

## 8. Local Services

### PART 1: KEY FINDINGS

#### 1. Tax Base Growth

Although the tax base in Anaconda – Deer Lodge County (ADLC) has increased 9% over the last five years, it is important to consider the underlying trends prompting this growth. Often, growth in residential tax base may have a negative fiscal impact if the demands for services in new residential areas exceed the tax revenue generated from the development. The taxable value of commercial and industrial properties, however, generally results in a positive fiscal impact for the community. The fiscal impact can vary widely for all types of development depending on the infrastructure, cost of construction, new employment, school enrollment, and local governmental budget. These factors should be evaluated in determining the impact of new development.

#### 2. Wildland Urban Interface

Due to the factors of climate change, past forestry practices, and recent development trends, the risk of wildfire has increased across the intermountain west. As more development occurs in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), there is a higher risk to life and property from wildfires. The cost of fighting fires in the WUI to protect structures is high and significantly strains local and state budgets for firefighting. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) contains recommendations for vegetation management, fire fighting coordination, and fuel reduction. In addition, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation recommends standards for development in the WUI to reduce fire risks and improve ability to combat fires in these areas.

#### 3. Declining School Enrollments

School enrollment in the county has steadily declined over the last 20 years and this trend is expected to continue. This has resulted in a need to close schools and in several aging surplus structures that create a financial strain. State aid to local education is calculated based on enrollment levels and with fewer students, there is less state funding. This further strains the schools' financial resources.

#### 4. Intergovernmental Coordination

With increasing demands and limited resources, local governments are partnering to address common concerns. The Hazard Mitigation Plan contains recommendations for coordination among agencies to address emergency or disaster situations. Law enforcement routinely partners with social service agencies, schools, and neighborhoods to reduce crime. There is often a coordinated response between code enforcement and environmental health officials to help address nuisance violations. State and local governments are more frequently entering into intergovernmental agreements to provide services.

#### 5. Healthy Indicators

Nationally, more health care resources are being directed to treat chronic diseases that result from lifestyle choices. More communities are recognizing that land use decisions often have public health implications. Many principles of good planning also promote healthy lifestyles with a variety of benefits. Organizations and agencies that promote fitness and quality of life issues are increasingly raising awareness about the way the built environment can promote healthy communities.

## PART 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 1. City-County Government

#### A. Organization

Anaconda – Deer Lodge County (ADLC) is one of two consolidated city-county local governments in Montana. The county's core population is located in the original townsite of Anaconda, established in 1883 by one of the famous Montana copper barons, Marcus Daly. Originally, the town of Anaconda was incorporated as a municipality, but in 1977, the residents of Anaconda-Deer Lodge County elected to be governed under a Charter form of consolidated city-county government. The boundaries of Anaconda-Deer Lodge County are the same as those for Deer Lodge County as described in the laws of Montana.

The legislative and policy making body of the consolidated government is the Board of Commissioners. The Commission is composed of five members, with each Commissioner representing a designated district. Commissioners serve staggered, four-year terms with at least two Commissioners elected every two years. ADLC elections are non-partisan, and the office of Commissioner is part-time.

The ADLC's Chief Executive is elected by a plurality vote on a non-partisan ballot for a four-year term. The Chief Executive serves the consolidated government as the chief administrative officer, supervising the departments and agencies as established under the Charter. (See Organizational Chart) In mid-2017, the County had 117 full-time employees.

#### B. Finances

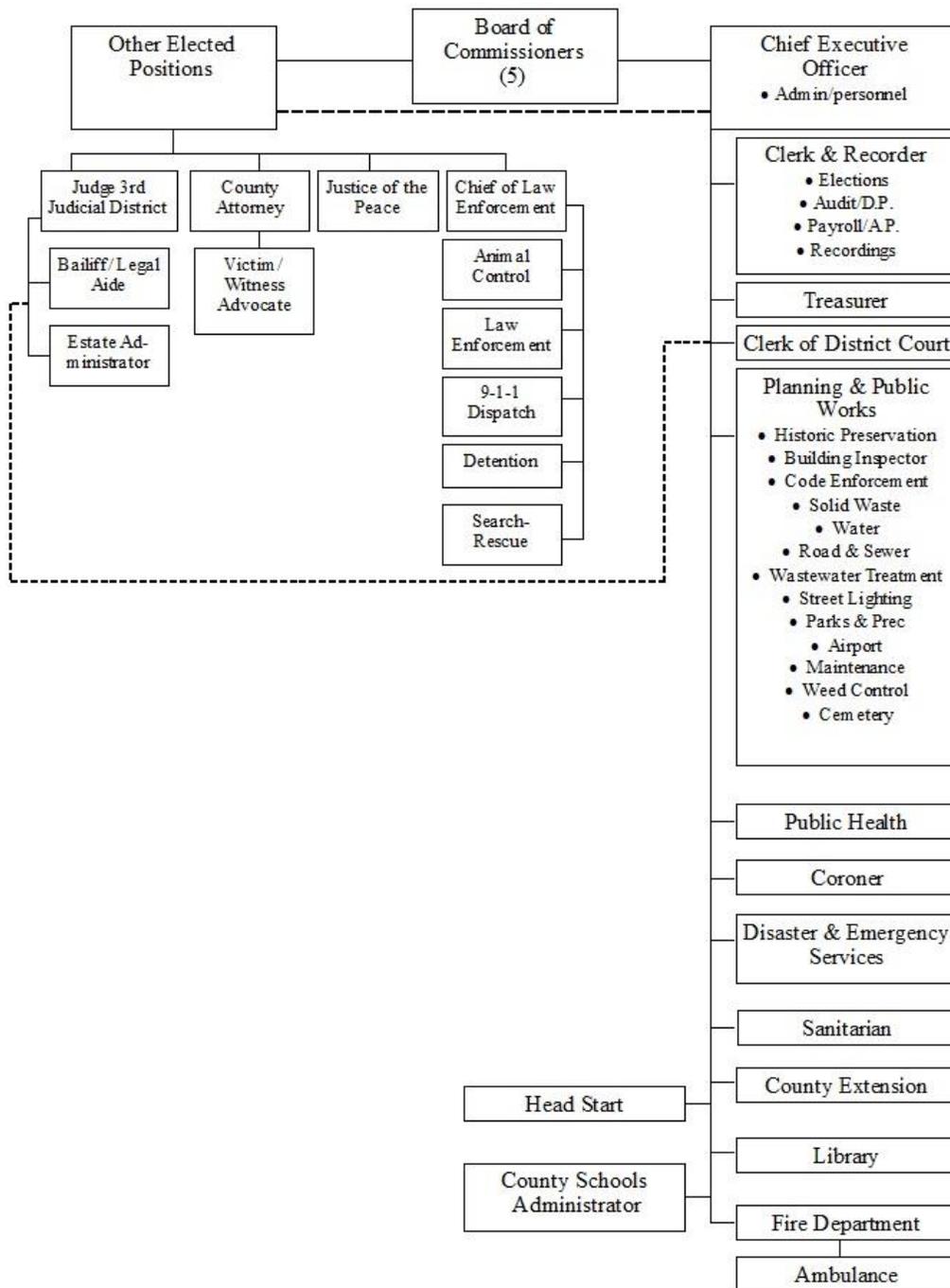
The primary source of revenue to pay for day-to-day operations for local governments is property taxes. In Anaconda-Deer Lodge County the mill value increased by 9.96% from the 2010 fiscal year to FY 2016. The mill value rose slightly from FY2015 to FY2016 even though the total mills levied dropped. Growth in taxable values vary widely from county to county, and generally reflects trends in new residential and commercial development. The Montana Department of Revenue reappraises property on a six-year cycle.

*Table 8-1: Taxable Valuation and Tax Levy*

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>
County Taxable Valuation (mill value)	\$11,372.00	\$12,431.00	\$12,505.00
Anaconda Total Mills	320.98	348.84	337.63

Source: <http://www.msulocalgov.org/publications/localgovernmentprofiles.html>

Figure 8-1: Anaconda Deer Lodge County Organizational Chart- 2017



## 2. Fire Protection

Fire protection for Anaconda-Deer Lodge County is handled by a combination of local fire departments, U.S. Forest Service, and the Anaconda Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. There are seven fire districts located within Anaconda-Deer Lodge County. The Anaconda Fire Department provides the Anaconda urbanized area with fire and emergency medical services, as well as full emergency medical services for Anaconda-Deer Lodge County. The Anaconda Fire Department also provides:

- instant and mutual aid to Anaconda-Deer Lodge County volunteer fire departments;
- operation Level Haz-Mat response;
- automobile extrication service;
- fire prevention program;
- CPR and First-Aid training;

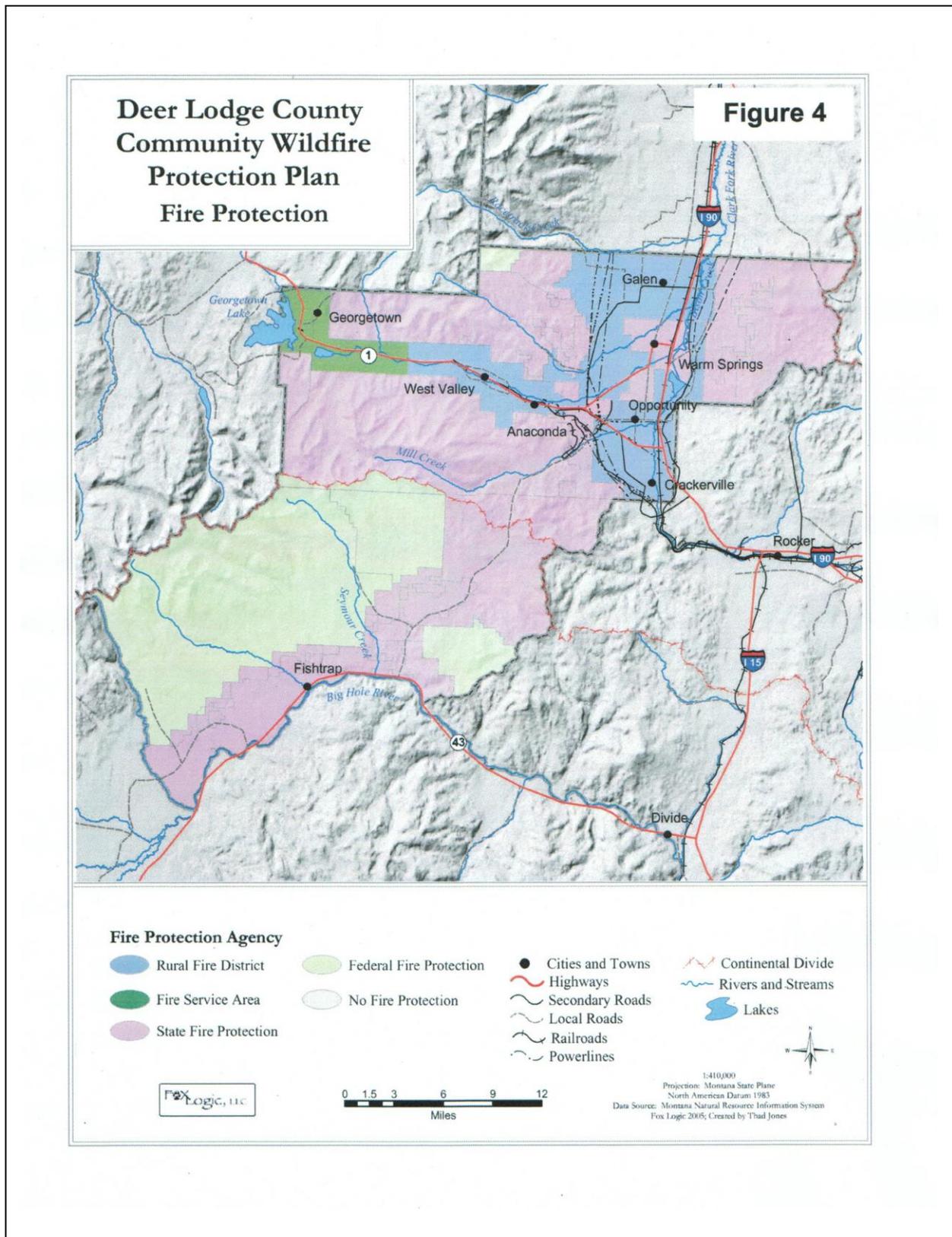
The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an independent organization that serves insurance companies, fire departments, and others by setting uniform standards for the assessment of fire risk. ISO collects information about fire-protection efforts in the community and assigns a number from 1 to 10 to each district. Class 1 represents exemplary fire protection, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire-suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. Insurance companies use ISO's ratings to calculate premiums. In general, fire insurance costs are substantially lower in a community with a good ISO rating. Insurance ratings for the Anaconda fire service area were upgraded in 2015, and are now **Class 4** for both residential property and commercial property. ISO ratings are based on the following:

- Fire alarm and communications systems: Includes telephone systems, telephone lines, staffing, and dispatching systems
- Fire department: Includes equipment, staffing, training, and geographic distribution of fire companies
- Water supply system: Includes condition and maintenance of hydrants, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires

The Anaconda Fire Department Fleet includes the following:

- 1 – 1994, 1500 gallon per minute pumper (Spartan)
- 1 – 1994, 75-foot ladder truck with a 1500 gallon per minute pump (Spartan)
- 1 – 1998, 1500 gallon per minute pumper (Lance)
- 1 – 2009, 1500 gallon per minute pumper (Contender)
- 1 – 1997 AEV Trauma Hawk class 3 ambulance
- 1 – 1997 Wheeled Coach class 3 ambulance
- 1 – 2013 Medix F-450 4x4
- 1 – 2013 Medix F-450 4x4
- 1 – 2001 Ford F-150, Chief vehicle
- 1 – 2010 Polaris Ranger 6x6

Map 8-1: Fire Protection Service Areas



### 3. Wildland-Urban Interface

#### A. Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) - Defined

Developed land at the edge of, or within, forests and grassland is referred to as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). According to the “Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” (CWPP), the WUI consists of “...the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels”. This unique zone is an area that has the potential to be at an increased risk to wildfire.

*Figure 8-2: Home in Wildland-Urban Interface*

Characteristics that make the WUI an attractive area in which to live also make fire fighting and emergency responses dangerous, difficult, and very expensive. In addition, many areas have a buildup of vegetation resulting from decades of fire suppression. Combined with this factor with recent drought patterns and the result is an increased risk of catastrophic wildfire in many areas of the WUI. Due to the tremendous risk to life, property and infrastructure in WUI communities, as well as the dangerous and complicated situations firefighters face, many communities have undertaken wildfire protection and planning efforts.

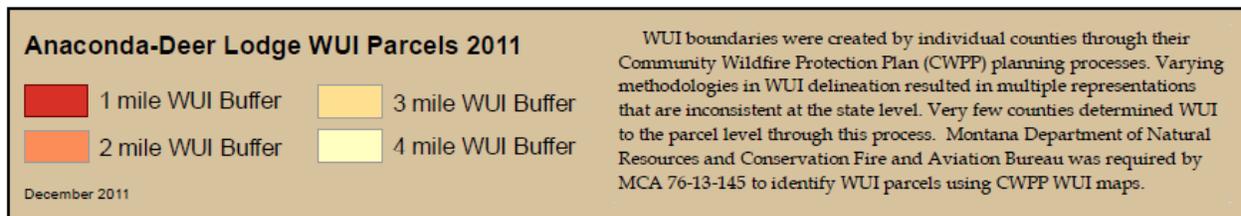


In order to map the WUI, the CWPP identifies characteristics based on vegetation and housing density. Denser areas of vegetation with residential densities of 1 per 40 acres are generally classified as “intermix” areas. Areas of higher residential densities are classified as “interface” areas. Through mapping based on these criteria, the CWPP has identified 2,209 acres of WUI interface and 5,969 acres of WUI intermix for a total of 8,178 WUI acres in Anaconda-Deer Lodge County.

The CWPP extends the WUI protection area, or buffer, to extend four miles out from the edge of the defined WUI. This protection area provides a distance away from values at-risk within the WUI in the event of extreme wildfire behavior. The buffer is designed to better ensure adequate emergency protection in the event of a catastrophic crown fire. (See Map 8-2)

Crown fires are supported mainly by foliage (fuels) of the upper tree canopies in densely forested areas. Crown fires may promote spot fire ignition caused by convection-carried firebrands ahead of the main fire front making a fire much more difficult to contain, confine, and control. Not all wildland fires “crown,” but when the condition occurs it is one of the fastest spreading and most intense types of fire, posing an especially high risk to human life and property in the WUI. The CWPP contains documentation on the methodology that was used to calculate the appropriate buffer and further divides the buffer area into 1-mile priority protection zones.

Map 8-2: Wildland Urban Interface and Buffer zones



### B. Types of Wildfire in ADLC

The CWPP classifies wildfire risks by type of fire behavior fuel models. The five most common types of fire and fuels found in the county are listed below.

Table 8-2: Fire Behavior by Fuel Type

Fuel	Fire Behavior
Perennial grasslands, annual grasslands, savannahs, grass-tundra, grass-shrub with < 1/3 shrub or timber (Lowest Priority in ADLC)	Rapidly moving.
Shrub, pine with < 2/3 shrub or timber cover	Moderate spread in herbaceous terrain with added intensity from litter/wood and production of firebrands.
Moist or cool shrub types (alder), forest shrub, regeneration shrub fields after fire or harvest	Slow moving and low moderate intensity.
Closed-canopy short-needle conifer types, closed-canopy	Typically slow moving with low intensities. Can move rapidly with high intensity with low fuel moistures and hot/dry/windy conditions.
Any forest type with >3" dead, downed woody fuels (Highest Priority in ADLC)	High fire intensity with low fuel-moisture and fast moving with wind.

Source: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County – Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2005

### C. WUI Fire Fighting Resources

On federal lands, the governing agency is responsible for fire protection, while all state and private forested lands are the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation- Division of Forestry as authorized by state law. To protect all Montana's forested lands in an efficient manner, cooperative agreements have been signed between recognized federal fire protection agencies and the state. At the present time, cooperative agreements are in place between the State and the USFS and the State and the BLM. The State also coordinates with volunteer fire departments to provide for wildland fire protection in the County. Wildfire protection agreements now provide for mutual aid among all capable response departments and agencies for ADLC and adjacent counties.

#### D. Development Standards in the WUI

The County subdivision regulations contain special requirements for areas that are defined as high fire areas as determined by the US Forest Service and Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC). Since the adoption of these regulations, the County completed a “Community Wildfire Protection Plan” that further refines the definition of WUI interface and relies on new definitions and terminology than what has been referenced in the Development Permit System (DPS). The DPS will be updated following adoption of this Growth Policy.

The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) has published a best practices guide for development in the wildland-urban interface. <http://dnrc.mt.gov/divisions/forestry/docs/fire-and-aviation/prevention/WildfireBestPracticesGuide.pdf> These guidelines include recommendations for subdivision and zoning regulations that address minimum standards for site development, water supply, fuel breaks, access, streets/roads and vegetation management. Additionally, the “Anaconda – Deer Lodge County Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2013” contains recommendations for wildland urban interface assessments, uniform fire code, dry hydrants and ingress/egress improvements.

#### E. Ingress-Egress Issues in the WUI

The following excerpt from the “Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” describes issues with ingress-egress in the WUI.

“Access to and from populated areas of the County is important for emergency response for firefighters and for residents during a catastrophic fire event. Firefighters need trouble-free access to and from subdivisions so that they may provide the most effective response for structure and life protection. Residents also need the opportunity to retreat from WUI areas in the face of wildfire.

Many populated areas throughout western Montana, including Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, have subdivisions with only one route of egress/ingress, roads of inadequate width, bridges of limited weight-bearing capacities, and high fire fuel loads within close proximity to the roadway. These are just some of the many situations that may compromise the protection and evacuation of WUI areas.

Nearly all of Anaconda-Deer Lodge County’s existing WUI subdivision access roads have at least one egress/ingress risk element listed above in need of improvement. Many have multiple problems. Many subdivision roads were originally established for resource extraction purposes and now would greatly benefit from multiple egress/ingress risk mitigation improvements to allow safe access and escape for a growing number of residences using the roads for residential access.

Though there are many roads in Anaconda-Deer Lodge County that may be compromised in the event of wildfire, one of significant importance, in an area of elevated risk is MT Highway 1 northwest of Anaconda. This highway is of significant importance as is a primary access route to Anaconda from the Georgetown Lake area. This route is also provides an important egress/ingress alternative for adjacent Granite County residents.”

#### F. Other Hazards Associated with Wildfires

In addition to structure prevention, another concern with wildfires is erosion and flooding due to run-off. This phenomenon is known as “Hydrophobic soil condition.” This is a process of the fire which makes the soil repel water and prevents it from seeping in as it normally would. Severely burned areas on very steep slopes in the mid to upper elevations of canyons and drainages may have little vegetation or duff. There may also be exposed erodible soils and rocks, water repellent soils and large drainage areas covered with ash and debris points. This creates the potential for floods when moderate to heavy rains fall in those canyons and drainage basins.

Moderate rains may move large volumes of the ash cover from much of the fire area. This initial flush can fill streams and rivers with ash and debris, impacting municipal water supplies as well as domestic water supplies for subdivisions and private property owners.

**4. Emergency Services – Hazard Mitigation**

Emergency services throughout the County are coordinated through the Department of Emergency Services (DES) office located in the courthouse annex. The duties of this office are to assist fire, law enforcement, EMS and other county departments and agencies during local or national disasters. In the event of a disaster, the Department also obtains resources as well as helps with evacuation in order to preserve life and property. (Disaster and Emergency Services, Phone: 406.563.5571)

The County updated the “Anaconda-Deer Lodge Hazard Mitigation Plan” in 2013. The purpose of the plan is to:

- Serve as a consolidated, comprehensive source of hazard information.
- Educate the communities, including government leaders and the public, on their vulnerabilities.
- Fulfill federal, state, and local hazard mitigation planning responsibilities.
- Prioritize and promote cost-effective mitigation solutions.
- Support requests for grant funding.
- Encourage long-term community sustainability.

The plan profiles a range of hazards in terms of their description, history, probability, magnitude, vulnerabilities, and data limitations. The vulnerabilities to critical facilities, critical infrastructure, existing structures, the population, values, and future development are evaluated for each hazard. Based on the probability and extent of potential impacts identified in the risk assessment, the prioritizations of hazards within Anaconda – Deer Lodge County are as follows:

*Table 8-3: Evaluation of Hazards in Anaconda-Deer Lodge County*

High Hazard	Moderate Hazard	Low Hazard
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood</li> <li>• Wildland &amp; Forest Fire</li> <li>• Severe Winter Weather</li> <li>• Earthquake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disease Outbreak</li> <li>• Drought, Blight, and Infestation</li> <li>• Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, and Wind</li> <li>• Hazardous Materials Release</li> <li>• Highway Transportation Accident</li> <li>• Urban Fire / Explosion</li> <li>• Cyber Attack / Failure</li> <li>• Dam Failure</li> <li>• Large Public Event</li> <li>• Utility Outage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioterrorism</li> <li>• Radioactive Release</li> <li>• Terrorism</li> <li>• Volcanic Ashfall</li> <li>• Aircraft Crash</li> <li>• Landslide and Avalanche</li> <li>• Railroad Transportation Accident</li> </ul>

Source: Anaconda-Deer Lodge Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013

The plan also includes a mitigation strategy with goals, objectives and recommended projects for the County. The types of projects include supportive (coordination/technical assistance), educational, policy, regulation, property/infrastructure protection and measures to protect the population from hazards. Incorporating hazard mitigation policies into land use plans, development regulations and capital improvement plans were high priority recommendations.

## **5. Law Enforcement**

The Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Department of Law Enforcement is located at 800 S. Oak Street. The Department of Law Enforcement serves the entire county and consists of three divisions: Law Enforcement, Detention, and 911 Dispatch.

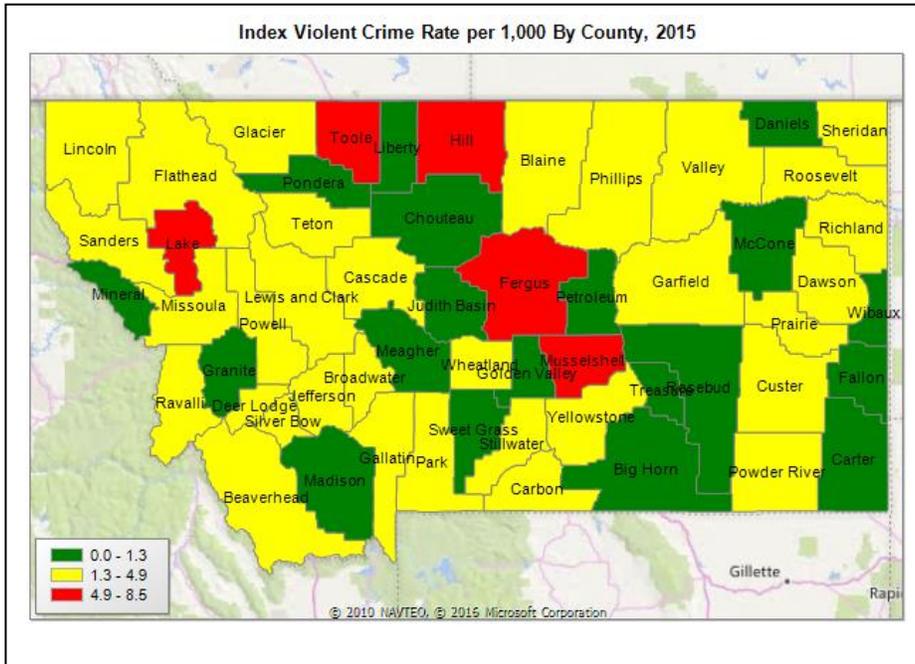
The Law Enforcement Division has a Chief of Police, Assistant Chief, two detectives, and police officers. The Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Law Enforcement office is responsible for the safety of the residents as well as enforcing laws and ordinances. Through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, the Department provides law enforcement and patrol services for the Georgetown Lake, Anaconda Job Corps Center, and Seymour Campground recreation areas. The department is also involved with mutual aid agreements with the State of Montana; Montana Highway Patrol; and the Montana Southwest Drug Task Force.

The Detention Division has nine detention officers and houses prisoners for Anaconda - Deer Lodge County and other agencies. The jail and law enforcement facility was completed in 2003. It includes law enforcement offices, emergency dispatch offices and detention facilities. The 911 Dispatch Division has a full-time supervisor and ten dispatchers. The 911 Dispatch Division provides essential emergency and non-emergency dispatch and communications services to City-County law enforcement, fire departments and EMS services. The division currently has 10 dispatchers.

### **A. Crime Statistics**

The overall crime rate for the County, which includes both felony and minor crimes, is below 1.3 per 1000 people and, as indicated on the following map, is in the mid-range for the state of Montana.

Figure 8-3: Crime Index by County



Source: Montana Board of Crime Control Notes: 1. Index Crimes = Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft. 2. Crime Rate = Rate of the seven index crimes per 100,000 people

**6. Libraries**

401 Main Street  
(406) 563-6932

The Hearst Free Library in Anaconda opened in 1898. The library was built as a gift to the people of Anaconda from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. The Hearst family had an interest in the copper mining company that had facilities in Anaconda. The library is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 8-4: Hearst Free Library



The County Commission appoints a Library Board to supervise operations of the library. Library staff includes a director, two full-time librarians, seven part-time assistants, and volunteers. A county mill levy is the primary revenue source for the library.

Compared to libraries with similar size service areas, the Anaconda library has comparable per capita expenditures and a somewhat lower collection size per capita.

Table 8-4: Hearst Free Library – Selected Statistics

	Hearst Free Library	Average for Libraries of Comparable Size
<b>Service Area Population</b>	9,298	--
<b>Collection Size (Books, Audio, Video)</b>	23,457	--
<b>Users per Week</b>	25,203	--
<b>Per Capita Collection</b>	5.90	8.15
<b>Per Capita Expenditures</b>	\$25.06	\$24.68
<b>Per Capita Circulation</b>	2.71	5.04

Source: Montana State Library, "Statistics Report – 2016" [www.msl.mt.gov](http://www.msl.mt.gov)

### 7. Cultural Facilities

Cultural facilities within Anaconda - Deer Lodge County include the following:

- *Copper Village Museum and Arts Center & Marcus Daly Historical Society*– 401 E. Commercial, Anaconda

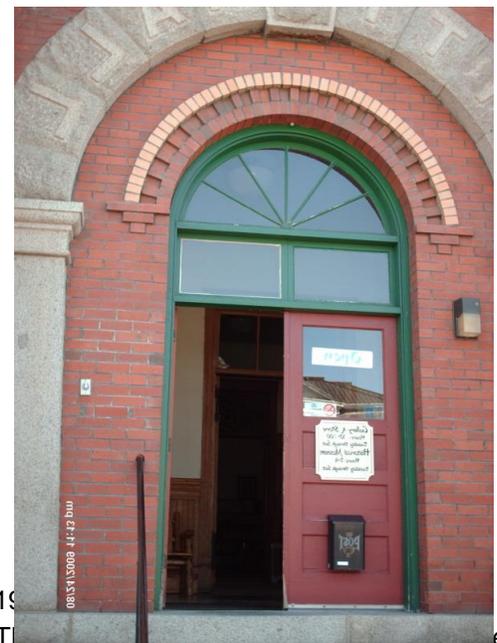
Figure 8-5: Copper Village Museum

The Copper Village Museum and Arts Center, a free museum, is located in the Anaconda City Hall Cultural Center. This historic structure was saved from demolition, renovated, and is currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The Museum and Arts Center features visual arts exhibitions of traditional and heritage arts, world arts, and Montana contemporary artists.

Also located in the City Hall Cultural Center are the Marcus Daly Historical Society Museum and Archives and a retail gift shop. The Museum and Historical Society are open year-round.

- *Washoe Theatre* – 305 Main St., Anaconda

The Washoe Theatre is a movie palace that was built in 1911 and is known for its ornate and ornamentation in silver, copper and gold leaf. The Washoe Theatre is a National Historic Site and was listed on the National Register of Historic Sites in 1982 and the Smithsonian Institute rates the Washoe as a national treasure due to the lavish interior. The facility still operates as a commercial movie theater.



## 8. Education

### A. Public School Enrollment Trends

Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (ADLC) is served by School District #10. Over the last 20-years, the enrollment in the district has declined from 1,773 in the 1995-96 school year to 1,067 in the 2015-16 school year.

Table 8-5: Public School Enrollment Trends

School	Grades	2015/2016 Enrollment	Enrollment Change
Lincoln Primary	Pk-2	352	n/a
Fred Moodry Intermediate	3-6	312	n/a
Anaconda Junior/Senior High	7-12	327	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,067</b>	<b>-50</b>

Source: Montana Public School Enrollment Data, Office of Public Instruction

As measured by the Office of Public Instruction, ADLC schools have a student/teacher ratio of 13 students to every one teacher in the elementary schools and 18:1 in the high school. This measure includes all professional staff such as special education and librarians. According to OPI, the completion rate for the high school was 86.8%, and was comparable to the statewide graduation rate.

Table 8-6: Anaconda School District Characteristics- School Year 2015/2016

	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>High School</i>
Enrollment Count:	664	327
Cohort Graduation Rate:	N/A	86.8%
Student/Teacher Ratio:	13:1	18.1
Economically Disadvantaged Participation:	79.1%	53.5%
Limited English Proficient (LEP):	0%	0%
Special Education Participation:	22.6%	17.1%

Source: <https://gems.opi.mt.gov/Pages/SchoolDirectory.aspx>

## B. Public School Facilities

School District 10 currently operates classes at three different buildings. The District strategic plan recommends upgrades to technology through the school district. The District also partners with AWARE to operate an alternative school, The Center for Excellence. Recently, a new vocational/technical center was built and opened on a site adjacent to the high school.

1. Lincoln Primary  
506 Chestnut St.  
(406)563-6141
2. Fred Moodry Intermediate School  
219 E. Third St.  
(406)563-5269
3. Anaconda Junior/Senior High  
515 Main St.  
(406) 563-5269

### 2. Anaconda Job Corps

The Anaconda Job Corps campus is located west of town just north of Highway 1. The Job Corps program is authorized by Title I-C of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The Anaconda Job Corps, a no-cost education and vocational training program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, and operated by the U.S Forest Service. The program provides alternative educational and vocational training opportunities for youth aged 16-24. Students at the Anaconda Job Corps learn trade skills in a variety of areas including: welding, advanced welding, carpentry, construction equipment mechanics, heavy equipment operation, masonry, painting, or culinary arts. Students also have the opportunity to obtain either a high school diploma or equivalency. Job Corps projects such as picnic pavilions, park concession, road maintenance, road construction, dam construction, cabins, and restroom facilities, can be found throughout the Headwaters region. The program provides support to Forest Service fire fighting efforts through suppression crews, camp crews, and kitchen crews. According to Job Corp, the student population for the 2017/18 school year is 236, which is the capacity for this facility.

Source: [www.jobcorps.dol.gov](http://www.jobcorps.dol.gov)

### 3. Head Start [www.ancondaheadstart.org](http://www.ancondaheadstart.org)

Anaconda -Deer Lodge County Head Start is a comprehensive early childhood development program that provides parent involvement, health, nutrition, dental health, and mental health services to sixty-six 3-5 year olds and their families. Their facility is located at the SE corner of 4<sup>th</sup> St. and Maple in Anaconda, and consists of one two-level structure with approximately 4,000 square feet of floor area. Current staffing level is 23, and consists of teachers, teacher assistants, administrators, and nutrition, housekeeping, and transportation staff. Enrollment is not increasing at this time, and has actually decreased as a result of a pre-school program recently initiated by the public school district. Anaconda Head Start's funding comes from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and is stable at this time. Current facilities are generally considered adequate to carry out Head Start's mission with its present enrollment, but modifications and/or additional space may be needed if enrollment begins to increase once again.

#### 4. Post-Secondary

Montana Tech University is located 20-miles from Anaconda and offers four-year degree programs, with an emphasis on the sciences and engineering.

### **9. Health Caress**

#### **A. Community Hospital of Anaconda**

Community Hospital of Anaconda (CHOA) is a certified Critical Access Hospital (CAH) located on Pennsylvania Ave. in northwest Anaconda. It is an accredited Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) that also provides many additional associated services, and currently employs approximately 450 people. CAHs are restricted to no more than 25 acute hospital beds, but CHA has nearly 100 admissions per month. The majority of health care provided now in the United States is outpatient care and CHA provides over 50,000 outpatient services per year, not including Emergency and Convenient Care visits.

The first hospital in Anaconda was located where the United States Post Office now stands and was a privately-run facility. Later the hospital was relocated to Sixth and Oak Streets. This was taken over by the Sisters of Charity in 1889. The Sisters built a new hospital in the mid 1950's at that location. In 1967 the Sisters wished to leave Anaconda, so citizens organized a private, nonprofit corporation to take over the services and keep hospital care in Anaconda. The nonprofit group has managed the hospital since 1967. In the late 1970s, it was determined that a new hospital was needed in order to keep up with technological developments. Construction started in 1980 and the "new" hospital opened March 29, 1981, at the present site on Pennsylvania Ave. This facility has grown into a regional medical center and its offering of services continues to expand. The new Peter Sorini Surgery Building, hosting Southwest Montana Clinic (a department of CHA), and additional clinic buildings have been constructed over the past ten years, and the Lynnore's Place hospice house will open in 2018.

#### **Currently, services provided include:**

- Acute hospital care
- Surgery
- Emergency Care (Certified Community Trauma Center)
- Convenient Care
- Medical Laboratory
- Medical Imaging
- Pharmacy
- Nutritional Training and Therapy
- Cardio-Respiratory Therapy
- Rehab Therapies - Physical, Occupational, & Speech

**Specialty Services include:**

- Emergency Medicine (Board Certified)
- Obstetrics/Gynecology (**Baby Friendly Designated Hospital** with approximately 200 deliveries per year)
- General Surgery
- Neuroscience (Brain & Spine)
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Family Medicine
- Oncology/Hematology
- Pulmonology
- Pediatrics
- Rheumatology
- Internal Medicine
- Endocrinology
- Cardiology
- Gastroenterology

**Specific Clinics and Services include:**

- Pintler Family Medicine 1 & 2
- Internal Medicine
- Pintler Surgical Specialists
- Anaconda Pediatrics
- Pintler Home Options & Hospice
- Community Nursing Home (LTC)
- Southwest Montana Clinic (Butte)
- Outreach Clinics (Dillon, Butte, Helena)
- Oncology & Hematology
- Cardiology
- Urology
- Rheumatology

**Other Community Services and Outreach include:**

- Diabetes Self-Management Education Programs
- Care-A-Van transportation for Nursing Home Residents and Medical Patients using CHA services (financed and staffed by CHA.)
- Charity Care as appropriate
- Participation in many community health programs

**B. Health Indicators**

The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) maintains statistics for every county in Montana. According to data from the DPHHS, Anaconda-Deer Lodge County has lower

incidents of cardiovascular disease and diabetes than statewide averages, but exceeds state averages for asthma, pertussis and admissions for injuries. Childhood overweight/obesity rates are below state averages. Obesity rates are often associated with lifestyle choices such as diet and exercise, but can also be related to poverty. More frequently, public health officials are undertaking educational campaigns and working with communities to address to promote more active lifestyles and access to local foods.

sTable 8-7: Selected Health Indicators for ADLC & Montana - 2015

INDICATORS	Deer Lodge County	Montana
<b>Chronic Disease - Inpatient Admissions</b>		
Cardiovascular Disease per 100,000	828.9	746.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) per 100,000	1266.8	716.8
Diabetes per 100,000	11146.8	822.5
<b>Cancer Prevalence</b>		
All sites cancer per 100,000	471.1	439.8
<b>Behavioral Health</b>		
Children (2-5) years of age) overweight or obese	19.1%	27.9%
% of Children with all vaccinations	86.1%	65.6%
Alcohol Use	19%	22%
Obesity	26%	25%
Tobacco Use	18%	19%
<b>Communicable Disease</b>		
Chlamydia per 100,000	290.69	366.24
Hepatitis C per 100,000	100.48	122.95
Pertussis per 100,000	139.96	44.6

Source: <http://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/Publications/CountyHealthProfiles>

The U.S. Health Resource Service Administration designates Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) for primary care, dental care, or mental health providers. Areas may be designated due to a shortage in a geographic area (a county or service area) or may be designated because a certain population segment (e.g., low income or Medicaid eligible) lacks access to health care professionals. Anaconda-Deer Lodge County is designated as an HPSA for mental health, dental health, and primary care health professionals.

<https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/hpsafind.aspx>

## 10. Environmental Health

Tri-County Environmental Health serves Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, Granite County, and Powell County from their offices located in the ADLC courthouse. The agency consists of two sanitarians and shares a clerical FTE with the County Extension Agent. During the past two budget cycles (2016-17 and 2017-18), Tri-County Health has requested a third sanitarian to assist with the current workload that is spread over a three-county area. The agency offers the following services:

- Food and Consumer Safety Program – Tri-County Health is contracted with the State Department of Public Health to provide technical assistance and to conduct inspections, education and training, enforcement of health protection standards, and plan review on all food service establishments. These include not only 'brick and mortar' restaurants, but mobile and temporary food vendors, cottage food operations, and farmers' markets as well.
- Septic System Program - All lots that have been subdivided since 1973 have either an approved site plan for sewer and water or have a restriction preventing development with any building requiring sewer or water. Montana law requires "That the developer and/or owner of record shall provide each purchaser of property with a copy of the Certificate of Survey, approved location of water supply and sewage treatment system as shown on the approved layout, and a copy of the Certificate of Subdivision Approval." Tri-County Health issues and administers septic permits which are required for any revision, replacement of an existing system, and any installation of a new system. In addition, sanitarians review Development Permit applications to ensure that a septic permit can be issued and that earth work on the subject property does not impact existing and/or replacement areas for adjacent septic systems or wells.
- Community Complaints Program – This program deals with solid waste, litter, and nuisances with the County Code Enforcement Officer as the lead agency. Tri-County Health is one of the six listed County departments that work cooperatively with Code Enforcement on this program. A Community Decay complaint involves a public nuisance of some kind. According to state law, a public nuisance is "one which affects, at the same time, an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal." Any other nuisance is considered a private nuisance.
- Junk Vehicle Program - A Junk Vehicle is defined as "a discarded, ruined, wrecked or dismantled motor vehicle, which is not lawfully and validly licensed **and** remains inoperative or incapable of being driven". A vehicle must meet all three parts of the definition to be classified as a junk vehicle. Vehicle hauling through this program is free of charge. Tri-County Health also provides inspection services to state licensed Junk Vehicle Yards.
- Healthy Homes – Fields questions and provides references regarding mold, radon, wildfire smoke, and asbestos.

Subdivision sanitation review- Conducts reviews of major and minor subdivisions as part of the County's administration of the ADLC Subdivision Regulations, Chapter 16, ADLC Code of Ordinances. Review and comment by Tri-County Health is essential in identifying potential sanitation issues associated with a proposed subdivision before it is approved, recorded, and lots are transferred. There are several ways that a parcel is created and this affects the requirements for developing the property.

- Properties under 20 acres may have a Certificate of Subdivision Approval (COSA) which means the parcel has been reviewed by Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). These parcels have an approved site plan showing septic and well locations. The buyer receives a copy of this plan when purchasing the property.
- A parcel may have been created with a sanitary restriction that does not allow a building with water or sewer. Such parcels must be reviewed by DEQ to for such a restriction to be lifted.
- A parcel may also have been created prior to subdivision regulations. In these cases, local review by the Environmental Health Department is required to determine if septic and well sites are possible. Additional tests and engineering services may be required.
- Parcels over 20 acres in size are also subject to local review. The [Montana Department of Environmental Quality](https://adlc.us/departments/environmental-health) website contains additional information.

<https://adlc.us/departments/environmental-health>

## 11. Social Services

The County has several public and non-profit agencies providing a variety of social services.

- ADLC Public Health Department – The A-DLC Public Health Department, in partnership with community entities, strives to assure the health and safety of the public by promoting healthy behaviors, protecting health and the environment, assuring access to quality health care, and collaborating in community prevention efforts. Services include immunizations, Women-Infant-Child (WIC) Nutrition, Breastfeeding Peer Counselors, Personal Responsibility Education, Tobacco Prevention, Car Seat Inspection/Installation, Parents as Teachers, Asthma Home Visiting Programs, Health Education, Suicide Prevention, CPR and First Aid Training, Early Childhood Intervention, and Public Health Emergency Preparedness.
- A.W.A.R.E <http://www.aware-inc.org> - AWARE Inc., a private, non-profit corporation, provides quality community-based services to persons with challenging mental, emotional, and in some cases, physical needs who would otherwise be served in a more restrictive setting. Services include mental health services, disability services, early head start, and transportation services.
- Action, Inc. <https://butteassistanceprograms.org> – Based in Butte, Action, Inc. serves the six-county area of southwestern Montana that includes Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Powell, Madison, and Silver Bow counties. Services include Section 8 Housing Assistance, youth employment, job training, homeless services, weatherization, neighborhood redevelopment, senior home retrofits, and meals/nutrition.
- Area V Agency on Aging – Located in Butte, the agency serves six counties including ADLC. The agency works with the Metcalf Memorial Senior Citizen’s Center to provide congregate meals, transportation, and commodity food boxes for low income senior centers. The agency operates a health care assistance center to help with Medicare claims and has senior ombudsmen to advocate for persons in nursing homes. The Metcalf Center also provides some recreation and health services.
- Anaconda Family Resource Center - 24-Hour Crisis Line: (406) 563-7972  
Service Area: Deer Lodge, Powell, Granite counties. [www.anacondafrc.org](http://www.anacondafrc.org)
- Anaconda Victim Witness Program - Service Area: Anaconda Deer Lodge County

## **PART 3: GOALS, POLICIES AND ACTIONS**

In Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, with an aging population whose median age is higher than the state average, and a poverty rate and per capita income below state averages as well, local services become all the more important. As this element bears out, a great many services are provided in the County, many of them specifically target the needs of the elderly and those with below average incomes.

**GOAL:** To provide the governmental and non-governmental services to enhance the quality of life for all Anaconda-Deer Lodge County citizens, and to do so in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

### **POLICIES:**

1. ADLC shall periodically and systematically (probably at budget time) review each county service for need, target client, effectiveness, and efficiency in terms of service delivery and cost.
2. As new service needs arise, the County should look to partner with other service providers first.
3. In its development reviews, long range planning projects and programs, and in capital improvements, ADLC shall strive to make Anaconda and the County as a whole more walkable and bikeable in the interests of public health and in creating more healthy and livable communities.
4. Incorporate energy-efficient design and technologies into public buildings and facilities, especially local sources of energy such as wind, solar, and geothermal.
5. In land use decision making, consider the fiscal impacts of proposed land development to local services.

### **ACTIONS:**

1. Revise the Development Permit System (DPS) for consistency with the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and require fire-wise prevention practices in all development districts in which there is a potential for residential development within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).
2. Initiate an awareness campaign to encourage homeowners in the WUI to conduct a wildland fuel assessment and implement fire-wise practices to protect their homes.
3. Update E-911 attribute data for hazards such as propane tanks, fuel storage facilities, and other items that can endanger emergency responders.
4. Update the DPS to include natural hazard mitigation/avoidance criteria in development reviews.
5. Evaluate County procurement policies to give preference to recycled and recyclable goods and clean, energy-efficient vehicles for the County's fleet.
6. Research potential grants and partnerships for demonstration projects for alternative energy sources and for growing garden and ornamental plants in ADLC's unique soils and climate.
7. ADLC will evaluate the advantages of a comprehensive service delivery and coordination strategy for the County's most rural areas.

8. The County will seek to initiate partnerships with the local school district in order to:
  - Develop new facilities such as a community center or gymnasium.
  - Expand recreational opportunities throughout the County.
  - Develop leadership capabilities through County officials speaking to high school classes, and students taking part in County projects.

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