



Montana Recovery Support Function #5 – Infrastructure Systems

Primary Agency:

Montana Department of Environmental Quality



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Disaster and Emergency Services Division

*This Annex is considered operational and serves as a guide for rendering assistance whenever the **Montana Disaster Recovery Framework (MDRF)** is activated. It supersedes all previous editions.*

Record of Changes

All changes to this Annex are to be dated on the master copy kept by the Montana Disaster & Emergency Services (DES).

Date Posted	Change	Recommending Agency/Individual

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Section I: Agencies

State Coordinating Agency:

Montana Disaster & Emergency Services

State Primary Agency:

Department of Environmental Quality

State Supporting Agencies:

Department of Administration

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

Department of Justice

Department of Labor and Industry

Department of Livestock

Department of Military Affairs

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Department of Public Health and Human Services

Department of Revenue

Department of Transportation

Montana Historical Society

Montana Public Service Commission

Montana University System

Section II: Purpose & Scope

Purpose:

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 5 – Infrastructure Systems facilitates integration of the capabilities of Federal Government, State government, local and Tribal governments, and other infrastructure owners and operators in their efforts to achieve recovery goals relating to the public works engineering of Montana’s infrastructure systems.

Scope:

The core recovery capability for infrastructure systems is the ability to efficiently restore infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards. RSF 5 promotes a holistic approach to disaster recovery coordination, support, planning, and implementation for infrastructure systems that serve the community.

RSF 5 serves as a collaborative forum for engagement among State, local, Tribal, federal, and private sector representatives to focus on public engineering services that can reduce risks from disasters and expedite recovery. The collaborative efforts of RSF 5 involve government and private sector partners with expertise in public works engineering services, as appropriate, across the infrastructure sectors identified in Appendix A of the Montana Disaster Recovery Framework. Therefore, the scope of RSF 5 includes, but is not limited to, the following infrastructure sectors and subsectors: energy, water, dams, drainage, wastewater, communications, transportation systems, agriculture (food production and delivery), government facilities, utilities, sanitation, engineering, flood control, and other systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities; as well as physical facilities that support essential services, such as public safety, emergency services, and public recreation.

RSF 5 is designed to provide guidance to state departments in aiding local and Tribal partners in addressing housing of individuals and families impacted from disasters. The following are potential activities included within the scope of RSF 5 are (this list is comprehensive but not all-inclusive):

- Developing risk profile information for the purposes of informing disaster recovery and the implementation of mitigation projects.
- Promoting the implementation of continuity of operations planning for the purposes of returning services to pre-disaster levels.
- Identifying, coordinating, and providing resources, technical assistance, and waivers during the recovery process.
- Coordinating and communicating recovery needs with private, nonprofit, and public entities.
- Provide a platform to facilitate collaboration and integration among public and private infrastructure organizations.
- Provide operators and owners a method of identifying regulatory issues that impede or may impede restoration efforts.
- Build strong working relationships across multiple levels of government and non-government sectors to facilitate restoration efforts.
- Gain situational awareness from critical infrastructure partners and a better understanding of the restoration priorities, decisions being made among public and private entities which influence regional recovery priorities and any interdependencies.

Section III: Assumptions & Relationships

Assumptions:

The following assumptions guide RSF 5 activities:

- Assistance or resources provided by primary, or support agencies are intended to supplement and does not supplant local resources. Local officials will coordinate with their local agency representatives prior to seeking assistance through the mechanisms of this RSF.
- The county emergency management agencies will coordinate initial contact with impacted local governments.
- Following a natural or human-caused disaster, there will not always be financial assistance provided to infrastructure recovery.
- All efforts will be made to coordinate available resources so as to not have any duplication of benefits.
- Primary and support agencies have procedures in place or will develop them in order to implement their roles and capabilities and will inform agency field staff that this RSF exists so as not to duplicate efforts.
- Primary and support agencies will have dual roles in the RSFs and may also have a role in response actions. Agencies may not have adequate resources and staff available to effectively manage all aspects of a disaster.

Relationships:

This document does not relieve tasked agencies of the responsibility for planning. The following section outlines the relationships between state agencies and local, Tribal, private, and non-governmental organization partners in supporting RSF 5 infrastructure systems activities:

Local & Tribal Governments

After a disaster, local and Tribal elected leadership has the authority to appoint individuals to lead the recovery efforts or approve/disapprove leadership nominations to a recovery organizational body. Elected leaders may also have the responsible for approving and adopting a post-disaster recovery plan and setting the tone for the community's overall recovery. Elected officials advocate for their communities and can draft and support initiatives to aid their community's recovery. Elected officials can speed up the recovery timeline by swiftly making emergency or disaster declarations, when necessary. Other actions may include enacting housing-specific or utility moratoria, waiving permits or permit fees, temporarily permitting non-traditional housing options in locations which would, under normal circumstances be prohibited.

Local and Tribal emergency or disaster proclamations or declarations are usually prepared by the local or Tribal emergency manager and implemented by the executive head of the political subdivision or Tribal government. The exact process will depend upon specific local and Tribal requirements. Local and Tribal emergency or disaster proclamations or declarations are an important step in the recovery process. The proclamation/declaration often triggers specific local, state and/or federal assistance programs and procedures.

In addition to local and Tribal emergency management, the local and Tribal government plays an important role of leading the overall community recovery process. Local and Tribal elected officials often take on a leadership role after a disaster in directing, overseeing, and/or supporting the community recovery planning efforts. Additionally, local, and Tribal government functions including planning, public works, parks and recreation, education departments, etc. all play an integral part in supporting the collaborative and deliberate community recovery and revitalization planning efforts following a disaster.

Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations

The private sector plays a critical role in supporting disaster recovery efforts because the private sector owns or operates a large proportion of the resources that would be needed for rapid restoration of the infrastructure. Developing relationships with private sector stakeholders and establishing public-private partnerships is important for all levels of government. Businesses and jobs can be saved, and a viable recovery can be accomplished when private sector needs are coordinated. Public-private partnerships can support government needs by providing technical assistance, donations, subject matter expertise and non-traditional financial resources.

Logistics relies heavily on the private sector to procure items in support of recovery efforts. The private sector contributes substantially by providing much-needed donations or providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in recovery. The private sector also supports recovery activities through advisory and supportive roles. They may participate in policy groups when requested and provide other unique technological support when requested. The private sector may be represented in state and local recovery organizations.

Private sector associations and trade groups can help provide recovery leadership with information on the resources and of their membership and coordinate connections to key stakeholders. Examples of private-sector associations include business associations, professional associations, and local, state, and national chambers of commerce.

Nongovernmental, volunteer-based, and other community organizations provide essential resources to state and local jurisdictions to assist in the recovery phase of disaster operations. Working with the impacted jurisdiction, they identify disaster recovery related capabilities needed to meet organizational roles and responsibilities. They may provide trained support staff to the SEOC, JFO or the requesting jurisdiction to assist in disaster recovery operations. Assistance may include providing personnel, organizational support of long-term recovery groups, financial assistance and management, disaster case management and recovery trainings and agency/department recovery program delivery.

State Government

State departments and agencies are responsible, within their statutory authorities, for providing assistance to local and Tribal jurisdictions when local capabilities are overwhelmed by a disaster. The State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) serves as the principal point for state, local, Tribal, and federal resources in the coordination of emergency assistance to affected jurisdiction(s).

The SECC will coordinate with the primary agency and support agencies in the use of state resources to support RSF 5 infrastructure systems activities. State resources will supplement, not supplant, local resources. When mobilized to assist local and Tribal jurisdictions, the primary agency and support agencies will develop work priorities in cooperation with local and Tribal governments and in coordination with the SECC. If the Governor has declared an emergency, resources may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), the nation's state-to-state mutual aid system that is processed through the SECC.

Section IV: Core Capability and Target Outcomes

The following table list the core capability key activities that the coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies collectively support. Though not listed in the table, all RSF's, support the core capabilities of planning, operational coordination, and public information and warning.

<u>CORE CAPABILITY</u>	Key Activities – The SECC coordinates with the primary agency and supporting agencies to coordinate resources in support and response for the following key activities during actual or potential incidents:
	Pre-Disaster • Develops guidance and standard procedures for rapid activation of RSF capabilities to support community recovery. • Identifies relevant statutory and/or regulatory programs, potential capabilities and/or limiting factors pertaining to recovery support for infrastructure systems. • Provides a forum for interagency coordination, information sharing and exchange of effective practices. • Supports planning, preparedness, education, training and outreach efforts to enhance capabilities for recovery. • Works with partners to identify critical facilities and ensure considerations are made to reduce risk pre- and post-disaster. Post Disaster • When activated by the SECC, the primary and supporting departments and agencies deploy in support of the Infrastructure Systems RSF mission.

	• Supports the recovery of infrastructure systems, dependent on the nature and scope of the disaster, and the specific authorities and programs within the jurisdiction of participating departments and agencies. • Participates in the state-level coordination of damage and community needs assessments as appropriate to ensure infrastructure considerations integrate into the post-disaster public and private sector community planning process. • Deploys Recovery Support Function resources, as required by the specific disaster situation and consistent with the specific authorities and programs of the participating departments and agencies, to the field to assist the affected community. • Avoids the redundant, counterproductive, or unauthorized use of limited capital resources necessary for infrastructure/recovery. • Helps resolve conflicts, including those across jurisdictional lines, resulting from the competition for key resources essential to infrastructure systems recovery. • Sets a firm schedule and sequenced time structure for future infrastructure recovery projects. • Works with Recovery Support Function partners to leverage available financial and technical assistance, both from governmental and nongovernmental sources, in the execution of the community's Infrastructure Systems Recovery action plan. • Promotes rebuilding infrastructure in a manner which will reduce vulnerability to future disasters impacts. • Maintains robust and accessible communications throughout the recovery process between the Federal Government and all other partners to ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing.
Target Outcomes	
The Infrastructure Systems RSF provides the coordinating structures, framework and guidance to ensure: • Resilience, sustainability and mitigation are incorporated as part of the design for infrastructure systems and as part of the community's capital planning process. • Infrastructure systems are fully recovered in a timely and efficient manner to minimize the impact of service disruptions. The private sector critical infrastructure has the incentive and the means to support a unified community and national recovery effort. • The capacity of all infrastructure systems is adequately matched to the community's current and projected demand on its built and virtual environment.	

Section V: Operational Capabilities

The following table lists the capabilities that both the primary agency and supporting agencies may provide to support recovery activities for RSF 5 – Infrastructure Systems:

<u>PRIMARY AGENCY</u>	Operational Capabilities – Montana Department of Commerce serves as the primary agency. The operational capability for the primary agency includes:
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Department of Environmental Quality	Air, Energy, and Mining Division Energy Bureau • Energy codes for buildings. • Energy efficiency for public buildings. • Coordinates the restoration and protection of Montana’s critical electricity, natural gas, and liquid fuels infrastructure, and related fuel supply systems, during and following a disaster or significant disruption. • Act as the single point of contact and liaison for the state on energy issues in the event of an emergency. • Provides direct coordination with all relevant state, regional, local, and federal entities as well as with private entities, and will meet the planning and situational awareness needs of the Governor, policy makers, private industry and other partners during an emergency. • Processes requests for assistance from local utilities, fuel suppliers, and deliverers to facilitate restoration and protection efforts, or to channel those requests to the appropriate operational units. • Provides energy consumers with advice on ways to meet their energy needs and to generally provide an effective source of information to the public. • If asked, supports disaster recovery activities pertaining to the energy critical infrastructure sector. • Advises government leadership and coordinating agencies regarding energy disaster recovery, as deemed appropriate. • If asked, liaise with relevant utility entities during energy disaster recovery”. • Coordinates with agencies pertaining to the implementation of emergency waivers. • Analyzes potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; analysis of market impacts to the economy; and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure. • Assists in identifying critical water and wastewater systems requiring priority power restoration. • Provides energy generation and/or transmission technical expertise as requested. • Leads coordination and information sharing efforts with the energy private sector and with local, state, Tribal partners, and relevant councils or associations. • Monitors, collects, assembles, evaluates, and analyzes energy information and exercises all information gathering and reporting authorities. • Provides estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas.
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	• Provides information concerning the energy restoration process, such as projected restoration schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate. • Assist in coordinating the provision of temporary emergency power to critical facilities (e.g., hospitals, drinking water and wastewater facilities, shelters, fire stations, police stations). Water Quality Division Public Water Supply Bureau • Regulates non-Tribal public drinking water systems (systems) to ensure drinking water always meets the minimum standards. • Provides regulatory oversight on systems monitoring and sampling. • Ensures compliance with regulations for monitoring, operation, design, and construction of systems. • Ensures compliance with operator certification regulations for both water and wastewater technicians. • Notifies system of issues or concerns. • Recommends that systems cease whatever action promotes risk. • Assists with finding remedies for system problems. • Assists with regulatory concerns and compliance issues. • Assists in determining the suitability for human consumption of water from local sources and in identifying hazardous materials having the potential to affect drinking water supplies. • Can facilitate temporary assignments or temporary certification of water or wastewater operators. • Can require additional monitoring and sampling. • Can seek temporary restraining orders to require systems to cease and desist in serving water deemed unsafe. • Can require systems to issue Public Notice (PN) to inform consumers of possible or known problems with the water supply, what precautions should be taken, and what is being done to resolve the problem. • Cannot require individual system users in larger systems to notify consumers. • Cannot require users or individuals to boil water or limit water use. • Cannot require a system to shut down. Engineering Bureau • Provides subdivision review on divisions of land comprising less than 20 acres, as well as condominiums and recreational camping vehicles and mobile home parks, regardless of the size of the parcel where they are located. Review is limited to sanitation facilities, including the water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, and storm drainage systems.
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	• Reviews and approves water systems for subdivisions (Sanitation Act). Reviews certain subdivision applications for lot size, topography, geology, hydrology, etc. (Subdivision and Platting Act). • Provides engineering personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections of drinking water, wastewater, and/or solid waste facility, design estimation, in determining the operating status of drinking water and wastewater systems, and construction for repair, reconstruction, and restoration of eligible facilities. • Administers the State Revolving Fund Loan Program that provides below market interest loans for eligible wastewater, drinking water, and nonpoint source pollution projects. Can be used for repair or reconstruction of damaged facilities. • Provides engineering, technical, and/or compliance assistance in support of temporary protection and repair of drinking water, wastewater, and/or solid waste facilities. • Assist in identifying critical drinking water and wastewater needs, including personnel, electrical power, and treatment chemicals. • Provides engineering, technical, and/or compliance assistance for environmental assessments and to address flooding. • Approves construction, alteration, or extension of public sewer systems. • Reviews and approves public water/wastewater engineering plans. Water Quality Planning Bureau • Monitoring in support of water quality standards. • Conducts watershed management activities. • Sets standards for the review and approval of water, wastewater, and stormwater systems for subdivisions. Water Protection Bureau • Authorizes short-term exemptions from the water quality standards for the purposes of emergency remediation that has been approved, authorized, or required by DEQ (308 exemptions). • Authorizes short-term turbidity standards for construction projects that affect water bodies (318 standards). Waste Management and Remediation Division Superfund, AML, and Construction Bureau • Facilitates the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. • Addresses immediate or impending danger caused by petroleum releases from petroleum storage tanks. Personnel may provide emergency response project management oversight (conditional). • Issues license for individuals who install, close, inspect, or oversee the installation, closure, compliance, or inspection of underground storage tanks. Waste Management Bureau
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	• Issues licenses to persons disposing of solid waste or operating a solid waste management system. • Issues permits to construct or operate a hazardous waste management facility for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste. • Reviews infectious waste transportation and management plans to ensure waste is hauled and stored according to specific standards. • Issues licenses for individuals engaged in the business of cleaning cesspools, septic tanks, portable toilets, privies, grease traps, car wash sumps, or similar treatment works, or disposal of septage and other hazardous wastes. • Establishes minimum standards for the training and certification of methamphetamine laboratory cleanup contractors who perform assessment or remediation of contaminated property. • Issues licenses to motor vehicle wrecking facilities (junk vehicle disposal). • Manages the federal Community-Right-to-Know act and state E-Plan. Plan identifies select facilities having certain quantities of hazardous or toxic substances. • Administers asbestos project permits, asbestos facility permits, inspects asbestos projects, accredits persons engaged in asbestos-related work, approves and audits asbestos training course providers, and administers the asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). • Provides expertise in hazardous waste management and is responsible for permitting, compliance assurance, and technical assistance for hazardous waste (including explosive material) and used oil management. • Provides expertise in solid waste management and is responsible for licensing and providing compliance and technical assistance for solid waste management systems, including construction and demolition. • Provides guidance and/or subject matter expertise on contaminated or hazardous materials pollution response operations associated with debris removal, salvage operations, and the transportation of contaminated materials. • Provides expertise on environmental effects of the release of various types of solid wastes, and environmental pollution control techniques. • Provides investigative support and expertise on environmental and public health issues related to incidents natural or manmade which large amounts of debris. • Identifies locations of, and provides safety guidance for, areas affected by hazardous materials. • Provides technical support to local and state solid waste agencies for waste characterization and management options that includes
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	inspection, treatment, storage, sampling, monitoring, recycling and or disposal. - Provides technical support to emergency response teams on hazardous material waste characterization, registration of waste generators, pre-transport waste management requirements, and recommend hazardous materials (asbestos) lawful disposal options at landfills. - Manages the Methamphetamine list of properties that have not been administratively released. Enforcement Program - Supports the Duty Officer program, a rotating 24-7 on-call person to communicate and respond to emergent risks to human health and the environment. - Receives and administers complaints, determining if a violation of DEQ regulations has occurred and providing compliance assistance to correct the violation in a timely manner. Refer complaints related to DEQ permitted activity to the appropriate regulatory program. Refers those complaints with other jurisdiction to appropriate city, county, state, or federal agencies. - Supports drinking water, wastewater, and/or solid waste facility risk and vulnerability assessments in response to actionable intelligence and other information. - Supports prioritizing recommendations for the stabilization and re-establishment of the associated critical drinking water, wastewater, and/or solid waste facilities. - Assists in investigation and intelligence analysis for hazardous materials incidents involving contaminated drinking water and wastewater systems, pursuant to existing statutory authorities. - Program provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials, and environmental pollution control techniques. - Houses the majority of DEQ's Incident Management Team and On-Scene Coordinators
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<u>SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS</u>	Operational Capabilities – The operational capability for the supporting agencies includes:
Department of Administration	Architecture and Engineering Division - Assists agencies and citizens of Montana in planning for their governmental and university system needs. - Coordinates with Building Officials to expedite building inspections. - Assist with or coordinate building damage assessment at the local, Tribal, or state level. - Coordinates with DOJ State Fire Marshall's Office and Fire Prevention to support expedited building inspections. General Services Division

	• Assist with or coordinate building damage assessment at the county or state level. • Coordinate procuring and managing alternate state agency space leases to include assisting other governmental agencies with locating available building space. • Provide technical assistance for contracting and procurement support. Risk Management and Tort Defense Division • Provide insurance consultation on state owned assets that have been damaged. State Financial Services Division • Provide assistance to state agencies regarding appropriate disaster recovery accounting functions. • Administers the broadband infrastructure deployment program which oversees \$100 million to improve broadband coverage across the state. State Human Resources Division • Ensure that the necessary personnel and accounting policies dealing with disaster situations are in place. • Provide personnel support for all state employee issues during and after disasters. State Information Technology Services Division • Provide all information technology (IT) support and data management for state government. • Provide telephone and data services to support emergency call centers or operations centers in major cities throughout the state.
Department of Agriculture	Agriculture Development Division • Administers the Growth Through Agriculture (GTA) program. Examples of eligible project activities involve equipment purchases, construction costs, advertising and promotion, and consultant services for engineering. • Through the Rural Assistance Loan Program, provides loans to agricultural enterprises to assist in the economic growth and welfare of Montana agriculture. Funds may be used to finance agricultural property, improvements, annual operating expenses, and agricultural land. • Administers the USDA Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure Program which builds resiliency across the middle-of-the-food supply-chain. Funds will support expanded capacity for the aggregation, processing, manufacturing, storing, transporting, wholesaling, and distribution of locally and regionally produced food products, including specialty crops, dairy, grains for human consumption, aquaculture, and other food products, excluding meat and poultry. Agriculture Sciences Division • Provides license and inspection of anhydrous ammonia facilities if they are a commercial fertilizer facility.

Department of Commerce	Board of Investment InterCap Loan Program • Low-interest loans to Montana local government, state agencies, and universities for a variety of purposes (i.e., construction, repair, expansion, equipment, vehicles, interim financing). Community MT Division • Serves as facilitate or enable planning efforts to identify local government redevelopment or disaster recovery priorities and needs. • Can move new federal or state disaster money to local governments for a rebuilding program in the case of an extraordinary state or community disaster and with ‘special’ Presidential/Gubernatorial declarations and ‘special’ congressional/legislative authorizations. • Administers the Montana Coal Endowment Program (MCEP) which helps local governments with infrastructure planning as well as constructing or upgrading drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sanitary or storm sewer systems, solid waste disposal and separation systems, and bridges. • Administers the Community Development Block Grant Program used for community planning activities, housing, public and community facilities, and economic development which is intended to benefit low to moderate income Montanans. • Administers the State-Local Infrastructure Partnership Act which provides grant funding for eligible projects such as drinking water systems, wastewater treatment systems, fire suppression systems, roads, bridges, landfills, airports, public grounds, and buildings, etc. • Administers the Montana Historic Preservation Grant which is designed to support public or private entities with the preservation of historic sites, historical societies, or history museums through grant funding. The MHPG Program provides the opportunity to stimulate economic development, community revitalization, and statewide tourism through increased investment, job creation or retention, business expansion, and local tax base growth. • Administers the Montana Community Reinvestment Plan Act (MCR) Planning Grant Program which provides planning grants to local governments and Tribal governments for planning and zoning reforms to increase housing supply” and “cover administrative costs of the grant program.” • Administers the Delivering Local Assistance (DLA) Program which focuses grant funds toward local governments and schools to address the needed investments in facilities and other community infrastructure priorities across Montana. • Provides professional planning assistance to communities across Montana in support of sound land use and development
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	decisions, economic revitalization, and overall community resilience. Developed the Montana’s Resilience Framework which provides a step-by-step process for communities to identify, assess, and adapt to social, economic, and ecological disruptions.
Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	All Divisions - Provide assessments regarding the conditions and utilization of roads, bridges, boat ramps, trails, and waterways. Parks Division - Provide heavy equipment resources to assist in maintaining the operability of transportation systems. - Regulates state parks to protect park resources. - Regulates conservation easements which may prohibit or limit construction, excavation, and surface uses.
Department of Justice	Division of Criminal Investigation - Regulates the installation, operation, and removal of aboveground storage tanks to ensure safety from fire and verify compliance with International Fire Code. Legal Services Division - Research legal opinions, represent state agencies in legal matters, and define the constitutionality of state laws. Office of Attorney General - As the Chief Legal Officer render opinions that have the power of law. Office of Consumer Protection - Seeks to protect Montana consumers from, and educate them about, harmful, and unfair practices by retail businesses. The Consumer Protection Act prohibits businesses from taking advantage of consumers. State Fire Marshal’s Office and Fire Prevention - Assist with adoption of fire safety regulations, inspection of public buildings, establishment and promotion of fire prevention programs, certification of local inspection programs, and the investigation of fires to determine cause and origin
Department of Labor and Industry	Business Standards Division - Issue and expedite building permits and performs inspections to ensure compliance with Building Codes (building, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical). - Regulate health and safety hazards in the workplaces. - Issue and expedite permits for building, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical as listed in the Department rules. - Provide regulatory and professional licensing waivers and exemptions following a disaster.
Department of Livestock	Meat, Milk, and Eggs Division Reviews and approves construction plans for remodeling, new construction, or relocation of a dairy facility. Meat and Poultry Inspection Section

	Reviews and approves construction of plans for remodeling or new structures for slaughterhouses, meat packing houses, mobile slaughter facilities, or meat storage facilities.
Department of Military Affairs	Army and Air National Guard Divisions <i>With approval from the Governor:</i> - Provide personnel and equipment to transport supplies and equipment. Disaster and Emergency Services Division - Coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide assistance in the wake of disaster. - Assists with reimbursement of repairs to damaged eligible facilities, including roads, bridges, water control facilities, buildings, equipment, utilities, parks, and recreational facilities. - Assists with reimbursement of emergency functions such as debris removal and emergency protective actions. - Coordinates the Individual and Households and Other Needs Assistance Program (IA), which provides funding assistance up to predetermined limits for home damage repair, transportation repair or replacement, funeral expenses, including limited funding for crisis counseling, unemployment assistance, and loans from the Small Business Administration.
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	Board of Oil and Gas Conservation - Issues permits for various oil and gas activities including drilling permits, well work, and UIC Class II injection wells. Conservation and Resource Development Division - Administers the Private Water Development Loans which fund irrigation system improvements (for example, conversion from flood to sprinkler irrigation). - Funds reclamation projects that repair, reclaim, and mitigate environmental damage to public resources from non-renewable resource extraction and crucial state need projects that prevent or eliminate severe and unacceptable damage to natural resources or capture extraordinary public benefit that would otherwise be lost. Trust Land Management Division - Issues easements (e.g., bridges and utilities) on State Land which entitles the holder of the easement to a specified use or enjoyment. - Administers the development and operation of hydropower facilities on state-owned water projects. Water Resources Division - Provide assistance identifying flood caused damages. - Licenses water well drillers and contractors and enforces water well construction standards. - Provide a resource list for licensed well drillers and monitoring well drillers.

	• Modify construction well standards to expedite or protect water well construction. • Issues permits for dams in Montana with storage capacity greater than 50-acre fee that are located on non-federal property with a high-hazard classification. • Administers the operation, maintenance, management, and rehabilitation of state-owned water projects including 22 dams, approximately 250 miles of irrigation canals, and one hydropower facility. • Assists in the operation and maintenance of nine (9) dams owned by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. • Provide support in assessing damages to affected levees, dikes, canals, or dams. • Conduct inspections and providing expertise with repair and rehabilitation of levees, dikes, canals, or dams. • Provide assistance with construction oversight for levee, dike, canal, or dam repairs. • Provide assistance identifying water right owners and water use facilities or structures. • Coordinate with water users to redirect water allocations. • Provide assistance with hydrologic analysis: i.e., water availability, erosion potential, materials migration, sediment movement, channel capacity flows, and flow and volume measurements. Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team (W2ASACT) • Provides a tool to help people navigate the funding options and resources available between multiple government agencies and other organizations to facilitate a successful project for all stakeholders involved.
Department of Public Health and Human Services	Human and Community Services Division • Administers the Weatherization Assistance Program helps participants to improve the heating efficiency of their homes and thus reduce their energy consumption. Public Health and Safety Division • Support solicited volunteers to help with recovery efforts through the Montana Healthcare Mutual Aid System (MHMAS) which provides volunteering opportunities through the Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP), which also includes non-medical responders for the state of Montana. • Collaborates with volunteer organizations to ensure that donation and volunteer activity or needs are communicated with involved organizations and appropriate agencies. • Works with VOAD partners to track unmet needs and assists in collaboration efforts with additional agencies to provide strategies, resources, and programs to address them.

Department of Revenue	• Inform property owners of the natural disaster property tax relief available by sending them natural disaster applications. These applications will be processed, determining the necessary adjustments to taxable value for improvements or forestlands that have been destroyed and submitting the appropriate paperwork to the county treasurer for adjustments or refunds of taxes paid. • Coordinate the appraisal of properties affected by natural disaster and encourage property owners to submit the applications. • Collaboration with local, state, and Tribal governments to provide GIS services to identify parcels and property owners affected as well as changes in value determined as a result of the natural disaster. • Provide outreach and technical assistance to individuals and businesses on income and corporate tax relief related to the natural disaster, which could include amending individual income tax or corporate tax returns to take advantage of deductions for disaster losses, extending deadlines for filing tax returns and making payments, and recovering important tax records that may have been lost during the natural disaster.
Department of Transportation	Aeronautics Division • Provide information regarding the conditions and usability of airports as they relate to disaster recovery. • Maintains non-directional beacons and Unicom’s during emergency and non-emergency situations to ensure safe aircraft operations. Engineering Division • Issues encroachment permits for any person or entity proposing to encroach on a highway right-of-way for construction of any installation, device, object, or occupancy that is located at, above, or below the grade lines of the highway and within the right-of-way limits and is not installed as part of the highway (including landscaping and maintenance). • Issues Utility Permit to utility companies that wish to locate facilities within MDT right-of-way and when utilities require relocation or modification because of conflicts with MDT projects. • Coordinates technical assistance for transportation engineering, construction, and contracts. • Coordinates assessment of damaged transportation infrastructure. • Restores the transportation system and infrastructures. • Act as an in-house consultant to other state agencies, local, or Tribal governments requiring assistance with roadway or bridge design, construction management, inspection oversight or engineering related assessments. • Provides aerial photography assistance as necessary to provide damage documentation.

	• Assess infrastructure damages and assist with other damage assessment needs. • Provide engineering personnel for preliminary damage assessment reports and preparing project worksheets. • Provide engineering, mapping, and aerial photography assistance to local, Tribal, or state government entities. Maintenance Division • Issue approach permits for the construction of driveways and other approaches intersecting public streets and highways. • Utility Right of Way Forage Permit to individuals or entities seeking to remove forage materials from a specific right-of-way in Montana. • Ensure the safety of its infrastructures and the traveling public, maintain the operability of roadway systems and provide assistance and support to other state and federal agencies when applicable. • Provide accurate and timely roadway information to the traveling public. • Remove debris from roadways, bridges, other infrastructure and assist other agencies with debris removal situations. • Provide the use of facilities located throughout the state for sheltering locations if necessary. Motor Carrier Services Division • Issues permits to commercial motor carriers who are transporting a load or have equipment that exceeds the legal width, length, height, or weight. • Implement the appropriate waiver of licensing, permitting, and registration of commercial and agricultural vehicles to promote the rapid movement of goods.
Montana Historical Society	State Historical Preservation Office • Provide research assistance on information about Montana and regional history. • Conducts and maintains a statewide survey to identify and document cultural resources. • Evaluates cultural resources for significance in consultation with property owners. • Assist state agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties and archaeological sites that may be affected by their projects. • Must be contacted in the event of a discovery of human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial material. • Issues antiquities permit to those proposing to excavate, remove, or restore a heritage property or paleontological remains on state-owned land for scientific, educational, or mitigation purposes.

	The 2021 Programmatic Agreement among FEMA, Montana SHPO, and Montana DES outline each party's roles and responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act.
Montana Public Service Commission	- Regulates the rates and services of privately owned public utilities. - Has authority to make inquiries into the management of public utilities. - Liaison between relief operations and utility and transportation companies. - Upon request, assist consumers with the assessment of their utility or transportation services.
University Systems	Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, and Missoula Campuses - Provide assistance with assessing damaged facilities. Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Dillon, and Missoula Campuses - Provide engineering assistance with regard to technical structural issues.