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6	FLATHEAD CONSERVATION DISTRICT SPECIAL MEETING
7	June 14, 2022 - 7:00 p.m.
8	City of Whitefish Council Chambers
9	418 East Second 2nd Whitefish, Montana 59937
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ATTENDANCE:
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       Conservation District:
       Board Members:
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       Pete Woll, Chair; John Ellis, Vice Chair and Supervisor;
       Donna Pridmore, Supervisor and Secretary/Treasurer; Scott
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       Rumsey, Supervisor; Verdell Jackson, Supervisor; Lech
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       Naumovich, Supervisor; Roger Marsonette, Supervisor
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       Staff Members:
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       Ginger Kauffman, District Administrator; Gordan Ash,
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       Associate Supervisor; Ginger Rigdon, Administrative
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       Assistant
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       Legal Counsel:
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       Camisha Sawtell
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       Fish, Wildlife & Parks:
       Kenny Breidinger; Lee Anderson, Regional Director
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       Whitefish City Council:
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       Steve Qunell; John Muhlfeld, Mayor; Ben Davis; Rebecca
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       Norton; Andy Feury
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PROCEEDINGS

MR. MUHLFELD: We're gonna go ahead and get started. We did advertise for a quorum of the Whitefish City Council, even though Flathead Conservation District did call this meeting. I'll eventually turn it over to Pete Woll, their chairman. But I would like to start with the Pledge of Allegiance.

And, Pete, if you don't mind leading us in the pledge this evening, I'd appreciate it.

(Pledge of Allegiance.)

MR. MUHLFELD: Thanks, everyone. I'd like to first, certainly, welcome the Flathead County District Board. There are a lot of familiar faces. It's great to see you guys here in council chambers, as well as the public that's here attending, as well, in addition to City staff.

I thought we would just start with introductions of our Whitefish City Council. So I'll turn it over to Steve for brief intros.

MR. QUNELL: Steve Qunell. I've been with the Council a little over two years and on volunteer boards for over ten years here in the City.

MR. MUHLFELD: John Muhlfeld, Mayor. I've been sitting up here about 16 years and about 10 as mayor. So it's a pleasure to meet you. And I know I work with many

of you professionally; so it's great to see you.

MR. DAVIS: My name is Ben Davis, and I've been up here for somewhere close to two years.

MS. NORTON: Rebecca Norton, and I've been a City Councilor for two and a half years. And I have been to some of your meetings; so I really appreciate you reaching out to us. Thank you.

MR. FEURY: I'm Andy Feury, and I think I've been here for like 23 years on and off, so, yeah, there you go.

MR. MUHLFELD: Thanks, folks. I'd like to start with just acknowledging the long-held relationship we've had with the Conservation District. I think it's been, certainly, a good relationship and one, like with any relationship, especially with intergovernmental relationships, they oftentimes need a tuneup. So I think that's part of the reason we're here tonight. Much like any relationship.

With that said, I have some hopeful outcomes this evening that I'd like to steer us towards. Number one being to discuss -- obviously, you have an agenda that sets forth your review of the 310 Law jurisdiction; Fish, Wildlife & Parks' role in the 310 as well as the SPA 124 permit process. But I would also like to just discuss our current concerns related to the process between the

Conservation District, FWP, and the City of Whitefish in an effort to get beyond what may be perceived as some hurdles in the past.

Secondly, to certainly better understand our roles and responsibilities as different government agencies as we work together on permitting and then, of course, communication moving forward. So those are my hopeful outcomes for the night.

With that said, Flathead Conservation District, you did call this meeting; you did set the agenda. So right now I'd like to welcome and introduce Pete Woll, the Conservation District Board Chairman

MR. WOLL: Thanks, John. First off, in a minute I'm gonna have Samantha Tappenbeck, our research conservationist, introduce the whole board. But prior to that, I want to make one statement. The Conservation Board is not against trails. We just have to deal with the permitting process, and we're trying to get a little bit more streamlined. Sometimes these things take a year and a half or so, and we'd like to become more efficient, because that's taking up a lot of time on our side.

So with that, Sam, would you, please, introduce the board.

MS. TAPPENBACK: Yes. Thank you for the evening. My name is Samantha Tappenbeck. I'm the

resource conservationist for the Flathead Conservation

District; so I'm in a staff position. And I'll go ahead

and introduce the board of supervisors and affiliates of

the Conservation District.

So, to my right is Pete Woll. He's the chairman of the board. Next down the line is John Ellis. He is the vice chair and board supervisor. Donna Pridmore is our board supervisor and secretary/treasurer. Next down the line is Roger Marsonette. He's a board supervisor. Lech Naumovich is a board supervisor; Scott Rumsey is a board supervisor; Verdell Jackson is a board supervisor. And then at the end of the row here, we have Kenny Breidinger. He is the representative from Fish, Wildlife & Parks that works with us closely.

And then at the table at the back of the room there, we have two additional staff members. Ginger Rigdon is our administrative assistant; Ginger Kauffman is our district administrator. And then we also have two associate supervisors for the district. Gordon Ash is one of those associate supervisors here in the audience this evening.

And also joining us tonight is our legal counsel that is on contract with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Her name is Camisha Sawtell. And she is out there in the front row of the audience.

And just a reminder to everyone in the audience, 1 if you could, please, sign in at the sign-in sheet at the 2 back of the room. There are also copies of the agenda 3 right next to the sign-in sheet. It's really important for us to be able to document everyone who is here this evening. 6 MR. WOLL: Okay. Thanks, Samantha. At this 7 time, I'd also like to introduce Lee Anderson, who is the 8 new Fish & Game Regional Director. Is that correct? 10 MR. ANDERSON: Regional Supervisor. 11 MR. WOLL: Supervisor, okay. And we welcome him 12 13 and look forward to working with him. Now, when we go around, if everybody would, 14 please, if you have a comment and stuff, we'll recognize 15 16 you, and then state your name so that the staff and stenographer can get the right name in front of the 17 18 comments. We'd appreciate that. So with nothing else in front of that end of it, 19 I'd like to have Cami get up and give us the legal land 20 21 part. MS. SAWTELL: Give you the what part? Did you 22 say the Legoland part? 23 24 MR. WOLL: Legal. 25 MS. SAWTELL: Sorry.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ WOLL: You know, she was on the board here a few years ago.

MS. SAWTELL: I was the supervisor at one point, and now it's a pleasure for me to serve as legal counsel. I do contract work when they have legal questions. I'm happy to be here this afternoon -- or evening. And they asked me to give a quick breakdown of the 310 Law. One of the big things the Conservation -- they have many roles, but one of their major roles is to administer the 310 Law.

And in Montana the 310 Law is the Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act, also known as the 310 Law. It's in Montana Code Annotated 75-7-101 and the purpose of the 310 Law is to ensure that projects on perennial streams will be carried out in ways that are not damaging to the stream, its banks, or adjoining properties. Pretty simple, but the devil is in the details, right.

"natural rivers and streams and the lands and property immediately adjacent to them within the state are to be protected and preserved to be available in their natural or existing state and to prohibit unauthorized projects and, in so doing, to keep soil erosion and sedimentation to a minimum." And that's reading exactly the statute.

The statute also specifically says that the

State of Montana recognizes that irrigation and agricultural uses are important, and so, again, specifically in the statute it says that we have to find a way to use the water in a way that we also protect them.

And so the process that's been established is you need a 310 Permit from a local conservation district -- these folks -- before any work is done in or near a perennial stream or river.

And so the first word that needs to be defined there is what is a perennial stream. And according to statute, a perennial stream is "a stream which, in the absence of diversion, impoundment, appropriation, or extreme drought, flows continuously at all seasons of the year during dry years as well as wet years."

So those are the streams that we care about. If you're going to do work in one of those streams, you need to get a permit from these folks.

The next issue that I think needs to be defined is, what is a project; what does it mean to be a project. And, again, according to statute, a project is any "physical alteration or modification that results in a change in the state of a natural, perennial-flowing stream or river, its bed, or its immediate banks." And "immediate banks"; in my experience on the Conservation District, was one of those terms that, What does that

mean? That's a little bit vague. It's not defined in the statute.

So the local rules of the Flathead Conservation District, which are rules that have been adopted by most conservation districts across the state -- there are 58 of them, I believe.

MR. WOLL: Right.

MS. SAWTELL: So the local rules define
"immediate banks," it's the "area above the mean
high-water mark and directly adjacent to the stream, which
when physically altered or modified has the potential to
affect the state of the stream."

So, basically, if a landowner -- private landowner wants to do work on a stream, they need to fill out an application and apply for a permit from the Conservation District.

Some examples of projects that require a 310 Permit are dredging; putting in culverts and bridges, dams and ponds; doing a streambank-protection project or a stabilization project; boat ramps; docks; fences; decks; even sandbagging. You're supposed to get a 310 Permit before you get out there and sandbag.

So I think the issue we're talking about here tonight, trails along a stream, definitely qualifies as something that a private landowner needs to get a 310

Permit before they can put that trail in.

Some examples of projects that are prohibited and/or discouraged with a 310 Law are placing concrete in a stream, placing roadfill material in a stream, placement of debris or other material in a stream where it might erode or otherwise injure the stream. Projects that permanently prevent fish migration are prohibited and/or discouraged, and then removing streambank vegetation, although, sometimes part of the project requires removing some much vegetation. But, generally, 310 Permits are not given if you're going to rip up a bunch of vegetation.

So the process that's been established is that you apply for a permit, and then one of the conservation supervisors -- one of these folks here -- will go out with a representative of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Kenny or Lee, and they'll do a site visit to basically look at the application, look at the project you proposed, and come up with some recommendations and decide whether they're going to approve, deny, or modify the permit.

And the supervisors and FWP use six criteria to determine the possible effects of a proposed project. And those criteria are, they'll look at the potential impact on soil erosion and sedimentation, if the project is going to impact flooding or erosion problems, and it's going to have upstream or downstream impact. And the local rules

definitely state that you have to look at cumulative impacts.

So if, you know, we're going to have a project here, and another project here, combined are they going to have an impact is something that needs to be considered before that 310 Permit is issued.

They're going to look at the effects of stream-channel alterations, the impacts on streamflow, turbidity, water quality, caused by materials used or the removal of ground cover, the effects on fish and aquatic habitat, which is why we have the FWP experts, because they know better than most of us about the impact of a project.

And then, finally, the board will look at if the project that's proposed, if they can make some alteration and there's reasonable alternatives that can still allow the landowner to use their land, do what they want to do, but maybe offer some suggestions in a way that won't impact the environment.

And so the application process is on their website. The Flathead Conservation District has, I think, a pretty user-friendly website. A landowner wants to do some work in a stream; if they do what they're supposed to do before they do the project, they go online, they download the application; and they fill it out. It's a

joint application. It's then submitted to the Conservation District. One of these supervisors go out with one of the FWP folks, do a site inspection. The landowner is encouraged to come and explain the project. The idea is that it's an open, transparent process that lets the landowner explain what's going on.

And then they're invited to attend the Conservation District's 310 meeting, which the Conservation Districts have a 310 meeting scheduled every month. It's on the calendar. It's open to the public. And so the landowner then comes to that meeting, and the board makes their recommendation on whether or not to approve or deny the project.

Sometimes an inspection isn't even required. The supervisor that's been assigned a given application will look at it and just know, Oh, yeah, we can approve this without an inspection, or, Absolutely not, this is not something that's going to get approved.

And so the board then decides whether or not they're going to approve, modify, or deny the project.

And they have within 60 days of acceptance of that application to do that. And I think timeline might be one of the issues that is of concern here today. So all of these steps have timelines that the Conservation District is supposed to comply to. They have local rules; they're

all -- and in my experience, when I was a supervisor, is we're pretty good at complying with our rules.

So the idea is that once they've made a determination on whether or not it is a project that they're going to approve, the applicant has 15 days to return the permit, sign to indicate that they are in agreement with the District's decision, and then, unless otherwise stated on the supervisor's decision form, they have 15 days, and then they can start their project.

Generally a project has to be completed within one year, but if for some reason they're unable to get all the work done within a year, they can get an extension.

So, in summary, that is the 310 permitting process. I guess I can answer questions if you have some now.

No? Yes.

MS. NORTON: Could you just briefly go over what happens when someone's requesting an after-the-fact permit, or if there's noncompliance, and then after you go through the complaint process.

MS. SAWTELL: Yes, absolutely. Often what happens is the landowner notices that their neighbor is doing some work in a stream or doing something that's not been approved. They can file a complaint. And in that case, similarly, one of these supervisors will be assigned

to the complaint, and they'll go out and do an inspection and determine whether or not the project is something that would have been approved.

And my experience in being on this board is that they want to approve projects; they want landowners to be able to use their property. So you can get an after-the-fact permit, and if they need to make some changes and bring things into compliance with the 310 Law, then they'll have an opportunity to do that. But the idea is that they will, at the end of the day, have that 310 Permit. And if they don't, then there's a whole nother process that we can go into.

MS. NORTON: The reason why I bring it up, there are repercussions for not following the legal guidelines, and so everybody needs to know that we need to follow the legal guidelines.

MS. SAWTELL: Yes. I mean, I guess the other thing I should mention is that there are emergency permits, which, again, I found this Conservation District really, you know, understanding. If there's a tree overhanging the river that's gonna, you know, be dangerous, well, if the landowner needs to go in and cut down the tree so that it's not dangerous to floaters or whatever, you know, they can issue an emergency permit that doesn't go through the whole process.

I do, I think generally -- most of the 1 conservation districts that I've worked with, they tend to 2 want to approve projects and let landowners use their 3 land, and then hopefully use the expertise of the folks on the board and the FWP to maybe design a better project if there's, you know, something that can be done to make it a 6 better project. 7 And the other thing is a 310 Permit is free; so 8 it's not like you're putting out a lot of money for these folks to, you know, do their volunteer role. 10 That's all for me, right, Samantha? 11 MR. WOLL: Yeah. I'd like to add to that 12 13 comment or to your question there. The Conservation District is here to try to educate the people and to also 14 work with them to improve the banks and things of the 15 stream. So it's a big task, and to keep them healthy and 16 everything, it takes a lot of us. 17 18 Thanks, Cami. MS. SAWTELL: You bet. 19 20 MR. WOLL: And you'll be around here in case we have a few questions later, then? 21 MS. SAWTELL: (Nodded head.) 22 MR. WOLL: Okay. Thank you. 23 24 Kenny, do you want to speak for the Fish & Game then? 25

MR. BREIDINGER: Sure. Cami touched on my role with the Conservation District Board. And primarily, there as a technical advisor on potential impacts a project could have or different alternatives for that project. And we do have a -- if we disagree very strongly with the board's decision, there is a way for FWP to dispute that decision. It goes into an arbitration process. That's pretty similar to if a private landowner disputes the board's decision. We try to avoid that. It really doesn't come up very often at all. I've only been through it once.

The other role I play is administering the 124 -- well, we call it the 124, similar to the Streambed and Land Use Preservation Act being called the 310 Act.

The 124 Act is the Stream Protection Act. And a good way to view the Stream Protection Act, it's a permitting process that's pretty similar, in some ways, to the 310 Act, except it's for government agencies. There are some pretty key differences, though, between the two.

In a lot of ways, the process is handled similarly. Receive an application; it's the joint application, which is the exact same application that the board of supervisors would receive or DEQ would receive for the 310 permit or the Army Corps would receive for a permit application.

When I receive that permit application, I review it, typically call up the applicant, who could be the City of Whitefish, Forest Service, County, whoever. We review it; typically I schedule a site visit; we go out and talk about it on-site; evaluate the impacts of that project, and then I go back and do some paperwork and decide whether to issue the permit or issue the permit with conditions that would reduce the environmental impacts of that project. Or if it's a really challenging project, I can also propose alternatives. It usually doesn't come to that, but that is an option that you have.

A couple of things that are really different from the 310 -- well, between the 124 and 310 Laws -- the 124 Law actually takes jurisdiction over intermittent streams; it's not just perennial streams. So that's, you know, when we're dealing with, you know, or cooperating with our other agencies, if they want to cross a perennial stream, for example, if DNRC wants to install a culvert pipe across a nonperennial stream, an intermittent stream, they would still have to get a permit for that. So the jurisdiction is a little bit broader.

The big difference is, in our decision-making process on, you know, whether to permit a project or not or require conditions or provide the applicant with alternatives, is that we have to go through our legal

process, and that's our Montana Environmental Protection Act. Well, it's a statute that we have to follow. And that typically requires us to write an EA.

Depending on the complexity of the project, we may release that EA for public comment. Sometimes we do that. I think a lot of you are probably familiar with an environmental assessment. But it's a tool for us to evaluate different alternatives and look at impacts. And it's also a tool for us to disclose potential impacts of the project both on the environmental and the human environment for a project. So we use that to do it.

Those are the primary differences. I like to think they're both -- in terms of -- they're both intended to protect the streambed, the water quality within the stream or river, and the streambanks that really support the stream functions that keep our rivers and streams healthy.

In most cases we do end up permitting projects. You know, these two laws are a great way to minimize the impacts of a project. So I'd say those are the key differences.

Once I issue a permit -- I occasionally do issue permits for longer than one year. Typically the max lifespan, you know, is two years for the permit; then you can request a one-year extension. After that, an

applicant would have to reapply if the project is not completed at that point.

With that, I guess I'll answer any questions that anybody might have about that process or our role in the process.

MS. COMPTON-RING: Do you have the same 60-day-review timeline that the 310 Permit has?

MR. BREIDINGER: Sort of, yeah. That's a good question. It does actually say that in the Stream Protection Act, however, because we're also required by the Montana Environmental Protection Act to go through this review process, sometimes those two timelines don't match up, especially, you know, on a more -- a technical project, a project that has potential for big impacts, we oftentimes -- typically we'll release an EA for public comment. We release those EAs for 30 days.

So it's my -- I'm not an attorney, but it's my understanding -- and I think our legal counsel has advised us in the past -- that the MEPA process kind of trumps that 60-day-review process.

MS. COMPTON-RING: I have one more question. So are your permits that you issue appealable to some body?

I think you were saying that the 310 was -- you could appeal their decision. Can someone --

MR. BREIDINGER: Yes. So if the applicant

disagrees with the decision that FWP has made, is that 1 what you're asking? 2 MS. COMPTON-RING: Or are your permits 3 appealable? MR. BREIDINGER: Yeah, there is a dispute process for us to go through. But I haven't had to go through that. So that process is laid out in the form. 7 MR. WOLL: Okay. Thanks, Ken. 8 John, do you have any comment? MR. ELLIS: I was just gonna say in response to 10 Wendy's question, sometimes Fish Wildlife & Parks, a/k/a 11 12 Kenny, and the board of supervisors do not agree, and so 13 they can seek arbitration of our decisions. So that has happened, I think, once since I've been on the board. 14 MR. WOLL: Okay. Thanks, John. 15 I just want to add at this time, too -- I should 16 have done it at the beginning -- but we're a seven-member 17 18 Five of us are elected positions, and two are what we call the urban supervisors. And they are both out of 19 20 the city of Whitefish here. And one is John Ellis, and the other one is Lech Naumovich. 21 That's your two representatives on the board from the city. 22 John, do you have a representative to talk here 23 then? 24 MR. MUHLFELD: We do. I meant to introduce our 25

great staff earlier, but we have quite a few members here; 1 so we won't go through that process. But we do have 2 Public Works representatives present. They typically deal 3 with new-trail construction. Our legal counsel is present; obviously deal with legal issues related to 124 applications and 310 issues. We have our Parks and Community Services Department present. Their role with 7 the trail system is operations and maintenance. And then, 8 of course, our Planning Department that vets land-use applications that come forward to the Planning Board as 10 well as this governing body. 11 So I think most appropriate for tonight would be 12 13 to introduce Craig Workman, our Public Works director -if that's okay, Craig -- to discuss the City of Whitefish 14 permitting and development process. 15 And, Craig, certainly call on your fellow staff 16 members if you need some assistance 17 18 MR. WORKMAN: Sure, yeah, I'd be happy to. believe we have Dana on the phone, too, correct? 19 20 MR. MUHLFELD: I wasn't sure. But our City Manager, if she is online, she is participating remotely 21 this evening. Dana Smith, our City Manager. 22 MS. SMITH: I am attending, John. Thank you. 23 MR. WORKMAN: I guess I'm not really -- I don't 24

have anything prepared for this agenda item. I know that

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the Conservation District was looking for some information on the City of Whitefish permitting process, and I guess, from a Public Works perspective, it's really our responsibility, as a Public Works Department, to permit new trails. I'm assuming that's really kind of the overarching conversation for tonight.

There's a number of different approval processes that happen before plans come to Public Works. For any discretionary-type product -- a conditional-use permit, a planned-unit development, you know, a subdivision -- those sorts of things start out at the Planning Board. Typically they go through at least one public hearing at the Planning Board. The Planning Board will make a recommendation to the City Council. And then projects move forward to City Council where they're typically heard at a public hearing.

After our City Council approves a discretionary type permit -- conditional-use permit, planned-unit development, subdivision -- the plans are submitted to the Public Works Department. So the Public Works Department will then notify all of the other City departments: Planning, Building, Parks and Recreation. Fire often gets involved, just for access type reasons.

We go through; we review projects and plans -- engineering plans -- and then typically make comments.

The plans go back to the engineer, and then will be resubmitted to Public Works for final approval.

Oftentimes they have conditions from the Public Works Department or from the City of Whitefish, but from there, you know, projects are typically, you know, move forward to construction. We have been putting a very, I would say, not specific condition on every project that does have a new path, where other jurisdictions may require permits. Most importantly, the Flathead Conservation District, if it is a 310 Permit.

I know that there is a map behind me. I don't know if this is on the agenda for discussion later. The City of Whitefish also designs and builds trails at times. And those go directly to Fish, Wildlife & Parks for a 124 Permit. So although many of the trails we see on this map don't have a 310 Permit, I believe several of them do have 124 Permits, which I'm showing.

So I think that's just kind of a general overview. I'm not sure if there's specific questions or if any of the other departments have comments that they want to make. But I'd be happy to entertain questions.

MR. QUNELL: Thanks, Craig.

We do not require, before the Planning Board approves or the City Council approves, that they have their 310 Permit already approved before we approve those

things, do we? 1 MR. WORKMAN: Correct, we do not, no. Typically 2 the level of efforts that applicants go through to submit 3 applications for these types of projects are, I guess I'd say, one step beyond conceptual. They show, you know, 5 roads, and they show water mains and sewer mains and, you 6 know, general stormwater-management, you know, -type 7 attributes, but they don't go through a full 8 engineering-design level before submitting the application. So in order to submit a 310 Permit, you'd 10 need a full set of engineering plans. 11 MR. OUNELL: So when is that due from the 12 13 applicant? MR. WORKMAN: That would happen after City 14 Council approval. 15 MR. QUNELL: Okay. And before any building 16 takes place? 17 18 MR. WORKMAN: Correct. MR. QUNELL: So before issuing a permit, those 19 20 things have to be done? MR. WORKMAN: Yes. 21 MS. NORTON: The 310 Permits are only for 22 private-property owners, and then 124 is what we always 23 get as a City? 24 MR. WORKMAN: Correct. Any public entity, 25

whether it be, you know, the -- any city, town, or county.

Oftentimes I think there's other state agencies that are required to get 124 Permits, but 310 Permits are just for private parties.

MR. MUHLFELD: Anything further from counsel or -- John?

MR. ELLIS: Craig, doesn't the City have some sort of streambank-protection building requirements itself?

MR. WORKMAN: We do, yes.

MR. ELLIS: To me, that's what the crux of the matter here tonight is, is that developers go to the Public Works Department or the Planning Department -- I'm not sure which -- and get instructions as to the City's streambank-protection rules. And then what typically happens is they come to us and say, Well, we complied with the City's rules; what are you now telling us to do? And so the developers, I believe, feel that they're caught in the middle between complying with the City's rules, and then being told by the Conservation District, when they ask for a 310 Permit, Well, here are our rules. And so I think that's where the confusion is arising, and I hope we can find a solution to that.

MR. WORKMAN: I can tell you that there is an exemption in the Water Quality Protection Ordinance for

public trails, and so I think, John, you're probably
right; that could be, you know, one of the issues we're
dealing with here.

MR. MUHLFELD: I know it would be onerous to expect this of the CD, but all of our land-use applications -- whether it's a CUP, PUD, or a subdivision -- are advertised for public hearings and public noticing; so it's certainly your discretion whether or not you'd like to provide comments to the City before they come to the Planning Board and ultimately the City Council, much like any public entity is invited for comments, or public for that matter.

Anything further for Craig from the District or the Council?

Rebecca.

MS. NORTON: I think, John, sometimes when we were on the Planning Board, I thought you were writing in conditions to make sure that people were compliant. Is that not a common thing anymore?

MR. ELLIS: No. At the Planning Board meetings, when there's a project that's on the river -- that's what we're really dealing with here, not really so many streams -- but when it's on the river, I always remind the developer that they may need a 310 Permit if they want a dock or a trail or something, and encourage them to do so.

MS. NORTON: Okay. So it's not a regular addition to our conditions, okay.

MR. ELLIS: I'll just give you an example why it can't always be a regular condition. We had the people before the Planning Board this past month who were building on the corner of 6th Street and Spokane, the RE/MAX building. Well, they're in the process of deeding the lot next door to the City; so it's impossible to know, when they're going to want to do the work, whether they're going to own the property, or the City is going to own the property. And so I can't put it as a condition in their CUP, because the City may need to get a 124 Permit as opposed to the private landowner getting a 310 Permit. We just don't know at that early stage of the proceedings.

MR. MUHLFELD: Wendy, did you have your hand up?

MS. COMPTON-RING: I was just going to say we have been adding kind of a standard condition of approval for all the projects that are on the river, saying that you possibly may need to get other permits, such as stuff for the Conservation District. So we have been putting that in all of our projects; so that is a standard condition.

MR. MUHLFELD: I think one of the challenges, to your point, John, is when you're dealing with streamside and floodplain developments, you have multiple regulatory

agencies overseeing the work within those areas, and all those laws and regulations may vary, whether it's DEQ, DNRC, Floodplain, FWP, Conservation District, what have you. So your point's certainly well taken, and maybe moving forward after this meeting, it's something that the City and the CD could work on, is a set of guidelines or agreed-upon conditions that we place on these type of applications so that it's more or less streamlined between the two agencies during the review process here at the City. Just a thought. Again, we don't need to solve that problem tonight, but just an idea.

MR. WOLL: John, one idea I think that our board would really appreciate is if the City and the Conservation District could work together and kind of outline a corridor down along the river of where we can both live with the trail being. And then we all know, you know, if we're within that, you apply for the permit. It wouldn't take near as much time to battle through this. And I think, working together, I think it could be accomplished.

MR. MUHLFELD: That's a good idea.

MR. ANDERSON: Question. Just tagging onto the comment the person over here made where they're requiring -- the City is requiring -- or the Planning Department is requiring the developer to meet permitting requirements by

other agencies that have control of that. So if the permit stipulations are not met -- in other words, the Conservation District is not going to approve a permit -- then does that go back to the City or the Planning Department to say it cannot go forward?

MR. MUHLFELD: Craig, do you want to address that?

MR. WORKMAN: Yeah, I think it would be the applicant's responsibility to come back to the City for a modification of the plan. There's other permits that could be required, you know, from a project. Subdivisions that require water-and-sewer-main extensions require Department of Environmental Quality permits. Projects that have, for example, wetland-, you know, mitigation issues may be required to go through the Army Corps of Engineers.

So there's any number of additional jurisdictional permits that could be required as part of the project that the applicant, I think, would have to come back to the City if those permits can't be acquired.

MR. ANDERSON: And when they come back to the City, not meeting those required standards by whatever entity, your Planning or Public Works will say, You need to bring them up to standard, or do you have the option of, No, you're fine, go ahead?

MR. WORKMAN: Yeah, I think that if the permit is required for a condition of approval, it would ultimately need to go back to, you know, likely counsel, if not the Planning Board as well, if it's a major change.

MR. ANDERSON: And then one last follow-up. If those changes are to be made, then does that have to go through the public-review process with those modifications so that the public is aware of what is not being met and what needs to be done to correct the situation?

MR. WORKMAN: Yes. If it's deemed to be a substantive change, it would have to go back through another public hearing and another public process.

MR. ANDERSON: Thank you.

MR. WOLL: Can I have everybody please state their name when they are called on so we can get it in the record. Thank you.

MR. MUHLFELD: And just for the record, we will be taking public comment before we adjourn, Casey, to your hand.

One thing I wanted to acknowledge, Pete and John, to your points is that the City has adopted master plans for our bike and pedestrian trail system that date back a couple decades, if I'm not mistaken, are kind of our master plan, which is nothing more than basically a vision for how we'd like to align our trail systems

through the City of Whitefish. That was updated with a Connect Whitefish Plan in 2017.

Oftentimes when we engage with developers or land-use applications, it's at that time where we define where the actual easement will occur or be codified, you know, for the trail system. Oftentimes it's just a line on a map when you look at a master plan. So we don't have that level of detail in terms of proximity to the river corridor in the actual master plans. It oftentimes comes back to when those applications actually come forward, and we negotiate with the developer to provide that public benefit.

MR. WOLL: Okay. Who would we go to ask, then, John, for that information when we get an application in? Do we have a direct contact with the City who we go to? Is it Craig?

MR. MUHLFELD: I'll let you address that, Craig.

MR. WORKMAN: Yeah, I think when the

Conservation District is in receipt of a permit for a

trail along the river -- for a new trail, I would be the

direct point of contact with the City.

MR. WOLL: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MUHLFELD: Just to be clear, I think one of the outcomes tonight is -- for the benefit of your board -- who is the contact for the City of Whitefish; who

is the representative; who speaks for the City, and the City has elected to identify Craig Workman, our Public Works Director, as that primary contact.

But as other issues arise, you know, legal issues, or operations and maintenance, for example, you know, Craig will certainly call on our respective directors to facilitate those discussions, as well, with CD. So multiple hats, but Craig remains the primary point of contact.

MR. WOLL: That helps quite a bit, John. Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR: Dave Taylor, Planning & Building Director. Just one point is that, you know, the City doesn't necessarily own all the properties where we have a trail slated in our bike/ped master plan; so over time we've been able to either work on getting easements from the different property owners for a future trail that maybe the City might construct, just out of the kindness of the hearts of the property owners, or as that property comes forward for redevelopment, at that point we can --you know, if they're doing a subdivision, we can require a condition that they provide an easement for that trail and/or build a trail, depending on, you know, what kind of project they're doing.

And so that's why a lot of these things are

coming along slowly over the years. We don't have, necessarily, all the easements in place, but as properties move forward, you know, at the end of day, you know, maybe 50 years from now, maybe they'll all connect together and it will be a great experience for the public to be able ride them and connect, but right now none of them really connect together very much. So just a point I wanted to make.

MR. MUHLFELD: Anything further from the City before I turn it back to Pete?

MR. ELLIS: I was just gonna say to Dave, that's where the problem comes in, is that the Conservation

District or Fish, Wildlife & Parks may say, Where you've got an easement, we don't agree that a trail should be built. So that's a problem we need to solve, is maybe before the easement is finalized, so to speak, to have some contact with the Conservation District or with Fish, Wildlife & Parks so that we don't have an easement where one of those other two people may say, That's not appropriate.

Yeah, Wendy.

MS. COMPTON-RING: Wendy Compton-Ring, Senior Planner. At the City of Whitefish, when projects are coming in, before they submit an official application, we do a pre-app or a site-review meeting, and all the

different departments come together, and we talk about it. 1 I mean, certainly, you folks can come to that meeting. 2 But do you have kind of a pre-app before someone submits 3 an official application where you could kind of vet those issues out? 5 MR. ELLIS: We're available for that. We don't 6 require that. By the time we get to the developer, it's 7 pretty -- you know, it's pretty much -- by the time we get 8 their request for a 310 Permit, the plans are pretty much made for where the trail that they're going to later deed 10 to the City is going to be. 11 12 MS. COMPTON-RING: They're at engineering-plan level? 13 MR. ELLIS: Right. And that's where the problem 14 starts to come in if there's a disagreement. So that's a 15 solution we're trying to get tonight. 16 MR. MUHLFELD: Anything further, Craig? 17 18 MR. WORKMAN: Nothing from me. MR. MUHLFELD: Great. Lech. 19 20 MR. NAUMOVICH: If I may, and just speaking more to John's point, and also some of those specific projects, 21 once we get them and they've gone through that level of 22 engineering work, that becomes a massive investment on the 23 developer's end, the property owner's end, so really 24 getting in front of that process. 25

I'm not sure if I understood this, John. I think you said in that 2017 master plan that was updated, there was a line drawn where you would like to see the trail, right? And, if you will, in mapping terms, sometimes we call it a fuzzy line. So there is some discretion as to where that goes. Sometimes it's opportunity; sometimes it's discretion. Are there any standards as to where it is preferred for that trail to go that's promulgated in that master plan or some sort of quidance in that, Craig or John?

MR. WORKMAN: Nothing that's been approved yet, but you raise a valid point. We are working on a set of guidelines in conjunction with Fish, Wildlife & Parks for trails along the river, and so we just, in the last week or so, sent our first draft of that to Kenny for his initial comments, and we're hoping to come out of that with a final document that, you know, is approved by Fish, Wildlife & Parks, or at least, you know, condoned by Fish, Wildlife & Parks.

MR. NAUMOVICH: I think we'd love to be a part of that process, too, as possible, as the other entity that provides permits. So, again, we're just trying to make the process smoother for everyone involved, I think, and minimize conflicts and minimize expenses.

MR. MUHLFELD: Pete, I'll turn it back to you.

MR. WOLL: Okay. Thanks, John. Thanks, everybody there.

Kenny, do you want to speak to the projection on the cumulative impacts, then?

MR. BREIDINGER: Sure. I mentioned this earlier -- and I think some of you have heard it already -- you know, the process that we go through to permit a project, especially with the 124 -- well, and also with the 310 -- I guess there's two different things here. One is, when we start to evaluate a project, we're supposed to evaluate the impacts of a project, and one of the things that's been challenging for me has been just -- and don't get me wrong; I understand why the City has done this -- but piecing together a project. You know, so we're trying to evaluate the impacts of a project when it's being done piece by piece, sometimes in different places, sometimes -- for example, you know, the placement of a trail on the Whitefish River would have impacts elsewhere or -- sorry.

If there's impacts associated with a project up or downstream, we need to evaluate those impacts. And that can be a challenge in this case where it's done piece by piece, because we don't know where the remaining parts of the trail are going to be permitted. We do know where other pieces have been permitted. But a lot of times what

you do on the -- at one spot dictates what might happen at the other. And that limits -- not knowing what's going to happen at the other site or adjacent site really limits us on being able to evaluate the impacts of that project. So that's been a challenge here.

Cumulative impacts are a little bit different. And cumulative impacts, again, are a -- they're -- on our physical environment and then cumulative impacts also on the human environment, at least with MEPA and the way we analyze these for 124 projects.

I'll try to give some examples. I'll try to explain this. Cumulative impact would be, for example, if we were permitting a riprap revetment on a wasting streambank. I got out there and looked at this proposed project — this happens all the time where hardening a streambank might increase erosion on the upstream site or the downstream side, or it might just deflect the water's energy across the river and cause erosion on a neighboring property, which would lead to another riprap project on the neighboring property. And that's a cumulative impact to the physical environment.

Another example would be permitting a trail project that would ultimately increase trespass on a neighboring property of that trail, something like that. So cumulative impacts are impacts that arise not directly

from the project but from a -- more indirectly, as a 1 result of the project. Like I say, we have to evaluate 2 those when we evaluate a project for permitting. 3 Is that what you wanted, Pete? MR. WOLL: Yeah, I think that helps. If we can 5 get some questions now. Is there any questions? Do any of our board members want to speak? 7 MR. MUHLFELD: I think Steve Ounell had a 8 question, Pete, if that's all right, up here. MR. QUNELL: This is for Kenny. Kenny, you just 10 said that one of the things you evaluate is the trespass 11 12 on neighboring properties as part of a 124 Permit or part 13 of the environmental assessment. That's something that's called out in the --14 MR. BREIDINGER: That's just an example of it, 15 16 of, you know, what could be considered a cumulative impact from permitting a project. It's -- I'm trying -- we do 17 18 have a checklist -- I should have brought an example of it -- that we use to address specific criteria. 19 20 MR. QUNELL: Okay. Thank you. 21 MR. MUHLFELD: Kenny, are you aware of other regions or offices with FWP that have required 22 cumulative-effects analyses or MEPA/EA-level documents --23 not a checklist, but an actual EA or EIS -- for 24

comprehensive community trail systems within the state?

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MR. BREIDINGER: Yeah, I'm not -- so I'm an area 1 biologist -- my area is the west side of the Flathead 2 drainage -- and this is really the only riverside or, you 3 know, streambank trail that I've dealt with, personally. I have -- I'm not entirely sure about MEPA process that they did in other cities where some of these trails are. I haven't looked into that kind of detail. MR. MUHLFELD: Okay. I was just curious. 8 MR. BREIDINGER: I assume that there was MEPA done on, you know, for example, the Great Falls trail, 10 which comes up quite a bit. 11 12 MR. MUHLFELD: Thanks. MR. WOLL: Any other questions on the cumulative 13 effects, then, or any other discussion at all? 14 15 Go ahead, Lech. MR. NAUMOVICH: Thank you. I am familiar with 16 cumulative impacts, especially on a single system, but 17 18 outside the state. Certainly my experience in dealing with MEPA and CEOA law in California -- which is 19 20 absolutely a different place -- there are trails that are reviewed and go through a similar review process as a 21 building or a mall, whatever it may be. And I understand 22 the debate that some individuals believe that's too 23

I'm curious where the City and the Council feel

stringent, and some believe it's more lax.

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on this with Whitefish Lake and our river that runs through town. And this trail has certainly been invested into. I've heard Bruce speak -- Bruce Moody speak -- passionately about it and the vision behind the trail, and connecting the city is a really valuable one.

I'm curious if any of the City Councilors or City staff have a feeling on whether we should consider the trail in its entirety as a single project and review it that way, or whether that feels overreaching. You, in the end, are the governing body that we look to. And maybe you don't have guidance from the Planning Commission at this point, but I'm just curious, at this point it seems fair to have an open discussion, if you will.

MR. MUHLFELD: Rebecca. Thanks, Lech.

MS. NORTON: I think it's a great idea, actually, and I'm really sorry that we have these gaps in compliance that you guys are having to work with. And some of that is historical, too, because I was involved at different points in time when we weren't communicating as a City with your board.

But when I was campaigning to run for City

Council, I remember talking to the postman that delivered

my mail, and he was bringing up a point about how the -
where the mailboxes were put, you know, the boxes that

everybody has a key to -- was -- they never got input on

that before it was built out, and it was a really big problem with snow and ice and deliveries. And so we changed our planning -- I think we changed our planning so now the post-office people get input before anything is designed.

Am I right, you guys?

MS. COMPTON-RING: Yeah.

MS. NORTON: So it's kind of like that. You all have jurisdiction over how we govern our rivers, and so you need to have input before we build anything so we don't screw it up. And there might be some places where we can't build, and we need to know that ahead of time so that we come up with alternatives, too. So you have my support to do this, but I'm just one of us.

And I really love what you do.

MR. MUHLFELD: Further comments from Council members?

I have a few. When thinking about the cumulative effects, I would generally not be opposed to evaluating our trail system relative to those effects, because I think you're correct, Kenny, when we look at specific trail segments, really all we can do is address indirect and direct effects on that specific project outside of the cumulative window.

But when I look at this river, I mean, we all

understand the history of degradation to the Whitefish River. It used to ignite -- you know, given the fuel spills that would come out of the railyard and the roundhouse, it's currently listed by the Department of Environmental Quality as impaired for nutrient, sediment, aquatic-habitat impairments, you name it. You know, in partnership with BNSF a number of years ago, the City, in partnership, initiated a multi-million-dollar cleanup to address the petroleum contamination on a multiple-mile reach of the river. We've addressed our stormwater outfalls, you know, by providing additional stormwater retention, detention, and mechanical systems before that water is discharged to the river.

And then, of course, we can't forget that we have probably one of the more progressive river-setback and wetland-protection ordinances in the state of Montana that was mirrored after multiple other jurisdictions that we worked in partnership with, developing with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and that's our water-quality ordinance that provides significant, you know, setbacks and buffers for new development to the river.

So I think we've done a good job here at the City. That's not saying we've done the best job we can.

I think we're certainly open to new ideas, and if we need to address it more from a cumulative-effect standpoint, I

would agree with Rebecca that it's something we're certainly willing to look at. But I just want to put this -- I want to give this a little bit of perspective, because I think, as a City, we've done a really good job in protecting that resource as much as we have. That lake, it's really the livelihood and lifeblood of this community.

MR. ELLIS: Has everybody seen this map? We have plenty of extra copies here. It's great, because it shows the trail and what has been permitted, what hasn't been permitted, and what's left to be permitted. And I would hope that we could use this to get together and agree about where the trail is gonna be, so then we won't have any more problems.

But there's a heck of lot of this that was permitted without any -- I'm sorry -- that was built without any permit. So maybe we were lax in the past when the bike/pedestrian trail started and got developed.

So, anyway, I encourage you to look at this, and you can see, and hopefully we could go to landowners who anticipate coming into the City or having the trail pass through and try to get something worked out ahead of time about easements and where the trail is gonna go.

MR. WOLL: John, would it be beneficial if we got more of these maps and left them with you folks to

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take and pass out, or anybody who comes through to look
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       at?
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                 MR. MUHLFELD: Your maps or our maps?
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                 MR. WOLL: Well, the one John was just talking
       about here.
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                 MR. MUHLFELD: Which I believe -- is that City?
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                 MR. WOLL: Yes, that's a City map.
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                 MR. MUHLFELD: Yeah, we can certainly provide
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       copies of that. And we can forward that electronically to
       the District as well as FWP, as well as our planning
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       documents.
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                 MR. WOLL: Sam, you went in and modified this a
       little bit, didn't you? I shouldn't say "modified." But
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       you went and put in the ownerships and things from the
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       County?
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                 MS. TAPPENBACK: Yeah.
                                         This was a map that
       Flathead Conservation District staff created working with
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       the City. So we requested a shapefile for the master-plan
       extent of the trail, and then we populated that with
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       additional information about which sections have been
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      permitted, what kind of permits, and what kind of land
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       ownership intercepted that trail.
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                 MS. HILDING: It doesn't include any 124
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       Permits, though, that the City would have gotten for the
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       trails?
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MS. TAPPENBACK: It only includes an indication 1 of public land. 2 MR. WORKMAN: Just to clarify. There's sections 3 of purple trail that, on this map, look like they were built without a permit, and there's sections of purple 5 trail on this map that I know for a fact did have a 124 6 So it's correct; it may not have a 310 Permit, 7 but there's sections of purple trail that are constructed 8 that were properly permitted. MR. MUHLFELD: Maybe what we could do is work 10 with the District to update this map so it's a little bit 11 12 more reflective --13 MS. TAPPENBACK: We went back and forth on how to indicate which sections of trail have which kinds of 14 permits, and so what we focused on were which sections of 15 trail do or do not have a 310 Permit, and then indicated 16 land ownership to suggest that there may be a 124 Permit 17 18 needed for that segment of trail. MR. NAUMOVICH: Just for the record, Craig, by 19 20 purple do you mean what may be a magenta, reddish/purple? MR. WORKMAN: I'll go with purple. 21 MR. NAUMOVICH: Not to get too personal. 22 MR. WORKMAN: The sections of trail that are 23 existing trail and no 310 Permit, I think -- it would be 24 nice to clarify this map to have existing trail -- I'm not 25

sure exactly how we do it. But the map, to me, is a little bit misleading, because it looks like there's lots of sections that were built without a permit that should have got a permit.

MR. ELLIS: I'm sure we'd welcome any input you have to get this correct, because if we're gonna try to work together going forward, this is a good place to begin. So, yeah, any information you have that would help, we want it.

MS. TAPPENBACK: That was a point of confusion for us, you know, those sections of trail that are labeled as "existing trail no 310 Permit." There are several of those sections that do not seem to be flowing through public land or intercepting that. So it's confusing for us when it should be a 124 Permit application because it would be coming from the City of Whitefish or when it would be coming from a private-land developer.

A question that I've certainly had, being relatively new to this situation, is, if there is a master plan for the trail, even if it is a fuzzy line, why is that not all submitted as a single-permit application, as a 124 Permit application from the City?

MR. WORKMAN: Most of those trails -- well, all the trails that you receive as 310 Permits are not public land; they're private property with an easement to the

City. So it's private property; it's not public land.

MS. TAPPENBACK: So for the 310 Permit, it is the applicant that is issued the permit, and so if the applicant is the City of Whitefish, if the easement is already established, then that would be a 124. If it is a private-land developer, then that would be a 310 Permit, even if it is on private land.

MR. WORKMAN: Yeah. Most of the development that we see and we approve, the trails are applied for by the developer, built by the developer, and then dedicated to the City post-construction, which is why they come to you guys for a 310 Permit. If the City is building a trail, we, of course, would go through the 124 process and, you know, receive that permit and then build it with public funds. But all of these 310 sections in blue, which should have been in green, the permitted 310 sections were designed, applied for, and built by the developer on private property.

MS. TAPPENBACK: May I ask a follow-up question? So it was mentioned earlier that there is a water-protection ordinance through the City of Whitefish and that the public trails are exempt from that ordinance. But in the master plan for the trail system, are there guidelines in terms of how that trail needs to be constructed? Does it need to be asphalt? Does it need to

have ADA compliance? Does it need have a certain grade, slope? Are those kinds of restrictions put forward to private developers?

MS. HILDING: There's some guidance in the master plan for Whitefish Trails. There's also some guidance in the engineering standards. So it gives a width for that path along the river; it designates it as asphalt and then 8' wide if it's along the river. And it provides by section, you know, what the material is on the section. So that's about as much -- it doesn't say, you know, a certain number of feet away from the river.

And then, generally, our paths are ADA compliant, unless there's some real exception. But, in general, that's -- we plan our paths so they're ADA compliant.

MS. COMPTON-RING: I would just add, too, in the Water Quality Protection Regulations, they are permitted use within a buffer. I wouldn't say they're exempt from the Water Quality Protection Regulations; it's an allowed use in a buffer. So they still have to submit -- we have a Water Quality Protection checklist; they're submitting a geotechnical letter; we're getting landscaping plans; erosion-control plans. There's a whole host of things that they still have to do. It's an allowed use; so they still have to comply with regulations.

MS. HILDING: So Public Works fills out an 1 application, a checklist, and provides all of the 2 materials that are required and submits it to the Planning 3 Department for their review. MS. COMPTON-RING: If it's a public trail. 5 MS. HILDING: If it's a public trail. 6 MS. COMPTON-RING: And we can forward that 7 checklist to you so you can see it, and our regulations. 8 MR. MUHLFELD: Pete, should we go to public comments given the hour? 10 MR. WOLL: Yeah, let's go into the public 11 12 comment. MR. NAUMOVICH: Pete, could I ask one more 13 question? 14 MR. WOLL: Yes. 15 MR. NAUMOVICH: Process question, I think, I 16 would just like elucidated upon. Can you help the 17 18 District understand -- and I'm leaving this open to City official representatives -- how the ped and bike path 19 20 committee interact with this process? Is it purely in that 2017 master plan? Is it through Planning? And we're 21 just trying to understand a little bit more of that 22 entity? Is that a formal City entity? I believe it's a 23 subcommittee. But if you could just spend a minute 24 talking about that. 25

I'll defer to Karin, but it is a MR. MUHLFELD: 1 formal board adopted by resolution that's advisory to the 2 City Council. Karin, do you want to elaborate? 3 MS. HILDING: My understanding, they're advisory, actually, to the Park Board, and then the Park 5 Board would go to the Council. So they don't pass any --6 they don't make any final decisions there, but they would 7 make recommendations to the Park Board. 8 MR. NAUMOVICH: Thank you. MS. BUTTS: I would like to clarify. Maria 10 Butts, the Parks & Recreation Director. When it comes to 11 12 a design of a path for a development, that does not go 13 through the Park Board and then to the Council; that will go through the Planning Board. So the Park Board manages 14 parks and the maintenance of paths, but the construction 15 16 of a path goes through the City Council ultimately, in the end. 17 18 MS. SAWTELL: Can I clarify something you said, Craiq? 19 20 MR. WORKMAN: Sure. MS. SAWTELL: A private-property owner that has 21 a City trail across their property, the City approaches 22 them and asks if they're willing to put that trail, right? 23 MR. WORKMAN: The City would condition their 24 approval based on the trail. 25

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                 MS. SAWTELL:
                              Okay.
                 MR. WORKMAN: So I'd put it the opposite. I
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       think the applicant would come to the City and say, I
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       would like to build this project, and the City would
       approve it.
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                 MS. SAWTELL: But as part of this approval
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       process, you need to put this public easement across your
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       property?
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                 MR. WORKMAN: Correct.
                 MR. TAYLOR: There have been projects where
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       there's a piece of property that is already developed,
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       where the City has come to them and asked for an easement.
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                 MS. SAWTELL: But then procedurally --
                 MR. TAYLOR: The Duck Inn, for an example,
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       trying to get a trail through that.
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                 MS. SAWTELL: It's the applicant that then -- or
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       the owner of the underlying property that gets a 310
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       Permit, ideally, and then once they have that permit,
       they, themselves, build the trail, or the City builds the
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       trail.
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                 MR. WORKMAN: The developer would build the
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       trail.
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                 MS. SAWTELL: To City standards?
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                 MR. WORKMAN: Correct.
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                 MS. SAWTELL: And then once it's built, they
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then --1 MR. WORKMAN: Dedicate it. 2 MS. SAWTELL: -- dedicate it. So they basically 3 are giving an interest in that property to the City? 4 In some circumstances. In MR. WORKMAN: 5 other circumstances, it could be designed, built, and 6 owned by the applicant and just open to the public. For 7 example, the 95 Karrow Project, which is currently under 8 construction, there won't be an easement for that. It's just a condition of approval, I believe, that --10 MS. COMPTON-RING: It's an access easement. 11 THE COURT REPORTER: I didn't hear that. 12 13 sorry. MR. MUHLFELD: "It's an access easement." 14 I think if I might add to that, just 15 MS. GETTS: 16 because I'm maybe the most recent person to go through a land-use-law class. From my understanding, the reason why 17 18 it's kind of piece by piece is if we required it, it might be considered eminent domain. Or I don't know if Angie 19 might be able to add to that. But if you like require it 20 specifically and say, Oh, we had this planned ahead of 21 time, then that could be problematic legally, like when it 22 comes to other people's property, if we say, Okay, we have 23 this trail planned; you have to put it here. Whereas, I 24

think, the negotiation phase for individual landowners

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upon development and as they go through the process, 1 that's when there's leverage to be able to get to that. 2 So I'm not sure exactly like if there are 3 problems with it, but it seems like it could be really tricky legally if we were to master-plan it ahead of time. 5 MS. JACOBS: It could be. I mean, generally 6 where we see trails is when people come in for planning 7 developments, and it's offered by the developer; it's not 8 mandated by the City. MS. RIGDON: Just a reminder, I think we need 10 names beforehand. 11 12 MR. WOLL: Okay. Let's go to the public comment 13 then. MR. ANDERSON: I had one follow-up question, if 14 I could. 15 MR. WOLL: Go ahead. 16 MR. ANDERSON: Lee Anderson, Fish, Wildlife & 17 18 To just dovetail off of what Lech was asking. So correct me if I'm wrong. So the trail board, the 19 20 appointed trail board -- I forget the name -- exact name there -- were you saying that the proper channel then for 21 them is to go through the Park's board -- they would make 22 recommendations on what they want to see to the Park's 23 Board, who would then take that information to the City? 24 MS. HILDING: Yeah. And they don't get involved 25

so much -- the bike and pedestrian committee gets involved more in the master planning and wanting to get these connections completed. But they don't get involved that often in the specifics of design. I think what Maria was talking about was the process of when that path is added as a condition; that's through the Planning Board after the City Council. But the bike and ped committee has just for years worked on trying to get the City staff to get these links completed. It is the Public Works Department that actually looks at the actual engineering plans and then goes out and inspects the construction.

MR. ANDERSON: I'm just speaking for FWP, where I want to go -- or making sure where we go is having single point of contact or direct point of contact with whatever is associated with the City, for example. And assuming that's something -- similar issue for the District, is you want to have a single point of contact. There's varying parts of the City, and I wasn't quite sure how the bike and ped committee fit exactly into that.

MS. HILDING: You know, I think the idea of having Craig as the single point of contact for the City really just clarifies everything, because both he and I -- you know, several of us attend all of those bike and ped committee meetings. It's not a -- you know, separate from the City staff, we attend those. The chair, Don Phelps,

is here, of that committee.

But I think the City would like to also have this one contact that just -- so you guys aren't necessarily getting directed by various people but have -- go through one contact.

MR. WOLL: Did that answer your question, Lee?
MR. ANDERSON: Yeah.

MR. WOLL: Okay. We'll hold the public comments and let the gentleman go first.

MS. TAPPENBACK: May I ask that for the public-comment period -- I think the group discussion is really great, but also may have confused things a little bit in terms of who is a representative of who, and so for the public-comment period, if you do have a comment or a response to a comment that's being made, if you could please go up to the podium, state your name for the record. Thank you.

MR. MALMQUIST: Good evening. My name is Casey Malmquist. I am a citizen of Whitefish, former Planning Board member, and applicant on two of the projects indicated on your map, and in some way feel somewhat responsible for this meeting, in a very good way. And, you know what, I'm really, really happy that this is happening. This is kind of like family counseling in a way. This is long, long overdue. And I respect both of

these bodies. I've worked with you and appreciate everything you're doing. And the intentions of everyone here are very, very good.

I'm a developer. I'm one of these, you know, so-called bad guys that are, you know, changing the face of the Flathead. I don't look at myself that way. I've tried to do what I've done very responsibly. I think my perspective might be pretty insightful for a lot of this, in that the projects I'm doing -- even though I would love to build these trails on my own -- in both the projects I'm doing now, these are requirements borne upon me from these bodies. It's a condition of approval that I build a trail on these two projects. And I'm happy to do that.

But what I found in this process is I was a slave to two masters. I was -- by condition of approval, I had to do this, and when there, it was like, You can't do this. I'm like, What do I do?

So getting together and looking at this. And, you know what, Kenny brought up a point in one of our meetings, is the trail system is a vision of a City that has been here as long as I've been here, which is 30 years. And I think it's incumbent on everyone to get together and look at that system and come together and figure out a way, How do we do this in a responsible way? Because the community wants it; it's a great community

benefit; it needs to be done.

And this is gonna cost me millions of dollars to do this. But it's not all altruistic. It enhances the property values; it enhances the experience of the community and the people that inhabit this community. So this is a good thing to do.

I have a background in environmental science. I want to do this in the right way. And there's a way to do this. And I think it's as simple as these two bodies getting together and figuring out, Here's the plan; this is what we're going to do; how do we do it the right way, and respect the provisions of all of those things that are governing us as a society.

So I know this can happen. And this is a huge first big step in doing this. It's given -- I was really puzzled in the last several years of -- I was like, Have you guys talked to each other?

No. We tried to, but it hasn't happened.

I'm like, How hard is that?

Well, we're here; it's happening. So, please, please, let's find a way to work together to make this trail system work and truly set an example of how it can be done.

One of the things I offered up -- and, you know, like everything in life, this is not black and white;

there's lots of gray areas. The Whitefish River, unfortunately, is not some pristine body of water; it's been impacted for several decades. I said, Let's do an interpretive trail on this thing; I'll do it on our section of -- what we're doing on these projects is teaching people about the riparian areas, teaching them what's going on there, how we need to respect that and help maintain it. There's something positive we can do here. It's silly for us to combat each other in something that is for the public good, because I know every single one of you is here for that.

So, please, figure out how we do this. I'm happy to participate. And let's just get it done. Thank you.

MR. ELLIS: Could I ask you a question, Casey, before you leave?

MR. MALMQUIST: Yes.

MR. ELLIS: First of all, I would say that the Conservation District is not against a trail on either project, but the issue always seems to be that you come to us and say the trail has got to be right here, that the City has told me the trail has to be right here. And we say, Well, we don't want the trail -- we're fine having a trail, but we just disagree with you where it needs to be. So I wonder if you'd address that problem that we're

having.

MR. MALMQUIST: Taking a step back, and the question that was asked is -- so I think there's several different scenarios here. One is, in my case -- so there's a private landowner that has land, and they're going to a development that is within the approved -- you know, they can do what they can do per zoning on that. That's where the City needs to go to them and get an easement on that, and then they would build a trail. We've asked for some conditional things. In this case we did a PUD and a CUP, and in those the City has conditioned it. And in that there are regulations and rules we have to follow in that. I've worked with Bruce and his team, you know, on developing those to those standards.

And, frankly, this was sort of new to me. I figured -- I just assumed if we did it to the City standards and they approved it, we would certainly go through the permitting process with the Conservation District. And we did initially -- and this is something -- I don't want to grind here, but we were approved at one point, and then there was a change of members, and then we were at some point not approved, which was very confusing to me.

In my mind, all of this is, like, coming together and clearly setting some guidelines and standards

that will apply not then and not now, in the future. As a developer, I'm simply trying to follow the rules. Someone needs to tell me what the rules are.

And in this case, when we have a predesigned or preconceived trail system, get together, figure out what that is, and follow the standards that meet everyone's needs. What we met were -- we thought we were in full compliance of setbacks from the river and the high water, and, frankly, most notably on the Miles Avenue project, I don't think we're even in the jurisdiction at all, as I understand it.

The Karrow, there are portions of it, and we've gone through the process, and we've discussed them, and we've moved and adjusted. I mean, we've spent tens of thousands of dollars responding to your requests to clarify our plan and moving it and putting it in and changing it and flagging it and reposting it, and it's -- we're trying to do the right thing, but we need some clear guidance on what the right thing is.

And, again, that's going to take some coordination and cooperation between the entities. Does that answer it?

MR. ELLIS: Yes.

MR. MALMQUIST: Honestly, I want to learn. I mean, again, I'm trying to do the right thing here.

MR. ELLIS: Right. Well, again, where we seem to be having problems is when you got your plans, have gone through Planning Board, City Council, and then you come to the Conservation District, and we start arguing about where exactly the trail is going to be, and what we think we hear from you is, The City's requiring me to put this trail right where it is on my drawings.

MR. MALMQUIST: To meet the requirements of the trail, which are complex, as you know -- I mean, meeting ADA, meeting setbacks, meeting grade, I mean, all these things -- to my knowledge, we've done the best we can to meet all of those. And in that -- so, again, from my perspective, it met and got the approval of this body (indicating). At that point, I didn't know that their regulations were not in tune with yours. I assumed they were. And that's a bad thing to do in this life.

MR. ELLIS: I think you're exactly right.

MR. MALMQUIST: And then when we get there, you know, there's something different. And so that's where I think coordination with all of this would be beneficial to everybody.

MR. ELLIS: And you're exactly right there. Thank you, Casey.

MR. MALMQUIST: Thank you.

MR. QUNELL: The mayor stepped out for a minute;

so if you'd like to speak publicly, come on up to the podium.

MR. MOODY: Good evening, Council and members of the Conservation District. My name is Bruce Moody. I'm a landscape architect. I've been working on the trail projects here in Whitefish since -- I don't know -- before there was a first master plan. And it's -- as we just heard from Casey, it is complex. But some of the goals of the river trail, which has been voted over and over again as the primary link through the City; it's what links all the neighborhoods together; it can -- when it's finished -- and when it is, then it will link all the neighborhoods to the schools, to our parks.

It's a critical link. If you think about Whitefish, we're bisected by a river; we're bisected by the railroad; we're bisected by Highway 93. And as this area gets more and more traffic, it gets more dangerous to cross Highway 93 and to get through town.

So we have these points along the river where we have to get under the highway, we have to get under the railroad tracks, to get a separated-grade crossing, which is by far preferred over any other type, for safety.

So when you start looking at the corridor and trying to link all these segments and make them work ADA compliant, grade-wise along the river, and to meet the 310

requirements and meet the City's water-quality standards, and on and on, there's a lot of complexity to it. And none of us have approached any segment of this trail lightly. But we do have these things that we need to meet to make it safe for all ages and all abilities in our community.

So when we get together to talk about the trails, we need to look at it holistically like that and realize that this is 30 years of planning being implemented very slowly, but as you get to the detail of a segment, you start to realize the complexity of how all these pieces come together. So just one more complication. Thank you.

MR. WOLL: Any questions for Bruce?

MR. PHELPS: Public comment.

MR. WOLL: Go ahead.

MR. PHELPS: Thank you. My name is John Phelps, and I'm the chair of the City's bike/ped committee, and just a little bit about me. I was City Attorney for 15 years beginning back in 1996, and then I retired as City Attorney, and I was asked to chair the bike/ped committee; so I've done that for 11 years. So I've been involved for about 26 years in the City's bike/ped process.

I've heard several different explanations about

what the bike/ped committee does. And they weren't -they didn't cover everything, I guess, is what I'd say.

So I wanted to tell you a little bit about what we do and
why we do it. City staff is often stretched very, very
thin. There's not a designated City employee that handles
bike/ped paths. It's typically handled by Public Works,
but oftentimes the Public Works individuals are extremely
busy, and so a lot of things that might be done in a
larger City, by City staff, end up being done by members
of the committee.

For instance, we meet with property owners; we participate in meetings with City representatives and representatives of other agencies; we do property-records research. I do legal research, and then I run it by the City attorney just, you know, to make sure the City attorney is satisfied with the conclusions. We communicate with other cities in Montana to find out what they're doing, how they solved problems that we're now facing, and that's how we learned about Great Falls and how Great Falls has dealt with issues with trails on riverbanks. We produce written reports to the Park Board and to the City Council. We create priority lists of trails and recommendations about which trail to build next or what trail to put on the shelf and you can concentrate on a different one, depending on needs and money and such.

I often ask -- Craig Workman is the main point of contact on bike/ped issues with other public agencies, but I've asked Craig to allow me to attend meetings at times with other agencies so that I know what's going on, and I can report back to my committee, and I can perhaps help. So that's -- we do a lot more than that, but that's a lot of what we do.

Changing gears now, I'd like to go back to the discussion that was had about the entire path being submitted or the advantages of the entire path/river trail being submitted to the Fish, Wildlife & Parks and the Conservation District. It would have been a wonderful thing if back in 1999, when the City first came up with a master plan, including the river trail, you know -- from City Beach all the way down to Highway 40 -- it would have been a wonderful thing if the City had met with Fish, Wildlife & Parks and the Conservation District and hashed all that out and discussed it at length and come up with a plan that was satisfactory to everyone. And that didn't happen.

I don't think the City folks, back in 1999, understood the Conservation District's role or the Fish, Wildlife & Parks' role. They came up with a plan that ran a trail the length of the Whitefish River, and that was — they began acquiring easements so that they could begin

building it. They began building sections in the -- about 25 years ago began building sections of the trail and acquiring easements, building sections on the property the City owned. Sometimes the sections that were built were a quarter mile from the next closest section, but that's all we could do at the time.

But over those years, we've acquired probably 85 percent of the land and the segments needed to complete the trail, and we built about 80 percent of that trail. So we've got this trail system planned that is nearing completion. There's about five gaps in it, five different individual property owners who haven't yet given us an easement or who are willing to give us an easement that aren't quite ready yet to build. But it's down to a relatively small number of lots left.

And because of the sections that are already built, it's difficult to go anywhere else now. We created that problem perhaps ourselves, but it exists, and we're trying to deal with it, and I know you folks are trying to deal with it.

There was mention of different alternatives, and because of the way it was laid out and because of the segments that have already been built, it's very difficult to find alternatives, other than moving the trail this way or that way on the property but near the river. That's

the only -- that's the only land that's available, and it's almost impossible at this point to take the trail and move up from the river and then downstream and then back to the river. It's just not physically possible. If the river trail is going to be completed, the sections that need to be completed are known to us and are the only ones, really, that will work.

And so what I think we need to do is work with

And so what I think we need to do is work with you folks and try to find a route in proximity to the river that will not harm the river, that will be reasonable, will be stable, that will be ADA accessible. And that just makes good practical sense, because, as I said, there's nowhere else to go, and we're too far along, and there's just -- there's not a whole bag of alternatives.

So those are the two things I wanted to do, is cover that and then just also what our committee does. Thank you.

MR. ELLIS: Could I ask you a question, John?

MR. PHELPS: Sure.

MR. ELLIS: Does the City have an easement on the Riverbend Condominium Property?

MR. PHELPS: We do.

MR. ELLIS: Where is that easement located?

MR. PHELPS: That's a good question. The

easement was granted to the City in 1983, and the City required it because the developer of the condominiums wanted some City right-of-way. The City abandoned First Street, gave that land to the developer so the developer could fit his condos on the land, and in return the developer provided an easement. And the legal description is wider than the easement. The easement is going to be 6' wide, and the legal description is at times 25- to 30' wide, because nobody knew at the time exactly where the trail should go.

We didn't have an easement from the property to the north, which is Casey's property. You know, that was a private individual that lived there. To the south, the old highway bridge blocked any way of connecting the trail to the south, and so the parties knew that we don't know exactly where to put this trail.

And so they created a wide description and agreed that when the time came, they would sit down and they would negotiate the exact location of the trail. So we can tell you that it's within this range; it's a narrow range, and it's between the condos and the river, but we haven't yet tied down the 6' strip with the property owners.

MR. ELLIS: Do you have an anticipated date of when that might be resolved?

MR. PHELPS: Well, that's -- no. No. We are talking with the property owners; we have been talking with the property owners for probably 15 years, and it's been difficult. We sensed a little more cooperative spirit from the landowners recently. We're hopeful that we will tie it down, but I can't tell you today when that will be.

MR. ELLIS: Thank you.

MR. NAUMOVICH: Do you mind if I ask a question before we do public comment? I'm sorry. I apologize.

John, I've taken one legal class, and it's one of those dangerous things where you learn a little bit and you think you know everything, and, in fact, you don't know anything at all. "Eminent domain" is a third-rail term in a lot of planning situations. Some consider it a four-letter word in the county. I'm curious. As I heard you speak, you pretty clearly said there's only a few places these connections can go. That, to me, seems spatially explicit. Is that an issue with eminent domain, once you say, Well, we're planning for the trail right here at this moment? I'm just trying to understand that context. That comment kind of caught me off guard from — I apologize. I don't know your name.

MS. GETTS: Riss. It was more as a question of wondering if that was one of the reasons why there was

this -- also, I'm new here -- if that was one of the reasons why we approach it in a specific way, right, because you can't say, We're going to use this, but we can wait until the land changes hands, and when they want it to be developed, and then that can be a condition. Yeah, I don't know if --

MR. NAUMOVICH: Okay. I was curious since John had been the attorney for -- I'm sorry, you said 25 years or so?

MR. PHELPS: 15, and then the committee.

MR. NAUMOVICH: Probably felt like 25. You would not necessarily see an issue with eminent domain in doing that sort of planning exercise?

MR. PHELPS: Well, the City decided, gosh, about 25 years ago, not to use the power of eminent domain to force easements upon private landowners. There was discussion of that; it was a very unpopular concept, and the City basically decided they wouldn't do that. And that's probably a good decision. But that meant that we have had to wait sometimes 25 years, before someone passed away or finally sold their property, to get the easement, and meanwhile that section is just frozen; we can't do anything with it. And, fortunately, we're down to very few of those.

MR. NAUMOVICH: So just for clarification, you

would feel comfortable if we were able to move forward on kind of a cumulative-impacts plan, to identify those five pinpoints on a map?

MR. PHELPS: Certainly, yes. There's a lot of details there, but yes.

MR. NAUMOVICH: Thank you.

MS. ZANTO: Good evening. My name is Patty
Zanto. I have been working for the Riverbend HOA for
15 years. I'm very familiar with the subject. I've been
conversing with the officers, the board of directors, and
the attorney we work with. The attorney submitted a
letter to the City Attorney, dated April 29, that gave the
City a location for the easement. So when John says he
doesn't know where the easement is because the owners
don't agree, I have a problem with that, because we gave
them a letter that showed a map with the easement printed
on it.

And the other thing I'd like to say is I'd like -- I'd welcome anyone to go down and look at the river right now, this week, and you'll realize that the entire easement is underwater. And as a taxpayer, I can't imagine paving a path or building any kind of boardwalk or any kind of facility that would be under water for, you know, maybe a couple weeks out of the year at least and the damage that it would do to that.

And the other thing I have a question about is why the bike-path committee has so much influence on where the paths are completed. Because the City hired KLJ Engineering to look at our specific part of the property, and KLJ Engineering issued a seven-page report. This was sent to Karen Hilding, and it basically says this City should not build on that easement. There is an alternate path up Miles Avenue; it's City property; it's a -- I don't know -- 60-foot easement across -- the street is 60 feet wide; there's plenty of room for a bike path off the side of that street. It just makes more sense. So that's all I have to say.

MR. PHELPS: Quick response.

MR. MUHLFELD: If there are any responses, I'd like those to come from our City Attorney, John, with all due respect.

Angie, would you like to respond to that?

Although, Mr. Chairman, I really would prefer if this meeting not digress to specifics about Riverbend Condo. That's not why we're here this evening.

MR. WOLL: Thank you, John.

MR. MUHLFELD: Angie, would you like to respond to anything?

MS. JACOBS: If you would like me to respond, I can. I agree with you that we really don't need to

discuss the specifics of Riverbend. That's not my intention here, by any means. But if the board would like clarification, I would be happy to give it.

MR. MUHLFELD: My preference would be to just move forward with additional public comment, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WOLL: Let's move forward then.

Any other public comment?

MS. WALKER: Good evening. Cate Walker,
Northwest Design Studio. I have been working on a number
of these trails in association with Bruce and Casey. And
I had a question or just kind of a thought. Maybe it
doesn't apply right now; it may be too specific. But in
looking at what may be a path forward, as far as looking
at this master plan cohesively and making that easement
work for both the City and for Flathead Conservation
District, you know, we've alluded to all those moving
parts that are required to make sure that the paths are
accessible and that they work.

I would just ask that some consideration be made or maybe a partnership be developed with a volunteer organization -- or I would even volunteer my office to look at these things as you work through them -- to make sure that the easements that are developed function from a use standpoint that we can make a functional trail on those easements, with ADA requirements, with access, so

that we're not doing this in vain. I don't think anyone wants that.

But, you know, I do think it needs to be looked at from a technical standpoint also, and that also needs to be reviewed. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. WOLL: Any other public comment, then?

MS. MALCHIK: Hi. My name is Antonia Malchik.

I'm a member of the bike/ped pedestrian committee as well.

I want to thank all of you for coming here tonight. It sounds like things are really productive, and I appreciate all the time you put in. I'm sure it's not easy.

I just wanted to -- two things. I'll be really quick. I just wanted to expand partly on what John Phelps was talking about that the bike/ped committee does. I've been on the committee for a year, and I also feel like one of our important jobs is community outreach. So, for example, Karin Hilding and I have been working on the safe-routes-to-schools group, and we got together the school principals, the police chief, some parents, and a representative from the hospital, and are really working on how we get kids to school safely biking or walking.

And I think that community connection and communication is a really important part of what our committee does. So I look forward to more of that in the future.

I just had a quick question for Kenny. When you talk about the cumulative effects of the paths, I was just wondering -- and possibly for the Conservation District also -- do you also consider cumulative benefits? Like, you know, Bruce spoke very well about how beneficial the path is to the community and to the -- you know, kids can roam around town and things. I just didn't know if that's part of what's considered during the permit process. And I'll sit down for that.

MR. BREIDINGER: Yeah, it is part of this, you know. I guess negative and positive impacts are things we look at for the -- both the physical and the human environment.

MR. WOLL: Any other public comment? John, do you have any other comments?

MR. MUHLFELD: After you, or I can just certainly just wrap this up from our behalf real quickly, and then turn it back to you.

MR. WOLL: Okay. That would be fine.

MR. MUHLFELD: Just a couple take-home, maybe, action items that I summarized in my notes up here this evening, was perhaps we need to continue, obviously, working with FWP to finalize the design guidelines that we've initiated, but certainly engage the Conservation District with those as well.

I think we've been clear that Craig Workman will serve as the primary point of contact or City representative for the City of Whitefish, and he'll reach out to other directors, as necessary, to provide support.

I think, thirdly, the map that Samantha and the District prepared, I'd like to ask that our staff work with your staff to update that map and make it a little bit more accurate, in terms of what's been approved and not approved, whether it's a 310 or 124.

And then, of course, I think just continued cooperation with regards to our master plan. And maybe it's something we need to dust off. But I don't think tonight is the time to figure out those details. But maybe a subset of the District, as well as FWP, and the City can work together cooperatively in a working group to make sure that we move forward cooperatively and address the concerns that have been made tonight.

With that said, Mr. Chairman, I'll turn it back to you. And thanks very much.

MR. WOLL: I want to thank you, John, for having us in your chambers here and allowing us to get this. I think a lot of good things came out on the table tonight. I think there's a lot of progress that can be made, and I know the District is willing to do that.

So my last comment, with this growing valley,

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let's forget the past and work together to improve the
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       future.
                  With that, we can be adjourned. Thank you.
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                  (Whereupon, the proceedings concluded at 9:00 p.m.
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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3	I, SHERI J. HAZLETT, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify:
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5	THAT I did report the foregoing transcript; and
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7	THAT said transcript was taken at the time and place stated on the caption hereto; and
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10	THAT the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of all of the proceedings to the best of my ability.
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12	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office this 6th
13	day of July, 2022.
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15	SHERI J. HAZLETT, RPR and Notary Public
16	for the State of Montana Residing in Flathead County
17	My Commission Expires 3/2/2025
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