repainting of the pool is needed approximately every seven years. Most recently, the pool was painted in 2015. The next painting is scheduled for 2022. Hiring a contractor to do the work can be considerable so the City has decided to complete the work in-house.

In 2013, the City purchased a winter cover with the help of money donated by Signal Peak Mine to help protect and maintain the pool. The new cover is helping the City to maintain the pool and reducing operating costs as it allows the City to maintain the water in the pool all winter. The time and costs associated with draining and filling of the pool has been eliminated. Also, the City should now see a savings in the water department since treated water to fill the pool will no longer be needed on an annual basis.

### *Recommendations:*

There are no other upgrades required at the pool, with the exception of repainting in 2022.

## 2.10 Municipal Buildings

Buildings owned by the City of Roundup are limited to the City Offices and the City Shop. The City Offices are located at 34 3rd Avenue West and the City Shop is just across the street. The City does not have any concerns with the City Shop and feels that it is sufficient to serve their needs at this time.

Although the City Offices have been in the same location for years, the office building was recently updated with several minor improvements. The roof was recently repaired and new carpet installed. Unfortunately, the central air conditioning system was not part of the recent updates and is in need of replacement.

Other improvements needed are a restroom in the Public Library and updates to the buildings on Main Street.

The City obtained a Coal Board grant for \$50,000 to make additional upgrades to the City offices, which included a new handicap access ramp to the parking lot, new windows, new paint, and a new entry way. These improvements were completed in 2013. Replacement of the air-conditioning units is desirable but was not a part of these improvements.

### *Recommendations:*

The City Offices are in need of replacement of the central air conditioning system. Such improvements are estimated to be \$5,000.

It is recommended that the City update the restrooms at the Library to include handicapped accessible stalls, sinks, mirrors and doors. These improvements are estimated to be \$20,000.

Finally, as the City is committed to attracting new business into the area, it is recommended they partner with the local Main Street businesses and the various Community Development programs such as Montana Main Street or Historic Preservation in order to complete updates to the buildings on Main Street.

## 2.11 Housing

While the City does not directly own or control any housing, the availability of good, affordable housing is a major concern for the community. The *City of Roundup Housing Plan* prepared by the Musselshell Housing Advisory Committee in 2007 identified many housing needs within the community, including: a lack of suitable affordable housing for rentals; dilapidated housing conditions in areas of Roundup; many homes in need of repairs; and a general lack of affordable housing to purchase.

It was thought the development of the Signal Peak coal mine south of Roundup would further stretch the availability of housing. However, most of the 200 new employees at the mine moved to the Billings Heights area or within Musselshell County.

The 2010 Needs Assessment completed by the City also asked respondents, “What types of housing do you feel are needed the most in Roundup?” The highest ranking response was for Middle Income Housing. This further illustrates the need for the City to help address the situation if possible.

The City is committed to attracting new businesses and industries to the area. A committee formed to look into housing also is looking into upgrading existing homes that are not suitable for living, rather than just construct new homes. The City applied for CDBG funding for housing in 2013, but was unsuccessful.

### *Recommendations:*

At this time, there are no specific recommendations for housing in the City. Housing is currently being addressed in the 2016 City of Roundup Growth Policy that will be formalized later this year. Should the Housing Committee have further recommendations or want to reapply, they will be incorporated into future CIP Updates.

## 3.0 POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Costs have been estimated for projects on a feasibility level. Two more levels of estimates are typically determined before actual bidding, including: (1) an engineer's cost estimate following an engineering analysis, and (2) an engineer's estimate determined following design. The estimates included here are made only for providing a general plan for conducting improvements over the span of the next 10 years.

By far, the most grant funding for Montana communities is available for water and wastewater projects. Water and wastewater projects are eligible for grant funding for engineering as well as for construction. Stormwater, solid waste and bridge projects are also grant eligible for at least one major funding source, the Treasure State Endowment Program. Grants of lesser amounts are available for recreational needs.

The following is a brief description of the most common funding sources used by Montana Communities similar to Roundup. This list is by no means all-inclusive. There are other sources of funds such as the Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA. Other funding is available through user fees, mill levies, and the general fund.

### 3.1 Planning

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Planning Grants** are annual grants that can provide up to \$50,000 for planning activities and grant writing, but require a \$1 to \$3 match unless you obtain a special needs waiver.

**Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) PER Grants** can provide up to \$15,000 for writing or updating growth policies and CIP's, but require dollar for dollar match, though waivers for a portion of the match are possible. These can be submitted anytime. These grants are non-competitive, and given on a first-come, first-served basis.

## 3.2 Preliminary Engineering Reports

**Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) PER Grants** can provide up to \$15,000 for writing Preliminary Engineering Reports (PER's) as well, but require dollar for dollar match, though waivers for a portion of the match are possible.

**Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) PER Grants** are similar to the TSEP PER grants and are limited to \$15,000 or by available funds. These can be submitted anytime. These grants are non-competitive, and given on a first-come, first-served basis.

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Planning Grants** are annual grants that can provide up to \$50,000 for writing PERs, but require a \$1 to \$3 match unless you obtain a special needs waiver.

## 3.3 Public Facilities

**TSEP Public Facilities Grants** are biannual grants that can provide up to \$750,000 for engineering, administration and construction of public facility improvements, but cannot exceed \$20,000 per household. TSEP requires a dollar-for-dollar match, though that match may be in the form of other grants. The grant ceiling may rise under very special circumstances. These applications are due in early May of each even numbered year. These grants may be used for water, wastewater, solid waste, stormwater, and bridge projects.

**CDBG Public Facilities Grants** are annual grants that can provide up to \$450,000 for engineering, administration and construction of water system improvements, but cannot exceed \$10,000 per low-to-moderate income residence. This grant requires 25% match for every dollar of grant in the form of cash, loan, or may be in the form of other grants. These grants are used principally for water and wastewater. This is the most competitive of all grant sources with only about one-third of the grants submitted actually being awarded.

**DNRC Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program (DNRC-RRGL)** is a biannual grant that provides up to \$125,000 with no match requirement. This grant may be used for a variety of projects that help conserve, preserve and protect a renewable resource.



The **Montana Coal Board** provides grant funding to municipalities to adequately provide for the expansion of public services or facilities needed as a direct consequence of coal development activities. Musselshell County and Roundup are within the eligible Coal Board boundaries, and the City has used Coal Board funds for improvements to their water, wastewater, storm water, streets, and buildings. The City plans to continue to apply for Coal Board funds for various projects.

**USDA Rural Development Rural Utilities Service (often referred to as “RD”)** is a federal program that always requires a loan with any grant. Depending on the economic situation in a town, the maximum grant will vary. The City of Roundup would likely be limited to a 25% or 45% grant with the remainder requiring a loan. This funding source is one of the least competitive likely due to the fact that a loan is required with any grant and there is no limit to the amount of the project.

### **3.4 Water and Wastewater Projects**

As mentioned earlier, **RD** offers loans at fairly attractive rates (1.875% to 3.0%). The State Revolving Fund (**SRF**) and State Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (**DWSRF**) offer loans at a rate of approximately 2.5% or 3.5%, depending on financial need. These may be used for water and wastewater projects. **SRF** and **DWSRF** loans are usually based on a 20-year term and require that the borrower continue to build additional reserves by collecting a 10% “coverage.” This coverage is money that belongs to the City for future projects. **RD** also requires a coverage rate of only 10% but a loan extending to 40-years. These loans are based on revenue bond sales and require use of a bond counsel.

### **3.5 Public Needs Projects**

The Montana Board of Investments offers a loan program known as **INTERCAP**. This program is very useful to cities such as Roundup. The maximum term of any loan is 10 years and interest rates vary with the market. Current rates are under 1.55%. These loans are very easy to secure. **INTERCAP** is often used by Police and Fire Departments for new equipment, but can be used for just about any public need. The process to secure an **INTERCAP** loan is very straightforward and simple.

### **3.6 Streets, Sidewalks, Stormwater, and General Improvements**

**Special Improvement Districts (SID's)** are utilized by public entities to generate funding for capital improvements that only impact a specific portion of their jurisdiction. Once the area of impact is defined, properties within the SID boundary are assessed a fee based typically upon frontage, square footage or the number of lots. SID's based upon frontage are applicable to street or sidewalk improvements. For stormwater systems, the entire area of a property contributes runoff to the system, so basing the costs on square footage of the properties is more appropriate. For street or road improvements, a per lot basis is more appropriate.

**Maintenance Districts** are a feasible and equitable method to generate funds necessary for maintenance and repair. The City Council may choose at any time to create a maintenance district(s) using an ordinance as a method of performing and funding maintenance and improvements. The Council must also adopt a resolution delineating the physical boundaries of the district(s). Once a district is defined, the City can make changes to the district by resolution in any succeeding year after the district is created. Maintenance districts are common for streets and stormwater.

The **Transportation Alternatives Program (TA)** is administered by the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT). Projects funded by TA include such improvements as sidewalks, on- and off-road trail facilities, signals, lighting, or safety-related infrastructure for non-drivers. TA funds are distributed to eligible local governments and schools based upon population, and the City is eligible to receive TA funds. The program requires a 13.42% of project costs come from local match funds. To receive these funds, the City would need to complete an application to MDT and meet all the program requirements if approved.

### **3.7 Parks and Recreation**

**Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks** has in the past offered two attractive grants. The first is the **Land and Water Conservation Fund**. This grant is a reimbursement program and has a dollar-for-dollar match requirement and grants are limited to \$75,000. Actual grant awards are generally very limited.

The second FWP grant is the **Recreational Trails Program (RTP)**. This program has roughly twice the budget of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and requires only a 20% Sponsor match. This grant can be used for just about any project that involves construction or maintenance of trails, trailhead facilities, ADA compliance in regard to access, etc. The maximum RTP grant is up to \$90,000 per project.

Each of these grants requires a high degree of grant-writing time (and expense) for the amount of funds available. It may be beneficial to have a local committee prepare such grants with guidance from a consultant such as Great West in lieu of hiring a consultant to do this work.

## 4.0 PRIORITIZATION

### 4.1 Methodology

It is simply not feasible for the City to fund every improvement identified in the CIP, so a priority matrix was developed to help rank the projects in a fair and objective manner. Each project was given points based upon four major criteria: public health and safety, costs, priorities identified in the community wide needs assessment, and grant eligibility. The scores range between 0 and 5, with “0” being a score given for a project that is least attractive according to the criterion and a “5” being a score given for a project the most attractive for that criterion.

A weighting factor was also introduced for each criterion to help give more weight to the more important criteria. The weighting factors range between 0 and 10, with “0” being a criterion of no importance and a “10” being the most important criterion.

The scores for each criterion along with the weighting factor for that criterion are presented below.

#### **Criterion 1: Public Health and Safety – Weighting Factor 10**

- Score - 0: Decrease to health and safety
- Score - 1: No change to health and safety
- Score - 2: Localized increase to health and safety
- Score - 3: Minor increase to community wide health and safety
- Score - 4: Moderate increase to community wide health and safety
- Score - 5: Major increase to community wide health and safety

#### **Criterion 2: Costs – Weighting Factor 4**

- Score - 1: Greater than \$500,000
- Score - 2: \$200,000 to \$499,999
- Score - 3: \$25,000 to \$199,999
- Score - 4: \$5,000 to \$24,999
- Score - 5: Less than \$5,000

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**Criterion 3: Needs Assessment Results – Weighting Factor 8**

- Score - 0: Not a “Top 5” Priority
- Score - 1: Priority No. 5 – Street and Road Maintenance
- Score - 2: Priority No. 4 – Drug Control
- Score - 3: Priority No. 3 – Sidewalks and Pedestrian Walkways
- Score - 4: Priority No. 2 – Street and Road Conditions
- Score - 5: Priority No. 1 – Water Quality

Housing was considered under a different category than public facilities, but the needs survey results did identify a significant need for Middle Income Housing. Any projects that address this concern will be given a score of “3” in addition to the identified priorities above.

**Criterion 4: Grant Eligibility – Weighting Factor 7**

- Score - 0: No Eligibility
- Score - 1: Small Local Grants (i.e. equipment for fire department)
- Score - 2: Moderate Grants (i.e. park and recreation programs)
- Score - 3: Large Grants (i.e. specific street improvement projects)
- Score - 4: Multiple Moderate Grants (i.e. large projects with 60% to 80% grant eligibility)
- Score - 5: Multiple Large Grants (i.e. large projects with more than 80% grant eligibility)

The overall score for each project is determined by multiplying the score of each criterion by the weighting factor of that criterion then adding up the points for all criteria.

## **4.2 Evaluation of Highest Priorities**

The matrix presented in Table 4.1 below provides a summary of the results of the overall ranking of priorities using the methodology described above.

Table 4.1: Priority Matrix

|    | Department  | Capital Improvement                | Criteria & Weighting Factors |       |      |         |       |      |                  |       |      |                   |       |      | TOTAL SCORE |
|----|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|------------------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|------|-------------|
|    |             |                                    | Public Health & Safety       |       |      | Cost    |       |      | Needs Assessment |       |      | Grant Eligibility |       |      |             |
|    |             |                                    | Weight:                      | Score | Rank | Weight: | Score | Rank | Weight:          | Score | Rank | Weight:           | Score | Rank |             |
|    |             |                                    | 10                           |       |      | 6       |       |      | 8                |       |      | 4                 |       |      |             |
| 1  | Water       | Distribution System Rehabilitation | 5                            | 50    | 1    | 6       | 5     | 40   | 5                | 5     | 20   | 5                 | 20    | 116  |             |
| 2  | Water       | Connection to CMRWA                | 4                            | 40    | 2    | 12      | 5     | 40   | 4                | 4     | 16   | 4                 | 16    | 108  |             |
| 3  | Water       | Reservoir Cleaning                 | 5                            | 50    | 4    | 24      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 74   |             |
| 4  | Streets     | Street Repaving Program            | 2                            | 20    | 3    | 18      | 4     | 32   | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 70   |             |
| 5  | General     | Infrastructure for Housing         | 2                            | 20    | 2    | 12      | 3     | 24   | 2                | 2     | 8    | 2                 | 8     | 64   |             |
| 6  | Streets     | Northwest Area Paving/Drainage     | 2                            | 20    | 2    | 12      | 4     | 32   | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 64   |             |
| 7  | Buildings   | Restroom in Library                | 3                            | 30    | 4    | 24      | 0     | 0    | 1                | 4     | 4    | 1                 | 4     | 58   |             |
| 8  | Water       | Two-Way Radios                     | 3                            | 30    | 4    | 24      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 54   |             |
| 9  | Parks       | Swingset Replacement               | 2                            | 20    | 5    | 30      | 0     | 0    | 1                | 4     | 4    | 1                 | 4     | 54   |             |
| 10 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal            | 2                            | 20    | 3    | 18      | 2     | 16   | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 54   |             |
| 11 | General     | Pool Painting                      | 2                            | 20    | 5    | 30      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 50   |             |
| 12 | Wastewater  | Sewer Rehabilitation               | 3                            | 30    | 3    | 18      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 48   |             |
| 13 | Solid Waste | Dumpster Replacement               | 2                            | 20    | 3    | 18      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 38   |             |
| 14 | Buildings   | Air Conditioning for City Hall     | 1                            | 10    | 4    | 24      | 0     | 0    | 0                | 0     | 0    | 0                 | 0     | 34   |             |
| 15 | Streets     | Dump Truck                         | 1                            | 10    | 3    | 18      | 0     | 0    | 1                | 4     | 4    | 1                 | 4     | 32   |             |
| 16 | Streets     | Motor Grader                       | 1                            | 10    | 2    | 12      | 0     | 0    | 1                | 4     | 4    | 1                 | 4     | 26   |             |

## 5.0 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The CIP discusses numerous projects for each Department. Table 5.1 provides a comprehensive list of the projects as well as a tentative schedule for each project and potential funding sources for the project.

**Table 5.1: Proposed Project Schedule**

| Year | Department  | Capital Improvement           | 2016 Cost Estimate | Project Year Cost <sup>1</sup> | Potential Funding Sources           |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2016 | Streets     | Street Reconstruction Program | \$65,000           | \$65,000                       | City                                |
|      | Water       | Phase 3 Water Main            | \$1,986,897        | \$1,986,897                    | City, TSEP, CDBG, Coal Board, DWSRF |
|      | Water       | Generator at Well House       | \$55,000           | \$55,000                       | Coal Board Grant                    |
| 2017 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$25,725                       | City                                |
|      | Water       | Two-Way Radios                | \$10,000           | \$10,290                       | City                                |
|      | Wastewater  | Sewer Rehabilitation          | \$250,000          | \$257,250                      | City                                |
| 2018 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$26,471                       | City                                |
|      | Streets     | Street Reconstruction Program | \$65,000           | \$68,825                       | City                                |
|      | Streets     | Dump Truck                    | \$65,000           | \$68,825                       | City                                |
|      | General     | A/C Replacement               | \$5,000            | \$5,294                        | City                                |
|      | Water       | Water Rehabilitation          | \$1,202,000        | \$1,275,000                    | City, TSEP, CDBG, DNRC & Coal Board |
| 2019 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$27,239                       | City                                |
|      | General     | Swingsets at Park             | \$2,800            | \$3,051                        | City                                |
|      | Wastewater  | Sewer Rehabilitation          | \$250,000          | \$272,387                      | City                                |
| 2020 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$28,029                       | City                                |
|      | General     | Library Plumbing Upgrades     | \$20,000           | \$22,423                       | City                                |
|      | Water       | Reservoir Cleaning            | \$15,000           | \$16,817                       | City                                |
|      | Streets     | Motor Grader                  | \$400,000          | \$448,458                      | City                                |
|      | Water       | Water Rehabilitation          | \$1,250,000        | \$1,401,430                    | City, TSEP, CDBG, DNRC              |
| 2021 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$28,841                       | City                                |
|      | Streets     | Street Reconstruction Program | \$65,000           | \$74,988                       | City                                |
|      | Wastewater  | Sewer Rehabilitation          | \$250,000          | \$288,414                      | City                                |
| 2022 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$29,678                       | City                                |
|      | General     | Swimming Pool Repainting      | \$3,000            | \$3,561                        | City                                |
|      | Solid Waste | Garbage Truck                 | \$125,000          | \$148,389                      | City                                |
|      | Water       | Water Rehabilitation          | \$1,250,000        | \$1,483,892                    | City, TSEP, CDBG, DNRC              |
| 2023 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$30,538                       | City                                |
|      | Streets     | Street Reconstruction Program | \$65,000           | \$79,400                       | City                                |
|      | Wastewater  | Sewer Rehabilitation          | \$250,000          | \$305,385                      | City                                |
| 2024 | Streets     | Street Paving/Chip Seal       | \$25,000           | \$31,424                       | City                                |
|      | Water       | Water Rehabilitation          | \$1,250,000        | \$1,571,206                    | City, TSEP, CDBG, DNRC              |

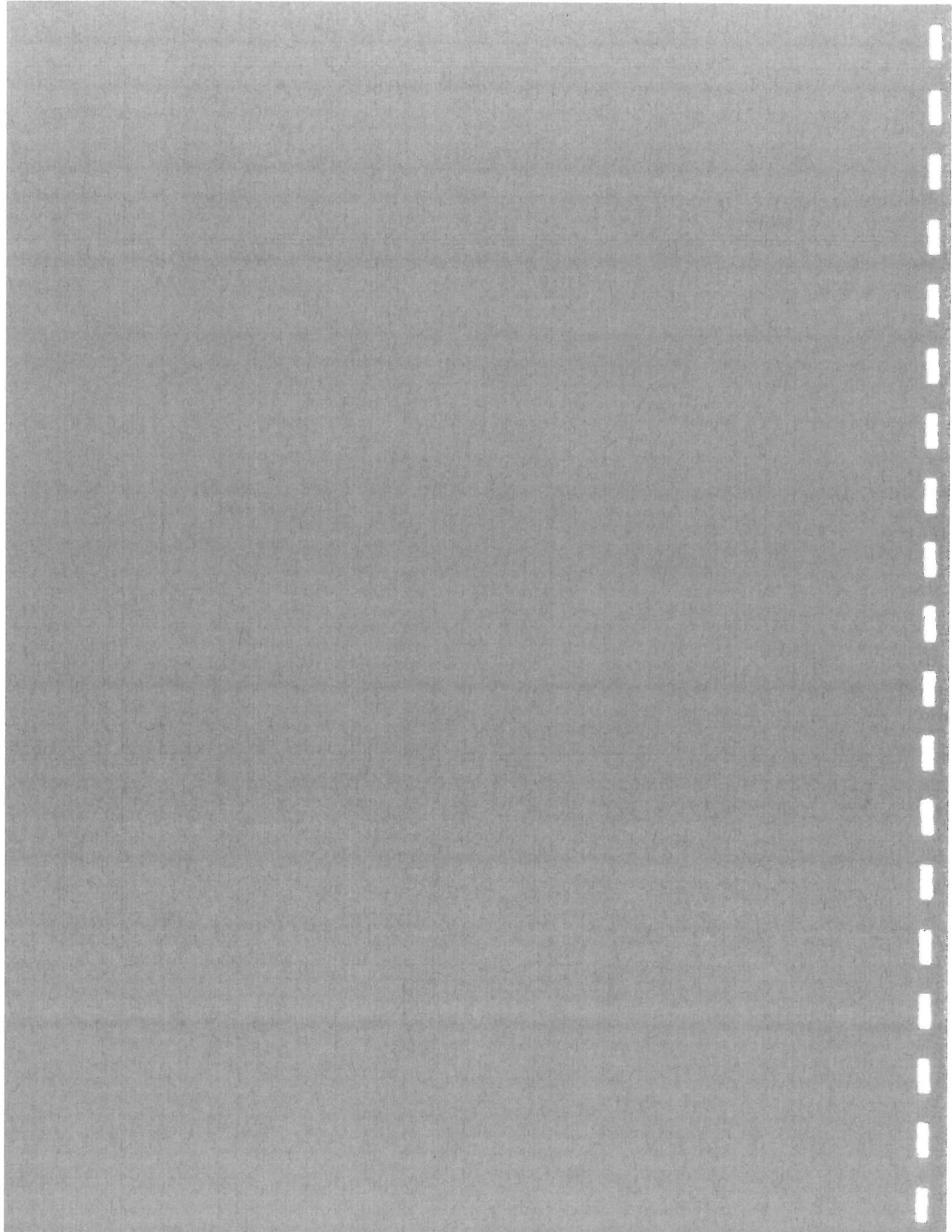
<sup>1</sup> Project year costs are estimated using a conservative 3% annual cost increase.





**Appendix A:**

**Information Regarding  
Maintenance Districts**



**MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED**  
**TITLE 7, CHAPTER 12, PART 44**

**7-12-4401. Street maintenance district authorized -- definition.** (1) Whenever the council of a city or town desires to create a district for the maintenance of all or part of the streets or avenues of its city or town as provided in this part, it shall provide by ordinance a method of doing the maintenance and of paying for the maintenance under the restrictions and regulations provided in this part.

- (2) "Maintenance" as used in this part includes but is not limited to sprinkling, graveling, oiling, chip sealing, seal coating, overlaying, treating, general cleaning, sweeping, flushing, snow removal, leaf and debris removal, the operation, maintenance, and repair of traffic signal systems, the repair of traffic signs, the placement and maintenance of pavement markings, curb and gutter repair, and minor sidewalk repair that includes cracking, chipping, sinking, and replacement of not more than 6 feet of sidewalk in any 100-foot portion of sidewalk.

**7-12-4402. Creation of maintenance districts.** A resolution shall be adopted dividing the whole or any part of the city or town into maintenance districts, to be known and designated by number. Said resolution shall plainly define the boundaries of the district or districts and describe the streets, alleys, and public places or any part thereof constituting the district or districts.

**7-12-4403. Alteration of maintenance districts.** When once defined, maintenance districts may not be changed during the same calendar year but may be changed by resolution in any succeeding year.

**7-12-4404. Manner of providing maintenance.** The maintenance in districts so established may be done by contract or by forces employed by the city or town or by both, in such manner as the council may elect.

**7-12-4405. Improvements within maintenance districts -- ordinance required.** (1) (a) Cities and towns may prepare and improve streets, avenues, and alleys within the maintenance districts so that the maintenance will be of a durable and continuing benefit. The city or town council shall provide by ordinance a method or methods of doing the work and improvements. (b) For the purposes of this section, "improvements" includes but is not limited to the installation of traffic signs, new curb and gutter construction, and widening of existing streets.

- (2) Cities and towns are authorized to maintain the work and improvements made under subsection (1).
- (3) At least 12 days must elapse between the day on which the proposed ordinance is introduced and the day on which final action on the ordinance is taken.

**7-12-4406. Notice of ordinance for improvements.** The city or town clerk must give notice of the introduction of the proposed ordinance and of the time it will be up for final adoption. The notice must be published as provided in 7-1-4127.

**7-12-4407. Protest against ordinance for improvements.** No further action shall be taken upon the proposed district for 1 year if a written protest against passage of the proposed ordinance is filed by:

- (1) owners of property within the proposed maintenance district having a taxable valuation, when aggregated, representing not less than 50% of the total taxable valuation of property within the district;
- (2) not less than 50% of the owners of property within the district; or



**MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED**  
**TITLE 7, CHAPTER 12, PART 44**

**7-12-4426. Notice of resolution for assessment.** (1) A notice, signed by the city clerk, stating that the resolution levying a special assessment or changing the method of assessment to defray the cost of maintenance in the district or districts is on file in the city clerk's office and subject to inspection, must be published as provided in 7-1-4127.

- (2) The notice must state the time and place at which objections to the final adoption of the resolution will be heard by the council and must contain a statement setting out the method of assessment being proposed for adoption or the change in the method of assessment that is being proposed for adoption. The time for the hearing must be at least 5 days after the final publication of the notice.

**7-12-4427. Hearing on resolution for assessment of costs.** (1) At the time so set, the council shall meet and hear all objections which may be made to such assessment or any part thereof and may adjourn from time to time for that purpose and may by resolution modify such assessment in whole or in part.

- (2) A copy of the resolution, certified by the city clerk, must be delivered to the financial officer, and the assessments shall be placed upon the tax roll and collected in the same manner as other taxes.

**7-12-4428. Assessment of costs of improvements and maintenance of improvements.** Cities and towns are authorized to assess the cost of the work, improvements, and maintenance authorized by 7-12-4405 against the property in maintenance districts in the manner and as provided in 7-12-4421 and 7-12-4422 to meet the payments required to be made each year.

**7-12-4429. Financial assistance from the United States.** Cities and towns are authorized to:

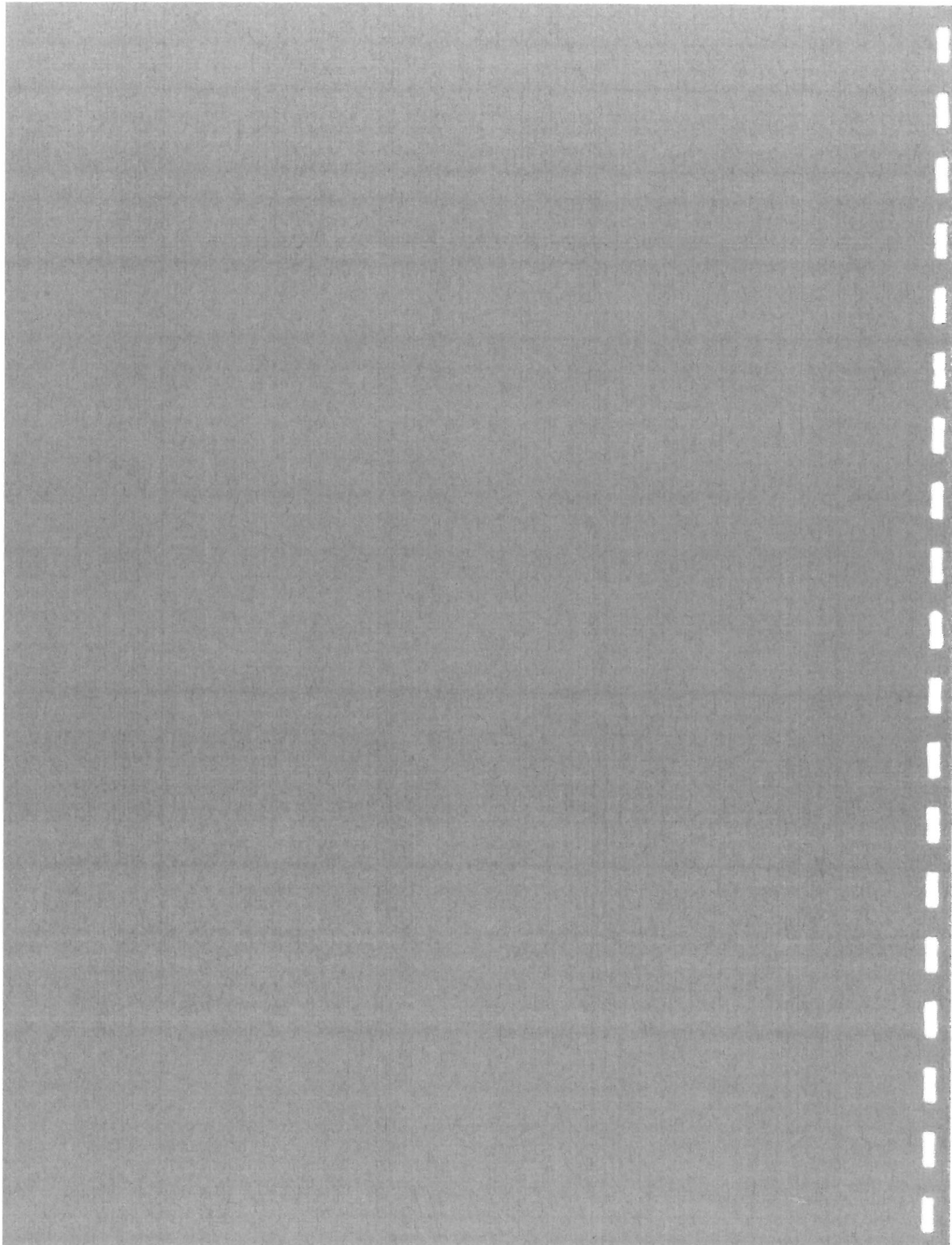
- (1) enter into suitable agreements with the United States of America for loans of money and for receiving financial assistance to do the work and improvements contemplated by 7-12-4405; and
- (2) provide for the repayment thereof by yearly payments from funds derived from districts created under 7-12-4402, apportioned over a period of time not exceeding 20 years.

**7-12-4436. Water user entities exempt from special assessments.** Rights-of-way, ditches, flumes, pipelines, dams, water rights, reservoirs, equipment, machinery, motor vehicles, and other personal property owned by a nonprofit water company, water users' association, irrigation company, canal company, ditch company, reservoir company, or similar nonprofit water user entity are exempt from every special assessment imposed by any improvement or maintenance district created under Title 7, chapter 12.





**Appendix B:**  
**Inventory of Fixed Assets**





# General Fixed Assets

## Depreciation Schedule

|             |          |      |
|-------------|----------|------|
| Prepared By | Initials | Date |
| Approved By |          |      |

| 1              | 2                  | 3             | 4     | 5                | 6                    | 7           | 8                | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|---|----|
| Year Purchased | Assets Chased      | Years Service | Asset | Balance 10-30-07 | Depreciated Per Year | Accum. Depr | Balance 10-30-08 |   |    |
| 182000         | Buildings          |               |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| 9-1-00         | 41                 | 40            | 8000  | 8153             | 200                  | 5500        | 8453             |   |    |
| 8-1-04         | 42                 | 40            | 6700  | 7200             | 150                  | 7200        | 7050             |   |    |
| 9-1-00         | 43                 | 40            | 8000  | 8153             | 200                  | 5500        | 8453             |   |    |
| 7-01           | 43                 | 40            | 2650  | 3010             | 600                  | 7500        | 3610             |   |    |
| 10-08          | 44                 | 40            | 4800  | 18000            | 1200                 | 32400       | 12400            |   |    |
| 12-05          | 46                 | 20            | 4400  | 4400             | 220                  | 4400        | 4400             |   |    |
| 4-04           | 46                 | 40            | 10000 | 10300            | 2750                 | 20550       | 9900             |   |    |
| <b>Totals</b>  |                    |               |       | 158200           | 6650                 | 158300      | 151550           |   |    |
| 06-07          | EX FRANKS EA       |               |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| 41             | Sec. Cont.         | 200           |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| 42             | Public Safety      | 6500          |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| 43             | Public Works       | 8000          |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| 46             | Contract           | 4000          |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |
| <b>Totals</b>  |                    |               |       | 158200           | 6650                 | 158300      | 151550           |   |    |
| 152100         | ANNU. DEPRECIATION |               |       |                  |                      |             |                  |   |    |



# General Fixed Assets

## Depreciation Schedule

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Prepared By | Date |
| Approved By |      |

| Year Purchased                             | Acq. to Charge        | Years Service | Asset   | Balance 10-30-07 | Depreciable Per Year | Accum. DePR. | Balance 6-30-08 |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 184100<br>SPR. other than<br>School Equip. | 4-15-05               | 4             | 10,000  | 9,146            | 2,286                | 9,146        | 9,146           |
| Fuel Tanks                                 | 7-07                  | 10            | 5,000   | 1,000            | 500                  | 4,500        | 500             |
| Retaining Walls                            | 9-05                  | 20            | 25,000  | 24,500           | 1,225                | 23,275       | 1,725           |
| Soft Course                                | 8-00                  | 40            | 325,000 | 100,500          | 8,437                | 210,063      | 114,937         |
| Swimming Pool                              | 7-07                  | 40            | 300,000 | 270,000          | 6,750                | 263,250      | 36,750          |
| Sprinkling System                          | 6-07                  | 25            | 150,000 | 85,500           | 4,225                | 81,275       | 68,775          |
| <b>Totals</b>                              |                       |               |         | 517,576          | 20,003               | 497,573      | 317,573         |
| 42   | Pool - 2007           | 40            |         |                  |                      |              |                 |
| 43   | Public Works          | 40            |         |                  |                      |              |                 |
| 44   | Warehouse & Rep. Shop | 25            |         |                  |                      |              |                 |
| Total = 224,588                            |                       |               |         |                  |                      |              |                 |
| 184100 - A New Depreciated                 |                       |               |         |                  |                      |              |                 |















# Water

## Depreciation Schedule

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Prepared By | Date |
| Approved By |      |

| Year   | Accts. Payable   | Years Service  | Asset      | Balance 10-30-07 | Depreciated Per Year | Accum. Depr. | Balance 6-30-08 |
|--------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 189100 | Source of Supply | 50             | \$11,000   | 257,519          | 10,238               | 267,757      | 267,757         |
|        | Receiver         | 40             | 8,996      | 8,333            | 225                  | 9,558        | 9,558           |
|        | Water Well       | 100            | 10,000     | -                | -                    | 10,000       | 10,000          |
|        | Reservoir        | 40             | 10,000     | -                | -                    | 12,000       | 12,000          |
|        | East Well        | 40             | 10,000     | -                | -                    | 5,000        | 5,000           |
|        | West Well        | 40             | 5,000      | -                | -                    | 3,000        | 3,000           |
|        | Shoeth Well      | 40             | 305,000    | 259,049          | 12,453               | 371,502      | 371,502         |
|        | Total            |                |            |                  |                      |              |                 |
|        | Debit - 450500   | 8-30           | 10,758,000 |                  |                      |              |                 |
|        | Credit - 189110  | 10, 10, 15, 20 |            |                  |                      |              |                 |
| 189200 | Pumping Plant    | 10             | 19,000     | 13,500           | 1,900                | 3,500        | 11,500          |
|        | Water Pump       | 40             | 150,000    | 1,500            | 150                  | 1,650        | 1,650           |
|        | Pump House       | 10             | 10,000     | 5,000            | 1,000                | 6,000        | 6,000           |
|        | Water Pump       | 15             | 10,000     | 2,000            | 2,000                | 4,000        | 4,000           |
|        | Water Pump       | 10             | 10,000     | 4,000            | 1,000                | 5,000        | 5,000           |
|        | Water Pump       | 10             | 5,000      | 4,000            | 500                  | 4,500        | 4,500           |
|        | Water Pump       | 2              | 100,000    | 20,000           | 1,000                | 21,000       | 21,000          |
|        | Total            |                |            |                  |                      |              |                 |
|        | Debit - 5210     | 7-30           | 730,000    | 730,000          |                      |              | 730,000         |
|        | Credit - 5210    | 189210         | 2,700      |                  |                      |              | 2,700           |

TOTAL EXPENSES = 69,800.00







# SEWER

## Depreciation Schedule

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Prepared By | Date |
|             |      |
| Approved By |      |
|             |      |

| 1                      | 2         | 3     | 4       | 5        | 6            | 7                   | 8        | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------|---|----|
| Year                   | Acq. Cost | Years | Asset   | Balance  | Depreciation | Accum. Depreciation | Balance  |   |    |
|                        |           |       |         | 12-31-07 | Year         |                     | 12-31-08 |   |    |
| 182000                 |           |       |         |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Buildings              |           |       |         |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| City Office            | 9180      | 10    | 19,500  | 4,850    | 483          | 13,575              | 5,791    |   |    |
| City Shop              | 1787      | 10    | 15,000  | 5,419    | 351          | 12,546              | 5,076    |   |    |
| <b>Total =</b>         |           |       | 34,500  | 10,269   |              | 24,291              | 10,867   |   |    |
| Debit 5310 - 11/10/08  | 830       |       | 87,000  |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Credit 5310 - 11/10/08 | 100       |       | 87,000  |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| 181000                 |           |       |         |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Machinery Equip.       |           |       |         |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| On-Call Generator      | 10-01     | 20    | 16,000  | 8,800    | 800          | 8,000               | 8,000    |   |    |
| Int. Dump Tank         | 10-01     | 10    | 5,000   | 500      | 500          | 5,000               |          |   |    |
| Int. Dump Tank         | 10-01     | 10    | 5,000   | 500      | 500          | 5,000               |          |   |    |
| Exhaust Fan 175        | 7-01      | 10    | 3,500   | 335      | 335          | 3,165               |          |   |    |
| 185 Software           | 9-00      | 13    | 24,000  | 18,254   | 1,641        | 16,613              | 16,613   |   |    |
| SPED Source Control    | 10-01     | 20    | 12,500  |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| 21 Chem. Tank          | 1-10-01   | 5     | 5,000   |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Backhoe Loader         | 8-01      | 10    | 7,000   |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Comp. Syst. Printer    | 11-20-05  | 3     | 2,000   |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| 26 3/4 Ton Pickup      | 10-08     | 5     | 7,500   |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| <b>Total =</b>         |           |       | 86,300  | 48,917   | 7,359        | 51,517              | 34,838   |   |    |
| Debit 5310 - 11/10/08  | 830       |       | 359,000 |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| Credit 5310 - 11/10/08 | 100       |       | 359,000 |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| 189200                 |           |       |         |          |              |                     |          |   |    |
| 151 Station            | 7-08      | 40    | 258,200 | 199,000  | 6,450        | 15,650              | 192,250  |   |    |
| 151 Shop               | 11-01     | 40    | 70,000  | 58,815   | 1,778        | 12,849              | 58,044   |   |    |
| <b>Total</b>           |           |       | 328,200 | 257,815  | 8,228        | 28,499              | 250,254  |   |    |
| Debit 5310 - 11/10/08  | 830       |       | 828,000 |          |              |                     |          |   |    |





*Sewer*

*Depreciation Schedule*

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Initials    | Date |
| Prepared By |      |
| Approved By |      |

| 1                      | 2             | 3             | 4         | 5               | 6                     | 7           | 8               | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---|----|
| Year                   | Acct. Charged | Years Service | Asset     | Balance 6-30-07 | Depreciation Per Year | Accum. Depr | Balance 6-30-08 |   |    |
| 1899300                |               |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |
| Investment Plant       |               |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |
| Le-goon                | 1899300       | 50            | 1130000   | 224,000         | 22,400                | 224,000     | 906,000         |   |    |
| Debid-5310             | 4306008.00    | 50            | 800,000   | 151,000         | 14,500                | 141,500     | 436,500         |   |    |
| Medid-5310             | 1899310       | 50            | 200,000   | 200,000         | 5,000                 | 200,000     | 200,000         |   |    |
| 1899400 - (C) Manholes |               |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |
| Trunk Line             |               | 50            | 500,000   | 500,000         | 10,000                | 500,000     | 500,000         |   |    |
| Trunk Line             |               | 50            | 200,000   | 200,000         | 5,000                 | 200,000     | 200,000         |   |    |
| Manhole Manholes       |               | 50            | 50,000    | 50,000          | 1,000                 | 50,000      | 50,000          |   |    |
| Manhole Boxes          |               | 50            | 10,000    | 10,000          | 200                   | 10,000      | 10,000          |   |    |
| Sewer Lines            |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 03                 |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 74                 |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 77B                |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 77C                |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 79A+B              |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Sid 82A                |               | 50            | 100,000   | 100,000         | 2,000                 | 100,000     | 100,000         |   |    |
| Totals =               |               |               | 3,800,000 | 3,800,000       | 78,000                | 3,800,000   | 3,800,000       |   |    |
| Debid-5310             | 28,416,700    |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |
| Medid-5310             | 28,416,700    |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |
| Total Expenses         | 56,833,400    |               |           |                 |                       |             |                 |   |    |









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