



Montana Recovery Support Function #1 – Community Assistance

Primary Agency:

Montana Department of Commerce



COMMERCE

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*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 Commerce

State Supporting Agencies:

Conservation Districts
Department of Administration
Department of Agriculture
Department of Environmental Quality
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
Governor's Office
Montana Commissioner of Securities and Insurance
Montana Historical Society
Montana Public Service Commission
Montana State Fund
State Library
Office of Public Instruction
University Systems

Section II: Purpose & Scope

Purpose:

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 1 describes how the State of Montana collaborates with state partners and key stakeholders to integrate state and stakeholder assets and capabilities to help local governments, Tribal governments, and impacted communities address long-term community recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

RSF 1 is the ability to effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, engaging the whole community to achieve their objectives and increase resilience. RSF 1 unifies and coordinates expertise and assistance programs from across all levels of government to aid in restoring and improving the ability of local and Tribal governments to organize, plan, manage and implement recovery. RSF 1 assists local and Tribal governments in developing a pre- and post-disaster system of support for their communities and also has an emphasis on integration of hazard mitigation throughout the continuum of pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and implementation. RSF 1 also serves as a forum for helping to integrate the nongovernmental and private sector resources into public sector recovery planning processes.

Scope:

RSF 1 is designed to provide guidance to state departments in aiding local and Tribal partners in addressing recovery of the physical, economic, and social environment of the whole community. The following are activities included within the scope of RSF 1 are (this list is comprehensive but not all-inclusive):

- Identify and leverage available funds and services to meet the recovery needs of the impacted community.
- Support the capacity of local and Tribal governments, nonprofits, and the private sector, as requested.
 - Coordinate with federal and state partners to leverage funds in support of local recovery efforts. Support recovery programs and assist local jurisdictions in applying for federal disaster assistance programs.
 - Enhance community resilience at the local and regional level by providing recovery trainings and workshops for elected officials and the general public.
 - Support recovery programs and assist local jurisdictions in applying for federal disaster assistance programs.
- Coordinate with federal and state partners to leverage funds in support of local recovery efforts.
- Support recovery programs and assist local jurisdictions in applying for federal disaster assistance programs.
- Include opportunities for participation from and coordination with the whole community in recovery planning activities.
- Work with all RSFs to incorporate principles of mitigation and resilience in recovery planning activities.
- Obtain a common operating picture of recovery activities being conducted and resources available to support the impacted community.
- Apply a unified and cross-jurisdictional coordination approach to develop a recovery strategy, working with federal, state, local and Tribal stakeholders.
- Support existing recovery organizations and encourage the development of local long-term recovery groups through technical assistance, best-practice identification, and sustained community engagement.

Section III: Assumptions & Relationships

Assumptions:

The following assumptions guide RSF 1 activities:

- Local and Tribal governments are the primary decision makers driving community recovery.
- A systematic approach to recovery increases the likelihood of successful recovery, project implementation, and fiscal support.
- Local and Tribal community recovery planning and recovery capacity building are essential for organizing, leading, and, most importantly, sustaining long-term recovery activity.

- An integrated, holistic, accessible, and simplified recovery management and planning process provides a forum for community input, expedites sound decision making, and sustains implementation of recovery at the local level.
- Hazard mitigation and sustainability are emphasized during support efforts and integrated into overall Community Assistance planning and recovery activity.
- Existing state and local laws and regulations will play a role in disaster recovery.

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 1 – Community Assistance 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 1 Community Assistance 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, including RSF 1, 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:
Planning	Mitigation and Preparedness • Supports local and Tribal governments in developing effective disaster recovery plans that guide the full range of recovery efforts, both short- and long-term, and ensure all affected populations are included.

	- Identifies and leverages programs that assist communities to prepare, collect, and analyze relevant existing and future data necessary to plan and manage complex disaster recovery. - Integrates mitigation, recovery and other pre-disaster plans and activities into existing local and Tribal community-wide planning and development activities, such as comprehensive plans, land use plans, economic development plans, affordable housing plans, zoning ordinances and other development regulations through technical assistance. Post Disaster - Identifies the range and significance of the disaster’s effects on tribes and local governments in the impacted area. - Identifies and tracks resolution of gaps and conflicts in multiple state planning requirements and assistance programs, as well as programs that support and build community capacity and surge needs for recovery management. - Aids local and Tribal governments to identify and integrate the consideration of all affected stakeholders, including vulnerable populations and persons with disabilities, and individuals with limited English proficiency into the public sector recovery plans and decision-making process. - Provides technical assistance and planning support to aid all levels of government to integrate sustainability principles, such as adaptive re-use of historic properties, mitigation considerations, smart growth principles and sound land use into recovery decision making and planning during the post-disaster period. - Captures after-action recommendations and lessons learned.
Public Information and Warning	Mitigation and Preparedness - Develop an accessible public information campaign that addresses the disaster recovery concerns of the public and an array of possible scenarios. Post-Disaster - Provide timely and accessible public information and manage expectations, in coordination with local, Tribal, and federal stakeholders.
Operational Coordination	Mitigation and Preparedness - Enhances coordination of programs that build local leadership capacity, community member involvement, partnerships, and education on disaster preparedness for recovery. - Coordinates educational and cross-training opportunities for key participants in community recovery planning and capacity support

	including, but not limited to emergency managers; city managers; planning, economic development, and other local officials; and nonprofit and private sector partners for recovery. • Develops pre-disaster partnerships with others such as Federal agency extension programs, universities, national professional associations, and nongovernmental organizations, to facilitate recovery capacity-building activities and expansion of resources available to communities after a disaster for planning and decision making. Post Disaster • Maintains robust and accessible communications throughout the recovery process between the State Government and all other partners to ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing. • Coordinates the provision of resources to units of government for recovery planning technical assistance and to support recovery capacity and surge needs in a variety of local and Tribal functional areas (e.g., city Management, financial management, hazard mitigation and risk assessment, damage assessment, building inspection and permitting); coordinates resources to address other skill sets that communities often lack capacity after large-scale and catastrophic disasters. • Develops community-focused technical assistance teams for uniquely or heavily impacted Tribes or communities, integrating the use of state agency resources organized under other RSFs. • Coordinates Community Assistance supported community-centric technical assistance teams with the establishment of local unmet needs committees or groups for assisting individuals and families. • Aids local and Tribal governments to identify and integrate the consideration of all affected stakeholders, including vulnerable populations and persons with disabilities into the public sector recovery plans and decision-making process.
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Target Outcomes

Through a coordinated effort that draws from resources of state agencies and services, the Community Assistance RSF provides expertise to ensure:

- Enhanced interagency coordination of resources, requirements and support for building community capacity and community recovery planning.
- Increased community self-reliance and adaptability.
- Hazard mitigation and risk reduction opportunities have been integrated into all major decisions and reinvestments during the recovery process.
- An improved planning process that ensures a more effective and efficient use of Federal, State, nongovernmental and private sector funds.
- Communities are able to shorten the timeline and improve specific recovery outcomes through more effective decision making and management.
- Integration of socioeconomic, demographic, risk assessment, vulnerable populations and other important information into recovery planning and decision-making activities.
- Increased community-wide support and understanding of sustainability and resiliency principles applicable to the opportunities presented during disaster recovery.

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 1 – Community Assistance:

<u>PRIMARY AGENCY</u>	Operational Capabilities – Montana Department of Commerce serves as the primary agency. The operational capability for the primary agency includes:
Montana Department of Commerce	Director's Office <i>Census and Economic Information Center</i> • Provide current, easily accessible, and thorough economic and demographic analysis, data, maps, and expert assistance to meet the needs and requests of the people in the state of Montana. Community MT Division • Facilitate or enable planning efforts to identify local government redevelopment or disaster recovery priorities and needs. • Provide technical assistance in a local government redevelopment process. • Administers the Montana Coal Endowment Program (MCEP) which helps local governments with infrastructure planning. • Administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program used for community recovery planning. • Administers the Montana Community Reinvestment (MCR) Plan Act Planning Grant Program which provides planning grants to

	local and Tribal governments for planning and zoning reforms to increase housing supply. • Provides professional planning assistance to communities across Montana in support of sound land use and development decisions, economic revitalization, and overall community resilience. • Provides technical assistance to complete lead services line inventories. • Provide technical assistance on the Montana’s Resilience Framework (developed by Dept. of Commerce) which provides a step-by-step process for communities to identify, assess, and adapt to social, economic, and ecological disruptions.
<u>SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS</u>	Operational Capabilities – The operational capability for the supporting agencies includes:
Conservation Districts	• Issue permits to private, nongovernmental individuals or entities proposing work in or near a stream on public or private land.
Department of Administration	Architecture and Engineering Division • Assists agencies and citizens of Montana in planning for their governmental and university system needs. • Assist with or coordinate building damage assessment at the local, Tribal, or state level.
Department of Agriculture	Agriculture Development Division • Provide laboratory analysis of grains and other crops through the agency’s USDA certified inspection agents. Agriculture Sciences Division • Provide laboratory analysis of chemicals / pesticides and other analytical services through the Bozeman lab.
Department of Environmental Quality	Energy Bureau • Energy planning and technical assistance. • Provides direct coordination with all relevant state, 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 recovery. • Leads coordination and information sharing efforts with the energy private sector and with local, state, Tribal partners, and relevant councils or associations. • 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. <i>Mining Bureau</i> • Manages reclamation plans. <i>Engineering Bureau</i>

	- Provides engineering personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections of drinking water, wastewater, and/or solid waste facilities. - Provides engineering, technical, and/or compliance assistance for environmental assessments and to address flooding. - Reviews and approves public water/wastewater engineering plans. <i>Water Quality Planning Bureau</i> - Collects data relating to surface water, ground water, soil stream sediment, and biota.
Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Fisheries and Wildlife Divisions - Oversee and monitor natural resources that support fish and wildlife habitat. - Conducts environmental review to identify, consider, and disclose any potential impacts of proposed work natural resources. Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division - Regulates state parks to protect park resources. - Regulates habitat preservation.
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. Forensic Science Division - Provide laboratory support to law enforcement agencies involved in a criminal investigation. 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. 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. - Manage and maintain the records of all fires that occur within the state.
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. Labor Market Information • Provides current Montana economic data such as demographic analysis, data, maps, etc.
Department of Livestock	Animal Health Division • Responsible for effecting the suspension or development of Montana regulations allowing the rapid movement of animals into Montana from neighboring states experiencing and emergency or disaster. Brands Enforcement Division • Regulate and monitor inter and intra-state animal movement. 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 of state-inspected facilities for remodeling or new structures for slaughterhouses, meat packing houses, mobile slaughter facilities, or meat storage facilities.
Department of Military Affairs	Disaster and Emergency Services Division • Coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide assistance in the wake of disaster. • Coordinates contracting, acquisitions, and deployments of personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for State assistance, as appropriate. • Coordinates National Guard assistance, when requested and upon approval by the Governor. • Coordinates and/or deploys personnel to fill positions in operations centers and on emergency response teams and other entities, as necessary. • Coordinates EMAC, Federal, and International offers of safety and security support. • Coordinates and/or provides situational awareness. • Coordinates the Individual and Households and Other Needs Assistance Program (IA) and the Public Assistance (PA) programs.
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation	Board of Oil and Gas Conservation • Administers the Montana oil and gas conservation laws; promotes conservation and prevents waste in the recovery of resources; and regulates oil and gas exploration and production. • Issues permits for various oil and gas activities including drilling permits, well work, and UIC Class II injection wells.

	Conservation and Resource Development Division - Assists conservation districts in meeting legal requirements through legal and operational support, financial assistance, and professional development. Forestry Division - Issue burning permits in forested areas for slash burning, land-clearing, debris burning, or an open fire. - Issue Best Management Practices to Tribal owners and operators looking to cut timber, do road construction or reconstruction, site preparation, reforestation, or management of logging slash. - Enter into “hazard reduction agreements” with persons conducting work such as timber cutting or timber stand improvements on private lands or right-of-way clearing on private forest lands. - Establish standards for persons conducting forest practices in streamside management zones - within and to varying widths on either side of a stream, lake, or other water body. Trust Land Management Division - Issues Land Use Licenses which is an agreement that allows a said activity to occur on the bed of navigable lake or stream for a prescribed rental and a term of ten year or less, plus any protective stipulations to regulate such activity. - 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. - Issues and expedites Beneficial Water Use Permit for anyone planning on new or expanded development for a beneficial use of water from surface or groundwater after June 30, 1973 - Implements floodplain management regulations to reduce vulnerability to future flood risk through technical assistance, outreach, and training; approval of ordinances and ordinance amendments; and assisting with some flood study data and mapping. - 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 feet that are located on non-federal property with a high-hazard classification.
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	• 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. • Provide assistance with hydrologic analysis: i.e., water availability, erosion potential, materials migration, sediment movement, channel capacity flows, and flow and volume measurements. • Provide assistance identifying hazardous material migrations with respect to surface and ground water.
Department of Public Health and Human Services	Public Health and Safety Division • Issues Wholesale Food Licenses. • Issues licenses and reviews and approves plans for operations of campgrounds, trailer courts, work camps, and youth camps. • Disseminates public health directives and information to the public through multiple channels, including the Health Alert Network (HAN), social media, tv/radio, information ads, and releasing statements through the DPHHS Communications Director and designated DPHHS Public Information Officer. • Completes regular strategic planning updates and gap analyses to identify gaps and inconsistencies and unmet needs in health systems to support recovery after disasters. • Provides technical assistance in the form of impact analyses and recovery planning support for public health, health care, and human services. Office of Inspector General • Has authority to register and regulate machine sources of ionizing radiation (i.e., x-rays, accelerators, etc.). • Regulates radioactive waste disposal activities per Montana Code Annotated requirements.
Department of Revenue	• 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. • Coordinate the appraisal of properties affected by natural disaster and encourage property owners to submit the applications.
Department of Transportation	Aeronautics Division • Provide information regarding the conditions and usability of airports as they relate to disaster recovery. 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. • 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. • Provide accurate and timely roadway information to the traveling public. • Provide the use of facilities located throughout the state for sheltering locations if necessary. Motor Carrier Services Division • Implement the appropriate waiver of licensing, permitting, and registration of commercial and agricultural vehicles to promote the rapid movement of goods.
Governor's Office	Constituent Services • Serve as an initial central point of contact for the general public to obtain information about the incident, emergency or disaster and assist with the transition to and return from the use of a disaster hotline when implemented. Office of Budget and Program Planning

	• Monitor and manage the Governor’s Disaster Fund • Authorize spending authority to any state agency from the Governor’s Disaster Fund as requested by the Governor when an incident, emergency or disaster is declared. Office of State Director of Indian Affairs • Serves as the States primary liaison with Montana Tribal governments. • Serve as a communications hub following a disaster with key Tribal communities.
Montana Commissioner of Securities and Insurance	Regulates the insurance industry in Montana.
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.
Montana State Fund	• Provide expertise assessing the impact of an event with regard to work related injuries and loss control issues.
Montana State Library	• Provide relevant metadata for hazards to support disaster recovery. • Support the development of aerial and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping products for incident specific requests and damage assessment purposes.
Office of Public Instruction	• Provide technical assistance on information regarding location and quantity of school buses and identify the points-of-contact; private contract or school district owned.

	• Provide information regarding the available quantities of commodity food stored in Montana schools and the Food Distribution / Commodity Warehouse in Helena.
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.