

POGREBA FIELD / THREE FORKS AIRPORT

AFFECTED AREA REGULATIONS

Resolution No. ____

Ordinance No. ____

Section 1. General Provisions. These regulations shall be known as the Pogreba Field / Three Forks Airport Affected Area Regulations [PFAAAR].

Authority. These regulations are authorized by the Airport Compatibility Act, Title 67, Chapter 7, Montana Code Annotated 2007, and applicable standards established by 14 Code of Federal Rules and Regulations part 77.

Legislative Findings. Pogreba Field / Three Forks Airport is a nonprecision instrument runway in Montana located within the jurisdictional boundaries and subject to the local government authorities of the City of Three Forks and Gallatin County. The Pogreba Field Joint Airport Affected Area Regulation Board [airport board] was formed by Resolution No. 2005-162 of the Board of County Commissioners of Gallatin County on November 30, 2005, and by Resolution No. 064 05-06 of the City of Three Forks on January 10, 2006. The airport board has the authority to adopt regulations to prevent the creation of airport hazards, establish an airport affected area, and such other regulatory powers as provided by Montana Code Annotated § 67-1-101 et seq. Uncontrolled uses, development and growth (manmade or natural) lights, radio broadcasts, and electromagnetic emissions in the vicinity of the airport could create obstructions or hazards to navigation, air traffic or airport operations with risk of harm to property and serious injury or death to persons navigating in the airspace or on the ground. Reasonable regulations to eliminate, remove and mitigate existing and potential obstructions and hazards are necessary to comply with applicable local, state and federal laws, and promote public health, safety and general welfare.

Purpose and Intent. The general purpose and intent is to promote public health, safety and general welfare of airport users and persons and property in the vicinity of the airport by identifying hazards to navigation, air traffic and airport operations, and regulating by permit the erecting of new structures or trees, changing uses of land or structures, and substantially altering, repairing, or replacing existing structures or replacing existing trees within the airport affected area.

Section 2. Definitions. The definitions in Montana Code Annotated § 67-1-101 et seq. 14 CFR, Part 77 are adopted and incorporated by reference whether or not reproduced herein. In the event of conflict regarding any definitions incorporated and this regulation the more restrictive applies.

Aeronautical Areas. Runways, hangars, aprons, taxi-lanes, parking areas, roads, terminal, tarmac and other areas of the airport property shown on any official airport layout plan or maps for existing and future aviation needs such as, etc.

Airport. The Pogreba Field / Three Forks Airport owned by Gallatin County and located in Three Forks, Montana.

Airport Appeals Board. The governing body that shall hear and decide appeals from the determinations, decisions or orders of the Airport Enforcement Officer, and shall hear and decide variance requests.

Airport Affected Area. The land and space above the ground surface of the airport in the proximity of the airport, the use of which may be affected by the airport's existence,



and includes zones which are delineated areas on the ground that lie beneath the horizontal, conical, primary, approach and transitional surfaces as defined herein. The airport affected area is approximately 14,000 feet from the thresholds of Runway 2 and 20 and approximately 9,000 feet on each side of each runway as shown on the airport affected area map that is attached and incorporated by reference to this regulation, except areas outside Gallatin County.

Airport Affected Area Permit. The permit required pursuant to these regulations referred to as Airport Affected Area Permit (AAP) or permit.

Airport Elevation. The highest point of elevation on the airport's runways based on the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) that is 4089 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

Airport Enforcement Officer. Any person or persons designated by the governing body and the City of Three Forks that shall have the authority to issue permits, interpret, administer, supervise and enforce this regulation.

Airport Layout Plan (LAP). Any graphic depiction of existing conditions and future proposed development consisting of drawings, each intended to depict specific information about the airport, and explaining important features of the airport.

Airport Owner. Gallatin County the local government body that owns the airport.

Area. Any land within any of the airport affected area boundaries shown on the airport affected area map.

Electromagnetic Effect. Any interference or impediment to the transmission or quality of navigation or communication signals to or from aircraft, meteorological equipment, navigation equipment, communications equipment, or air traffic control facilities caused by a power source, radio frequency transmitter, or an object or surface that emits, reflects or re-radiates an electromagnetic signal or electrical pulse.

Governing Body. The Gallatin County Board of County Commissioners.

Hazard. Any structure, object of natural growth, or use of land that obstructs the air space required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at the airport or is otherwise hazardous to landing or taking off, navigation, air traffic or airport operations. Obstructions or hazards are used interchangeably and include lights, radio or electromagnetic emissions or any other thing that creates or causes unreasonable risks or interference with landing or taking off, navigation, air traffic or airport operations.

Height. The vertical difference measured in feet and inches between the highest point of a structure and the ground where the structure is located.

Height Relative to Airport Elevation. The vertical difference in feet and inches between the highest point of a structure measured above mean sea level and the airport elevation.



Joint Airport Board. The Progreba Field Joint Airport Affected Area Regulation Board created by Resolution No. 2005-162 of the Board of County Commissioners of Gallatin County on November 30, 2005, and by Resolution No. 064 05-06 of the City of Three Forks on January 10, 2006.

Non-Aeronautical Areas. Airport property, outside of the aeronautical areas that might be suitable for uses as office space for governmental entities.

Nonconforming Structures / Uses. Any structure or use that legally exists at the time these regulations become effective that does not conform to this regulation, however no increase or expansion of the nonconforming use or structure shall be allowed whatsoever without compliance with these regulations. A nonconforming structure that is substantially damaged may not be reconstructed or replaced without first obtaining a variance and airport affected area permit.

Person. Any individual person, partnership, corporation, association, limited liability company, professional liability company, government board, agency or department, or other legal entity private or public.

Regulation. The Pogreba Field / Three Forks Area Affected Regulation including all provisions herein, and any definitions, maps or drawings that are expressly incorporated by reference and all of which shall be referred to as this regulation.

Runway. The prepared surface of an airport, suitable for landing or taking off by aircraft, as well as planned extensions documented on the airport layout plan.

Substantial Damage. Damage of EIGHTY (80%) PERCENT or more of any structure from any cause, including natural deterioration or decay, fire, storm or natural causes.

Structure. Any object constructed, erected, maintained, planted or installed by any person, including but not limited to any buildings, fences, towers, poles, posts, towers, bridges, cell towers, radio antennae, cranes, smoke stacks, earth formations, trees, overhead transmission lines, and any other things whether manmade or natural.

Structural Penetration. A structure or use that penetrates any of the surfaces shall constitute an obstruction or hazard and shall not be allowed, except pre-existing non-conforming structures and uses, and airport structures necessary for navigation or airport operations.

Surfaces. The airport imaginary surfaces for existing and planned development of the airport shown on the airport affected area map that include approach, conical, horizontal, primary and transitional surfaces.

Terrain Penetration. Any natural land surface that penetrates into any of the surfaces.

Threshold. The beginning portion of a runway that is available for landing.

Tree. Any vegetation or other naturally growing object. Trees are also structures for the



purposes of this regulation.

Variance. A variance is required before commencement, construction, erection, installation, enlargement or expansion of any use or structure not in strict conformity with this regulation.

Vicinity Sketch. A non-reduced 8 ½" x 11" copy of a portion of a 7.5 minute USGS Quadrangle Map that shows the location of a proposed structure, tree or land use, and identifies the ground elevation at the proposed location. The Vicinity Sketch must include the name of the USGS Map copied, the Township and Range of the area shown, and the horizontal and vertical datums upon which the map is based (typically found in the lower right-hand corner of the map).

Section 3. Surfaces and Zones. A zone is the ground beneath an imaginary surface of the same name. High density development such as schools, subdivisions, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, malls, and commercial businesses should be located outside approach, primary and transitional zones. Zones and surfaces shown on the airport affected map establish standards for determining obstructions to air navigation and have the following characteristics:

Approach Zone and Approach Surface. The approach zone exists at each end of the runway, beginning at 200 feet from the end of each runway, centered on the extended runway centerline, with an initial width of 500 feet, widening thereafter uniformly to a width of 3,500 feet at a distance of 10,000 feet beyond the end of the primary surface. The approach surface slopes 34 feet outward for each foot upward for a horizontal distance of 10,000 feet.

Airport Property Area. The land owned by Gallatin County and designated for airport use, subject to Federal Aviation Administration regulations, federal funding and grant assurances that shall be reserved for the following uses: runways, taxiways, ramps and parking areas and fuel storage facilities; operational facilities, instrument landing systems, visual navigational aids and related equipment, communication facilities, weather service offices and equipment; hangars, maintenance and storage buildings for aircraft and aviation-related vehicles, equipment or activities; passenger and commercial business terminals, offices, and buildings for airport management, aircraft sales and charters, ticketing, baggage handling, flight schools, fire and rescue, security, and all other related aero and non-aeronautical needs. The Airport Property Area may be used to maximize the use of non-aeronautical areas in order to provide revenue to the Airport.

Conical Zone and Conical Surface. The conical zone commences at the periphery of the horizontal zone and lies below the conical surface. A conical surface slopes 20 feet outward for each foot upward beginning at the periphery of the horizontal zone, for a



horizontal distance of 4,000 feet. The conical surface begins at 150 feet above the airport elevation.

Horizontal Zone and Horizontal Surface. The horizontal zone lies beneath the horizontal surface, which is a plane 150 feet above the established airport elevation, the perimeter of which coincides with the perimeter of the horizontal zone shown on airport affected area map. The horizontal zone does not include the approach and transitional zones.

Primary Zone and Primary Surface. The primary zone is 500 feet wide, centered on the runway, extending 200 feet from each end of the paved runway. The primary surface is immediately above the primary zone.

Transitional Zone and Transitional Surface. The transitional zone is immediately below the transitional surface. The transitional surface is perpendicular to the runway centerline and its extension. It begins at the outer periphery of the approach surface and the primary surface and extends upward at a slope of 7 feet horizontally for each foot vertically from the sides of these two surfaces until it intersects the horizontal and conical surfaces.

Section 4. Airport Affected Area Permit. The Airport Enforcement Officer shall be appointed by the governing body with all necessary authority and power to supervise, interpret, administer, adopt permit and variance forms, issue permits and enforce this regulation, including may monitor and inventory all structures and uses in the airport affected area; shall determine and decide if any proposed structure or use would cause or create an obstruction or hazard; shall investigate any complaints regarding violations of this regulation, issue notices of violation and seek all available remedies.

Permit Required. Within the airport affected area an Airport Affected Area Permit must be obtained before any person: (1) replaces, rebuilds or substantially alters any existing structures; or constructs, erects or installs any new structure; or commences any action or activity FIFTY (50') FEET in height above natural grade or which would be within NINETY (90%) PERCENT of the height of the imaginary surface including trees capable of growing to such height or limits; or (2) changes the use of land within the airport affected area.

Permit Fee. Permits fees shall be paid to the governing body in the amount of: Basic permit: \$75.00; Variance Request \$500.00; Appeals \$500.00. The Airport Enforcement Officer shall establish the permit application forms that must include sufficient information to identify: the owner and adjacent owners; vicinity sketch, site plan or survey locating all existing and proposed uses and structures or changes, alterations, repairs, replacements as applicable; describe all sources of lighting, radio, or electromagnetic emissions or other information reasonably necessary for the Airport Enforcement Officer to review the application and determine if hazards or obstructions will be created. Permit applications must be executed by the owner before a notary with representations as to



the accuracy and truthfulness of the information.

Permit Criteria. No permit may be granted that would allow the establishment of an airport hazard or that would allow a nonconforming use or structure to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was on the effective date of this regulation.

Permits shall be granted unless the Airport Enforcement Officer finds that the structure or use, change of use, or replacement, rebuild, or substantial alteration, actions or activity would create a hazard or obstruction. If the Airport Enforcement Officer cannot with reasonable certainty rule out the possibility that a hazard or obstruction might be created, enlarged, or increased then the Airport Enforcement Officer may deny the permit. The Airport Enforcement Officer may require mitigation against the establishment of hazards or obstructions, including but not limited to: requirements that the owner install and maintain markers or lights at the owner's expense necessary to warn pilots of the presence of a potential hazard or obstruction; limit or condition any sources of light, radio or electromagnetic emissions; limit or condition hours of operations of uses that might interfere with navigation, air traffic or airport operations.

Section 5. Variances. Any person intending to erect or increase the height of a structure, or permit the growth of a tree, or use property in a manner that is not in accordance with the strict requirements of this regulation must obtain a variance from the Airport Appeals Board. In addition to the information required for a permit application, the variance application must include an explanation the substantial practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and any public interests that might be impacted. A variance application must include notice to the Federal Aviation Administrator on FAA Form 7460-1 (or such other updated forms) if required by FAA rules or regulations.

The person requesting the variance must notify all adjacent landowners by mail, at least TEN (10) DAYS before the Airport Appeals Board public meeting and the notice must include the date, time and place of the public meeting with a copy of the variance application and any sketches, maps, surveys or photographs of other documents that might be submitted at the public meeting. The Airport Appeals Board must conduct the public meeting so as to allow reasonable time for the applicant, opponents and any other public comment, including FAA comments, recommendations or reports if applicable. The Airport Appeals Board must make findings of fact and determine if based on the evidence presented the applicant has met the criteria for the granting of a variance, if not the Airport Appeals Board must make findings of fact and deny the variance.

A variance must be granted if: (1) a literal application or enforcement of this regulation would result in substantial practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and when the



variance would not be contrary to the public interest. (2) A variance must be granted for a nonconforming use when there is no immediate hazard to safe flying operations or to persons and property in the vicinity of the airport and when the noise or vibrations from normal and anticipated normal airport operations would not be likely to cause damage to structures. (3) Conditions may be imposed for granting the variance, including, but not limited to, a requirement the owner of a structure or tree pay for the installation, operation and maintenance of lights and markers necessary to warn pilots of the presence of a hazard or obstruction with the Gallatin County Airport Appeals Board installing the lights or markers.

Section 6. Appeals. An appeal from a decision, determination or order of the Airport Enforcement Officer must be submitted, in writing, to the Airport Appeals Board, within THIRTY (30) DAYS of the written decision, determination or order of the Airport Enforcement Officer. Appeals may be filed by the applicant, any aggrieved person, adjacent landowner, or the governing body of a political subdivision and must state, with specificity, the basis of the appeal, and provide a complete record, including documents, photographs, maps, surveys, and transcript of any public hearings. Appeals shall be administered consistent with MCA § 67-7-302(2).

Section 7. Enforcement. The Airport Enforcement Officer is the agent designated by the Gallatin County Commission and City of Three Forks to administer, enforce, interpret, supervise, and administer these regulations and permits. Written notice of a violation must be given by the Enforcement Officer to the violator, specifying how these regulations have been violated, how the violation can be remedied and setting a reasonable deadline for the correction of the violation, prior to the imposition of a penalty. The penalty provisions of these regulations must also be included in the notice.

Penalty. If a person who violates the provision of these regulations, or condition of any permit or variance, or does not correct a violation, after notification that person is subject to a civil penalty and a criminal penalty. The civil penalty is a fine of \$100 for each day that the violation is not remedied after the Airport Board has determined there is a violation for which a fine should be assessed against the violator, has given its own written notice of the violation to the violator, has held a hearing on the violation and has provided a written determination to the violator that there is a violation.

In addition the County Attorney or City of Three Forks Attorney may file misdemeanor criminal charges for a violation of these regulations. Pursuant to Section 45-2-104, MCA, a person is absolutely liable for a violation of these regulations. Upon conviction a fine of \$500 must be imposed.



Injunction. Gallatin County or City of Three Forks may institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of MCA § 67-7-101 et seq, or this regulation.

Marking Nonconforming Trees or Structures. If the Joint Airport Board elects to install, operate and maintain, at its own expense, lights and markers necessary to warn pilots of a nonconforming use the owners of those structures or trees shall allow this activity. After identification of trees in place at the time these regulations become effective, the Joint Airport Board may trim those trees, at its expense, to maintain their heights at the time of identification.

Conflicts With Zoning. In the event of conflict between this regulation and any the zoning ordinance or resolution the more stringent limitation or requirement prevails.

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

Effective Date. The date that this regulation is adopted by resolutions of the Joint Airport Board, Governing Body, and the City of Three Forks.