

## DEFINITIONS

Whenever the following words or phrases appear in these regulations, they shall have the meaning assigned to them by this section. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future; the singular, unless otherwise specifically defined in a particular section, includes the plural, and the plural the singular; the word “shall” is always mandatory, and the word “may” indicates use of discretion in making decisions.

1. **ACCESS (LEGAL AND PHYSICAL):** Legal access means that each lot in a subdivision abuts a public (city, county, state, or federal) street or road, or that the subdivider has obtained adequate and appropriate easements across all necessary properties from a public road to each lot in the subdivision. Physical access means that the street or road conforming to the subdivision design standards provides vehicular access from a public street or road to each lot in the subdivision.
2. **ADJOINING LANDOWNER (ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER):** The owner of record of a parcel of land that is contiguous, at any point, or land that is separated from the parcel by a road, watercourse or deeded right-of-way.
3. **AGRICULTURE:** All aspects of farming or ranching including the cultivation or tilling of soil; dairying; the production, cultivation, growing, harvesting or agricultural or horticultural commodities; raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals or poultry; and any practices including, forestry or lumbering operations, including preparation for market or delivery to storage, to market, or to carriers for transportation to market.
4. **AGRICULTURAL WATER USER FACILITIES:** Those facilities which provide water for irrigation or stock watering to agricultural lands for the production of agricultural products. These facilities include, but are not limited to, ditches, head gates, pipes, and other water conveying facilities.
5. **BLOCK:** A group of lots, tracts or parcels within well-defined and fixed boundaries.
6. **CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY:** A drawing or a field survey prepared by a professional land surveyor for the purpose of disclosing facts pertaining to boundary locations.
7. **CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT:** A subdivision with lots clustered in a group of five or more lots that is designed to concentrate building sites on smaller lots while allowing other lands to remain undeveloped. [76-3-103(2), MCA].
8. **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MASTER PLAN, OR GROWTH POLICY:** Means a comprehensive development plan, master plan, or comprehensive plan that was adopted

pursuant to Title 76, Chapter 1, MCA, before October 1, 1999, or a policy that was adopted pursuant to Title 76, Chapter 1, MCA, on or after October 1, 1999.

9. **CONDOMINIUM:** A form of individual ownership with unrestricted right of disposal of one or more units in a multiple unit project, with the land and other parts of the project held in common ownership or use with owners of the other units, pursuant to Title 70, Chapter 23, MCA.
10. **COVENANT (RESTRICTIVE COVENANT):** A limitation contained in a deed or other document that restricts or regulates the use of the real property.
11. **DAYS:** Where “days” are referred to throughout these regulations it is to be considered calendar days unless otherwise noted.
12. **DEDICATION:** The deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public use, reserving to the landowner no rights that are incompatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public use to which the property has been devoted. [76-3-103(3), MCA].
13. **DEQ:** The Montana Department of Environmental Quality.
14. **DIVISION OF LAND:** The segregation of one or more parcels of land from a larger tract held in single or undivided ownership by transferring or contracting to transfer title to or possession of a portion of the tract or properly filing a certificate of survey or subdivision plat establishing the identity of the segregated parcels pursuant to the MSPA. The conveyance of a tract of record or an entire parcel of land that was created by a previous division of land is not a division of land [76-3-103(4), MCA].
15. **DWELLING UNIT:** Any structure or portion thereof providing complete, independent and permanent living facilities for one household.
16. **EASEMENT:** Authorization by a property owner for another to use, or restriction on the right of the owner to use, all or a portion of the owner’s property for a specified purpose.
17. **ENGINEER (PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER):** A person licensed in conformance with the Montana Engineers’ and Land Surveyors’ Act (Title 37, Chapter 67, MCA) to practice engineering in the State of Montana.

18. **FIRST MINOR SUBDIVISION:** A proposed minor subdivision from a tract of record that has not been subdivided or created by a subdivision under the MSPA, or has not resulted from a tract of record that has had more than five parcels created from that tract of record under 76-3-201 or 76-3-207, MCA, since July 1, 1973. [76-3-609(2), MCA].
19. **FLOOD:** The water of any watercourse or drainage which is above the bank or outside the channel and banks of such watercourse or drainage [76-5-103, MCA].
20. **FLOOD OF 100 YEAR FREQUENCY:** A flood magnitude which has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year, or is a flood magnitude which is expected to recur on the average of once every 100 years [76-5-103(9), MCA].
21. **FLOODPLAIN:** The area adjoining the watercourse or drainage that would be covered by the floodwater of a flood of 100 year frequency [76-5-103(10), MCA].
22. **FLOODWAY:** The channel of a watercourse or drainage and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the floodwater of any watercourse or drainage [76-5-103(11), MCA].
23. **GOVERNING BODY:** The governing authority of a county, city, town, or consolidated local government organized pursuant to law [76-3-103(7), MCA].
24. **IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT:** A contractual agreement that may be required by the governing body to ensure the construction of such improvements as required by local subdivision regulations. The improvement agreement may require collateral to secure the construction of such improvements, such as the deposit of certified funds, irrevocable letters of credit, performance or property bonds, private or public escrow agreements, or similar financial guarantees.
25. **LANDOWNER:** All individuals, groups, or parties with a title interest in the property. For purposes of 76-3-207, MCA, when a parcel of land for which an exemption from subdivision review is claimed is being conveyed under a contract-for-deed, the terms “property owner,” “landowner,” and “owner” mean the seller of the parcel under the contract-for-deed (24.183.1104 ARM). For all other purposes of these regulations, the terms “property owner,” “landowner,” and “owner” mean both the seller and the purchaser under a contract for deed.
26. **LOCAL SERVICES:** Local services are defined as any and all services that local governments, public or private utilities are authorized to provide for the benefit of their citizens.

27. **LOT:** A parcel, plot, or other land area created by subdivision for sale, rent, or lease.

28. **LOT MEASUREMENT:**

- a. **Lot Depth** – The length of a line drawn perpendicularly to the front lot line and extending to the rear lot line.
- b. **Lot Width** – The average width of the lot.
- c. **Lot Frontage** – The width of the front lot line.
- d. **Lot Area** – The area of a lot determined exclusive of street, highway, alley, road, or other rights-of-way or access easements.

29. **LOT TYPES:**

- a. **Corner Lot:** A lot located at the intersection of two streets.
- b. **Interior Lot:** A lot with frontage on only one street.
- c. **Through or Double-Frontage Lot:** A lot whose front and rear lines both abut on streets.
- d. **Flag Lot:** A lot of irregular shape, the bulk of which is normally situated to the rear of other lots, having as its frontage and access a drive connecting it to a street.

30. **MAJOR SUBDIVISION:** A subdivision that creates six or more lots.

31. **MINOR SUBDIVISION:** A subdivision that creates five or fewer lots.

32. **MOBILE (MANUFACTURED) HOME:** A detached residential dwelling unit, which may consist of two or more sections, fabricated at a factory and designed to be towed on its own chassis to a building site for occupation as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation. The term includes, but is not limited to, “trailer homes,” “house trailers,” and “manufactured homes” whether or not the unit has been constructed after July 1, 1976, in conformance with Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. The term does not include “modular” or “factory-built buildings” that are fabricated at a factory in accordance with the Uniform Building Code Standards

applicable to site-built homes, and are transported to the site for final assembly on a permanent foundation.

33. **MOBILE (MANUFACTURED) HOME SPACE:** A designated portion of a parcel of land designed for the accommodation of one mobile home and its accessory buildings or structures for the exclusive use of the occupants.
34. **MOBILE (MANUFACTURED) HOME PARK:** A tract of land that provides or will provide spaces for two or more mobile homes.
35. **MOBILE (MANUFACTURED) HOME PAD:** That area of a mobile home space which has been prepared for the placement of a mobile home.
36. **MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MINIMUM STANDARDS:** Minimum standards promulgated by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, pursuant to Title 76, Chapter 4, Part 1, MCA.
37. **MONUMENT (PERMANENT MONUMENT):** Any structure of masonry, metal, or other permanent, durable material placed in the ground, which is exclusively identifiable as a monument to a survey point, expressly placed for surveying reference.
38. **MSPA:** Montana Subdivision and Platting Act, Title 76, Chapter 3, MCA.
39. **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:** The natural environment is defined as the physical conditions which exist within a given area, including land, air, water, mineral, floral, fauna, sound, light and objects of historic and aesthetic significance.
40. **OPEN SPACE:** Land or water areas, retained for use as active or passive recreation areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.
41. **OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:** The plan of a subdivision design proposed to be subdivided in stages.
42. **PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (P.U.D.):** A land development project consisting of residential clusters, industrial parks, shopping centers, or office building parks that compose a planned mixture of land uses built in a prearranged relationship to each other and having open space and community facilities in common ownership or use [76-3-103(10), MCA].
43. **PLANNING BOARD:** A planning board formed pursuant to Title 76, Chapter 1, MCA.

44. **PLAT:** A graphical representation of a subdivision showing the division of land into lots, parcels, blocks, streets, alleys, and other divisions and dedications.
- a. **Preliminary Plat:** A neat and scaled drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the layout of streets, alleys, lots, blocks, and other elements of a subdivision that furnish a basis for review by a governing body as more specifically set forth in these regulations and the MSPA.
  - b. **Final Plat:** The final drawing of the subdivision and dedication required to be prepared for filing for record with the county clerk and recorder containing all elements and requirements set forth in these regulations and the MSPA (Title 76, Chapter 3, MCA).
  - c. **Amended Plat:** The final drawing of any change to a filed platted subdivision, or any lots within a filed platted subdivision.
  - d. **Vacated Plat:** A plat which has been voided under the provisions of MCA 76-3-305, 7-5-2501, 7-5-2502, 7-14-2616(1) and/or (2), 7-14-2617, 7-14-4114(1) and/or (2), and 7-14-3115.
45. **PRE-APPLICATION SKETCH (OR DRAWING):** A legible drawing showing approximate boundaries, dimensions, areas, distances and other pertinent information of a proposed subdivision, all as more particularly set forth in section II-A-4(b).
46. **PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY:** The prevailing healthful, sanitary condition of well being for the community at large. Conditions that relate to public health and safety include but are not limited to: disease control and prevention; emergency services; environmental health; flooding, fire or wildfire hazards, rock falls or landslides, unstable soils, steep slopes, and other natural hazards; high voltage lines or high pressure gas lines; and air or vehicular traffic safety hazards.
47. **PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT:** Any structure or facility constructed to serve more than one lot in a subdivision which is dedicated to the public or otherwise acquired by a government entity for public use. Examples of typical public improvements include parks, streets or roads, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and street lighting, utilities, and systems for water supply, sewage disposal, drainage, or fire protection.
48. **PUBLIC ROAD OR STREET:** A road or street is public if its right-of-way has been dedicated or acquired for public use.

49. **PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT:** Private improvements are the same types of improvements as defined above as public improvements, except the structure or facility has not been dedicated to the public or otherwise acquired by a government entity for public use.
50. **PRIVATE ROAD:** A road is private if its right-of-way has neither been dedicated nor acquired for public use. A private road may be open to use by the general public or public access may be restricted.
51. **RECREATIONAL CAMPING VEHICLE:** A vehicular type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use that either has its own motor power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle.
52. **RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK:** A tract of land available to and principally used by the public for camping, where persons can park recreational vehicles for camping and sleeping purposes.
53. **RECREATIONAL VEHICLE SPACE:** A designated portion of a recreational vehicle park designed for the placement of a single recreational vehicle and the exclusive use of its occupants.
54. **REVIEWING AUTHORITY:** The DEQ or local Board of Health or Tri-County Sanitarian as authorized under Title 76, Chapter 4, MCA.
55. **RIGHTS-OF-WAY:** A linear public way established or dedicated for public purposes by a duly recorded plat, deed, easement, grant, prescription, condemnation, governmental authority or by operation of law, intended to be occupied by a street, non-motorized vehicle path, railroad, electric transmission lines, water line, sanitary sewer line, storm sewer line, or other similar uses.
56. **STATE:** The State of Montana.
57. **STREET TYPES:** For purposes of these regulations, street types are defined as follows:
- a. **Alley:** A public or private way reserved as a secondary means of access to the rear or side of lots which abut on and are served by public roads.

- b. **Arterial:** A street or road having the primary function of moving traffic with emphasis on a high level of mobility for through movement and the secondary function of providing access to adjacent land. Arterials generally carry relatively large volumes of traffic. Arterials have two to four lanes of moving traffic and should provide only limited access to abutting property.
  - c. **Collector:** A street or road having the equally important functions of moving traffic and providing access to adjacent land. Collector streets have two moving traffic lanes and up to two parking lanes.
  - d. **Local Streets:** A street or road having the primary function of serving abutting properties, and the secondary function of moving traffic. Local streets have two moving lanes of traffic, up to two parking lanes, and provide access to abutting properties.
  - e. **Half-Street:** A portion of the width of a street, usually located along the perimeter of a subdivision, the remaining portion of which street must be located on adjacent property if the street is to be fully constructed.
  - f. **Cul-de-sac:** A street having only one outlet for vehicular traffic and terminating in a turn-around area.
  - g. **Loop:** A local street which begins and ends on the same street, generally used for access to properties.
  - h. **Frontage Access (Service Road):** A local or collector street, usually parallel and adjacent to an arterial or major collector, which provides access to abutting properties and controls traffic access to arterials or collectors.
58. **SUBDIVIDER:** Any person, firm or corporation, or other entity which causes land to be subdivided or which proposes a subdivision of land [76-3-103(15), MCA]. When used in these regulations, the term “subdivider” may also include the property purchaser on a contract for deed or its agent, or the landowner’s agent, if the landowner has provided the subdivision administrator written notification that the landowner’s agent is authorized to act on the landowner’s behalf and to receive notices regarding local government decisions concerning the subdivision.
59. **SUBDIVISION:** A division of land or land so divided which creates one or more parcels containing less than 160 acres that cannot be described as a one-quarter aliquot part of a United States government section, exclusive of public roadways, in order that



the title to or possession of the parcels may be sold, rented, leased, or otherwise conveyed and includes any re-subdivision and further includes a condominium or area, regardless of its size, that provides or will provide multiple space for recreational camping vehicles or mobile homes [76-3-103(16), MCA].

60. **SUBDIVISION ADMINISTRATOR:** The person or persons authorized by the governing body by resolution to perform the duties of review and administration set forth in these regulations.
61. **SUBSEQUENT MINOR SUBDIVISION:** Any subdivision of five or fewer parcels that is not a first minor subdivision.
62. **SURVEYOR (PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR):** A person licensed in conformance with the Montana Engineers' and Land Surveyors' Act (Title 37, Chapter 67, MCA) to practice surveying in the State of Montana.
63. **SURVEYOR (EXAMINING LAND SURVEYOR):** A professional land surveyor duly appointed by the governing body to review surveys and plats submitted for filing.
64. **SWALE:** A drainage channel or depression designed to direct surface water flow.
65. **TITLE REPORT (ABSTRACT OF TITLE, SUBDIVISION GUARANTEE, OR PLATTING REPORT):** A report from a title service company on the condition of title to the property proposed for subdivision, which identifies the owners of record of the property, lien holders, encumbrances, easements and restrictions of record, and all other conditions of title of public record, and accompanied by a guarantee of the accuracy of the report from the title insurance agent or its underwriter.
66. **TOPOGRAPHY:** General term to include characteristics of the ground surface such as plains, hills, mountains, slopes, and other physiographic features.
67. **TOWNHOUSE LOT:** Arrangement under which units share a common wall, and individuals own their own units and hold separate title to the land beneath the unit.
68. **TRACT OF RECORD:** An individual parcel of land, irrespective of ownership, that can be identified by legal description, independent of any other parcel of land, using documents on file in the records of the county clerk and recorder's office [76-3-103(16)(a)(b), MCA].

69. **VICINITY SKETCH:** A map at a scale suitable to locate a proposed subdivision, showing the boundary lines of all adjacent properties and streets and other information necessary to determine the general location of the proposed subdivision.

70. **WILDLIFE:** Those animals that are not domesticated or tamed, or as may be defined in a Growth Policy.

71. **WILDLIFE HABITAT:** The place or area where wildlife naturally lives or travels through.

# GRANITE COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### I-A Title

These regulations will be known and may be cited as “The Subdivision Regulations of Granite County” hereinafter referred to as “these regulations”.

### I-B Authority

Authorization for these regulations is contained in the Montana Subdivision and Platting Act (“MSPA”). [Title 76, Chapter 3, MCA]

### I-C Purpose

The purposes of these regulations are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare by regulating the subdivision of land; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to lessen congestion in the streets and highways; to provide for adequate light, air, water supply, sewage disposal, parks and recreation areas, ingress and egress, and other public requirements; to require development in harmony with natural environment; to promote preservation of agricultural lands and open space; to promote cluster development approaches that minimize costs to local citizens and that promote effective and efficient provision of public services; to protect the rights of property owners; and to require uniform monumentation of land subdivisions and transferring interests in real property by reference to a plat or certificate of survey (76-3-102, MCA).

These regulations are intended to comply with Part 5 of the MSPA, and are intended to promote:

1. The orderly development of the jurisdictional area.
2. The coordination of roads within subdivided land with other roads, both existing and planned.
3. The dedication of land for roadways and for public utility easements.
4. The improvements of roads.
5. The provision of proper physical and legal access, including obtaining necessary easements.

6. The provision of adequate open spaces for travel, light, air, and recreation.
7. The provision of adequate transportation, water drainage, and sanitary facilities.
8. The avoidance or minimizing of congestion.
9. The avoidance of subdivisions which would involve unnecessary environmental degradation.
10. The avoidance of danger or injury by reason of natural hazard or the lack of water, drainage, access, transportation, or other public improvements.
11. The avoidance of excessive expenditure of public funds for the supply of public improvements and services.
12. The manner and form of making and filing of any plat for subdivided lands.
13. The administration of these regulations by defining the powers and duties of approving authorities, including procedures for the review and approval of all plats of subdivisions covered by these provisions.

#### **I-D Jurisdiction**

These regulations govern the subdivision of land within the jurisdictional area of the governing body of Granite County.

If a proposed subdivision lies within one mile of a third class city or town or within two miles of a second-class city or within three miles of a first class city, the county governing body must submit the preliminary plat to the city or town governing body or its designated agent for review and comment. If a proposed subdivision lies partly within an incorporated city or town, the preliminary plat must be submitted to, and approved by, both the city or town and the county governing bodies.

If a proposed subdivision is located in a rural school district, the governing body shall provide a summary of the information contained in the subdivision application and preliminary plat to school district trustees.

When a proposed subdivision is also proposed to be annexed to a municipality, the governing body of the municipality will combine public hearings and otherwise

coordinate the subdivision review process and annexation procedures whenever possible.

These regulations supplement all other regulations, and where they are at variance with other laws, regulations, ordinances, or resolutions, the more restrictive requirements apply. Other regulations include, but are not limited to, zoning regulations, floodplain regulations, building codes, development codes, and fire codes.

**I-E Severability**

If a court of competent jurisdiction holds any word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or other part of these regulations invalid, that judgment will affect only the part held invalid.

## II. GENERAL PROCEDURES

### II-A Preliminary Plats

#### II-A-1 Construction and Sales Advertising Timing

Construction work shall not occur on a proposed subdivision until the governing body has given approval or conditional approval of the preliminary plat. No advertising of proposed subdivision lots shall occur until the governing body has given approval or conditional approval of the preliminary plat.

#### II-A-2 Transfers of Title

Except as noted below, a final subdivision plat must be filed for record with the county clerk and recorder before title to the subdivided land can be sold or transferred in any manner. After the preliminary plat of a subdivision has been approved or conditionally approved, the subdivider may enter into contracts to sell lots in the proposed subdivision if all of the following conditions are met (76-3-303, MCA):

- a. That under the terms of the contracts the purchasers of lots in the proposed subdivision make any payments to an escrow agent, which must be a bank or savings and loan association chartered to do business in the State of Montana;
- b. That under the terms of the contracts and the escrow agreement the payments made by purchasers of lots in the proposed subdivision may not be distributed by the escrow agent to the subdivider until the final plat of the subdivision is filed with the count clerk and recorder;
- c. That the contracts and the escrow agreement provide that if the final plat of the proposed subdivision is not filed with the county clerk and recorder within two years of the preliminary plat approval, the escrow agent shall immediately refund to each purchaser any payments made under the contract; however a notice of purchasers' agreement may be recorded with the clerk and recorder's office prior to final plat approval.
- d. That the contracts contain the following language conspicuously set out therein: "The real property which is the subject hereof has not been finally platted, and until a final plat identifying the property has been filed with

the county clerk and recorder, title to the property cannot be transferred in any manner;”

- e. That the county treasurer has certified that all real property taxes and special assessments assessed and levied on the land to be divided have been paid; and
- f. A copy of the contracts and escrow agreement described above must be submitted to the subdivision administrator. The name of the purchaser and purchase price may be blacked out.

### **II-A-3 Permission to Enter**

The governing body or its designated agent(s) or affected agencies identified during the preapplication meeting may investigate, examine, and evaluate the site of the proposed subdivision to verify information provided by the subdivider and to subsequently monitor compliance with any conditions if the preliminary plat is approved conditionally. The submission of a subdivision application constitutes a grant of permission by the subdivider for the governing body, its agents, and affected agencies to enter the subject property. This consent applies to members of the public attending a noticed public meeting for a site visit. A reasonable effort shall be put forth to notice the landowner by telephone prior to the governing body or its designated agent(s) enters the property for a site visit.

### **II-A-4 Preapplication process**

- a. Prior to submittal of a subdivision application, the subdivider shall request a meeting with the authorized subdivision administrator in addition to a preapplication meeting with the Planning Board. The subdivision administrator meeting shall occur within 30 working days after the subdivider submits a written request for the meeting to the authorized subdivision administrator.
- b. At the time of the subdivision administrator meeting request, the subdivider shall provide to the subdivision administrator a plat of the proposed subdivision showing the layout of the proposed features in relation to existing site conditions.
  - i. A plat of the proposed subdivision exclusive of the topographic lines at a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet or larger that is adequate to show the property and must include the following:
    - A. Information on the current status of the site, including:

1. Location;
2. Approximate tract and lot boundaries of existing tracts of record;
3. Description of general terrain;
4. Natural features on the land, including water bodies, floodplains, geologic hazards, and soil types;
5. Existing structures and improvements;
6. Existing utility lines and facilities serving the area to be subdivided;
7. Existing easements and rights-of-way;
8. Existing zoning or development regulation standards;
9. Existing conservation easements;
10. Existing covenants or deed restrictions;
11. Vicinity map.

B. Documentation on the current status of the site, including:

1. Ownership information, such as a deed, option to buy or buy-sell agreement, including permission to subdivide;
2. Water rights, including location of Agricultural Water Facilities;
3. Any special improvement districts; and
4. Rights of first refusal for the property.

ii. Information on the proposed subdivision, including:

- A. Tract and proposed lot boundaries;
- B. Proposed public and private improvements;
- C. Location of utility lines and facilities;
- D. Easements and rights-of-way;



- E. Parks and open space and proposed conservation easements; and
  - F. A vicinity map inclusive of topographic lines indicating the property.
- c. Following the preapplication meeting with the Planning Board:
- i. The subdivision administrator shall identify, for informational purposes, the state laws, local regulations and growth policy provisions that may apply to the subdivision review process including, but not limited to, zoning regulations, floodplain regulations, building codes and fire codes;
  - ii. The subdivision administrator shall provide the subdivider with a list of public utilities, local, state and federal agencies, and any other entities that have an interest in the proposed subdivision and that may be contacted for comment by the subdivision administrator or planning board on the subdivision application. The subdivision administrator shall also identify the timeframes that the public utilities, agencies, and other entities are given to respond; and
  - iii. The subdivision administrator shall identify particular additional information the subdivision administrator anticipates will be required for review of the subdivision application. This does not limit the ability of the subdivision administrator to request additional information at a later time.
- d. Unless the subdivider submits a subdivision application with six months of this preapplication meeting, the subdivider must request a new preapplication meeting prior to submitting the subdivision application.
- e. Once the preapplication meeting has been completed with the subdivision administrator, the subdivision administrator shall place the proposed development on the next available Planning Board meeting agenda where the preapplication meeting will take place.

## **II-A-5 Subdivision Application and Preliminary Plat Submittal**

### **First Minor Subdivision – Short Form**

The subdivider may at the preapplication meeting request from the Board to use the Short Form for first minor subdivisions which are creating two or fewer lots, have received sanitation approval, have existing legal and physical

access from a public road and when less than 1 acre will be disturbed for road/improvements.

1. A completed and signed Subdivision Application Form
2. The required review fee
3. A preliminary plat
4. A vicinity sketch
5. A topographic map;
6. Lienholders' acknowledgement of subdivision;
7. Recorded Documentation of legal and physical access;
8. All proposed easements, and specifically all utility easements to and within the proposed subdivision, including those for Agricultural Water User Facilities;
9. Existing covenants and deed restrictions;
10. Existing water rights;
11. Proposed road plans;
12. Encroachment permits from Montana Department of Transportation or the local jurisdiction.
13. Proposed easements;
14. Proposed disposition of water rights;
15. Fire risk rating analysis
16. Weed management plan and re-vegetation plan;
17. Road maintenance agreement for shared access;
18. FIRM or FEMA panel map and letter identifying floodplain status;
19. Approved Montana Department of Environmental Quality or Tri-County Sanitarian sanitation sites for all parcels;
20. Letter identifying and proposing mitigation of potential hazards or other adverse impacts as identified in the pre-application meeting and not covered by any of the above required materials; and
21. Such additional relevant and reasonable information as identified by the Subdivision Administrator during the pre-application meeting that is pertinent to the required elements of this section.

### **First Minor Subdivision**

The subdivider shall submit to the governing body or to the agent or agency designated by the governing body a subdivision application addressing these topics and containing the following materials, all described in more detail in forms provided by the subdivision administrator, as applicable:

1. A completed and signed Subdivision Application Form;
2. The required review fee;
3. A preliminary plat;

4. A vicinity sketch;
5. A topographic map;
6. A grading and drainage plan;
7. Engineering plans for all public and private improvements;
8. Overall development plan if development is in phases;
9. Lienholders' acknowledgement of subdivision;
10. Recorded documentation of legal and physical access;
11. Documentation of existing easements, including those for agricultural water user facilities;
12. Existing covenants and deed restrictions;
13. Existing water rights;
14. Existing mineral rights;
15. Names and addresses of all adjoining property owners;
16. Proposed road plans;
17. Encroachment permits from Montana Department of Transportation or the local jurisdiction;
18. All proposed easements, and specifically utility easements to and within the proposed subdivision;
19. Proposed disposition of water rights;
20. Proposed disposition of mineral rights;
21. Fire risk rating analysis and approved fire prevention plan;
22. Weed management plan and re-vegetation plan;
23. Property owners' association documents, including draft articles of incorporation, declaration and bylaws;
24. FIRM or FEMA panel map and letter identifying floodplain status;
25. Required water and sanitation information MCA 76-3-622;
26. A form of subdivision improvements agreement, if proposed;
27. Letter requesting a revocation of agricultural covenants if applicable;
28. Variance request or approval if applicable;
29. Re-zoning application or approval if applicable;
30. Flood hazard evaluation if applicable;
31. Letter identifying and proposing mitigation for potential hazards or other adverse impacts as identified in the preapplication meeting and not covered by any of the above required materials; and
32. Such additional relevant and reasonable information as identified by the subdivision administrator during the preapplication meeting that is pertinent to the required elements of this section.
33. Any sanitation sites approved by Montana Department of Environmental Quality on the parent tract under 76-4-134;

34. An electronic copy of the entire subdivision packet, including all forms, map and supporting documentation;
35. Sworn statement certifying that the applicant has posted a copy of the notice of subdivision on-site in a visible area from the nearest roads. The notice shall at a minimum contain description of the type of subdivision, number of lots to be created, time and date of public hearings, and contact information for additional information.

### **Major Subdivision and Subsequent Minor Subdivision**

The subdivider shall submit to the governing body or to the agent or agency designated by the governing body a subdivision application addressing these topics and containing the following materials, all described in more detail in forms provided by the subdivision administrator, as applicable:

1. A completed and signed subdivision application form;
2. The required review fee;
3. A preliminary plat;
4. A vicinity sketch;
5. A topographic map;
6. A grading and drainage plan;
7. Engineering plans for all public and private improvements;
8. Overall development plan if development is in phases;
9. Abstract of title (or title report);
10. Lienholders' acknowledgement of subdivision;
11. Recorded documentation of legal and physical access;
12. Documentation of existing easements, including those for agricultural water user facilities;
13. Existing covenants and deed restrictions;
14. Existing water rights;
15. Existing mineral rights;
16. Names and addresses of all adjoining property owners certified by the assessor's office;
17. Proposed road plans and profiles;
18. Encroachment permits from Montana Department of Transportation or the local jurisdiction;
19. All proposed easements, and specifically all utility easements to and within the proposed subdivision;
20. Proposed disposition of water rights;
21. Proposed disposition of mineral rights;
22. Parkland dedication calculations;
23. Environmental assessment and/or summary of probable impacts;

24. Transportation impact analysis or transportation plan;
25. Fire risk rating analysis and approved fire prevention plan;
26. Weed management plan and re-vegetation plan;
27. Property owners' association documents, including draft articles of incorporation, declaration and bylaws;
28. FIRM or FEMA panel map and letter identifying floodplain status;
29. Required water and sanitation information MCA 76-3-622;
30. A form of subdivision improvements agreement, if proposed;
31. Letter requesting a revocation of agricultural covenants;
32. Letter indicating locations of cultural or historic resources;
33. Variance request or approval, if applicable;
34. Re-zoning application or approval, if applicable;
35. Flood hazard evaluation;
36. Letter identifying and proposing mitigation for potential hazards or other adverse impacts as identified in the preapplication meeting and not covered by any of the above required materials;
37. Such additional relevant and reasonable information as identified by the subdivision administrator during the preapplication meeting that is pertinent to the required elements of this section;
38. Map referencing and locating all wetlands on the parent tract.
39. Any sanitation sites approved by Montana Department of Environmental Quality on the parent tract under 76-4-134;
40. An electronic copy of the entire subdivision packet, including all forms, map and supporting documentation;
41. Sworn statement certifying that the applicant has posted a copy of the notice of subdivision on-site in a visible area from the nearest roads. The notice shall at a minimum contain description of the type of subdivision, number of lots to be created, time and date of public hearings, and contact information for additional information.

## **II-A-6 Review Process**

For both minor and major subdivisions, the initial review process is as follows:

- a. Element Review
  - i. Within 5 working days of receipt of a subdivision application and fee, the subdivision administrator shall determine whether the

application contains all of the applicable materials required by section II-A-5 and shall give written notice to the subdivider of the subdivision administrator's determination.

- A. If the subdivision administrator determines that elements are missing from the application, the subdivision administrator shall return the application and identify those elements in the notification, and no further action shall be taken on the application by the subdivision administrator until the application is resubmitted.
- B. The subdivider may correct the deficiencies and resubmit the application.
- C. If the subdivider corrects the deficiencies and resubmits the application the subdivision administrator shall have 5 working days to notify the subdivider whether the resubmitted application contains all the materials required by section II-A-5, as applicable.
- D. This process shall be repeated until the subdivider submits an application containing all the materials required by section II-A-5, or the application is withdrawn.

b. Sufficiency Review

- i. Within 15 working days after the subdivision administrator notifies the subdivider that the application contains all of the required elements as provided in subsection (a) above, the subdivision administrator shall determine whether the application and required elements contain detailed, supporting information that is sufficient to allow for the review of the proposed subdivision under these regulations and shall give written notification to the subdivider of the subdivision administrator's determination.
  - A. If the subdivision administrator determines that the information in the application is not sufficient to allow for review of the proposed subdivision, the subdivision administrator shall identify specific required information in its notification and return the application to the subdivider, and

no further action shall be taken on the application by the subdivision administrator until the material is resubmitted.

- B. The subdivider may correct the deficiencies and resubmit the application, or withdraw the application.
  - C. If the subdivider corrects the deficiencies and resubmits the application in accordance with (i)(B) above, the subdivision administrator shall have 30 working days to notify the subdivider whether the resubmitted application and required elements contain detailed, supporting information that is sufficient to allow for review of the proposed subdivision under these regulations.
  - D. This process shall be repeated until the subdivider submits an application that contains detailed, supporting information that is sufficient for review of the proposed subdivision under the provisions of these regulations, or the application is withdrawn.
- ii. A determination that an application contains sufficient information for review as provided in this subsection (b) does not ensure that the proposed subdivision will be approved or conditionally approved by the governing body and does not limit the ability of the subdivision administrator, planning board, or the governing body to request additional information during the review process.
  - iii. A determination of sufficiency by the subdivision administrator pursuant to this subsection does not limit the DEQ from requiring additional water and sanitation information as part of the DEQ review of water and sanitation information.
- c. **Applicable Regulations**

Subdivision review and approval, conditional approval or denial shall be based on those regulations in effect at the time a subdivision application and preliminary plat is deemed to contain sufficient information for review. If regulations change during the element or sufficiency review, the determination of whether the application contains the required elements and sufficient information, and the subdivision review, shall be based on the new regulations.

## **II-B Final Plats**

### **II-B-1 Final Plat Contents**

The final plat submitted for approval must conform to the preliminary plat as previously reviewed and approved by the governing body and must incorporate all required modifications and comply with all conditions imposed at the time of subdivision application and preliminary plat approval. The final plat and accompanying documents must comply with the Montana Uniform Standards for final subdivision plats. Final plats of subdivisions approved for phased development shall be filed sequentially in accordance with the approval.

### **II-B-2 Final Plat Initial Review**

#### **a. Final Plat Submittal**

The final plat approval application form and all supplementary documents must be submitted to the subdivision administrator at least 30 working days prior to the expiration of preliminary plat approval. The submittal shall include, as applicable:

- i. The final plat application;
- ii. The final plat review fee;
- iii. A statement from the project surveyor or engineer outlining how each condition of approval has been satisfied.
- iv. A title report or updated abstract dated no less than 30 days prior to the date of submittal in accordance with MCA 76-3-612(1) or current applicable Montana law;
- v. The DEQ or local Environmental Health Department approval;
- vi. The final grading and drainage plan, including all road plans and profiles, state or local encroachment permits, and the traffic impact analysis (if required);



- vii. All engineering plans;
  - viii. Any homeowner association documents, including bylaws, covenants, and/or declarations;
  - ix. County and/or city attorney approvals in accordance with MCA 76-3-612(2) or current applicable Montana law; and
  - x. One 11" x 17" and one 18" x 24" or larger copy of the final plat, completed in accordance with the uniform standards for final subdivision plats as set forth in Appendix A.
- b. Review by Subdivision Administrator
- i. the subdivision administrator shall review the final plat to ascertain that all conditions and requirements for final plat approval have been met. The subdivision administrator will not accept, begin processing, nor schedule any actions on a final plat submittal until a complete application and fee, and copies of the final plat have been received. Final plat applications will not be considered complete by the subdivision administrator until all conditions of preliminary approval have been satisfied.
  - ii. If the subdivision administrator determines that the final plat differs from the approved or conditionally approved preliminary plat, the applicant shall be required to submit an amended application pursuant to Section II-B-5.
  - iii. The subdivision administrator may require that final subdivision plats be reviewed for errors and omissions in calculation or drafting by an examining land surveyor before recording with the clerk and recorder. When the survey data shown on the plat meets the conditions pursuant to these regulations, the examining surveyor shall certify the compliance in a printed or stamped signed certificate on the plat.

**II-B-3 Restrictive Covenants – Approvals, Content and Enforcement by Governing Body**

- a. The governing body may require that some or all restrictive covenants governing the use of land within the subdivision, whether proposed by the subdivider or required by the governing body, be set forth in a separate heading identifying them as plat approval covenants, and indicating: “These covenants(s) may not be repealed or amended without prior written consent of the Granite County Commission”.
- b. If common property is to be deeded to a property owners’ association, the covenants and by-laws which govern the association must, at a minimum, provide for the:
  - i. Formation of a property owners’ association concurrently with the filing of the final subdivision plat. Articles of incorporation shall be filed with the Secretary of State’s office;
  - ii. Mandatory membership for each property owner. Purchasers of property may also be required to sign a waiver of right to protest the formation of a maintenance district to maintain improvements;
  - iii. Perpetual reservation of the common property when required under 76-3-621(6)(a), MCA;
  - iv. Payment of liability insurance premiums, local taxes, and the cost of maintaining recreational or other facilities;
  - v. Placement of liens on the property of lot owners who are delinquent in the payment of association fees and assessments;
  - vi. Adjustment of assessments to meet changing needs;
  - vii. Means of enforcing the covenants, and of receiving and processing complaints;
  - viii. Transition of control of the association from the declarant to the homeowners.
  - ix. Dissolution of the association and modification of the covenants and restrictions after obtaining the governing body’s approval of the change; and

- x. Regular maintenance of roads, parks, buildings, drainage facilities, and other facilities controlled by the association.

#### **II-B-4 Subdivision Improvements Agreement; Guaranty**

As a condition of approval of the final plat, the subdivider must have installed all required improvements or have entered into a subdivision improvements agreement guaranteeing the construction, installation, and maintenance of all required improvements [MCA76-3-507]. The County Commissioners may require up to 100% completion of improvements related to public health and safety, such as road base travelable by a passenger vehicle and fire fighting facilities before agreeing to the use of a subdivision improvements agreement. This requirement applies to preliminary plats approved prior to the adoption of these regulations. If 100% completion is required, engineering plans must be filed before approval of the final plat. A professional engineer sign-off on all roads must be submitted prior to final plat approval or, if an SIA is in place, prior to satisfaction of the SIA entering the warranty period of fifteen (15) months. A professional engineer will be required to sign-off on all improvements guaranteed through the SIA process.

If during the final plat stage a subdivision improvements agreement is proposed by the subdivider and agreed on by the County:

- a. The governing body shall have sole discretion to determine what form of financial security will be accepted from the subdivider;
- b. The subdivider shall provide a minimum of two bids and an engineer's estimate for the cost of remaining infrastructure requirements, with the exception of the utility improvements requiring only one bid; shall be obtained by the subdivider.
- c. The amount of the financial security shall be calculated by multiplying 125% by the accepted bid.
- d. The subdivider shall bear the entire cost for providing engineer review and certifying that all public improvements have been installed in conformance with the requirements of the preliminary plat, the Granite County subdivision regulations and any requirements of the subdivision improvement agreement.
- e. Prior to the release of the guarantee, engineer stamped and certified as-builts and certificate of completion must be provided to the governing body.

## **II-B-5 Amending Approved Preliminary Plats Before Final Plat Approval**

- a. If the subdivider proposes to change the preliminary plat after the preliminary plat approval but before the final plat approval, the subdivider shall submit the proposed changes to the subdivision administrator for review.
  - i. The subdivision administrator shall review the proposal and place the proposal on the next available addenda of the Planning Board. The Planning Board at the meeting shall determine whether the changes to the preliminary plat are material pursuant to subsection (b) below.
  - ii. If the subdivision Planning Board determines the changes are material, the Planning Board shall require the subdivider to begin the subdivision review process again, starting with the pre-application meeting, and require payment of a new application fee.
  - iii. If the Planning Board determines the changes are not material, the subdivision administrator shall accept the changes and notify the subdivider and the governing body of its decision.
- b. The following changes, although not an exhaustive list, may be considered material:
  - i. Configuration or number of lots;
  - ii. Road layout;
  - iii. Water and/or septic proposals;
  - iv. Configuration of park land or open spaces;
  - v. Easement provisions, including water and septic easements;
  - vi. Designated access;
  - vii. Change to conditions of approval; or
  - viii. All/new variance requests.
- c. A subdivider whose proposed changes to the preliminary plat have been deemed material by the Planning Board may appeal the subdivision administrator's decision to the governing body by written notice within 10 working days. The subdivider may request a hearing, and may submit

additional evidence to show that the changes to the preliminary plat are not material.

- d. If the subdivider and subdivision administrator determine that a condition of approval is illegal or impossible to comply with due to circumstances outside the subdivider's control, economic hardship notwithstanding, the condition may be reviewed by the governing body through a properly noticed public hearing in order to determine if the condition may be waived or amended.

#### **II-B-6 Final Plat Approval**

- a. Approval by the Governing Body

The governing body shall examine every final subdivision plat and shall approve it if it conforms to the conditions of preliminary plat approval and to the terms of the MSPA and these regulations, or deny it pursuant to (ii) below.

- i. If the final plat is approved, the governing body shall certify its approval on the face of the final plat. When applicable, a certificate of the governing body expressly accepting any dedicated land, easements, or improvements will be filed with the final plat.
- ii. If the final plat is denied, the governing body shall write a letter stating the reason for denial and forward a copy to the subdivider. The governing body will return the final plat to the subdivider within 10 working days of the action. The subdivider may then make any necessary corrections and resubmit the final plat for approval.

- b. Inaccurate Information

The governing body may withdraw approval of a final plat if it determines that material information by the subdivider is inaccurate.

#### **II-B-7 Final Plat Filing**

After it is approved, the final plat may not be altered in any manner except as provided in II-B-8. The county clerk and recorder may not accept any plat for filing that does not bear the governing body's approval in proper form or that has been altered. The clerk and recorder may file an approved plat only if it is accompanied by the documents specified in the Montana Uniform Standards for Monumentation, and Final Subdivision Plats, contained in Appendix A.

#### **II-B-8 Amending Filed Plats**

- a. Changes that materially alter any portion of a filed plat, its land divisions or improvements, or that will modify the approved use of land within the subdivision, must be made by filing an amended plat showing all alterations. Any alteration which increases the number of lots or modifies six or more lots, or abandons or alters a public road right-of-way or parkland dedication must be reviewed and approved by the governing body.
- b. An amended plat is subject to the procedures for reviewing major or minor subdivision, as appropriate. The governing body may not approve an amended final plat without the written consent of the owners and lienholders of all lots which will be modified by the proposed amendment.
- c. The governing body may not approve an amendment that will place a lot in non-conformance with the standards contained in Section VI of these regulations or with local zoning regulations unless the governing body holds a public hearing on the amendment and issues a written variance from the standards pursuant to Section XI-B, Variances.
- d. The final amended plat submitted for approval must comply with the requirements for final subdivision plats under the Uniform Standards for Filing Final Plats (Appendix A).

### **III. REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR MINOR SUBDIVISIONS**

Subdivisions containing five or fewer parcels shall be reviewed as set forth in this section.

First minor subdivisions shall be reviewed pursuant to section III-A and subsequent minor subdivisions shall be reviewed pursuant to section III-B.

#### **III-A First Minor Subdivision Review**

The preapplication process and initial review process set forth in Section II, General Procedures, apply to this section.

##### **III-A-1 First Minor Subdivision Application and Preliminary Plat Submittal**

- a. The subdivider shall submit to the governing body or to the agent or agency designated by the governing body a subdivision application containing the materials identified in section II-A-5 and in the pre-application meeting, and

- b. Sufficient documentary evidence from the public records demonstrating that the subdivision will be the first minor subdivision from a tract of record.

### **III-A-2 First Minor Subdivision Exceptions**

The following do not apply to first minor subdivision:

- a. Preparation of an environmental assessment;
- b. Parkland dedication;
- c. Public hearing requirements; and
- d. Review of the subdivision application for the impact on agriculture, agricultural water user facilities, local services, the natural environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and public health and safety, if the subdivision is proposed in a jurisdictional area that has adopted zoning regulations that address those impacts.

### **III-A-3 First Minor Subdivision Review Process**

- a. Time Period for Approval, Conditional Approval, or Denial

Within 35 working days, the governing body shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the proposed subdivision according to Section III-A-6 of these regulations, unless the subdivider and the subdivision administrator agree to an extension or suspension of the review period, not to exceed one year. The review period of 35 working days begins once the subdivision administrator has given notice to the subdivider that the subdivision application is sufficient for review. Notification constitutes the date when the reviewing agent or agency sends the notice to the subdivider.

- b. Public Agency and Utility Review

Review and comment by public agencies or utilities may not delay the governing body's action on the subdivision application beyond the 35 working day review period. The subdivider is required to contact and collect comment from all applicable agencies relative to the development. A general list of agencies is included as an appendix to this document. The governing body will make these comments available to the subdivider and to the general public upon request. If, during the review of the application, the subdivision administrator or the Planning Board contacts a public utility, agency, or other entity that was not included on the list provided during the pre-application meeting, the

subdivision administrator shall notify the subdivider of the contact and the timeframe for response.

#### **III-A-4 First Minor Planning Board Consideration and Recommendation**

a. Recommendation

i. Consideration – Standards

In recommending approval, conditional approval or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the planning board shall base its recommendation on compliance of the subdivision application and preliminary plat with the following:

- A. These regulations, including but not limited to the standards set forth in Section VI;
- B. Applicable zoning regulations;
- C. The MSPA, including but not limited to 76-3-608(3), as delineated in section III-A-6(a) and (b)(iv) of these regulations; and
- D. Other applicable regulations.

ii. Consideration – Evidence

In recommending approval, conditional approval or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the planning Board may consider, without limitation, the following (as applicable):

- A. The subdivision application and preliminary plat;
- B. The summary of probable impacts;
- C. Proposed mitigations;
- D. An officially adopted growth policy;
- E. The subdivision administrator's staff report and recommendation; and
- F. Any additional information authorized by law.

iii. Written recommendation



Within 10 working days after the public meeting, the planning board shall submit the following, in writing, to the subdivider and the governing body.

- A. Recommended findings of fact based on the evidence in subsection (a)(ii) above that discuss and consider the subdivision's compliance with and impact on the items listed in subsection (a)(i) of these regulations;
- B. A recommendation for approval, conditional approval (including any recommended conditions and/or mitigation measures), or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat; and
- C. A recommendation for approval or denial of any requested variances (See Section XI-B).

b. Water and Sanitation Information

The planning board or subdivision administrator shall collect public comment regarding the water and sanitation information required by the MSPA and these regulations. The planning board shall forward all comments regarding water and sanitation to the governing body.

**III-A-5 Subdivider's Preference for Mitigation**

No later than ten calendar days after the recommendations from the Planning Board and before the meeting at which the governing body is to consider the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the subdivider is encouraged to submit in writing to the subdivision administrator the subdivider's comments on and responses to the planning board's recommendations. The governing body will consult with the subdivider and will give due weight and consideration to the subdivider's expressed preferences [76-3-608(5)(b), MCA].

**III-A-6 First Minor Subdivision Governing Body Decision and Documentation**

a. Prerequisites to Approval

The governing body may not approve or conditionally approve a subdivision application and preliminary plat unless the proposed subdivision:

- i. Provides easements for the location and installation of any planned utilities, both on and off site;

- ii. Provides legal and physical access to each parcel within the subdivision and the notation of that access on the applicable plat and any instrument transferring the parcel;
- iii. Assures that all required public or private improvements will be installed before final plat approval, or that their installation after final plat approval will be guaranteed as provided by section II-B-4 of these regulations;
- iv. Assures that the requirements of 76-3-504(1)(j), MCA, regarding the disclosure and disposition of water rights as set forth in Section VI-O have been considered and will be accomplished before the final plat is submitted;
- v. Assures that the requirements of 76-3-504(1)(k) regarding watercourse and irrigation easements as set forth in Section VI-N have been considered and will be accomplished before the final plat is submitted.

b. Consideration – Standards

In approving, conditionally approving, or denying a first minor subdivision application, the governing body shall consider subsection (a) above and whether the proposed subdivision complies with:

- i. These regulations, including but not limited to, the standards set forth in Section VI;
- ii. Applicable zoning regulations;
- iii. Other applicable regulations;
- iv. The MSPA, including but not limited to the following impacts:
  - A. Impact on agriculture;
  - B. Impact on agricultural water user facilities;
  - C. Impact on local services;
  - D. Impact on the natural environment;
  - E. Impact on wildlife;

- F. Impact on wildlife habitat;
- G. Impact on public health and safety; and

v. Proposed mitigation.

c. Consideration – Evidence

In making its decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny a proposed first minor subdivision the governing body may consider and weigh the following, as applicable:

- i. The subdivision application and preliminary plat;
- ii. The summary of probable impacts;
- iii. Proposed mitigations;
- iv. An officially adopted growth policy;
- v. Subdivision administrator’s staff report and recommendations;
- vi. Planning board recommendation; and
- vii. Any additional information authorized by law.

d. Water and Sanitation – Special Rules

- i. Water and sanitation information provided during the application review process, including public comment, may be used as a basis for a conditional approval or denial of a subdivision only if the governing body finds that the application does not comply with previously adopted subdivision, zoning, floodplain or other regulations.
- ii. For a proposed subdivision that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the governing body shall require approval by the DEQ as a condition of approval of the final plat. This approval applies to the development of lots at the time of the approval and is no guarantee that a source of water or a location for a septic system or drain fields will be available when the lots are actually developed.

- iii. For a proposed subdivision that will create one or more parcels containing 20 acres or more, the governing body shall condition approval of the final plat upon the subdivider demonstrating that there is an adequate water source and at least one area for a septic system and a replacement drain field for each lot. This demonstration to the local reviewing authority is to evaluate the ability to demonstrate to the local reviewing authority is to evaluate the ability to develop lots at the platting stage and is no guarantee that a source of water or a location for a septic system or drain fields will be available when the lots are developed.
- iv. The governing body shall collect public comments regarding water and sanitation information and shall make any comments submitted, or a summary of the comments submitted, available to the subdivider within 30 days after conditional approval or approval of the subdivision application and preliminary plat.
- v. The subdivider shall, as part of the subdivider's application for sanitation approval, forward the comments or the summary provided by the governing body to the:
  - A. Reviewing authority provided in Montana Code Annotated, Title 76, Chapter 4, for subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres; or
  - B. Local health department or board of health for proposed subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing 20 acres or more and less than 160 acres.
- e. Documentation of Governing Body Decision
  - i. In rendering its decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed subdivision the governing body shall issue written findings of fact that discuss and weigh the proposed subdivision's compliance with the above subsections.
  - ii. When the governing body approves, denies, or conditionally approves the proposed subdivision, it shall send the subdivider a letter, with the appropriate signature, within 30 working days of the oral decision date, and make the letter available to the public, the letter shall:
    - A. Contain information regarding the appeal process for the denial or imposition of conditions;

- B. Identify the regulations and statutes that are used in reaching the decision to approve, deny, or impose conditions and explain how they apply to the decision;
  - C. Provide the facts and conclusions that the governing body relied upon in making its decision and reference documents, testimony, or other materials that form the basis of the decision;
  - D. Provide the conditions that apply to the preliminary plat approval and that must be satisfied before the final plat may be approved; and
  - E. Set forth the time limit for approval, pursuant to subsection (f) below.
- f. Subdivision Application and Preliminary Plat Approval Period
- i. Upon approval or conditional approval of the preliminary plat, the governing body shall provide the subdivider with a dated and signed statement of approval. The approval shall be in force for no more than three calendar years.
    - A. At least 30 calendar days prior to the expiration of the preliminary plat approval, the governing body may, at the request of the subdivider, extend the approval for a mutually agreed upon period of time. Any mutually agreed upon extension must be in writing and dated and signed by the members of the governing body and the subdivider or the subdivider's agent. The governing body may issue more than one extension. When evaluating an extension request, the governing body shall consider:
      - a. Changes to the development regulations since the original approval and whether the subdivision as originally approved is essentially compliant with the new regulations.
      - b. Progress to date in completing the subdivision as a whole and any phases, including maintenance of the remainder of the site in good condition;
      - c. Demonstrated ability of the subdivider to complete the subdivision.

- ii. After the application and preliminary plat are approved, the governing body may not impose any additional conditions as a prerequisite to final plat approval unless the preliminary plat approval expires.
- iii. The governing body may withdraw approval or conditional approval of an application and preliminary plat if it determines that information provided by the subdivider, and upon which the approval or conditional approval was based, is inaccurate.

### **III-A-7 First Minor Subdivisions – Amended Application**

- a. If the subdivider changes the subdivision application or preliminary plat before the governing body makes its decision, the subdivider shall submit the amended application or preliminary plat to the subdivision administrator for review.
  - i. Within 5 working days of receiving the amended application or preliminary plat, the subdivision administrator shall determine whether the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material, as determined in subsection (c) below.
  - ii. The 35-working day review period is suspended while the subdivision administrator considers the amended application or preliminary plat.
  - iii. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are not material, the 35-working day review period resumes when the subdivision administrator mails notice of the decision to the subdivider.
  - iv. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are material, the subdivision administrator shall require the subdivider to schedule a new pre-application meeting and resubmit the application and preliminary plat as a new subdivision application and resubmit all new review fees.
- b. By making changes to a pending subdivision application or preliminary plat, the subdivider consents to suspension of the review period as provided in subsection (a)(ii).
- c. The following changes, although not an exhaustive list, may be considered material:
  - i. Configuration or number of lots;

- ii. Road layout;
  - iii. Water and/or septic proposals;
  - iv. Configuration of park land or open spaces;
  - v. Easement provisions; and
  - vi. Designated access.
- d. A subdivider whose subdivision application or preliminary plat has been deemed materially changed by the subdivision administrator may appeal the subdivision administrator's decision to the governing body. The subdivider may request a hearing, and may submit additional evidence to show that the changes to the preliminary plat are not material.
- i. The 35-working day review period is suspended until the governing body decision on the appeal is made.
  - ii. If the governing body concludes that the evidence and information demonstrate that the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material, the governing body shall require the subdivision application and preliminary plat to be resubmitted pursuant to subsection (a)(iv).
  - iii. If the governing body concludes that the evidence and information demonstrate that the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are not material, the 35-working day review period resumes as of the date of the decision.
  - iv. By appealing the decision of the subdivision administrator, the subdivider agrees to suspension of the 35-working day review period provided in subsection (d)(i).

### **III-A-8 First Minor Subdivision Final Plat**

The final plat must include the contents, and be submitted and reviewed in accordance with the appropriate requirements contained in Section II-B, Final Plats.

### **III-B Subsequent Minor Subdivision**

A subsequent minor subdivision is any subdivision with five or fewer lots that is not a first minor subdivision. Subsequent minor subdivisions shall be reviewed as major subdivisions. All the requirements and procedures of Section IV of these regulations must be followed for subsequent minor subdivisions.

## **IV REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS**

### **IV-A Review and Approval Procedures for Major Subdivisions**

Subdivisions that qualify for major subdivision review are those divisions of land containing six or more lots, or subdivisions of five or fewer lots that do not otherwise qualify for review as first minor subdivisions under 76-3-609, MCA and these regulations.

The preapplication process and initial review process set forth in Section II, General Procedures, apply to this section.

#### **IV-A-1 Subdivision Application and Preliminary Plat Submittal**

- a. The subdivider shall submit to the governing body or to the agent or agency authorized by the governing body a subdivision application containing the materials identified in Section II-A-5 and in the preapplication meeting.

#### **IV-A-2 Time Period for Approval, Conditional Approval, or Denial**

- a. Within 60 working days or 80 working days if the proposed subdivision is 50 lots or greater, the governing body shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the proposed subdivision according to Section IV-A-8 of these regulations, unless the subdivider and the subdivision administrator agree to an extension or suspension of the review period, or a subsequent public hearing is held pursuant to Section IV-A-7 of these regulations. A subdivision application is deemed submitted for review, and the 60 or 80 working day period begins when the subdivision administrator notifies the subdivider or the subdivider's agent in writing that the application contains sufficient information to conduct the review.
- b. Public Agency and Utility Review

Review and comment by public agencies or utilities may not delay the governing body's action on the subdivision application beyond the 60-working day review period. The subdivider is required to contact and collect comment from all applicable agencies relative to the development. The governing body will make these comments available to the subdivider and to the general public upon request. If, during the review of the application, the subdivision administrator or the planning board contacts a public utility, agency, or other entity that was not included on the list provided during the preapplication meeting, the subdivision administrator shall notify the subdivider of the contact and the timeframe for response.



### **IV-A-3 Public Hearings and Notices – In General**

#### **a. Hearings**

The planning board and the governing body shall each hold a public hearing on the subdivision application when a hearing is required by these regulations.

#### **b. Notice**

- i. The planning board and governing body shall give notice of the times, dates and locations of the hearings by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than 15 days prior to the dates of the hearings.
- ii. At least 15 days prior to the dates of the hearings, the planning board and the governing body shall give notices of the hearings by certified mail to the subdivider, each adjoining landowner to the land included in the preliminary plat, and each purchaser under contract for deed of property immediately adjoining the land included in the preliminary plat.

### **IV-A-4 Planning Board Hearing, Consideration and Recommendation**

#### **a. Hearing**

After the subdivision application is deemed to have all the required elements and contain detailed, supporting information that is sufficient to allow for review, and the subdivision administrator has prepared a staff report, the planning board shall schedule and hold a public hearing on the subdivision application.

#### **b. Recommendation**

##### **i. Consideration – Standards**

In recommending approval, conditional approval or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the planning board shall base its recommendation on compliance of the subdivision application with the following:

- A. These regulations, including but not limited to the standards set forth in Section VI;
- B. Applicable zoning regulations;

C. The MSPA, including but not limited to 76-3-608(3), as delineated in sections IV-A-8(a) and (b)(iv) of these regulations; and

D. Other applicable regulations.

ii. Consideration – Evidence

In recommending approval, conditional approval or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the planning board may consider, without limitation, the following (as applicable):

A. The subdivision application and preliminary plat;

B. The environmental assessment;

C. The summary of probable impacts;

D. Proposed mitigations;

E. An officially adopted growth policy;

F. Information provided at public hearing(s);

G. Subdivision administrator's staff report and recommendation; and

H. Any additional information authorized by law.

iii. Written Recommendation

Within 10 working days after the public hearing, the planning board shall submit the following, in writing, to the subdivider and the governing body:

A. Recommended findings of fact based on the evidence in subsection (b)(ii) above that discuss and consider the subdivisions's compliance with and impact on the items listed in subsection (b)(i) above of these regulations;

B. A recommendation for approval, conditional approval (including any recommended conditions and/or mitigation measures), or denial of the subdivision application and preliminary plat.

C. A recommendation for approval or denial of any requested variances (see Section XI-B).

c. Water and Sanitation Information

The planning board or planning staff shall collect public comment regarding the water and sanitation information required by the MSPA and these regulations. The planning board shall forward all comments regarding water and sanitation to the governing body.

**IV-A-5 Subdivider's Preference for Mitigation**

No later than ten calendar days after the planning board recommendation before the meeting or hearing at which the governing body is to consider the subdivision application and preliminary plat, the subdivider is encouraged to submit in writing to the subdivision administrator the subdivider's comments on and responses regarding mitigation to the planning board's recommendations. The governing body will consult with the subdivider and will give due weight and consideration to the subdivider's expressed preference.

**IV-A-6 Governing Body Hearing**

- a. After the planning board makes its recommendation, the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the subdivision application.
- b. All comments and documents regarding the subdivision shall be submitted to the subdivision administrator, rather than to the governing body directly, to be forwarded to the governing body.
- c. The governing body shall determine whether public comments or documents presented for consideration at the governing body's public hearing constitute either:
  - i. Information or analysis of information that was presented at the planning board hearing on the subdivision application that the public has had a reasonable opportunity to examine and on which the public has had a reasonable opportunity to comment, in which case the governing body shall proceed to its decision whether to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed subdivision; or
  - ii. New information or analysis of information that has never been submitted as evidence or considered by the planning board at a hearing on the subdivision application, in which case the governing body shall proceed as set forth in subsection (d) below.

- d. If the governing body determines that public comments or documents presented at the hearing constitute new information or an analysis of information regarding the subdivision application that has never been submitted as evidence or considered by the planning board at the public hearing on the subdivision application, the governing body shall determine whether the public comments or documents are relevant and credible with regard to the governing body's decision, pursuant to subsections (e) and (f) below.
  - i. If the governing body determines the information or analysis of information is either not relevant or not credible, then the governing body shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed subdivision without basing its decision on the new information or analysis of information; or
  - ii. If the governing body determines the new information or analysis of information is relevant and credible, then the governing body shall schedule or direct the planning board to schedule a subsequent public hearing pursuant to Section IV-A-7.
  - iii. At the subsequent hearing the planning board or governing body shall consider only the new information or analysis of information that may have an impact on the findings and conclusions that the governing body will rely upon in making its decision on the proposed subdivision.
- e. New information or analysis of information is considered to be relevant if it may have an impact on the findings and conclusions that the governing body will rely upon in making its decision on the proposed subdivision.
- f. New information or analysis of information is considered to be credible if it is based on one or more of the following:
  - i. Physical facts or evidence;
  - ii. Corroborated personal observations;
  - iii. Evidence provided by a person with professional competency in the subject matter; or
  - iv. Scientific data.

**IV-A-7 Subsequent Public Hearing**

- a. If a subsequent public hearing is held pursuant to section IV-A-6, it must be held within 45 calendar days of the governing body's determination to schedule a subsequent hearing. The planning board or governing body shall consider only the new information or analysis of information that may have an impact on the findings and conclusions that the governing body will rely upon in making its decision on the proposed subdivision.
  - i. Notice of the time, date and location of the subsequent hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than 15 calendar days prior to the date of the subsequent hearing.
  - ii. At least calendar 15 days prior to the date of the subsequent hearing, notice of the subsequent hearing shall be given by certified mail to the subdivider, each adjoining landowner to the land included in the preliminary plat, and each purchaser under contract for deed of property immediately adjoining the land included in the preliminary plat.
- b. If a subsequent public hearing is held, the 60-working day review period is suspended as of the date of the governing body's decision to schedule a subsequent hearing. The 60-working day review period resumes on the date of the governing body's next scheduled public meeting for which proper notice for the public meeting on the subdivision application can be provided.

#### **IV-A-8 Governing Body Decision and Documentation**

- a. Prerequisites to Approval

The governing body may not approve or conditionally approve a subdivision application and preliminary plat unless the proposed subdivision:

- i. Provides easements for the location and installation of any planned utilities;
- ii. Provides legal and physical access to each parcel within the subdivision and the notation of that access on the applicable plat and any instrument transferring the parcel;
- iii. Assures that all required public or private improvements will be installed before final plat approval, or that their installation after final plat approval will be guaranteed as provided by section II-B-4 of these regulations; and

- iv. Assures that the requirements of 76-3-504(1)(j), MCA, regarding the disclosure and disposition of water rights as set forth in Section VI-A have been considered and will be accomplished before the final plat is submitted;
  - v. Assures that the requirements of 76-3-504(1)(k) regarding watercourse and irrigation easements as set forth in Section VI-N have been considered and will be accomplished before the final plat is submitted;
  - vi. Provides for the appropriate park dedication or cash-in-lieu (MCA 76-3-621).
- b. Consideration – Standards

In approving, conditionally approving, or denying a subdivision application and preliminary plat, the governing body shall consider subsection (a) above, and whether the proposed subdivision complies with:

- i. These regulations, including, but not limited to, the standards set forth in Section VI;
- ii. Applicable zoning regulations;
- iii. Other applicable regulations;
- iv. The MSPA, including but not limited to the following impacts:
  - A. Impact on agriculture;
  - B. Impact on agricultural water user facilities;
  - C. Impact on local services;
  - D. Impact on the natural environment;
  - E. Impact on wildlife;
  - F. Impact on wildlife habitat;
  - G. Impact on public health and safety; and
- v. Proposed mitigation.

c. Consideration – Evidence

In making its decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny a proposed subdivision, the governing body may consider and weigh the following, as applicable:

- i. The subdivision application and preliminary plat;
- ii. The environmental assessment;
- iii. The summary of probable impacts;
- iv. Proposed mitigations;
- v. An officially adopted growth policy;
- vi. Comments, evidence and discussions at the public hearing(s);
- vii. Subdivision administrator's staff report and recommendations;
- viii. Planning board recommendation; and
- ix. Any additional information authorized by law.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the governing body may not consider any information regarding the subdivision application that is presented after the final public hearing (which may include a subsequent hearing if any) when making its decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed subdivision.

d. Water and Sanitation – Special Rules

- i. Water and sanitation information provided during the application review process, including public comment, may be used as a basis for a conditional approval or denial of a subdivision only if the governing body finds that the application does not comply with previously adopted subdivision, zoning, floodplain or other regulations.
- ii. For a proposed subdivision that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the governing body shall require approval by the DEQ as a condition of approval of the final plat. This approval applies to the development of lots at the time of the approval and is no guarantee that a source of water or a location for a septic system or drain fields will be available when the lots are actually developed.

- iii. For a proposed subdivision that will create one or more parcels containing 20 acres or more, the governing body shall condition approval of the final plat upon the subdivider demonstrating that there is an adequate water source and at least one area for a septic system and a replacement drain field for each lot. This demonstration to the local reviewing authority is to evaluate the ability to develop lots at the platting stage and is no guarantee that a source of water or a location for a septic system or drain fields will be available when the lots are actually developed.
- iv. The governing body shall collect public comments submitted regarding water and sanitation information and shall make any comments submitted or a summary of the comments submitted available to the subdivider within 30 calendar days after conditional approval or approval of the subdivision application and preliminary plat.
- v. The subdivider shall, as part of the subdivider's application for sanitation approval, forward the comments or the summary provided by the governing body to the:
  - A. Reviewing authority provided in Montana Code Annotated, Title 76, Chapter 4, for subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres; and
  - B. Local health department or board of health for proposed subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing 20 acres or more and less than 160 acres.
- e. Documentation of Governing Body Decision
  - i. In rendering its decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed subdivision, the governing body shall issue written findings of fact that discuss and weigh the proposed subdivision's compliance with the preceding subsections.
  - ii. When the governing body approves, denies, or conditionally approves the proposed subdivision, it shall send the subdivider a letter, with the appropriate signatures, within 30 working days of the oral decision date, and make the letter available to the public. The letter shall:
    - A. Contain information regarding the appeal process for the denial or imposition of conditions;



- B. Identify the regulations and statutes that are used in reaching the decision to approve, deny, or impose conditions and explain how they apply to the decision;
  - C. Provide the facts and conclusions that the governing body relied upon in making its decision and reference documents, testimony, or other materials that form the basis of the decision;
  - D. Provide the conditions that apply to the preliminary plat approval and that must be satisfied before the final plat may be approved; and
  - E. Set forth the time limit for approval, pursuant to subsection (f) below.
- f. Subdivision Application and Preliminary Plat Approval Period
- i. Upon approval or conditional approval of the preliminary plat, the governing body shall provide the subdivider with a dated and signed statement of approval. The approval shall be in force for no more than three calendar years.
    - A. At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the preliminary plat approval, the governing body may, at the request of the subdivider, extend the approval for a mutually agreed upon period of time. Any mutually agreed upon extension must be in writing and dated and signed by the members of the governing body and the subdivider or the subdivider's agent. The governing body may issue more than one extension. When evaluating an extension request, the governing body shall consider:
      - a. Changes to the development regulations since the original approval and whether the subdivision as originally approved is essentially compliant with the new regulations;
      - b. Progress to date in completing the subdivision as a whole and any phases, including maintenance of the remainder of the site in good condition; and
      - c. Demonstrated ability of the subdivider to complete the subdivision.

- ii. After the application and preliminary plat are approved, the governing body may not impose any additional conditions as a prerequisite to final plat approval unless the preliminary plat approval expires, at which time a new application shall be required.
- iii. The governing body may withdraw approval or conditional approval of an application and preliminary plat if it determines that information provided by the subdivider, and upon which the approval or conditional approval was based, is inaccurate.

#### **IV-A-9 Amended Applications**

- a. If the subdivider changes the subdivision application or preliminary plat after the subdivision administrator makes a determination of sufficiency pursuant to section II-A-6 but before the planning board hearing, the subdivider shall submit the amended application to the subdivision administrator for review.
  - i. Within 5 working days of receiving the amended application or preliminary plat, the subdivision administrator shall determine whether the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material, pursuant to subsection (d) below.
  - ii. The 60 or 80 working day review period is suspended while the subdivision administrator considers whether the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material.
  - iii. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are not material, the 60 or 80 working day review period resumes when the subdivision administrator mails notice of the decision to the subdivider.
  - iv. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are material, the subdivision administrator shall either require the subdivider to schedule a new preapplication meeting and resubmit the application as a new subdivision application or proceed with the 60 or 80 working day review period upon certification from the subdivision administrator that the application is sufficient for review.
- b. If the subdivider changes the subdivision application or preliminary plat after the planning board hearing but before the governing body hearing, the subdivider shall submit the amended application or preliminary plat to the subdivision administrator for review and submit all new review fees.

- i. Within 5 working days of receiving the amended application or preliminary plat, the subdivision administrator shall determine whether the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material pursuant to subsection (d) below.
  - ii. The 60 or 80 working days review period is suspended while the subdivision administrator considers whether the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material.
  - iii. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are not material, the 60 or 80 working day review period resumes when the subdivision administrator mails notice of the decision to the subdivider.
  - iv. If the subdivision administrator determines the changes are material, the subdivision administrator shall either:
    - A. Require the subdivider to begin the subdivision review process again, starting with the preapplication meeting, and require payment of a new application fee; or
    - B. Schedule a new planning board hearing to take comment on the amended application or preliminary plat. Notice of the subdivision administrator's determination to schedule a new planning board hearing shall be provided as set forth in section IV-A-3. A supplemental staff report shall be prepared to address the changes to the original application.
  - v. If a new planning board hearing is held pursuant to subsection (b)(iv)(B) above, the 60 or 80 working day review period is suspended for the time period between notice of the subdivision administrator's determination and 10 working days after the date of the second planning board hearing.
- c. By making changes to a pending subdivision application or preliminary plat, the subdivider consents to suspension of the review period as provided in subsections (a)(ii) and (b)(ii).
  - d. The following changes, although not an exhaustive list, may be considered material:
    - i. Configuration or number of lots;
    - ii. Road layout;
    - iii. Water and/or septic proposals;

- iv. Configuration of park land or open spaces;
  - v. Easement provisions; and
  - vi. Designated access.
- e. A subdivider whose subdivision application or preliminary plat has been deemed materially changed by the subdivision administrator may appeal the subdivision administrator's decision to the governing body by written notice within 10 working days. The subdivider may request a hearing, and may submit additional evidence to show that the changes to the preliminary plat are not material.
- i. The 60 or 80 working day review period is suspended until the governing body decision on the appeal is made.
  - ii. If the governing body concludes that the evidence and information demonstrate that the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are material, the governing body shall determine whether the subdivision application should be resubmitted or scheduled for rehearing in front of the planning board pursuant to subsections (b)(iv)(A) or (B).
  - iii. If the governing body concludes that the evidence and information demonstrate that the changes to the subdivision application or preliminary plat are not material, the 60 or 80 working day review period resumes as of the date of the decision.
  - iv. By appealing the decision of the subdivision administrator, the subdivider agrees to suspension of the 60 or 80 working day review period provided in subsection (i) above.

#### **IV-B Major Final Plats**

The Final plat must have the contents, and be submitted and reviewed in accordance with the appropriate requirements contained in Section II-B, Final Plats.

### **V. DIVISIONS OF LAND EXEMPT FROM SUBDIVISION REVIEW**

#### **V-A Purpose**

The MSPA provides that certain divisions of land, which would otherwise constitute subdivisions, are exempt from local subdivision review and approval, unless the use

of the exemption is an attempt to evade the MSPA. The exemptions are found in Part 2 of Title 76, Chapter 3. These regulations address the more commonly used exemptions.

**V-B General Criteria to Determine Whether a Proposal is an Attempt to Evade the MSPA**

The governing body and its agents, when determining whether an exemption is claimed for the purpose of evading the MSPA, shall consider all of the surrounding circumstances. These circumstances include the nature of the claimant's business, the prior history of the particular tract in question, the proposed configuration of the tracts if the proposed exempt transaction is completed and any pattern of exempt transactions that will result in the equivalent of a subdivision without local government review.

**V-C Divisions of Land Entirely Exempt from the Requirements of These Regulations and the Montana Subdivision and Platting Act [76-3-201,MCA]**

The governing body will examine the divisions of land set forth in this section to determine whether or not the requirements of the MSPA and these regulations apply to the division. The fee for this examination is set forth in administrative materials adopted by Granite County. The requirements of these regulations and the MSPA do not apply unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading these regulations or the MSPA, or as otherwise specifically provided, when:

- a. A division of land is created by order of any court of record in this state or by operation of law or that, in the absence of agreement between the parties to the sale, could be created by an order of any court in the state pursuant to the law of eminent domain, Title 70, Chapter 30. Before a court of record orders a division of land, the court shall notify the governing body of the pending division and allow the governing body to present written comments on the subdivision.
- b. A division of land is created to provide security for mortgages, liens, or trust indentures for the purpose of construction, improvements to the land being divided, or refinancing purposes.
  - i. This Exemption Applies:
    - A. To a division of land of any size;
    - B. If the land that is divided is only conveyed to the financial or lending institution to which the mortgage, lien, or trust indenture was given, or to a purchaser upon foreclosure of the mortgage, lien, or trust indenture. A transfer of the divided land, by the owner of the property at the time the land was divided, to any party other

than those identified in the preceding sentence subjects the division of land to the requirements of the MSPA and these regulations.

- C. To a parcel that is created to provide security under this subsection. The remainder of the tract of land, if applicable, is subject to the provisions of the MSPA and these regulations.

- ii. Statement of Intent

Under policies by many lending institutions and federal home loan guaranty programs, a landowner who is buying a tract with financing or through a contract for deed is required to hold title to the specific site on which the residence will be built. The intended purpose of this exemption is to allow a person who is buying a tract using financing or contract for deed to segregate a smaller parcel from the tract for security for financing construction of a home on the property.

- iii. Use of Exemption

This exemption is not available to simply create a parcel without review by claiming that the parcel will be used for security to finance construction of a home or other structure on the proposed lot.

This exemption may not be properly invoked unless (1) the claimant is purchasing a larger tract through financing or a contract for deed (and thus does not hold title) and (2) a lending institution requires the landowner to hold title to a small parcel of the tract because the smaller tract is required as security for a building construction loan.

- iv. Required Materials

When this exemption is to be used, the landowner must submit to the subdivision administrator:

- A. A statement of how many interests within the original tract will be created by use of the exemption;
- B. The deed, trust indenture or mortgage for the exempted interest (which states that the interest is being created only to secure a construction mortgage, lien or trust indenture);
- C. A statement explaining who will have title to and possession of the balance of the original parcel after title to the exempted interest is conveyed; and

D. A signed statement from a lending institution that the creation of the interest is necessary to secure a loan.

v. Rebuttable Presumptions

The use of this exemption is presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the Act if:

A. It will create more than one new building site;

B. The financing is not for construction or improvements on the exempted parcel, or for re-financing;

C. The person named in the “statement explaining who would have possession of the remainder parcel if title to the exempted parcel is conveyed” is anyone other than the borrower of funds for construction;

D. Title to the exempted interest will not be initially obtained by the lending institution if foreclosure occurs;

E. There exists a prior agreement to default or a prior agreement to purchase only a portion of the original tract;

F. It appears that the principal reason the interest is being created is to create a building site and using the interest to secure a loan is a secondary purpose; or

G. The division of land is created for the purpose of conveyance to any entity other than the financial or lending institution to which the mortgage, lien or trust indenture was given or to a purchaser upon foreclosure of the mortgage, lien or trust indenture.

c. A division of land creates an interest in oil, gas, minerals, or water that is severed from the surface ownership of real property;

d. A division of land creates cemetery lots;

e. A division of land is created by the reservation of a life estate;

f. A division of land is created by lease or rental for farming and agricultural purposes;

g. A division of land is in a location over which the state does not have jurisdiction; or

- h. A division of land is created for public rights-of-way or public utility sites. A subsequent change in the use of the land to a residential, commercial, or industrial use is subject to the requirements of the MSPA and these regulations.

**V-D Divisions of Land Which May be Exempt from Review and Surveying**

- a. Generally condominiums townhomes, or townhouses are subject to review as subdivisions, but under certain circumstances they may be exempt from review, provided they are constructed on land subdivided in compliance with these regulations [or on lots within incorporated cities and towns,] and the MSPA, and;
  - i. The approval of the original subdivision of land expressly contemplated the construction of the condominiums, townhouses, or townhouses and 76-3-621, MCA, is complied with; or
  - ii. The condominium, townhome or townhouse proposal is in conformance with applicable zoning regulations when local zoning regulations are in effect.
- b. Generally, subdivisions created by rent or lease are exempt from the surveying and filing requirements of the MSPA and these regulations, but must be submitted for review and approved by the governing body before portions may be rented or leased.
  - i. When the land upon which an improvement is situated has been subdivided in compliance with the MSPA, the sale, rent, lease or other conveyance of one or more parts of a building, structure, or other improvement situated on one or more parcels of land is not a division of land and is not subject to the MSPA or these regulations.
  - ii. The sale, rent, lease, or other conveyance of one or more parts of a building, structure or other improvement, whether existing or proposed, is not a division of land and is not subject to the requirements of the MSPA or these regulations.
- c. A division of land created by lease or rental of contiguous airport related land owned by a city, county, the state, or a municipal or regional airport authority is not subject to the MSPA or these regulations, provided that the lease or rental is for onsite weather or air navigation facilities, the manufacture, maintenance, and storage of aircraft, or air carrier related activities.
- d. A division of state-owned land is not subject to the MSPA or these regulations unless the division creates a second or subsequent parcel from a single tract for sale, rent, or lease for residential purposes after July 1, 1974.



- e. The MSPA and these regulations do not apply to deeds, contracts, leases, or other conveyances which were executed prior to July 1, 1974.
- f. Instruments of transfer of land which is acquired for state highways may refer by parcel and project number to state highway plans which have been recorded in compliance with 60-2-209, MCA, and are exempted from the surveying and platting requirements of the MSPA and these regulations. A survey or plat for the recordation of an instrument transferring title to a remainder that was created when the state obtained property for a highway right-of-way is not required [44 A.G. Op. 25 (1992)]. If such parcels are not shown on highway plans of record, instruments of transfer of such parcels shall be accompanied by and refer to appropriate certificates of survey and plats when presented for recording.

**V-E Divisions of Land Exempt from Review but Subject to Survey Requirements and Zoning Regulations.**

Unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading these regulations or the MSPA, the following divisions of land are not subdivisions under these regulations and the MSPA, but are subject to the surveying requirements of 76-3-401, MCA, and zoning regulations adopted under Title 76, Chapters 2 or 3. A division of land may not be made under this section unless the County Treasurer has certified that all real property taxes and special assessments assessed and levied on the land to be divided have been paid. The Clerk and Recorder shall notify the subdivision administrator if a land division described in this section or 76-3-207(1), MCA, is submitted to the Clerk and Recorder prior to the survey being submitted to the subdivision administrator for evasion review.

**V-E-1 Relocation of Common Boundary [76-3-207(1)(a), MCA]**

a. Statement of Intent

The intended purpose of this exemption is to allow a change in the location or the elimination of a boundary line between adjoining properties outside of a platted subdivision and to allow a one-time transfer of a tract to effect that relocation or elimination without subdivision review.

b. Required Information

Certificates of survey claiming this exemption must clearly distinguish between the existing boundary location and, in case of a relocation, the new boundary. This must be accomplished by representing the existing boundary with a dashed line and the new boundary, if applicable, with a solid line. The appropriate certification set forth in ARM 24.183.1104(1)(f) [Appendix A] must be included on the certificate of survey. Certificates of survey showing

the relocation of common boundary lines must be accompanied by a quit claim or warranty deed or recordable agreement from adjoining property owners for the entire newly described parcel(s) or that portion of the tract(s) that is being affected. Legal access to each lot must be maintained.

c. Use of Exemption

The proper use of the exemption for relocating common boundary lines is to establish a new boundary between adjoining parcels of land outside of a platted subdivision, without creating an additional parcel. The exemption may not be used if the division of land would result in the permanent creation of one or more additional parcels of land.

d. Rebuttable Presumptions

The use of this exemption is presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA if:

- i. The reviewing agent determines that the documentation submitted according to this section does not support the stated reason for relocation; or
- ii. The proposed relocation creates a parcel of less than 160 acres which, prior to the relocation included more than 160 acres.

**V-E-2 A Gift or Sale to a Member of the Immediate Family [76-3-207(1)(b), MCA]**

a. Statement of Intent

The intent of this exemption is to allow a landowner to convey one parcel outside of a platted subdivision to each member of his or her immediate family, without local subdivision review. A single parcel may be conveyed to each member of the immediate family under this exemption in each county where the landowner owns property. The term “immediate family” means the spouse, children (by blood or adoption), or parents of the grantor [76-3-103(8), MCA]. This exemption may be used only by grantors who are natural persons and not by non-corporal legal entities such as corporations, partnerships, and trusts.

b. Required Information

A certificate of survey (or recording of an instrument of conveyance) that uses this exemption to create a parcel for conveyance to a family member must show the name of the grantee, relationship to the landowner, and the parcel to be conveyed under this exemption, and the landowner’s certification of compliance [ARM 24.183.1104(1)(f)] found in Appendix A. Also, the

certificate of survey or instrument of conveyance must be accompanied by a deed or other conveying document. Legal access must be provided for each lot that is created.

c. Use of Exemption

One conveyance of a parcel to each member of the landowner's immediate family is eligible for exemption from subdivision review under the MSPA and these regulations. However, the use of the exemption may not create more than one new parcel per eligible family member.

d. Rebuttable Presumptions

- i. Any proposed use of the family gift or sale exemption to divide a tract that was previously created through the use of an exemption will be presumed to be adopted for purposes of evading the MSPA.
- ii. The use of the family gift or sale exemption to divide tracts that were created as part of an overall development plan with such characteristics as common roads, utility easements, restrictive covenants, open space or common marketing or promotional plan raises a rebuttable presumption that the use of the exemption is adopted for purposes of evading the MSPA.
- iii. A transfer of a parcel of land by one family member to another, by quitclaim deed, followed by an attempted use of this exemption will result in the presumption the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA and these regulations.
- iv. The use of the exemption to create more than one additional or remaining parcel of less than 160 acres in size is presumed to be adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA and these regulations.

**V-E-3 Divisions of Land Proposed for Agricultural Use Only [76-3-207(1)(c), MCA]**

a. Statement of Intent

This exemption is intended to allow a landowner to create a parcel for gift, sale, or agreement to buy and sell, outside a platted subdivision, without local review if the parcel will be used only for the production of livestock or agricultural crops and no residential, commercial or industrial buildings, which require water or sewer, will be built on it.

b. Required Information

A certificate of survey that uses this exemption to create a parcel for agricultural use only requires a covenant running with the land in accordance with 76-3-207(1)(c), MCA, and a signed and acknowledged recitation of the covenant on the face of the survey [ARM 24.183.1104(f)(iii) in the Appendix]. The certificate of survey must be accompanied by a separate, recordable, document reciting the covenant. Legal access to each parcel created must be provided.

c. Use of Exemption

- i. “Agricultural purpose,” for purposes of these evasion criteria, means the use of land for raising crops, livestock, or timber, and specifically excludes residential structures and facilities for commercially processing agricultural products. Agricultural lands are exempt from review by the DEQ, provided the applicable exemption under the Sanitation in Subdivisions Act is properly invoked by the property owner. A covenant must be entered into with the governing body and must be filed with the Clerk and Recorder’s Office.
- ii. Any change in use of the land for anything other than agricultural purposes subjects the parcel to review as a minor subdivision.
- iii. Residential, commercial, institutional, public, or industrial structures, including facilities for commercial processing of agricultural products, may not be utilized, constructed or erected on parcels created under this exemption unless the covenant is revoked by the governing body.

d. Rebuttable Presumptions

- i. The parties to the transaction must enter into a covenant running with the land and revocable only by mutual consent of the governing body and the property owner that the divided land will be used exclusively for agricultural purposes. The covenant must be signed by the property owner, the buyer, and the members of the governing body.
- ii. The landowner must demonstrate that the planned use of the exempted parcel is for agricultural purposes and that no residential, commercial, or industrial buildings have been or will be built on it.
- iii. The parcel must meet the criteria for an agricultural designation under section 15-7-202, MCA.

**V-E-4 Relocation of Common Boundaries Involving Platted Subdivisions [76-3-207(1)(d), (e) and (2)(a), MCA]**

a. Statement of Intent

- i. The MSPA allows certain revisions to subdivisions platted since July 1, 1973, which include relocation of common boundaries for five or fewer lots within a platted subdivision or the relocation of a common boundary between a single lot in a platted subdivision and adjoining land outside a platted subdivision (but a restriction or requirement on either continues to apply), without review.
- ii. If a change is made to a platted subdivision which results in an increase in the number of lots or redesigns or rearranges six or more lots, the governing body must review and approve the amended plat and an amended plat must be filed with the clerk and recorder.

b. Use of exemption

Relocation of a common boundary between a single lot in a platted subdivision and adjoining land outside a platted subdivision [76-3-207(1)(e), MCA] is allowed, because no additional parcels are created. Subdivision review is not necessary because the relocation does not create any additional division of land.

c. Rebuttable presumption

- i. If the resulting lots are inconsistent with the approved subdivision and the uses in it, the use of the exemption will be presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA.
- ii. If the resulting lots do not comply with existing zoning, covenants, and/or deed restrictions, the use of the exemption will be presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA.

**V-E-5 Aggregation of Parcels**

a. Statement of Intent

Aggregation of parcels on a certificate of survey or of lots on a subdivision plat is allowed provided the boundaries of the original parcel or lot are eliminated and the boundaries of the larger aggregated parcel or lot are established.

b. Use of exemption

This exemption may be used without a boundary line relocation but a restriction or requirement on the original platted lot or original unplatted parcel continues to apply. A notarized statement on the amended plat or

certificate of survey must reflect these restrictions/requirements, including any applicable zoning, covenants and/or deed restrictions.

c. Rebuttable presumption

- i. If a resulting lot is inconsistent with the approved conditions of subdivision approval, the use of the exemption will be presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA.
- ii. If the resulting lot or parcel does not comply with existing zoning, covenants, and/or deed restrictions, the use of the exemption will be presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA.
- iii. If the amended plat or certificate or survey does not show fewer lots of parcels than originally, the use of the exemption will be presumed to have been adopted for the purpose of evading the MSPA.

## **V-F Procedures and Review of Subdivision Exemptions**

### **V-F-1 Submittal**

Any person seeking exemption from the requirements of the MSPA shall submit to the subdivision administrator (1) a certificate of survey or, if a survey is not required, an instrument of conveyance, and (2) evidence of, and an affidavit affirming, entitlement to the claimed exemption. For purposes of 76-3-207, MCA, when a parcel of land for which an exemption from subdivision review is claimed is being conveyed under a contract-for-deed, the terms “property owner,” “landowner,” and “owner” mean the seller of the parcel under the contract-for-deed (ARM 24.183.1104).

### **V-F-2 Review**

When a division of land for which an exemption is claimed is submitted to the subdivision administrator, the subdivision administrator shall cause the documents to be reviewed by the designated agents of the governing body (e.g., county attorney, sanitarian, treasurer, and clerk and recorder). The subdivision administrator and governing body agents shall review the claimed exemption to verify that it is the proper use of the claimed exemption and complies with the requirements set forth in the MSPA, the Montana Sanitation in Subdivisions Act, and these regulations.

- a. Landowners or their agents are encouraged to meet with the subdivision administrator to discuss whether a proposed land division or use of an exemption is in compliance with the criteria in this Section V.

- b. The subdivision administrator shall make a written determination of whether the use of the exemption is intended to evade the purposes of the MSPA, explaining the reasons for the determination.
- c. If the subdivision administrator finds that the proposed use of the exemption complies with the statutes and the criteria set forth in this section, the subdivision administrator shall notify the governing body and advise the clerk and recorder to file the certificate of survey or record the instrument of conveyance and accompanying documents. If the subdivision administrator finds that the proposed use of the exemption does not comply with the statutes and the criteria in this Section V, the subdivision administrator shall advise the clerk and recorder not to file or record the documents, and the materials will be returned to the landowner.
- d. The subdivision administrator shall consider all of the surrounding circumstances when determining whether an exemption is claimed for the purpose of evading the MSPA. These circumstances may include but are not limited to: the nature of the claimant's business, the prior history of the particular tract in question, the proposed configuration of the tracts if the proposed exempt transaction is completed, and any pattern of exempt transactions that will result in the equivalent of a subdivision without local government review.

### **V-F-3 Appeals**

- a. Any person who has proposed use of an exemption has been denied by the subdivision administrator because the proposed division of land has been deemed an attempt to evade the MSPA, and these regulations, may appeal the subdivision administrator's decision to the governing body. The person may request a hearing, and may submit additional evidence to show that the use of the exemption in question is not intended to evade the MSPA or these regulations, and thereby rebut a presumption.
- b. If the governing body concludes that the evidence and information overcome the presumption that the exemption is being invoked to evade the MSPA or these regulations, it may authorize the use of the exemption in writing. A certificate of survey claiming an exemption from subdivision review, which otherwise is in proper form, and which the governing body has found not to be an attempt to evade the MSPA or these regulations, may be filed (or an instrument of conveyance recorded) if it is accompanied by written authorization of the governing body.
- c. If the person proposing to use an exemption chooses not to rebut a presumption when the subdivision administrator deems the use of the exemption an attempt to evade the MSPA and these regulations, or if the governing body determines that the proposed use of an exemption was for the

purpose of evading the MSPA or these regulations, the landowner proposing to use the exemption may submit a subdivision application for the proposed land division.

#### **V-G Remaining Parcels of Land**

Occasionally parcels of land are created after the rest of the land has been subdivided or after an exemption is used to divide the land. The term “remainder” has been used to refer to that portion of an original tract which is not itself created for transfer but which is left after other parcels are segregated for transfer.

A “remainder” less than 160 acres in size, contiguous to a proposed subdivision, will be considered a lot in that subdivision and will not evade review as a “remainder”. If an exemption by a certificate of survey is used, the remaining tract of land is a separate parcel which must be surveyed.

A landowner claiming that a parcel is a “remainder” shall present evidence that the parcel is in fact intended to be retained and not to be transferred. Examples of such evidence include the existence of the landowner’s residence on the parcel or building plans for a structure to be built by or for the landowner.

#### **V-H Identification Codes**

To assist in the implementation of this review process and to monitor those parcels by exemption the Clerk and Recorder may cause the following identification codes to be added to the numbering of recorded certificates of survey filed after the effective date of these regulations.

CO	...	Court Order [76-3-201(1)(a), MCA]
ME	...	Mortgage Exemption [76-3-201(1)(b), MCA]
LE	...	Life Estate [76-3-201(1)(e), MCA]
RB	...	Relocation of Common Boundary [76-3-207(1)(a), MCA]
FC	...	Family Conveyance [76-3-207(1)(b), MCA]
AE	...	Agricultural Exemption [76-3-207(1)(c), MCA]
OS	...	Occasional Sale (used prior to April 6, 1993)
AL	...	Aggregation of Lots [76-3-207(e), MCA]

### **VI DESIGN AND IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS**

All subdivisions approved by the governing body must comply with the provisions of this section, except where granted a variance pursuant to Section XI-B, Variances. The governing body may not grant variances from the provisions of Section VI-D, Floodplain Provisions. For subdivisions created by rent or lease, planned unit developments, and condominiums, refer to sections VII, VIII, and IX of these regulations.

#### **VI-A Conformance with Regulations**



The design and development of a subdivision must conform with any applicable zoning or other regulations.

#### **VI-B Natural Environment**

The design and development of subdivisions must provide satisfactory building sites, which are properly related to topography, and should, to the extent possible, preserve the natural terrain, natural drainage, existing topsoil, trees and other existing vegetation.

#### **VI-C Lands Unsuitable for Subdivision**

Land that the governing body determines is unsuitable for subdivision because of natural or human caused hazards may not be subdivided for building or residential purposes unless the hazards are eliminated or will be overcome by approved design and construction techniques.

#### **VI-D Floodplain Provisions**

Land located in the floodway of a 100-year flood event as defined by Title 76, Chapter 5, MCA, or other land determined by the governing body to be subject to flooding may not be subdivided for building or residential purposes or other uses that may increase or aggravate flood hazards to life, health or welfare, or that may be prohibited by state or local floodplain or floodway regulations.

If any portion of a proposed subdivision is within 200 horizontal feet (or any distance established by Montana law, whichever is more stringent), and 20 vertical feet of a live stream draining an area of 25 square miles or more, and no official floodway delineation or floodway studies of the stream have been made, the subdivider shall provide in detail to the floodplain Management Section of the Water Resources Division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, a flood hazard evaluation, including the calculated 100 year frequency water surface elevations and 100 year floodplain boundaries. This detailed evaluation must be performed by a licensed professional engineer experienced in this field of work. The subdivider shall be responsible for assuring the DNRC submits its report to the planning department. The evaluation must follow the “guidelines for obtaining 100-year flood elevations in approximate Zone A or unmapped areas” which may be found at the following website: [www.mtfloods.org](http://www.mtfloods.org).

The above requirement is waived if the subdivider contacts the Water Resources Division and that agency states in writing that available data indicate that the proposed subdivision is not in a flood hazard area. The DNRC may require additional information that must follow the above guidelines to ensure no flood hazards.

#### **VI-E Improvement Design**

Engineering and survey plans, specifications, and reports required in connection with public improvements and other elements of the subdivision required by the governing body must be prepared by a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as their respective licensing laws allow in accordance with the MSPA and these regulations.

#### **VI-F Lots**

Each lot must contain a satisfactory building site and conform to health department regulations, applicable zoning regulations and these regulations.

- a. No lot may be divided by a municipal or county boundary line.
- b. No lot may be divided by a public road, alley or utility right-of-way or easement.
- c. Each lot must abut and have access to a public or private street or road. Alleys may not be used to provide the primary access to a lot.
- d. Corner lots must have driveway access to the same street or road that provides access to interior lots.
- e. Corner lots must be designed to provide acceptable sight distances for safe vehicular movement.
- f. No lot may have an average depth greater than three times its average width.
- g. Side lot lines must be at substantially right angles to street or road lines and radial to curved street or road lines.
- h. Through lots are prohibited except when they are essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arteries or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography or orientation.

#### **VI-G Blocks**

- a. Blocks must be designed to assure traffic safety and ease of traffic control and circulation, to accommodate the special needs of the use contemplated, and to take advantage of the limitations and opportunities of the topography.
- b. Unless impractical, block length must not be more than 1,600 feet.
- c. Blocks must be wide enough to allow for two tiers of lots unless a narrower configuration is essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arteries, or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation, or unless the governing body approves a design consisting of irregularly shaped blocks indented by cul-de-sacs.

- d. Rights-of-way for adequate and safe pedestrian access, at least 10 feet wide, must be provided where deemed essential to provide circulation to schools, playgrounds, shopping, transportation, and other community facilities.

## **VI-H Streets and Roads**

### a. Design

- i. The arrangement, type, extent, width, grade, and location of all streets must be considered in their relation to existing and planned streets, topographical conditions, public convenience and safety, and the proposed uses of the land to be served by them.
- ii. Roads must meet the design specifications currently adopted by Granite County.
- iii. Where streets terminate, either a cul-de-sac or “T” turnaround must be provided at the terminus. Cul-de-sacs and “T” turnarounds must conform to the design specifications adopted by Granite County.
- iv. All streets must either be dedicated to the public or be private streets to be owned and maintained by an approved property owners’ association or road users’ agreement approved by the governing body.
- v. Residential driveways must not have direct access to primary highways. Any vehicular access onto a state highway must be approved by the Montana Department of Transportation.
- vi. Local streets must be designed so as to discourage through traffic.
- vii. Whenever a subdivision abuts or contains an existing or proposed arterial highway or major thoroughfare, the governing body may require frontage roads or other treatment as may be necessary to adequately protect residential properties and to separate arterial and local traffic.
- viii. Half streets are prohibited except when they are essential to the development of the subdivision and when the governing body is satisfied that the other half of the street will be dedicated to the public when the adjoining property is subdivided. When an existing half street is adjacent to a tract to be subdivided, the other half of the street must be platted within the new subdivision.
- ix. The alignment of all streets and roads must provide adequate sight distances.
- x. Intersections. The following requirements apply to intersections:

- A. Streets must intersect at 90 degree angles except when topography prohibits this alignment. In no case may the angle of an intersection be less than 60 degrees to the center line of the roadway being intersected.
  - B. Two streets meeting a third street from opposite sides must be offset at least 125 feet for local roads and 300 feet for arterials or collectors.
  - C. No more than two streets may intersect at one point.
  - D. Intersections of local streets with major arterials or highways must be avoided.
  - E. Intersections must be designed to provide adequate visibility for traffic safety based on the designed operating speeds of the intersecting roadways.
  - F. Hilltop intersections are prohibited, unless no alternatives exist. Intersections on local roads within 100 feet of a hilltop are prohibited. Intersections on arterial and collector roads within 200 feet of a hilltop are prohibited. If no alternative to a hilltop intersection exists, additional traffic control devices will be required.
  - G. The grade of approaches to major highways may not exceed five percent.
- xi. Names of new streets or roads aligned with existing streets must be the same as those of the existing streets. Proposed street names may not duplicate or cause confusion with existing street names.
  - xii. Proposed road plans and profiles as required by Section II-A-5 are subject to approval by the governing body or designated agent.
  - xiii. Two means of ingress and egress shall be provided for all major subdivisions having 15 or more lots or units. Looped road systems within a subdivision may be accepted as ingress and egress. When considering looped road systems public health and safety will be taken into consideration. All major subdivisions determined to be high fire hazard, must comply with Section VI-R of these regulations.
- b. Improvements
- i. All roadway improvements including pavement, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and drainage must be constructed in accordance with the specifications and standards prescribed in these regulations using material approved by the governing body.

- ii. Roadway subgrades must be free of topsoil, sod, vegetation or organic matter, soft clay, and other substandard materials. Subgrades must be properly rolled, shaped, and compacted, and must be approved by the governing body.
- iii. Streets and roads must be designed to ensure proper drainage. This may require surface crowning, culverts, curbs and gutters, drainage swales and storm drains.
- iv. Where access from a public road to the subdivision will cross properties not owned by the subdivider, the subdivider must obtain proper easements of sufficient width to satisfy the requirements of the Granite County road standards.

Easements must be granted by each property owner in a signed and notarized document. (Administrative Materials Section E contains a model road access easement.)

- v. Existing trees and other vegetation must be preserved whenever appropriate. Plantings may be required for buffering, screening, or prevention of soil erosion and are subject to approval by the governing body.
- vi. Street lights will be required in subdivisions proposed within or adjacent to areas with existing street lighting. Street lighting may be required in other areas when necessary to protect public safety.
- vii. Street or road signs and traffic control devices of the size, shape, and height approved by the governing body must be placed at all intersections. Traffic control devices must conform to the standards contained in the *Manual on Uniform Control Devices* available from the Montana Department of Transportation.
- viii. When required by the United States Postal Service, the developer must provide an off-street area for mail delivery.

## **VI-I Drainage Facilities**

- a. The drainage system and facilities required for any surface run-off affecting the subdivision are subject to approval by the governing body. Subdivisions containing lots less than 20 acres in size must also be reviewed and approved under Title 76, Chapter 4, MCA, by the DEQ.
- b. A grading and drainage plan as required by Section II-A-5(6) is subject to approval by the governing body or designated agent.

- i. The developer must install all required stormwater systems infrastructure prior to final plat. The developer must submitted a certificate of completion form for all stormwater infrastructure and facilities.
- c. Curbs and gutters or swales will be required based on the character of the area, density of development, and nature of adjoining properties. Curbs and gutters of adjoining properties must be extended in conformance with current specifications of local and state authorities.
- d. Culverts and bridges of adequate size must be provided and installed by the subdivider where drainage channels intersect any street or road right-of-way or easement. All culverts and bridges must be constructed and installed according to applicable local and state standards. Culverts and other drainage facilities must be large enough to accommodate potential run-off from upstream drainage areas.
- e. The subdivider must provide suitable drainage facilities for any surface run-off affecting the subdivision. These facilities must be located in street rights-of-way or in perpetual easements of appropriate widths.
- f. Drainage systems must not discharge into any sanitary sewer facility.
- g. Drainage systems must be designed and certified by a professional engineer.
- h. The governing body may require the subdivider to grant easements to prevent encroachment or disruption of drainage ways or facilities. Drainage easements must be shown on the plat and a signed statement granting the easements must appear on the plat.

#### **VI-J Water Supply Systems**

- a. For subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the proposed method of supplying domestic water to each lot in the subdivision must comply with the design standards adopted by the Montana DEQ and contained in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM). By this reference these DEQ standards are incorporated into and made a part of these regulations. Unless defined elsewhere in these regulations, the terms used in these standards will have the meanings assigned to them in ARM.
- b. The governing body may not approve the final plat of a subdivision containing lots of less than 20 acres in size, unless the subdivision has been approved by DEQ or other authorized reviewing authority under the Sanitation in Subdivisions Act, sections 76-4-101 *et seq.*, MCA.
- c. Any central water supply system must provide adequate and accessible water for fire protection.

#### **VI-K Sewage Treatment Systems**

- a. For subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the proposed method of disposing of sewage from each lot in the subdivision must comply with the design standards adopted by the DEQ and contained in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM). By this reference these DEQ standards are incorporated into and made a part of these regulations. Unless defined elsewhere in these regulations, the terms used in these standards will have the meanings assigned to them in ARM.
- b. For subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the subdivision must have been approved by DEQ or other authorized reviewing authority under the Sanitation in Subdivisions Act, section 76-4-101 *et seq.*, MCA before the governing body can approve the final plat.
- c. For subdivisions containing parcels containing 20 acres or more, the subdivider shall have demonstrated that there is an adequate water source and at least one area for a septic system and a replacement drain field for each lot before the governing body may approve the final plat.

#### **VI-L Solid Waste**

- a. For subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing less than 20 acres, the proposed method of must comply with the standards adopted by the DEQ and contained in the Administrative Rules of Montana. By this reference this DEQ standard is incorporated into and made a part of these regulations. Unless defined elsewhere in these regulations, the terms used in these standards will have the meanings assigned to them in the Administrative Rules of Montana.
- b. Before the governing body will approve the final plat of a subdivision containing lots of less than 20 acres in size, the subdivision must have been approved by the DEQ or other authorized reviewing authority under the Sanitation in Subdivisions Act sections 76-4-101, *et seq.*, MCA.
- c. For subdivisions that will create one or more parcels containing 20 acres or more and less than 160 acres, the proposed method of storing and disposing of solid waste generated within the subdivision in the subdivision must comply with the local environmental health department regulations.

#### **VI-M Utilities**

- a. All available utilities within a reasonable distance must be extended to abut each lot that is created. Factors for reasonable distance shall be determined by the governing body based on geographic features, topographic, physical obstacles and physical distance.

- b. The extension of telephone utilities may be considered exempt from Section VI-M(a) if documentation can be shown that the parent tract and all lots to be create are within an area with sufficient cellular phone service. If sufficient cellular phone service is determined to be available, telephone utilities must be extended to abut the parent tract, utility easements must be shown on the face of the final plat for future extension of telephone lines, and a notice must be placed on the face of the final plat regarding the telephone utility lines. The use of this exemption is applicable only for telephone utilities. The use of this exemption and determination of sufficient cellular phone service is at the discretion of the governing body.
- c. The subdivider must provide adequate and appropriate easements for the construction and maintenance of utilities within the subdivision. The subdivider must obtain any easements necessary to extend utilities to the subdivision.
- d. Utilities must be placed underground, wherever practical. Underground utilities, if placed in a street right-of-way, must be located between the roadway and the right-of-way line to simplify location and repair of lines. Underground facilities must be installed after the street has been brought to grade and before it is surfaced.
- e. Where practical, overhead utility lines must be located at the rear property line.
- f. Utility facilities must be designed by utility firms in cooperation with the subdivider. These facilities are subject to all applicable laws, rules, and regulations of the appropriate regulatory authorities.
- g. When practical, utility easements located between adjoining lots must be centered on lot lines. If easements are placed in the street, they must be located between the roadway and the right-of-way line.
- h. Utility easements must be 20 feet wide unless otherwise specified by a utility company or governing body.
- i. When a utility is to be located in an existing, dedicated right-of-way, a notice of utility occupancy must be obtained from the governing body, or local or state highway department.
- j. In addition to showing the location of utility easements on the plat with dashed lines, the following statement must appear on the final plat:

“The undersigned hereby grants unto each and every person, firm, or corporation, whether public or private, providing or offering to provide telephone, telegraph, electric power, gas, cable television, water or sewer service to the public, the right to the joint use of an easement for the construction, maintenance, repair and



removal of their lines and other facilities, in, over, under and across each area designated on this plat as 'Utility Easement' to have and to hold forever.”

## **VI-N Water Course and Irrigation Easements**

- a. The subdivider shall, unless otherwise provided under separate written agreement or filed easement, show on the preliminary and final plat, and file and record with the county clerk and recorder, ditch easements for the unobstructed use and maintenance of existing water delivery ditches, pipelines, and facilities in the proposed subdivision that are necessary to convey water through the subdivision to lands adjacent to or beyond the subdivision boundaries in quantities and in a manner that are consistent with historic and legal rights. A minimum width of 20 feet is required on each side of irrigation canals and ditches for maintenance purposes.
- b. Except as noted in subsection (b), below, the subdivider shall establish within the subdivision ditch easements that:
  - i. Are in locations of appropriate topographic characteristics and sufficient width to allow the physical placement and unobstructed maintenance of open ditches or below ground pipelines for the delivery of water for irrigation to persons and land legally entitled to the water under an appropriated water right or permit of an irrigation district or other private or public entity formed to provide for the use of the water right on the subdivision lots;
  - ii. Are a sufficient distance from the centerline of the ditch to allow for construction, repair, maintenance, and the inspection of the ditch; and
  - iii. Prohibit the placement of structures or the planting of vegetation other than grass within the ditch easement without the written permission of the ditch owner.
- c. The subdivider need not establish irrigation easements as provided above if:
  - i. The average lot size in the proposed subdivision will be one acre or less and the subdivider provides for disclosure, in a manner acceptable to the governing body, notifying potential buyers that lots within the subdivision are classified as irrigated land and may continue to be assessed for irrigation water delivery even though the water may not be deliverable to the lots; or
  - ii. The water rights have been removed from the land within the subdivision or the process has been initiated to remove the water rights from the subdivided land; and
  - iii. The fact the water rights have been or will be removed from the land within the subdivision is denoted on the preliminary plat. If the removal of water

rights has not been completed at the time the final plat is filed, the subdivider shall provide written notification to prospective buyers of the subdivider's intention to remove the water right and shall document that intent, when applicable, in agreements and legal documents for related sales transactions.

#### **VI-O Disposition of Water Rights**

If a subdivision will create lots averaging less than five acres in size, the subdivider shall submit evidence with the final plat that the subdivider has:

- a. Reserved all or a portion of the appropriation water rights owned by the owner of the land to be subdivided and transfer these water rights to a single entity for use by landowners within the subdivision who have a legal right to the water and reserved and severed any remaining surface water rights from the land;
- b. If the land to be subdivided is subject to a contract or interest in a public or private entity formed to provide for the use of a water right on the subdivision lots, established a landowner's water use agreement administered through a single entity. This agreement must specify how the water rights will be administered and describe the rights and responsibilities of landowners within the subdivision who have a legal right and access to the water; or
- c. Reserved and severed all surface water rights from the land proposed for subdivision.

#### **VI-P Park Land Dedication – Cash in Lieu – Waivers – Administration**

- a. Except as provided below, the final plat of a residential subdivision must show that the subdivider has dedicated to the governing body a cash or land donation equal to:
  - i. 11% of the area of the land proposed to be subdivided into parcels of one-half acre or smaller;
  - ii. 7.5% of the area of the land proposed to be subdivided into parcels larger than one-half acre and not larger than one acre;
  - iii. 5% of the area of the land proposed to be subdivided into parcels larger than one acre and not larger than three acres; and
  - iv. 2.5% of the area of the land proposed to be subdivided into parcels larger than three acres and not larger than five acres.
- b. A park dedication is not required for:
  - i. Minor subdivisions;

- ii. Subdivision lots larger than five acres;
  - iii. Nonresidential subdivision lots;
  - iv. Subdivisions in which parcels of land will not be created, other than subdivisions that will provide permanent multiple spaces for recreational camping vehicles, mobile homes, or condominiums; or
  - v. Subdivisions which will create only one additional parcel.
- c. The governing body, in consultation with the subdivider and the planning board or park board that has jurisdiction, may determine suitable locations for parks and playgrounds and, giving due weight and consideration to the expressed preference of the subdivider, may determine whether the park dedication must be a land donation, cash donation, or a combination of both. When a combination of land donation and cash donation is required, the cash donation may not exceed the proportional amount not covered by the land donation. The land dedicated for park use may be inside or outside the boundaries of the proposed subdivision.
- d. The governing body will waive the park dedication requirement if it determines that:
- i.
    - A. The preliminary plat provides for a planned unit development or other development with land permanently set aside for park and recreational uses sufficient to meet the needs of the persons who will ultimately reside in the development; and
    - B. The area of the land and any improvements set aside for park and recreational purposes equals or exceeds the area of the dedication required under subsection VI-P;
  - ii.
    - A. The proposed subdivision will provide for the long-term protection of critical wildlife habitat; cultural, historical, or natural resources; agricultural interests; or aesthetic values; and
    - B. The provision of this long-term protection will result in the reduction of the area of the land proposed to be subdivided by an amount equal to or exceeding the area that would have had to be dedicated under subsection VI-P(a) above;
  - iii. The area of the land proposed to be subdivided, by virtue of a combination of the provisions of subsections (d)(i) and (ii) above, is reduced by an amount equal to or exceeding the area of the dedication required under subsection VI-P(a); or

- iv.
  - A. The subdivider provides for land outside of the subdivision to be set aside for park and recreational uses sufficient to meet the needs of the persons who will ultimately reside in the subdivision; and
  - B. The area of the land and any improvements set aside for park and recreational uses equals or exceeds the area of dedication required under subsection VI-A-26(a).
- e. The local governing body may waive the park dedication requirement if:
  - i. The subdivider provides land outside the subdivision that affords long-term protections of critical wildlife habitat, cultural, historical, or natural resources, agricultural interests, or aesthetic values; and
  - ii. The area of land to be subject to long-term protection, as provided in subsection (e)(i), equals or exceeds the area of dedication required under subsection VI-P(a).
- f. Subject to the approval of the local governing body and acceptance by the school district trustees, a subdivider may dedicate a land donation provided under subsection VI-P(a) to a school district, adequate to be used for school facilities or buildings.
- g. The governing body will administer funds dedicated to the public under this section in accordance with 76-3-621, MCA.
- h. For the purposes of this park dedication requirement:
  - i. “Cash donation” means the fair market value of the unsubdivided, unimproved land in accordance with MCA 76-3-621; and
  - ii. “Dwelling unit” means a residential structure in which a person or persons reside.

## **VI-Q Fire Protection**

Fire hazard designation may be determined by the local fire protection authority, the Community Wildfire Plan or an independent wildfire assessment, Granite County will give preference to the designation set by the local fire protection authority. All subdivisions must be planned, designed, constructed, and maintained so as to minimize the risk of fire and to permit the effective and efficient suppression of fires in order to protect persons, property and forested areas. Measures must include:

- a. Subdivisions located outside of the Georgetown Lake Zoning District are required to place a covenant or plat restriction on newly created lots stating all new structures must be placed a minimum of twenty feet (20') from property lines so as to minimize the potential for flame spread and to permit adequate access for fire fighting equipment. Subdivisions located within the Georgetown Lake Zoning District must comply with new structure setbacks as defined by the zoning regulations.
- b. Subdivisions must show the presence of on-site or off-site water sources. All water sources, whether on-site or off-site, must be approved by the local fire jurisdiction prior to preliminary plat application. A letter from the local fire jurisdiction verifying water source approval must accompany the preliminary plat application. Subdivision may provide payment for development of off-site water sources to the fire service area or fire district which the subdivision is located within or contracted with. On-site water may be required as determined by the local fire district or fire service area.
- c. The availability, through a fire protection district or contract of services with a fire district, of fire protection services adequate to respond to fires that may occur within a subdivision.

#### **VI-R Special Requirements for Subdivisions Proposed in Areas of High or Very High Fire Hazard**

Fire hazard designation may be determined by the local fire protection authority, the Community Wildfire Plan or an independent wildfire assessment. Granite County will give preference to the designation set by the local fire protection authority. For areas identified as wildfire high hazard areas the following apply:

- a. A Fire Prevention and Control Plan approved by the local fire service area or fire district must accompany the submission of any application for preliminary plat approval.
- b. The Fire Prevention and Control Plan must include the following items:
  - i. An analysis of the wildfire hazards on the site, as influenced by existing vegetation and topography;
  - ii. A map showing the areas that are to be cleared of dead, dying, or severely diseased vegetation, including a continued vegetation management plan;
  - iii. A map of the areas that are to be thinned to reduce the interlocking canopy of trees;
  - iv. The identification of roads, and bridges are sufficient for emergency vehicle access and fire suppression activities. Slopes of all roads and driveways must

be provided. Signage must be provided. Snow removal areas outside of ditches must be provided.

- v. A map showing building envelopes if proposed
- vi. Covenant(s) requiring compliance with Wildland Interface guidelines including:
  - A. Survivable space as defined by current state fire standards;
  - B. Additional on-site water requirements as identified by the local fire district or fire service area;
  - C. Fuel breaks and greenbelts;
  - D. Covenant demonstrating continual compliance with survivable space standards.
- d. Provisions for the maintenance of fire guidelines shall be included in the covenants, conditions, and restrictions for the development. A property owners' association must be formed and designated to enforce the covenants, conditions, and restrictions.
- e. At least two entrances/exits must provide escape routes for residents and access to the subdivision by fire-fighting vehicles for subdivisions of 15 lots or more or where identified by the local fire protection authority. In-line cul-de-sacs may be considered for accessing 14 lots or less. In line cul-de-sacs shall be built with a minimum right-of-way radius of 75 feet and a minimum roadway radius of 60 feet. The governing body must review gates for subdivisions proposed to be gated. Bridges providing access to the subdivision must be built to a design load of HS 20 and constructed of non-flammable materials. Road rights-of-way must be cleared of slash.
- f. Building sites may not be located on slopes greater than 25 percent or at the apex of "fire chimneys". (Topographic features, usually drainage ways or swales, which tend to funnel or otherwise concentrate fire toward the top of steep slopes.) Areas of 25 percent slope or more shall be noted on the plat as unbuildable.
- g. Subdivisions must show the presence of on-site or off-site water sources. All water sources, whether on-site or off-site, must be approved by the local fire jurisdiction prior to preliminary plat application. A letter from the local fire jurisdiction verifying water source approval must accompany the preliminary plat application. Subdivision may provide payment for development of off-site water sources to the fire service area or fire district which the subdivision is located within or contracted with. On-site water may be required as determined by the local fire district or fire service area.

- h. Subdivisions located outside of the Georgetown Lake Zoning District are required to place a covenant or plat restriction on newly created lots stating all new structures must be placed a minimum of twenty feet (20') from property lines so as to minimize the potential for flame spread and to permit adequate access for fire fighting equipment. Subdivisions located within the Georgetown Lake Zoning District must comply with new structure setbacks as defined by the zoning regulations.
- i. The availability, through a fire protection district or contract of services with a fire district, of fire protection services adequate to respond to fires that may occur within a subdivision.

#### **VI-S Noxious Weeds**

A weed control plan shall be developed and implemented for every new subdivision. An agreement with the Granite County Weed Control Board shall be signed and notarized by the subdivider, and the agreement must be recorded with the final plat. All subdividers and properties being subdivided shall comply with MCA 7-22.

#### **VI-T Agriculture**

All subdivisions which abut active agricultural lands shall:

- a. Ensure through design and mitigations the proposed development:
  - i. Does not diminish or contaminate livestock or irrigation water supplies;
  - ii. Does not obstruct or impair irrigation canals, head gates, ditches, culverts or other irrigation facilities.
  - iii. Prevent the spread of fire through managing fire fuels.
- b. Subdivision shall be designed to avoid blocking or altering natural drainages.
- c. Impose deed restrictions or covenants, running with the land and enforceable by Granite County that shall commit present and future landowners to:
  - i. Construct and maintain fences capable of keeping out livestock;
  - ii. Prevent harassment of livestock by dogs and other pets;
  - iii. Right to farm language including:
    - A. Property owners should be aware that they are in farm and ranch country and shall conduct their activities accordingly;

- B. residential uses should be accomplished in a manner that is sensitive to adjoining ranch uses;
  - C. Pets should be adequately controlled to provide that they do not become a nuisance on adjoining ranches;
  - D. Property owners acknowledge that farm and ranch related activities may cause temporary minor disturbances or annoyances to the residential uses;
  - E. Use of agri-chemicals and herbicides and pesticides are a part of good farming practices and may occur on adjoining properties;
  - F. Property owners acknowledge the owners of neighboring property may conduct animal control practices on their respective property.
- iv. Prevent the spread or dispersion of noxious weeds, litter, or hazardous materials onto adjacent properties.

## **VII AREAS THAT WILL PROVIDE MULTIPLE SPACES FOR RECREATIONAL CAMPING VEHICLES OR MOBILE HOMES – LAND SUBDIVISIONS CREATED BY RENT OR LEASE**

### **VII-A Definition**

A subdivision created by rent or lease, including a mobile home/manufactured home or recreational vehicle park, is any tract of land divided by renting or leasing portions of it. The land is owned, however, as one parcel under single ownership (which can include a number of persons owning property in common). Plans, not plats, are submitted to the subdivision administrator for review. The plan shows spaces, not lots. The plan must comply with applicable zoning.

### **VII-B Subdivisions That Will Provide Multiple Spaces for Recreational Camping Vehicles or Mobile/Manufactured Homes**

#### **a. Recreational Camping Vehicles**

Developments which are subject to subdivisions review because they will provide two or more spaces for recreational camping vehicles will be reviewed under section VII-F Recreational Vehicle Park Standards, below.

#### **b. Mobile/Manufactured Homes**



Developments which are subject to subdivision review because they will provide two or more spaces for mobile/manufactured homes will be reviewed under section VII-E Mobile/Manufactured Home Park Standards, below.

- c. Subdivisions for Lease or Rent, Generally
  - i. Land subdivision created by rent or lease will be reviewed under the procedures described in Section IV, Major Subdivisions, or Section III, Minor Subdivision, as may be appropriate, except that the subdivider shall submit an unsurveyed final plan drawn to scale, rather than a final plat, following the Final Plat procedure in Section II.
  - ii. Land subdivisions created by rent or lease are subject to the applicable standards contained in Section VI.

## **VII-C Procedures for Review**

### **VII-C-1 Review and Approval**

Subdivisions which will provide multiple spaces for recreational camping vehicles or mobile homes and subdivisions created for rent or lease are exempt from the surveying and filing requirements of the MSPA. However, these subdivisions must be submitted for review and approved by the governing body before portions of the subdivision may be rented or leased.

- a. Submittal

The subdivider shall submit a completed application in accordance with Section II-A-5 and a plan of the proposed development, conforming to the requirements for preliminary plats.

- b. Review

The procedure used to review subdivisions for rent or lease will depend on the number of spaces within the proposed subdivision. Proposed subdivisions containing six or more spaces must be reviewed pursuant to Section IV of these regulations. Proposed subdivisions containing five or fewer spaces must be reviewed pursuant to Section III of these regulations. The subdivider shall submit to the subdivision administrator the preliminary plans, profiles, tentative grades, and specifications for proposed improvements. The plan must show the space layout and the proposed location of the mobile home, recreational vehicle, or other unit on the land included in the plan.

### **VII-C-2 Improvements**

The subdivider shall install all required improvements before renting or leasing any portion of the subdivision. The governing body or its agents will inspect all required improvements in order to assure conformance with the approved construction plans and specifications.

### **VII-C-3 Final Plan Review**

In lieu of filing a final plat, the subdivider shall submit a final plan to the subdivision administrator complying with the requirements of Final Plats in Section II. The final plan will be reviewed to assure that it conforms to the approved preliminary plan. The approved plan shall be maintained in the office of the clerk and recorder.

### **VII-C-4 DPHHS License**

If a subdivision that will provide multiple spaces for recreational camping vehicles or mobile homes is also a “trailer court,” “work camp,” “youth camp,” or “campground” as those terms are defined in section 50-52-102, MCA, the governing body will not grant final approval of the subdivision until the subdivider obtains a license for the facility from the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services under Title 50, Chapter 52, MCA.

## **VII-D Design Standards for Subdivision Spaces created by Rent or Lease**

### **VII-D-1 Design Standards**

Subdivisions created by rent or lease must comply with the provisions of Section VI.

### **VII-D-2 Additional Provisions**

The governing body may require provision for:

- a. Storage facilities on the lot or in compounds located within a reasonable distance;
- b. A central area for storage or parking of boats, trailers, or other recreational vehicles;
- c. Landscaping or fencing to serve as a buffer between the development and adjacent properties;
- d. An off-street area for mail delivery; and
- e. Street lighting.

## **VII-E Mobile/Manufactured Home Park Standards**

### **VII-E-1 Mobile/Manufactured Home Spaces**

- a. Mobile/manufactured home spaces must be arranged to permit the safe and practical placement and removal of mobile homes.
- b. All mobile/manufactured homes must be located at least 25 feet from any property boundary line abutting upon a public street or highway right-of-way and at least 15 feet from other boundary lines of the park.
- c. The mobile/manufactured home pad must be located at least 10 feet from the street that serves it.
- d. The size of the mobile/manufactured home pad must be suitable for the general market to be served and must fit the dimensions of mobile/manufactured homes anticipated.
- e. A mobile/manufactured home pad may not occupy more than one-third (1/3) of the area of its space. The total area occupied by a mobile home and its roofed accessory buildings and structures may not exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the area of a space.
- f. The governing body may require that the mobile/manufactured home pad be improved to provide adequate support for the placement and tie-down of the mobile home.
- g. No mobile/manufactured home or its attached structures, such as awnings and carports, may be located within 20 feet of any other mobile home or its attached structures.
- h. No detached structure, such as a storage shed, may be located within five feet of any mobile/manufactured home or its attached structures.
- i. A minimum of two off-street parking spaces must be provided on or adjacent to each mobile/manufactured home space. The driveway must be located to allow for convenient access to the mobile/manufactured home, and be a minimum of 10 feet wide.
- j. One guest parking space must be provided for each 10 mobile/manufactured home spaces. Group parking may be provided.
- k. The limits of each mobile/manufactured home space must be clearly marked on the ground by permanent flush stakes, markers or other suitable means. Location of space limits on the ground must be approximately the same as those shown on the approved plans. Precise

engineering of space limits is not required either on the plans or on the ground.

1. Each mobile/manufactured home must be skirted within 30 days after it is moved to a space within the mobile/manufactured home park. The skirting must be of a fire-resistant material similar to that of the mobile/manufactured home exterior.

#### **VII-E-2 Streets**

Streets within a mobile/manufactured home park must meet the standards specified in Section VI-H Streets and Roads. Streets must be designed to allow safe placement and removal of mobile homes.

- a. Streets must be designed to provide safe access to public roads.
- b. Roads within the mobile/manufactured home park must be designed to provide safe traffic circulation and parking.
- c. One-way roads must be at least 15 feet wide; two-way roads must be at least 24 feet wide.

#### **VII-E-3 Electrical Systems**

Electrical systems must be designed and installed in accordance with the applicable codes adopted by the authority having jurisdiction. Where the state or other political subdivision does not assume jurisdiction, such installations must be designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable state electrical standards.

#### **VII-E-4 Gas Systems**

- a. Gas equipment and installations must be designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable codes adopted by the authority having jurisdiction. Where the state or other political subdivision does not assume jurisdiction, such installation must be designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the “National Fuel Gas Code” (NFPA Pamphlet 54-1981) and the “Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases” (NFPA Pamphlet 58-1981).
- b. A readily accessible and identified shutoff valve controlling the flow of gas to the entire gas piping system must be installed near to the point of connection of the liquefied petroleum gas container.
- c. Each mobile/manufactured home lot must have an accessible, listed gas shutoff installed. This valve must not be located under a mobile home.

Whenever the mobile home lot gas outlet is not in use, the shutoff valve must be plugged to prevent accidental discharge.

## **VII-F Recreational Vehicle Park Standards**

### **VII-F-1 Recreational Vehicle Spaces**

- a. Spaces in recreational vehicle parks must be arranged to allow for the safe movement of traffic and access to spaces.
- b. Roads within recreational vehicle parks must be designed to provide safe traffic circulation and parking.
- c. Recreational vehicles must be separated from each other and from other structures by at least 15 feet. Any accessory structures such as attached awnings must, for purposes of this separation requirement, be considered part of the recreational vehicle.
- d. No recreational vehicle space may be located less than 25 feet from any public street or highway right-of-way.

### **VII-F-2 Density**

The density of a recreational vehicle park must not exceed 25 recreational vehicle spaces per acre of gross site area.

## **VIII PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS**

### **VIII-A Purpose**

The purpose of this section is to provide flexibility in applying certain subdivision standards, allowing the subdivider creativity in subdivision design. Section 76-3-103(10), MCA, defines a planned unit development as “a land development project consisting of residential clusters, industrial parks, shopping centers or office building parks that compose a planned mixture of land uses built in a prearranged relationship to each other and having open space and community facilities in common ownership or use”.

### **VIII-B Procedures**

If the governing body designates a proposed development plan as a PUD, the preliminary plat may then be submitted for review. Submittal must comply with requirements and procedures contained in the following Sections:

IV Major Subdivisions

## II-B Applicable sections for Final Plats

### **VIII-C Standards**

#### **VIII-C-1 Design Standards**

PUDs must comply with the standards contained in Section VI Design and Improvement Standards. However, the governing body may modify the design and improvement standards contained in Section VI-F Lots, Section VI-G Blocks, Section VI-H Streets and Roads, and Section VI-P Park Land Dedication upon request of the subdivider when the plan for a PUD includes provisions for efficient traffic circulation, adequate light, air, and open spaces. In such cases, no application for a variance under Section XI-B Variances of these regulations is necessary.

#### **VIII-C-2 Streets**

The arrangement, type, extent, width, grade and location of all streets must be considered in their relation to existing and planned streets, to topographical conditions, and to public convenience and safety.

#### **VIII-C-3 Open Space**

Each PUD must comply with the requirements of Section VI-P(d) of these regulations. The open space must be:

- a. Owned by a property owners' association; or
- b. Dedicated to public use, if acceptable to the governing body; or
- c. A combination of (a) and (b) above.

The governing body may waive dedication or cash donation requirements when the subdivider agrees to create a property owners' association for the proposed subdivision and deed to the association land to be held in perpetuity for use as parks or playgrounds.

### **VIII-D Cluster Development, Option 1**

- a. As authorized by 76-3-509, MCA, the following apply to subdivision proposed under this section:
  - i. An area of open space must be preserved that is at least as large as the area that will be developed.

- ii. Land protected as open space on a long-term basis must be identified on the final subdivision plat, and the plat must include a copy of or a recording reference to the irrevocable covenant prohibiting further subdivision, or development of the open space lots or parcels, as provided in Title 70, Chapter 17.

## **IX CONDOMINIUMS**

### **IX-A Procedures**

Unless exempted by section 76-3-203, MCA, all condominium developments are subdivisions subject to the terms of the MSPA as follows:

#### **IX-A-1 Review Where Land Will Not be Divided**

If no division of land will be created by a condominium subdivision, the subdivision must be reviewed under the procedures contained in Section VII, Subdivision Created by Rent or Lease, with the following exception: final approval will not be given until the subdivider has either installed all required improvements, or has entered into a subdivision improvements agreement pursuant to Section II-B-4 Public Improvements Agreement; Guaranty.

#### **IX-A-2 Condominium Subdivisions Involving Land Divisions**

If a proposed condominium development will involve a division of land, the subdivision must be reviewed under the procedures contained in Sections:

IV-A Review and Approval Procedures for Major Subdivisions

II-B Applicable Sections for Final Plats

### **IX-B Standards**

#### **IX-B-1 Design Standards**

Condominium developments must comply with applicable standards contained in Section VI, Design and Improvement Standards.

#### **IX-B-2 Unit Ownership Act**

Condominium developments must comply with all provisions of the Unit Ownership Act, Sections 70-23-102 through 70-23-703, MCA.

## **X ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

### **X-A Variances**

#### **X-A-1 Variances Authorized**

The governing body may grant variances from Section VI, design and Improvement Standards, of these regulations when, due to the characteristics of land proposed for subdivision, strict compliance with these standards would result in undue hardship and would not be essential to the public welfare. A variance will not be granted if it would have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these regulations.

The governing body will not approve a variance unless it finds that:

- a. The granting of the variance will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or general welfare or injurious to other adjoining properties;
- b. Due to the physical surroundings, shape, or topographical conditions of the property involved, strict compliance with the regulations will impose an undue hardship on the owner. Undue hardship does not include personal or financial hardship, or any hardship that is self-imposed;
- c. The variance will not cause a substantial increase in public costs; and
- d. The variance will not place the subdivision in nonconformance with any adopted zoning regulations.

#### **X-A-2 Variances from Floodway Provisions Not Authorized**

The governing body will not by variance permit subdivision for building purposes in areas located within the floodway of a flood of 100-year frequency as defined by Title 76, Chapter 5, MCA.

#### **X-A-3 Procedure**

- a. The subdivider shall include with the submission of the preliminary plat a written statement describing and justifying the requested variance.
- b. If the variance being considered is part of a major subdivision or a subsequent minor subdivision, then the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the variance. This public hearing may be held in conjunction with the general public hearing for the subdivision. Notice of the variance shall be included within the notice for the general public hearing.



- c. The planning board will consider the requested variance and recommend its approval or denial to the governing body.

**X-A-4 Conditions**

In granting variances, the governing body may impose reasonable conditions to secure the objectives of these regulations.

**X-A-5 Statement of Facts**

When a variance is granted, the motion to approve the proposed subdivision must contain a statement describing the variance and the facts and conditions upon which the issuance of the variance is based.

**X-B Amendment of Regulations**

Before the governing body amends these regulations it will hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than 15 days or more than 30 days before the date of the hearing.

**X-C Administration**

**X-C-1 Enforcement**

Except as provided in 76-3-303, MCA, and these regulations, every final subdivision plat must be filed for record with the county clerk and recorder before title to the subdivided land can be sold or transferred in any manner. If unlawful transfers are made, the county attorney shall commence action to enjoin further sales or transfers and compel compliance with all provisions of the MSPA and these regulations. The cost of this action shall be imposed against the party not prevailing.

**X-C-2 Violation and Penalties**

Any person, firm, corporation, or other entity who violates any of the provisions of the MSPA or these regulations is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment in jail for not more than three months or by both fine and imprisonment. Each sale, lease, or transfer, or offer of sale, lease, or transfer of each separate parcel of land in violation of any provision of the MSPA or these regulations shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

**X-C-3 Appeals**

- a. A person who has filed with the governing body an application for a subdivision under the MSPA and these regulations may bring an action in district court to sue the governing body to recover actual damages caused by a final action, decision, or order of the governing body or a regulation adopted pursuant to the MSPA that is arbitrary or capricious.
- b. A party identified in subsection (d) below who is aggrieved by a decision of the governing body to approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application and preliminary plat for a proposed subdivision or a final subdivision plat may, within 30 days after the decision, appeal to the district court in the county in which the property involved is located. The petition must specify the grounds upon which the appeal is made.
- c. For the purposes of this section, “aggrieved” means a person who can demonstrate a specific personal and legal interest, as distinguished from a general interest, who has been or is likely to be specially and injuriously affected by the decision.
- d. The following parties may appeal under the provisions of subsection (b) above:
  - i. The subdivider;
  - ii. A landowner with a property boundary contiguous to the proposed subdivision or a private landowner with property within the county or municipality where the subdivision is proposed if that landowner can show a likelihood of material injury to the landowner’s property or its value;
  - iii. The county commissioners of the county where the subdivision is proposed; and
  - iv. One of the following municipalities:
    - A. A first-class municipality as described in 7-1-4111, if a subdivision is proposed within 3 miles of its limits;
    - B. A second-class municipality, as described in 7-1-41111, if a subdivision is proposed within 2 miles of its limits;
    - C. A third-class municipality, as described in 7-1-4111, if a subdivision is proposed within 1 mile of its limits.

**APPENDIX A**  
**UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR MONUMENTATION,**  
**CERTIFICATES OF SURVEY, AND FINAL SUBDIVISION PLATS**

**24.183.1101 UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR MONUMENTATION**

1. The following standards govern the monumentation of land surveys:
  - a. The terms “monument” and “permanent monument” as used in these regulations mean any structure of masonry, metal or other permanent, durable material placed in the ground, which is exclusively identifiable as a monument to a survey point, expressly placed for surveying reference.
  - b. All metal monuments must be at least one-half inch in diameter and 18 inches in length with a cap not less than 1 inch in diameter marked in a permanent manner with the license number of the surveyor in charge of the survey and either the name of the surveyor or the company employing the surveyor. Metal monuments marking a public land survey corner as described in 70-22-101, MCA, must be at least 24 inches long and 5/8 inch in diameter with an appropriately stamped metal cap at least 2 inches in diameter. A monument marking a public land survey corner may also consist of a cap as described in this rule set firmly in concrete.
  - c. Before a subdivision plat or certificate of survey may be filed for record the surveyor shall confirm the location of as many monuments as, in the surveyor’s professional judgment, are necessary to reasonably assure the perpetuation of any corner or boundary established by the survey and to enable other surveyors to reestablish those corners and boundaries and retrace the survey. The surveyor shall clearly identify on the face of the plat or certificate of survey all monuments pertinent to the survey, and the descriptions of these monuments must be sufficient to identify the monuments.
  - d. The surveyor shall set all monuments prior to the filing of a plat or certificate of survey except those monuments that will be disturbed by the installation of improvements or that, because of severe weather conditions, may, in the surveyor’s judgment, be more appropriately and accurately set after the weather has improved. In these two circumstances the surveyor may set monuments after the survey document is filed if the surveyor certifies on the survey document that the monuments will be set by a specified date. The surveyor shall set monuments, the placement of which has been deferred because of severe weather conditions, within 240 days of the date on which the survey document was filed.
    - i. If during the later monumentation of the corners of a plat or certificate of survey that were not monumented before the plat or certificate was filed, the surveyor finds that it is necessary to set a reference monument to a corner,

the surveyor shall prepare and file an amended certificate of survey or subdivision plat.

- ii. The failure of the surveyor to set the monuments by the date certified on the record of survey will be deemed a violation of these rules.
- e. The surveyor shall set monuments at the following locations:
  - i. At each corner and angle point of all lots, blocks and parcels of land created by the survey.
  - ii. At every point of intersection of the outer boundary of a subdivision with an existing road right-of-way line of record or a road right-of-way line created by the survey.
  - iii. At every point of curve, point of tangency, point of reversed curve, point of compounded curve and point of intersection on each road right-of-way line created by the survey.
  - iv. At the intersection of a boundary line and a meander line. Meander line angle points need not otherwise be monumented.
- f. If the placement of a required monument at its proper location is physically impractical, the surveyor may set a reference or witness monument. This monument has the same status as other monuments of record if its location is properly shown. If the surveyor relies upon any existing monument in conducting a survey, he or she shall confirm the location of the monument and show and describe it on the resulting certificate of survey or subdivision plat.

#### **24.183.1104 UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATES OF SURVEY**

1. A certificate of survey may not be filed by a county clerk and recorder unless it complies with the following requirements:
  - a. A certificate of survey must be legibly drawn with permanent ink or printed or reproduced by a process guaranteeing a permanent record and must be 18 inches by 24 inches, or 24 inches by 36 inches, overall to include a 1½ inch margin on the binding side.
  - b. One signed copy on cloth-backed material or on 3 mil or heavier matte stable-base polyester film or equivalent and one signed reproducible copy on a stable-base polyester film or equivalent must be submitted.
  - c. If more than one sheet must be used to adequately depict the land surveyed, each sheet must show the number of that sheet and the total number of sheets included. All certifications must be placed or referred to on one sheet.

- d. A certificate of survey must show or contain on its face or on separate sheets referred to on its face the following information. The surveyor may, at his or her discretion, provide additional information regarding the survey.
  - i. A title or title block including the quarter-section, section, township, range, principal meridian and county, and, if applicable, city or town in which the surveyed land is located. Except as provided in (1)(f)(v), a certificate of survey must not bear the title “plat,” “subdivision” or any title other than “Certificate of Survey”.
  - ii. The name(s) of the person(s) who commissioned the survey and the names of any adjoining platted subdivisions and the numbers of any adjoining certificates of survey previously filed.
  - iii. The date the survey was completed and a brief explanation of why the certificate of survey was prepared, such as to create a new parcel, retrace a section line or retrace an existing parcel of land.
  - iv. A north arrow.
  - v. A scale bar. (The scale must be sufficient to legibly represent the required information and data.)
  - vi. The location of, and other information relating to all monuments found, set, reset, replaced or removed as required by ARM 24.183.1101(1)(c).
    - A. If additional monuments are to be set after the certificate of survey is filed, these monuments must be shown by a distinct symbol, and the certificate of survey must bear a certification by the surveyor as to which they will be set.
    - B. All monuments found during a retracement that influenced the position of any corner or boundary indicated on the certificate of survey must be clearly shown as required by ARM 24.183.1101(1)(c).
  - vii. The location of any section corners or corners of divisions of sections the surveyor deems to be pertinent to the survey.
  - viii. Witness and reference monuments and basis of bearings. For purposes of this rule the term “basis of bearings” means the surveyor’s statement as to the origin of the bearings shown in the certificate of survey. The basis of bearings may refer to a particular line between monumented points in a previously filed survey document. If the certificate of survey shows true bearings, the basis of bearings must describe the method by which these true bearings were determined.

- ix. The bearings, distances and curve data of all boundary lines. If the parcel surveyed is bounded by an irregular shoreline or a body of water, the bearings and distances of a meander traverse generally paralleling the riparian boundary must be given.
  - A. The courses along a meander line are shown solely to provide a basis for calculating the acreage of a parcel that has one or more riparian boundaries as the parcel existed at the time of survey.
  - B. For purposes of this rule a line that indicates a fixed boundary of a parcel is not a “meander” or “meander line” and may not be designated as one.
- x. Data on all curves sufficient to enable the re-establishment of the curves on the ground. For circular curves these data must at least include radius and arc length. For non-tangent curves, which must be so labeled, the certificate of survey must include the bearings of radial lines or chord length and bearing.
- xi. Lengths of all lines shown to at least tenths of a foot, and all angles and bearings shown to at least the nearest minute. Distance measurements must be stated in English units, but their metric equivalents, shown to the nearest hundredth of a meter, may be noted parenthetically.
- xii. A narrative legal description of the parcel surveyed as follows:
  - A. If the parcel surveyed is either an aliquot part of a U.S. government section or a U.S. government lot, the information required by this subsection is the aliquot or government lot description of the parcel.
  - B. If the survey depicts the retracement or division of a parcel or lot that is shown on a filed certificate of survey or subdivision plat, the information required by this subsection is the number or name of the certificate of survey or plat and the parcel or lot number of the parcel surveyed.
  - C. If the parcel surveyed does not fall within (1)(d)(xii)(A) or (B), above, the information required by this subsection is the metes-and-bounds description of the perimeter boundary of the parcel surveyed.
  - D. If the certificate of survey establishes the boundary of a parcel containing one or more interior parcels, the information required by this subsection is the legal description of the encompassing parcel.
  - E. The requirement of this rule does not apply to certificates of survey that depict a partial retracement of the boundaries of an existing parcel or

establish the location of lines or corners that control the location of an existing parcel.

- xiii. Except as provided by (1)(f)(iv), all parcels created by the survey, designated by number or letter, and the dimensions and area of each parcel. (Excepted parcels must be marked “Not included in this survey”.) If a parcel created by the survey is identifiable as a 1/32 or larger aliquot part of a U.S. government section or as a U.S. government lot, it may be designated by number or letter or by its aliquot part or government lot identification.
  - xiv. The location of any easement that will be created by reference to the certificate of survey.
  - xv. The dated signature and the seal of the surveyor responsible for the survey. The affixing of this seal constitutes a certification by the surveyor that the certificate of survey has been prepared in conformance with the Montana Subdivision and Platting Act (76-3-101 through 76-3-625, MCA) and the regulations adopted under that Act.
  - xvi. A memorandum of any oaths administered under 76-3-405, MCA.
  - xvii. Space for the county clerk and recorder’s filing information.
- e. Certificates of survey that do not represent a division of land, such as those depicting the retracement of an existing parcel and those prepared for informational purposes, must bear a statement as to their purpose and must meet applicable requirements of this rule for form and content.