

Public Facilities

PART 1: KEY FINDINGS

1. Water Systems

Water distribution facilities are generally in poor condition and allow a substantial amount of water to escape the system through leakage. Also, less than 10% of the connections to the system are on meters. Reducing water loss through the repairing and replacing of mains and expanding metering is being aggressively pursued by ADLC. West Valley and Opportunity obtain water through private wells. Both areas have water quality issues and homes should eventually be connected to the Anaconda water system. Extending a water line to the Mill Creek redevelopment area will facilitate industrial growth.

2. Wastewater Treatment

The wastewater treatment facility, the storage and irrigation system are generally in good condition and have capacity for future growth. The collection system has aging manholes that need to be replaced. There is no comprehensive assessment of the condition of collection mains. West Valley and Opportunity are served by individual septic systems and there is a moratorium on new systems in Opportunity due to groundwater limitations. The septic systems in West Valley pose a contamination risk to the Anaconda public water supply. Both of these areas are recommended to be connected to the Anaconda wastewater system.

3. Storm Water Systems

The limited storm water collection system is generally undersized and laden with sediment. Sedimentation ponds at the discharge point are recommended to meet state and Federal discharge standards, and the remediation of C Hill is a recommended priority in order to reduce sedimentation in the system itself. Best management practices and community education to minimize non-point pollutants is recommended.

4. Parks & Recreation

The variety of parks in the county generally meet community recreation needs but there are a number of undeveloped pocket parks that are underutilized assets. Washoe Park is a community park with a variety of facilities and historic structures. The Washoe Park Foundation assists with fundraising for maintenance and is investigating a master plan for the park. There are plans to add a neighborhood park in Opportunity at the Beaver Dam school site. The loss of Daly gym has created a shortage of gym space.

5. Solid Waste

ADLC operates a Class III landfill for yard waste and construction debris. Residential and commercial waste is transported directly to the landfill in Butte-Silver Bow County. Several recycling sites currently operate in the county, and recently, collection of household hazardous waste and collection and recycling of electronic waste have been added.

6. Electric Utilities

ADLC is part of a major electric power corridor that passes through the county and offers opportunities for attracting energy related industries, including alternative/renewable energy producers. A special lighting district covers most of the Anaconda urbanized area. Some 1,320 period lighting fixtures are maintained by the district, and the AFFCO foundry has the original casting patterns to make replacement fixtures.

PART 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS

1. Water Facilities

A. Overview

The water system was originally constructed by the Anaconda Company and was eventually turned over to the local government. The poorly maintained system was in a considerable state of disrepair when it was taken over by Anaconda Deer Lodge County (ADLC) and experienced a tremendous amount of water loss due to leaking water mains. The water system serves approximately 2,750 users. Less than 10% of system connections are metered with the remaining users assessed a flat rate for unlimited water usage. The water system preliminary engineering report (PER) study area boundaries are indicated on Map 1. At present, no tap fees or capitalization fees are required for connecting to the system.

B. Distribution System

The distribution system can be divided into three areas. The system west of Larch Street in Anaconda was constructed in the 1950's and appears to be in fairly good condition. The remainder of the system includes the very oldest parts that were originally constructed by the Anaconda Company. In these areas the system was built with thin-walled, bitumastic-coated kalimane steel piping. Over the last 100 years, much of this pipe has corroded allowing substantial amount of water to escape the system. However, since 1994 ADLC has been systematically replacing the older, leaking mains, and by 2009 it was estimated that there were still 40,000 to 50,000 linear feet of mains needing replacement. (see system map)

C. Water Treatment and Storage

New wells and chlorination facilities were constructed in 1993, and at this time, chlorination is the only treatment necessary. A 3.5 million gallon concrete reservoir was also built in 1993. It is located underground in the foothills on the southwest side of Anaconda near the Smelter City Estates subdivision. It is of adequate size and elevation to provide sufficient operational water storage and fire protection. Despite the water loss from leaking mains, it is estimated that Anaconda has adequate flows and capacity for fire protection.

D. Water Supply

The water supply for Anaconda consists of six wells generating a peak volume of approximately 6.6 million gallons per day (mgd). The well field is located on the west side of Anaconda along Warm Springs Creek, and is the sole potable water supply source. The six wells were installed in 1994 with three wells replacing existing units and three new wells added to the system. The City has adequate water rights and there are sufficient groundwater resources to develop additional well capacity at this location. However, continued development of West Valley could pose a threat to the public water supply unless central wastewater disposal is provided in this area. Also, during visioning sessions and hearings for a major subdivision, residents stated that water levels in nearby wells had gone down since the County well field began pumping. This has led to concerns that extensive development in West Valley, in the absence of a central water system, could impact the County's water supply wells. There has been no comprehensive investigation of the portion of the Warm Springs aquifer in the West Valley area to determine its capacity, transmissivity, and recharge potential. Such a study should be undertaken to gain a better understanding of the long term issues facing the County well field.

Though groundwater is abundant in the other parts of the county, much of it is restricted because of the contamination from decades of mining operations. An alternative water supply is potentially available in the Hearst Lake and Fifer Gulch watersheds southwest of the City. This supply has not been developed but remains an option to the City for future use. ADLC has adopted a watershed protection plan for the area, and has water rights agreements with Washington Corporation for Hearst Lake and R-Y Timber for Fifer Gulch.

E. Water Use and Demand

Actual estimated water demand is 798,000 gallons per day, but the average daily water volume pumped from the aquifer is almost 2.3 mgd. This amounts to an estimated water loss of 2,183,000 gallons per day (75% of water pumped). As discussed previously, system losses are due to leaking water mains and wasting of water. Over-irrigation, continuously running plumbing fixtures, heating and cooling equipment discharges, and warm weather spigots left running all winter are examples of water waste. With only 7% of the water users metered, ADLC has limited tools to manage water use.

F. Upgrades

The Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) recommends the following major improvements.

- Although ADLC has replaced major sections of the oldest part of the distribution system since 1994, there is a continuing need to replace leaking water mains. A major failure of a water main could cause substantial damage to private property before the city could contain the leak.
- The installation of water meters would provide a consistent rate structure based on actual usage, and would encourage water conservation. This would allow the present system to serve **far** more customers than it currently does.
- Reducing system water loss would result in less water being pumped from the aquifer. However, this also translates into increased storage capacity for fire fighting and other emergencies. Less pumping would also extend the life of pumps and ancillary equipment.
- The water system should be expanded to serve industrial developments in east Anaconda.

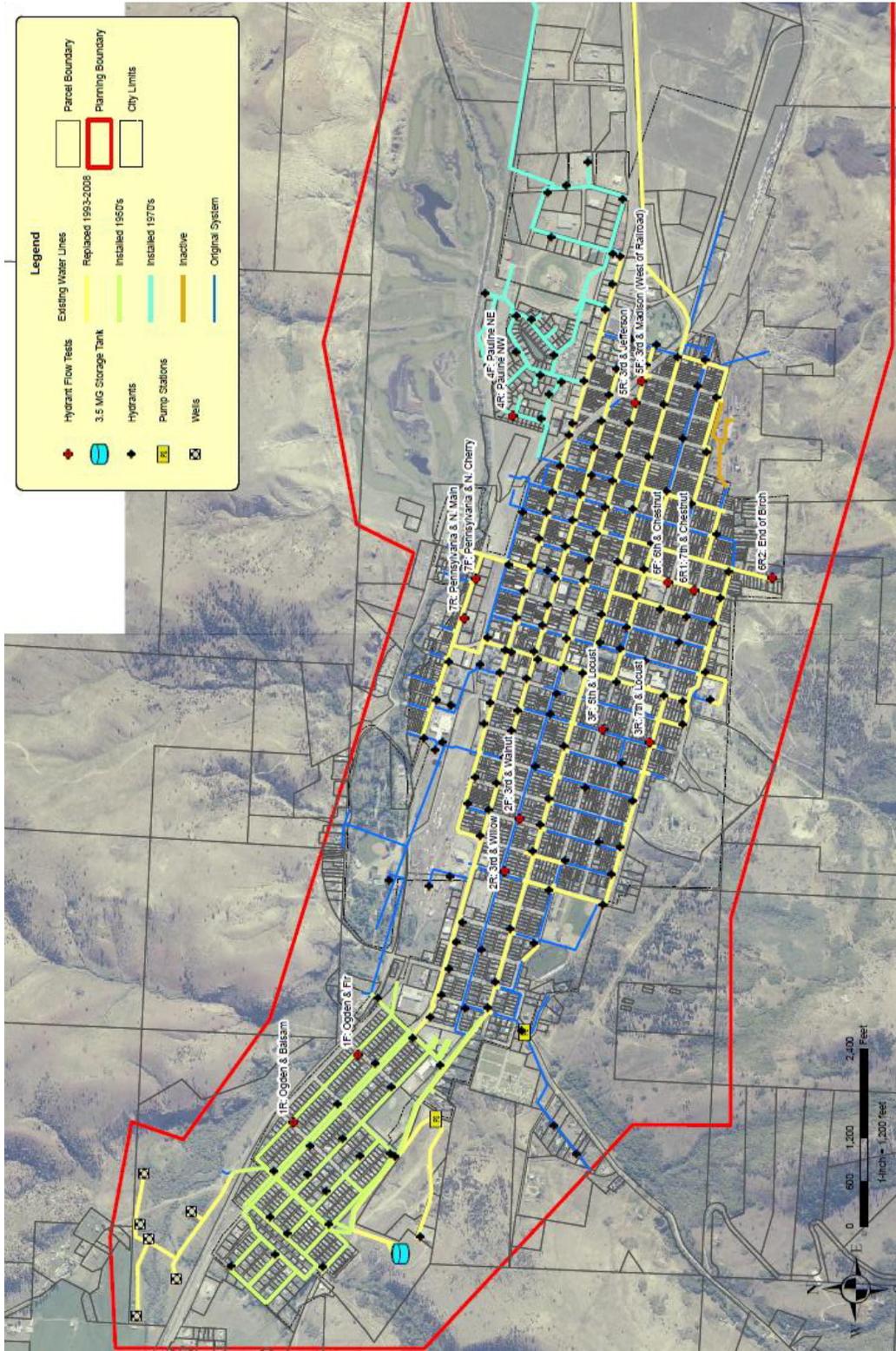
G. Water Service in Rural Areas

Warm Springs Hospital was added to the Anaconda water system in 1997. It is connected via an 8.3 mile water main from the east end of Anaconda following Highways 1 and 48. The Warm Springs complex is metered. The Galen Campus is served by central water systems owned and operated by the State.

Residents of Opportunity are currently served by private wells. According to the "Opportunity Water and Sewer Feasibility Study (2000)", the most economical alternative to provide an adequate water supply would be to connect Opportunity to the Anaconda system. The extension of water mains to the Mill Creek industrial area will bring a public water system closer to the Opportunity community.

Residents in the West Valley area also have private wells, but there is concern about potential water contamination from area septic systems. According to the "West Valley Water and Sewer Feasibility Study (2000)", Anaconda's water facilities could be expanded to serve this area. Other potential additions to the water system on the west end of the city include the Sunnyside Road area, the North Cable Road properties, and the Stump Town Road area.

Map 1: Water Study Service Area



Source: DOWL HKM, "Anaconda PER Modeling Study Amendment", March 2009

2. Wastewater Facilities

A. Overview

Anaconda-Deer Lodge County owns and operates a central wastewater collection and treatment system which serves primarily the Anaconda urbanized area. This system is operated and maintained by the ADLC Streets and Roads Department, and the most current master facility plan for the system was completed in 1975. Connection to the wastewater collection system is required by ordinance for residents and businesses within the sewer service area. Capitalization and operation of the system is paid for through an approved user charge system. As of the year 2000, there were approximately 3,000 services connected to the system. At present, no tap fees or capitalization fees are required to connect to the system.

B. Collection

The collection system is comprised of conventional gravity sewers ranging from 8 to 18 inches in diameter. Sewer routes generally run west-to-east through both streets and alleys. Accessible manholes are generally provided at one-block intervals. Older portions of the sewer system date back to the early 1900s with subsequent periodic expansions as growth has occurred. Pipe materials are generally vitrified clay with more recent additions utilizing concrete and PVC. Many brick manholes exist in the system and their condition is deteriorating. They are replaced on an as needed basis. Flush boxes are also provided on the upstream ends of the sewer laterals, but they have been abandoned. Given the age of the core system, as-built information on the collection system is incomplete. Infiltration and blockages from tree roots are common problems in aging systems.

C. Treatment Facility

The wastewater treatment facility was constructed in 1984, and receives flow through a 15-inch outfall at the east end of Anaconda. The treatment works include two aerated lagoon cells, with effluent flowing to a seasonal land application system two miles north along the Lost Creek Road. Infiltration/percolation ponds are used for the non-irrigable (winter) months. The plant treats from 1.5 to 3 million gallons per day, produced by a current population of over 6,200, and has the capacity to treat nearly double the existing flow.

Figure 1: Wastewater Treatment Plant

Once effluent is treated in the aerated lagoons, it flows through an 18-inch outfall to the holding/infiltration percolation pond complex two miles northeast of the aeration lagoons. These ponds serve as seasonal wastewater storage for summer-time irrigation and provide infiltration during the winter months. Seasonal irrigation is conducted on adjacent agricultural land north of the ponds. Built in 1991, this complex includes two holding ponds and five percolation ponds. Space is provided for up to ten additional ponds.



D. Rural Areas

Warm Springs and Galen State Hospitals each have their own wastewater system. Wastewater management in other rural portions of Anaconda - Deer Lodge County (ADLC) is generally accomplished with individual on-site septic systems. The Tri-County Environmental Health Department has jurisdiction over individual wastewater systems in ADLC.

Reported serviceability of individual septic systems in Opportunity has improved since Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) replaced the piped subdrains to relieve shallow groundwater in the area. Hydraulic limitations for septic drainfields are known to exist due to marginal soils and shallow groundwater. At present, a moratorium is in place on new individual septic systems in Opportunity due to these groundwater limitations and related pollution risks.

Since the West Valley area lies up gradient of Anaconda, individual septic and drainfield systems are a potential pollution source to the Anaconda well fields. Coarse-grain soils and shallow groundwater are prevalent in West Valley. These conditions are not conducive to drainfield absorption systems, raising the potential risk of bacteriological contamination to area residents' wells. As discussed previously in this element, a comprehensive study of the water-bearing West Valley alluvium should be undertaken in order to identify any long term threats to the County well fields.

E. Upgrades and Expansions

Major upgrades and expansions to the ADLC wastewater system include the following:

- Replace deteriorating brick manholes and remove abandoned flush boxes in the collection system.
- Construct central wastewater system for West Valley to provide long-term protection of the Anaconda municipal well field. The system could connect to the existing Anaconda treatment facility. Alternatives are discussed in the West Valley Water & Sewer Feasibility Study. (2000). An engineering design study is scheduled to be completed in 2010.
- Construct central wastewater system for Opportunity. Alternatives to a central wastewater system are discussed in the "Opportunity Water & Sewer Feasibility Study" (2000)
- Complete installation of collection trunk lines to serve industrial development in Mill Creek, East Yards, and Opportunity Triangle. (This project is now underway.)

3. Stormwater

Central storm drainage facilities are generally confined to the Anaconda municipal area. The Road Department maintains the storm water system, but until recently there was no comprehensive mapping of the relatively old piping system. Construction of sedimentation basins at two major discharge locations is a current goal for drainage management. One discharge point is at North Elm Street near the Washoe Park Trout Hatchery, and the other is near the north end of Oak Street.

Storm water runoff may carry high levels of sediment and pollutants such as nutrients, oxygen demanding substances, road salts, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, pathogenic bacteria, and viruses. The type and concentration of pollutants in storm water is highly variable. The frequency and intensity of rain affects the amount of pollutants collected in overland flow, the distance pollutants are transported, and the level of sediment deposition and suspension. Impervious surfaces (streets, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, roofs, etc.) act as collectors and conduits for pollutants from concentrated human activities. Storm water runoff picks up these pollutants and discharges them untreated to waterways via storm sewer systems. Vehicles release pollutants such as oil and grease, particulate matter, and heavy metals (i.e. brake pad asbestos) that can be picked up by storm water runoff and delivered to state waters. When left uncontrolled, these discharges can threaten public health, kill fish, destroy spawning and aquatic habitat, and contaminate drinking water supplies.

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) oversees regulations regarding storm water management and issues storm water discharge permits for large urban systems. In Anaconda, sedimentation and detention facilities are needed to meet state and federal discharge standards for storm drainage “point source” discharges. The use of detention/sedimentation ponds would help remove stormwater pollutants and are recommended at both of the discharge points described above.

A recent comprehensive storm water report by Water & Environmental Technologies (WET) indicates that the stormwater collection system in Anaconda is undersized, and that many segments of pipe are further constrained by sedimentation. In some parts of the system, anything greater than a two-year storm event would cause the system to overflow and spill onto Anaconda’s streets.

Figure 2: Storm Drain



4. Parks and Recreation Facilities

A. Inventory and Classification

Parks add to the pleasure and quality of life of residents and visitors alike. They are often the first landmarks that make an impression on a new comer to the community, and are quite often the places that residents choose to take visitors “someplace special” that typifies the community. As pointed out below, different sizes and facilities in parks serve different community functions. Some provide passive areas like open spaces and gardens. Others provide active sports in both structured and unstructured programs. Still others provide variety and relief to the urban environment, and can help achieve environmental objectives such as clean water (by preserving streamside vegetation) and protecting fish and wildlife habitat.

The parks and recreation inventory in Table 1 summarizes the facilities that are available for general public use in Anaconda-Deer Lodge County. Park classifications based on National Recreation and Park Association criteria are assigned to each inventoried facility:

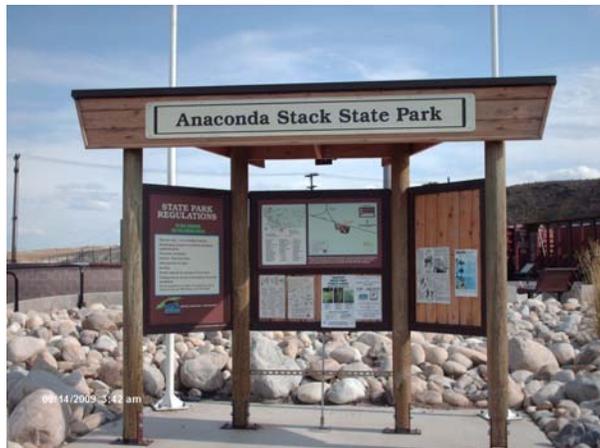
- **Pocket Parks** - Small, single-purpose play lots generally less than two acres in size and located within ¼ mile of a residential area. Park features usually include a small open grass area and may include a children’s playground or a picnic area. The county has a number of undeveloped pocket parks. Homeowners associations typically maintain these types of parks in new subdivisions.
- **Neighborhood Parks** - Neighborhood parks generally have a service area of one-half mile to one mile. They should be accessible by a safe route or trail and typically contain a turf area for informal play, a playground, and picnic facilities. Recommended size is from 3-10 acres so as to be fully developable for park uses. Neighborhood parks may be combined with a school, and may have programmed recreational activities in addition to passive recreational opportunities.
- **Community Park** – This is a larger park that serves multiple neighborhoods, but will often attract residents from a much larger area for programmed activities. Community parks are typically 10-100 acres in size, at least 50% of the land is developable for park uses, and they may contain environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams, floodplains, wooded areas, or steep terrain. Safe, non-motorized routes often link the park to other parks and to the neighborhoods they serve. Vehicle parking is available, either off-street or on-street adjacent to the park, so that crossing a road is not required. Generally, community parks include ample active recreational opportunities along with areas for passive use. Facilities for group activities and events are also generally available. Washoe Park is an example of a well developed community park.

Figure 3: Washoe Park



- **Sports Complexes** – Sports complexes consolidate heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities into larger sites that are located primarily in urbanized areas. Sports Complexes typically are 20 to 100 acres in size, depending on the activities for which they are intended. Designed solely for active recreation use, these parks should accommodate the specific needs of the County athletic programs, athletic associations, and other user groups. There are several small sports complexes in the County. At present, the County partners with the local school district to conduct youth sports programs such as volleyball, soccer, and football that is conducted at both County-owned facilities and school sports facilities.
- **Cultural/Heritage Sites** - Cultural and heritage facilities include interpretive signage areas along trails and historically significant sites that may or may not contain remnants of historical significance. Such areas may or may not be incorporated into larger park types where appropriate. Anaconda Stack State Park is an example of this type of park.

Figure 4: Anaconda Stack State Park



- **Natural Park/Open Space** - This type of park may include environmentally sensitive areas such as steep terrain, forested areas, water bodies, flood plains, wetlands, and other natural areas that are only minimally developed. Specific features within a natural park may serve as conservation areas, interpretive sites, and wildlife watching opportunities. The size range of this park type varies but they should be linked to other open spaces and parkland to maintain park system connectivity. Trails, wildlife viewing areas, and other amenities can be integrated to provide passive recreation opportunities. Lost Creek State Park is an example of this type of park.
- **Linear Parks and Trails** – These open spaces provide non-motorized transportation and recreation opportunities and connect parks, open spaces, and other areas with greenways to form a cohesive park system. Linear Parks may be in a healthy, natural state or may be developed landscapes that follow corridors such as active or abandoned rights-of-way, creeks, canals, power lines and other linear features. These parks may comprise portions of a system of green infrastructure and serve as links from one park to another.

- **Special Use Park** - Covers a broad range of parks & recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose uses, such as a nature center, historic site, plaza, urban square, aquatic center, campgrounds, or golf course. Often these parks include fee based activities and may or may not be public parks. The Jack Nicklaus designed Old Works Golf Course and the Old Works Historic Trail are a good example of a special use park.
- **Recreation Center** – Mainly indoor facilities for a wide variety of recreation programs, including non-sports recreation such as arts and crafts, dance, yoga. Anaconda has been utilizing school district gyms for recreational programs such as youth basketball and volleyball, and passive recreation such as walking. The Daly Gym was closed in 2009 due to structural problems, and the loss of this space has created a need for additional gym facilities. Development concept plans for the East Yards include a community recreation center to be clustered with sports fields and educational facilities also planned for this area.

Table 1: Park and Recreation Inventory and Classification – ADLC Parks

Map #	Name	Size (Acres)	Location	Type	Facilities	Comments
1	Charlotte Yeoman - Martin Sports Complex	5.8	Montana Dr.	Sports Complex	Field House Softball/Baseball fields Big slide	Upgrades needed to irrigation system
2	Washoe	51.5	Pennsylvania & Washoe Park Rd.	Community	Swimming Pool Legion Field Glover House Tennis Courts Duck Pond Playground Horseshoes Community Bldg. Trail	Washoe Park Foundation helps with fundraising. Swimming pool building needs new roof. Historic structures in park.
3	Kennedy Common	2	Main & Park	Neighborhood	Historic Features Ice Rink	Downtown. Community events.
4	Benny Goodman	7.3	Park & Monroe	Neighborhood	Skate Park Pavilion Playground	
5	Regina Sanders Park	2.59	West Valley	Neighborhood	Softball, picnic area, tennis court, Dirt bike	No irrigation system
6	Durston Park	0.23	Park & Main	Pocket	Public Art, Gazebo	
7	Sands Terrace Subdivision	1.4	Jefferson Way	Pocket	Open Space	
8	Haggin St. Park	1	Haggin St.	Pocket	Playground	
9	Dwyer	3	Tammany & Juniper	Pocket	Unimproved	
10	Unnamed	0.5	Pauline Dr.	Pocket	Unimproved	
11	Unnamed	0.5	Jefferson Street & 3 rd	Pocket	Unimproved	
12	Unnamed	0.5	Evergreen & Washoe	Pocket	Unimproved	
13	Unnamed	0.72	US Hwy 1 & Hemlock	Pocket	Unimproved	
14	Unnamed	1.3	Next to B. Goodman	Neighborhood	Future Park Site	
15	Opportunity	9.5	Opportunity	Neighborhood	Future Park Site	Old Beaver Dam School Site

B. Park and Recreation Inventory and Classification – Non-Profit/School/Private Owned and/or Operated

Map #	Name	Size	Location	Type	Ownership/Maint.	Facilities
16	Sonny Gorr Sports Complex	8.8	Willow St. & W. 5 th St.	Sports Complex	School District Owns Park Dept. Maintains	Soccer Fields Softball field Football Field Track Mitchell Stadium
17	Marty May Little League	3	Juniper St.	Sports Complex	Little League Assoc.	Baseball Field
18	Archery Range		North Cable Rd.	Special Use	Archery Club Leases	Archery Range
19	Anaconda Country Club	105	Opportunity	Golf Course	Private	Golf Course
20	Old Works	300	Pennsylvania	Special Use	ADLC owns land Private leased to operate	18-hole Golf Course

D. State and Federal Recreation Facilities

Name	Size	Location	Type	Ownership/Maintenance	Facilities
Anaconda Stack State Park	2.2	Smelter Rd.	Special Use	Montana FWP	Historic- Interpretive
Lost Creek State Park	502	MT Hwy 263	Natural – Regional	Montana FWP	Hiking Camping Fishing Picnic Wildlife Viewing
Stuart Mill Bay	363	Georgetown Lake	Fishing Access	Montana FWP	Fishing Boat Ramp Camping

B. Level of Service – Service Area & Per Capita Analysis

The service area spatial analysis is used to determine if park and recreational facilities are conveniently located to all residential areas of the city. Service Area is measured as the radius from a park location outward in to the community. Neighborhood Parks are ideally located within walking distance from most parts of the neighborhood they serve. Therefore, the service area defined for neighborhood parks is ½ mile uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers. Community parks serve a larger area and may be reached by car, by bike, or walking. The typical service area defined for community parks is two miles. It should be noted however, that service area criteria are general guidelines and that they will vary with population density, programmed activities at the specific parks, and other factors.

The service area analysis shows that the Anaconda urban area is well served by parks, but some rural areas of the County have no access to improved neighborhood parks. A per capita analysis provides an indication of the level of service that is being provided based on the amount of park land as compared to the population base. Just like the service area analysis, per capita figures must be considered along with other functional criteria as well as the unique community characteristics to determine the appropriate standard for each community. The per capita standards in the following table are compiled from a number of sources including the National Park and Recreation Association, American Planning Association, and community plans in Montana. The standards represent a range that can be used for comparison purposes.

Table 2: Park Facility Per Capita Analysis

Park Classification	Total Acres	Existing Acres Per 1000 Capita	Recommended Acres per 1000 Capita
Pocket	9.15	1.0	0.5 – 1.0
Neighborhood	11.9	1.5	3.0 – 5.0
Community	55.5	5.82	4.0 – 5.0
Total Parks	73.5	8.3	10
Sports Complex	17.6	--	--
Special Use	405	Regional Service Area	
State – Regional Parks	866	Regional Service Area	

Source: Compiled by Applied Communications, 2009

C. Washoe Park

At 51.5 acres in size, Washoe Park is the crown jewel of the local park system. The only “community park” in the County, it has a swimming pool, American Legion baseball field, duck pond, playground, trail system, and recently rehabilitated tennis courts. During reconstruction of the tennis courts, mine waste was discovered that subsequently had to be excavated and hauled away. The possibility of additional contamination must be evaluated in any subsequent development in the park.

Washoe Park today looks very different than it did in Anaconda’s industrial heyday. Over time, the park has been effectively redesigned each time a new facility was added or replaced, with no overall plan or vision. At this time the park is in need of maintenance of its existing facilities. A master plan to guide future development and facility selection and site planning is now underway for both Washoe Park and Hefner’s Dam. Given the importance of Washoe Park to the Anaconda community, such a plan must be based upon extensive public involvement. It should also be noted that Washoe Park is an asset that can be used to strategic advantage in ADLC’s economic development efforts.

D. Hefner's Dam

Hefner's Dam is an 89-acre parcel owned by the County that lies west of Washoe Park. Currently, the area is not maintained by ADLC, but it contains valuable wildlife habitat, and Warm Springs Creek flows through the site. As described in the previous section, a master plan is now underway for the Hefner's Dam property to address improvements in fish and wildlife habitat, resource-based recreational opportunities, protection for the County's well field, and to provide a long-term for facility design and operations and maintenance. A trail, fishing access, and a kids fishing pond are envisioned for this key site, and a trail connecting Hefner's Dam and Washoe Park is being planned. When completed, Hefner's Dam will be a natural park and open space amenity unique to the immediate Anaconda area.

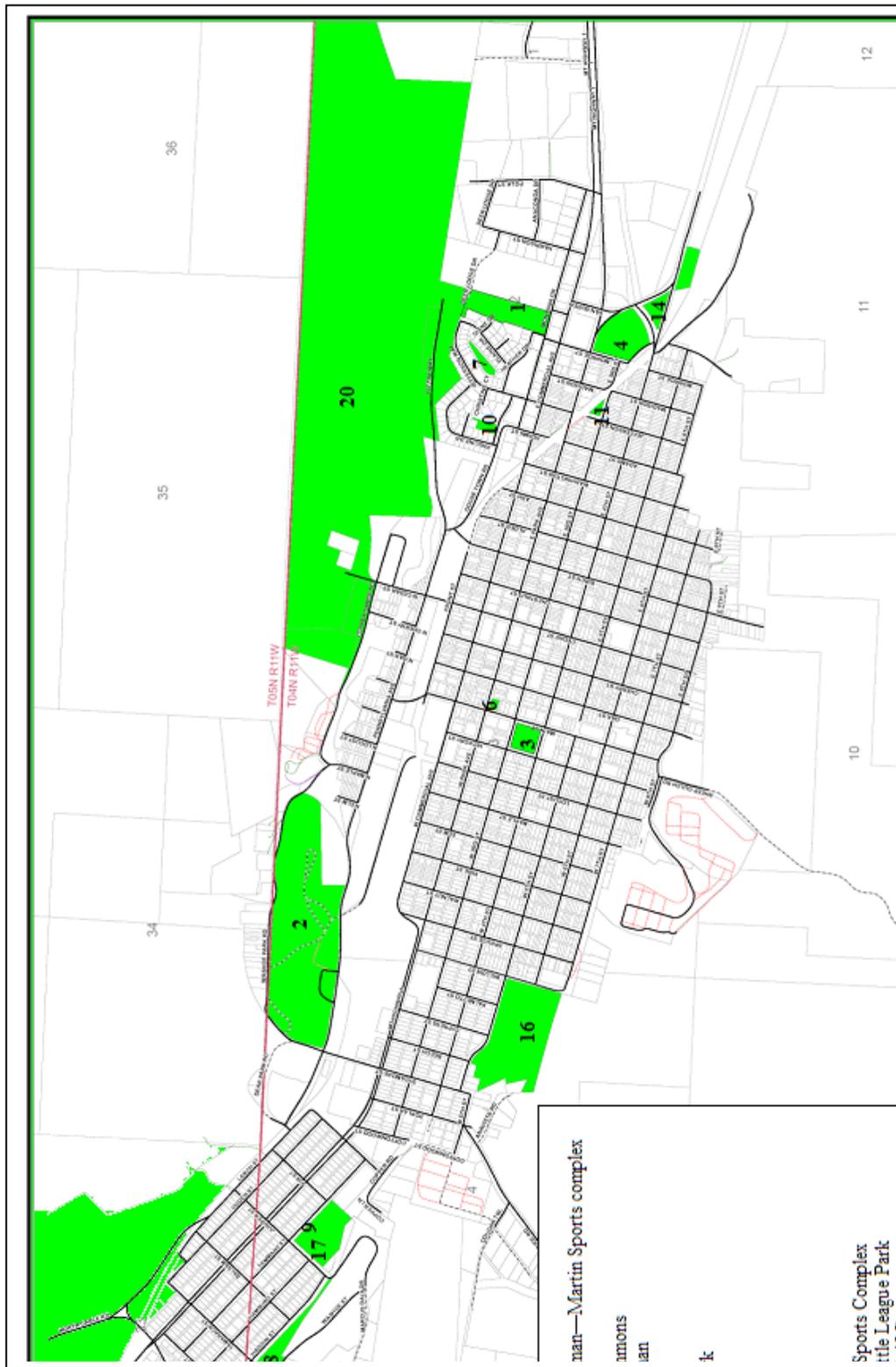
E. Conclusions

- Washoe Park provides adequate acreage, but facility needs should be reexamined through a community planning process that is currently underway. The maintenance and restoration of historic structures is an on-going need and priority for the park.
- When developed, Hefner's Dam will enhance fish and wildlife habitat, afford protection to the County's well field, and provide resource-based recreation that is unique to Anaconda.
- The amount of acreage for pocket parks is adequate, but many of these parks are undeveloped.
- The amount of acreage for neighborhood parks is below national standards. The future park in Opportunity and future expansion of Benny Goodman Park will increase acreage to meet recommended standards. Funding for maintenance and modernizing facilities is a priority issue.
- The special use and State parks are amenities that draw from a regional area.
- There is a need for additional gym space for recreational programs. Such programs may include after school activities, youth sports, and adult sports. Youth basketball and adult volleyball have been popular activities in Anaconda in the past.

Figure 5: Washoe Park Playground



Map 2 – Parks in Anaconda



Source: Prepared by Applied Communications – 2009

5. Utilities

A. Electric Power

- Northwestern Energy

Northwestern Energy is the electric power provider to most of Anaconda - Deer Lodge County (ADLC). NWE's electric transmission system consists of over 7,000 miles of transmission lines and associated terminal facilities. This expansive system, with voltage levels ranging from 50,000 to 500,000, serves an area of 97,540 square miles or two thirds of Montana. NWE has interconnections to five major transmission systems located in the Western Systems Coordinating Council (WSCC) area, as well as one interconnection to a system connecting with the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) Region.

A major power corridor passes through ADLC affording the County an excellent opportunity to increase its supply and distribution capabilities to promote economic development. In addition, Northwestern Energy has a major sub-station in the Mill Creek industrial area, and a new gas fired peaking facility is now under construction adjacent to the sub-station. ADLC's energy distribution resources are also expected to increase as a result of the Western Energy Corridor which identifies preferred corridors for power lines and pipelines across public lands in the western United States. Transmission lines are indicated on Map 3.

- Vigilante Electric Co-op (Bonneville Power Administration)

This rural co-op serves areas in the south part of the county such as Melrose, Glen, Divide, Wise River, Wisdom, and Jackson.

B. Natural Gas

Natural gas is also provided by Northwestern Energy. Their service area covers 70,500 square miles and serves over 140,000 customers.

C. Telecommunications

Qwest Communications provides telephone service to most of the County. Qwest service also includes a D5 switching station and five fiber optic lines, with the availability of T1 and T3 lines and access to ISDN lines. The East Deer Lodge County Reuse Guidelines recommends the construction of a redundant fiber optic backbone ring to facilitate development of the industrial areas.

Long distance service is provided by a variety of carriers. Cellular providers in the area include Verizon Wireless, Cellular One, and Chinook Wireless.

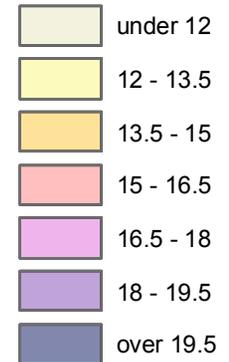
Bresnan provides cable television service to the Anaconda urban area. Services include digital cable, digital phone, and broadband Internet services. Western Cable provides cable television service to Opportunity, and Dunne Communications provides broadband wireless internet service as well as radio communications.

D. Renewable Energy

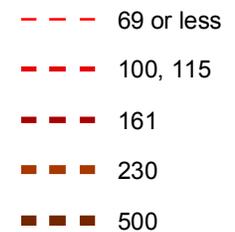
The "East Anaconda Reuse Plan" notes that the county is uniquely located and has resources to develop solar, wind, geothermal and bio-mass energy development in the county. Additionally, there are opportunities to transform waste into energy. Energy production is a key economic development strategy.

Wind Speed Deer Lodge County, Montana

Average Annual Wind Speed, Miles per Hour



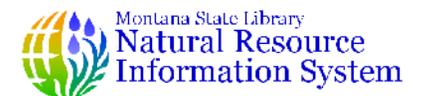
Electric Transmission Lines, Kilovolts



Scale of Miles

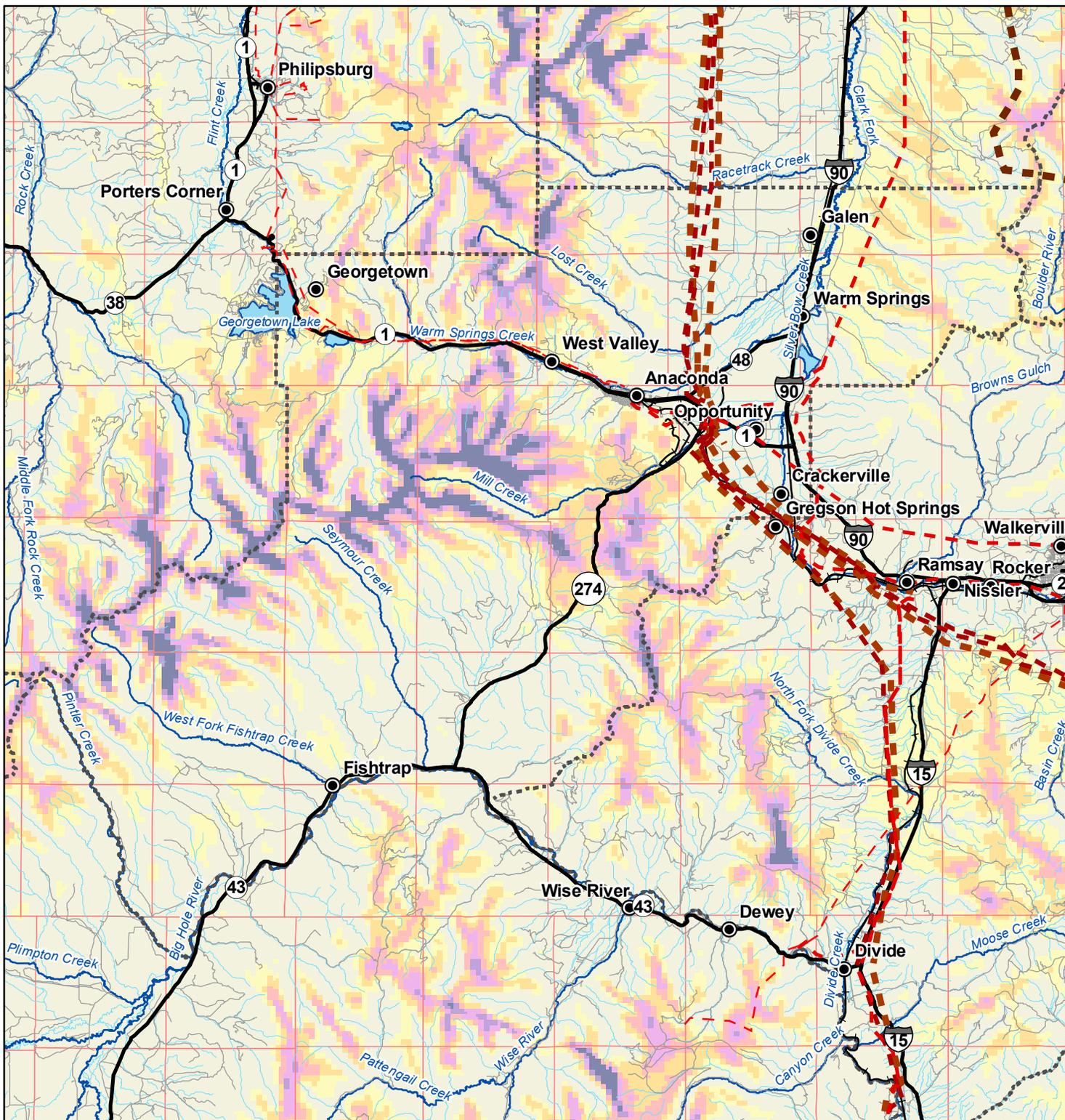


Wind speed is estimated for an elevation 50 meters above the ground. The estimates were produced by TrueWind Solutions using their Mesomap system and historical weather data. This data has been validated with available surface data by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and wind energy meteorological consultants.



Look for this map in Montana Maps at <http://nris.state.mt.us>.

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6. Solid Waste

A. Solid Waste Districts

Two solid waste districts exist within Anaconda-Deer Lodge County; one on each side of the Continental Divide. The Deer Lodge County Refuse Disposal District serves the area east of the divide. It assesses residents \$72 per year. The Big Hole Solid Waste District contracts with Beaverhead County for all landfill services. Deer Lodge County users are assessed an annual fee which is collected by ADLC and paid to Beaverhead County. The assessments support operation of the landfill.

B. Landfills

- Class II

Anaconda's Class II solid waste (garbage) is transported to a landfill near Rocker under an annual contract with Butte-Silver Bow County. It is estimated that the landfill has capacity for approximately 30 years. Residential properties are assessed an annual solid waste disposal fee, and tipping rates for commercial waste and special waste items are determined separately. The BSB landfill accepts the following:

- Garbage, rubbish, and trash produced through typical residential activity
- Refrigerators and freezers if freon has been removed
- Recyclables (newspapers, cardboard, aluminum cans, and metal-if separated)
- Yard waste
- Household hazardous waste (Note: There are no special collection events to keep these out of the waste stream.)

- Class III

The Deer Lodge County Refuse Disposal District Class III landfill is located east of the Arbiter Plant and is owned and operated by the County. It is estimated that the facility has a lifespan of approximately 50 years. The site includes a recycling container facility and a metals consolidator. Materials which are accepted at the Class III site include:

- Class III: Brick, dirt, concrete, rock, vehicle tires, and untreated lumber
- Compost: grass, leaves, straw, stock manure, tree limbs, and cleaned Christmas trees
- Recyclable metals including: appliances, pipe, car parts, wire and auto batteries.

C. Collection

A private collection service, Anaconda Disposal, provides solid waste collection in the Anaconda urban area. Household and commercial refuse is then hauled in the collection packer to a landfill in Butte-Silver Bow County. Recently, the County has added household hazardous waste collection and electronic waste collection and recycling to its solid waste services. In addition, there is a pilot transfer station that accepts household furniture, mattresses, carpet, doors, and similar items.

D. Recycling

While the county has a number of options for recycling, all sites are drop-off only. There is no curbside recycling service at the present time.

- ADLC Class III Landfill – Yard waste (composting), recyclable metals, appliances
- Butte-Silver Bow Landfill – Newspapers, cardboard, aluminum cans, metals
- AWARE (200 N. Polk St.) – Newspaper, office paper, aluminum cans, #1 & #2 plastic containers.
- Headwaters Cooperative Recycling - HCRI, a 501(c)(3) non-profit entity, serves a geographical area covering nine counties, five cities, two solid waste districts and Yellowstone National Park. There is a drop-off site at Warm Springs State Hospital
- Electronic Waste – Televisions, computers, and other consumer electronics contain a host of toxic substances such as cadmium, mercury and arsenic. These toxins could contaminate groundwater when electronics are disposed of in a landfill. Batteries pose a long-term problem for landfills because of the corrosive potassium hydroxide they contain. Compact fluorescent lights (CFL) contain small amounts of mercury that should be kept out of the waste stream. In 2010, ADLC hosted a special event at the Anaconda landfill for recycling electronic waste. The response was overwhelming, and the County plans to continue the event annually during community clean-up days in May. The following are alternatives for recycling these materials.
 - Electronic Waste/Household Hazardous Waste – Special events. DEQ license required. Events listed at DEQ web site. (www.deq.mt.gov/Recycle/calendar.asp)
 - Rechargeable batteries and non-alkaline batteries can be safely disposed of through any Radio Shack or Home Depot. Radio Shack, Target, Best Buy, Sears and Home Depot are all part of the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation. These retailers accept rechargeable batteries and cell phones for recycling. (www.call2recycle.com)
 - Recycling Alkaline Batteries - There are no local or state programs for recycling alkaline batteries. However businesses, households or a local recycling center can participate in a fee-for-service program such as www.batteryrecycling.com or www.biggreenbox.com.
 - Compact Fluorescent Lights – Retailers such as Home Depot or some Ace Hardware store will CFLs for collect.
 - Printer Cartridges – Office supply stores will collect some used cartridges.
- Pacific Recycling and A&S Metals (Butte) - accepts aluminum foil, ferrous metals, and non-ferrous metals, and appliances.

E. Junk Vehicles

Montana was one of the leading states to enact junk vehicle legislation in order to control junk vehicles from being scattered across the countryside and to provide for vehicle recycling. Each Montana county operates a junk vehicle program. In ADLC the County Sanitarian manages the removal and disposal of junk and abandoned vehicles. A junk vehicle is any vehicle that is discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled and remains inoperable in its present state. The junk vehicle program is funded entirely by the fee assessed when a vehicle owner applies for a title or the title is transferred in the state of Montana.

7. Street Lights

The following street lighting districts are administered by Anaconda-Deer Lodge County.

- Opportunity Lighting District – This district is funded by a local tax levy to pay power costs. Fixtures are owned and maintained by NorthWestern Energy.
- Teresa Ann Terrace Lighting District (#140) – This district encompasses a 60-unit subdivision by the same name. Light fixtures are owned and maintained by NorthWestern Energy, and power costs are paid through an assessment on properties.
- Central Lighting District (#150) – Includes most of the Anaconda urbanized area and encompasses an historic lighting district with 1,320 period fixtures owned and operated by ADLC. The system is supported by a tax levy on properties within the district. The district also includes fixtures owned by NorthWestern Energy. ADLC pays all power costs, maintains the period fixtures, and has been retrofitting the period fixtures throughout the district. The local AFFCO foundry has the original casting patterns and provides replacement fixtures.

Figure 6: Historic Street Light



PART 3: GOALS, POLICIES & ACTIONS

Goal 1: Strategically extend and upgrade the County's central water and wastewater systems.

Goal 2: Maintain and manage the stormwater collection system with the dual objectives of removing stormwater from public streets and enhancing the quality of receiving water bodies.

Goal 3: Maintain County parks at a high level; expand recreational opportunities as needed for the changing demographics of Anaconda Deer – Lodge County (ADLC).

Goal 4: Develop and maintain excellent public facilities to support economic development and other community objectives.

Policies:

1. Continue to pursue grant assistance for major infrastructure upgrades and expansion.
2. Expand water and sewer where appropriate to support economic development.
3. Enhance the water quality of local streams and protect drinking water supplies through improvements to the storm water system.
4. Maintenance and improvements of existing parks takes priority over new park acquisition and development.
5. Partner with developers, property owners, and other groups to expand the trail system.
6. Support energy production in ADLC, including alternative renewable energy.
7. Design public facilities for long-term sustainability and economy of operation and maintenance.

Actions:

1. Conduct an investigation of the Warm Springs aquifer in the West Valley area in order to guide future development and infrastructure needs.
2. Perform restoration of "C" Hill in order to reduce sediment and industrial contaminants entering the Anaconda storm water system.
3. Continue the high priority on water main replacement in order to reduce loss due to leakage.
4. Proceed with the water metering program.
5. Work cooperatively with service providers for optimal broadband capacity and redundancy in the East Anaconda Development Area and in downtown Anaconda.
6. As expeditiously as possible, extend central wastewater service to Opportunity and West Valley.

7. Support the Washoe Park master facility plan update.
8. Seek partnering and funding opportunities for a community recreation center in the East Yards area.
9. Continue to expand electronic recycling opportunities in ADLC.