EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRESERVATION PERMIT REVIEW

MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB WAREHOUSE – SEPT 18, 2018

CASE PLANNER:	Emy Scherrer, Historic Preservation Officer
PUBLIC HEARING:	N/A – not required for HPO-reviewed projects
AGENDA ITEM:	MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB MAINTENANCE WAREHOUSE
APPLICANT:	Missoula Country Club 3850 Old US 93 Missoula, MT 59804
APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE:	Nicholas Cole, Architect, NC Design Studio 235 North 1st Street West, Suite B, Missoula MT 59802
LOCATION OF REQUEST:	Missoula Country Club, 3850 Old US 93, Missoula MT 59804 Fort Missoula Historic District Legally described as: S31, T13N, R19W, PT S1/2 S1/2, Geocode: 04-2200-31-3-03-01-0000
LEGAL NOTIFICATION:	Title 20.85.085F requires that notice be provided to the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) one week prior to the issuance of an Historic Preservation Permit (HPP) by the Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) for projects that clearly meet the review criteria established in Title 20.85.085H. The application is also available on the Historic Preservation page on the City of Missoula website at: https://www.ci.missoula.mt.us/1657/Historic-Preservation.
ZONING:	Unzoned/NC-HFM Overlay
GROWTH POLICY:	The *2035 Missoula County Growth Policy*
SURROUNDING LAND USE:	Adjacent (North): OP3 Adjacent (East): Unzoned Adjacent (South): Unzoned Adjacent (West): Unzoned/NC-HFM Overlay

PRESERVATION PERMIT REVIEW

MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB WAREHOUSE – SEPT 18, 2018

Missoula Country Club
3850 Old US 93
Missoula, MT 59804

STAFF DETERMINATION

APPROVE the application

I. RECOMMENDED ACTION

THAT the HPP for the **Missoula Country Club Warehouse** project be APPROVED by the Missoula HPO, based on the findings of fact in the staff report, and pending the seven day review period per section 20.85.085-F5.

It is believed that this HPP clearly meets the review criteria of Section 20.85.080H, and applicable design guidelines, 20.25.070, and is thus subject to and will be reviewed in, the expedited process of 20.85.085-F5 as follows:

a. For those applications the historic preservation officer intends to approve, the historic preservation officer shall make the applications available for review by Historic Preservation Commissioners and interested parties for a period of one week.

b. During the one week review period a Historic Preservation Commissioner or interested party may request that the HPP application be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission at a public hearing.

c. If, after one week, no Historic Preservation Commission hearing is requested, the historic preservation officer shall approve the HPP application.

II. INTRODUCTION

An application for an HPP was received by the City of Missoula on September 11th, 2018, for the proposed construction of a new steel warehouse building located on property owned by the Missoula Country Club, within the Historic Fort Missoula Neighborhood Character Overlay (NC-HFM Overlay).

Alterations, by ordinance, must be in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties*. The proposed project is located within the Fort Missoula Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is subject to the Missoula historic preservation ordinance requirements of Title 20 of the Missoula Municipal Code. The proposed project location is associated with the WWII internment camp area.

The applicant requests approval of the HPP in order to construct a new steel warehouse for country club maintenance. The location is technically located within the NC-HFM Overlay, although when the overlay was established the parcel was owned by the University of Montana. The parcel was later sold to the Missoula Country Club, which has significantly altered the setting of the parcel from when the overlay was established. The parcel now contains expanded golf greens and utilities, and has lost any association with the WWII internment camp area.

The proposed work includes (See Appendix A, plans):

- The construction of a rectangular, single story, steel frame building, 65' x 125', containing an unheated warehouse and a heated shop, atop a 4" concrete slab on grade foundation

SITE HISTORY

Fort Missoula was founded in 1877 in response to perceived threats from indigenous Indian tribes. The efforts of Congressman Joseph Dixon of Missoula led to the appropriation of $1 million in 1904 to remodel Fort Missoula. A modern complex of concrete buildings with red tile roofs was constructed between 1908 and 1914, including a new Officer's Row, barracks, the Post Hospital, and the Quartermaster's Stables, which was completed ca. 1910. The fort was used as a military training center during World War I, and was nearly abandoned by 1921. In 1933, it was designated as the Northwest Regional Headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Fort Missoula was then turned over to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization in 1941 for use as an alien detention camp for non-military Italian men (merchant seamen, World's Fair employees, and the crew of an Italian luxury liner seized in the Panama Canal). The Fort housed over 1,200 Italian internees, who referred to the fort as "Camp Bella Vista." The Italians worked on area farms, fought forest fires, and worked in Missoula until they were released in 1944. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, 1000 resident Japanese aliens (men) who were considered high risk were captured and interned at the camp. These men were then questioned and transferred to other internment camps. The camp was later used as a prison for military personnel accused of military crimes and other personnel awaiting court-martial following World War II. After the post was decommissioned in 1947, many of the buildings were sold, dismantled, and removed from the site.

III. APPLICABLE ZONING REGULATIONS

Title 20 Zoning Ordinance, Section 20.85.085.H outlines the criteria for review of historic preservation permit applications. Title 20.25.070 outlines the Historic Fort Missoula Neighborhood Character Overlay, 20.25.070- Appendix A outlines Development Guidelines and Standards for the Fort Missoula Historic District. Regarding unzoned, OP3 and C-P1 permitted uses, the proposed uses are permitted and require no additional discretionary approval.

IV. REQUEST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER/COMMISSION APPROVAL

Except as otherwise approved in section 20.30, the characteristics of an historic resource that qualify it for designation shall be preserved and existing setbacks illustrating historic patterns of development shall be retained. Before issuing an HPP for alterations or new construction, the HPO shall consider the cumulative effects on the integrity of the city's historic resources resulting from the requested HPP, any other pending HPP applications, and any previously issued HPPs. The HPO shall also review the HPP application for compliance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and/or any applicable design guidelines with the following criteria:

REVIEW CRITERIA

The Missoula Country Club Warehouse project is reviewed pursuant to the criteria for review listed in Title 20 Zoning Ordinance, *Section 20.85.085.H*, the Historic Fort Missoula Neighborhood Character Overlay, *20.25.070-Appendix A,* and the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. (Standard in italics,* Staff Findings and Staff Conclusions follows).

The following demonstrates compliance with the design guidelines set forth in Sections 20.85.085H, Historic Fort Missoula Neighborhood Character Overlay of the Missoula Zoning Ordinance, and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

SECTION 20.85.085H:

H-a.) *Requirement: "The characteristics of an historic resource that qualify it for designation shall be preserved and existing setbacks illustrating historic patterns of development shall be retained."*

FINDINGS OF FACT: The location of the new construction is primarily industrial and the parcel contains no historic buildings which illustrate historic patterns of development.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the criterion.

H-b.) *Before issuing an HPP for alterations or new construction, the Historic Preservation Commission shall consider the cumulative effects on the integrity of the city's historic resources resulting from the requested HPP, any other pending HPP applications, and any previously issued HPPs.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: The parcel that the proposed project is located on has lost any previous historic associations to the Fort. No negative effects on the overall integrity of the Fort's historic resources will result from issuance of this HPP for the new construction of a warehouse.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the criterion.

H1.) *Alterations shall be compatible with the relevant characteristics or character defining features that qualify the Historic resource for designation and shall not diminish, eliminate, or adversely affect the historic character of the Historic resource. Consideration shall include, but not be limited to, elements of: Size, Scale, Lot coverage, Massing, Proportion, Architectural style, Orientation, Surface textures and patterns, Details and embellishments, Relationship of these elements to one another.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: The inter-relationship of *Size, Scale, Lot Coverage, Massing, Proportion, Architectural Style, Orientation, Surface Textures and Patterns, Details and Embellishments* in the design proposal does not alter patterning, elements of character defining features of the WWII internment camp area, and differentiates the old from the new.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the criterion.

H2.) *New construction in historic overlay districts is not required to conform to specific architectural styles. Design of new construction shall be compatible with the character of historic resources in the immediate area, but shall distinguish itself from historic resources and not create a false sense of history.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: There are no historic resources in the immediate area, and the project has been designed as not to create a false sense of history.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the criterion.

H3.) *Alternative materials may be substituted for original materials when they have the same dimensions and form as original materials.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Alternative materials are not applicable as no alteration or maintenance is being performed on a historic building.

STAFF CONCLUSION: N/A

H4.) *Photovoltaic and solar hot water equipment are permitted and are not subject to this ordinance.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: No photovoltaic and solar hot water equipment proposed.

STAFF CONCLUSION: N/A

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

Missoula Zoning Ordinance Section 20.85.085H

The historical architectural features that distinguish Fort Missoula will be not be affected. The proposed new construction will not diminish, eliminate, or adversely affect the historic character of Fort Missoula and the associated significance of the site.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Project SUBSTANTIALLY MEETS CRITERIA established in Section 20.85.085H.

THE HISTORIC FORT MISSOULA NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER OVERLAY, 20.25.070-APPENDIX A

It is the intentions of these guidelines to:

1. Reinforce the character of the historic Fort area, and to protect its visual aspects;

2. Improve the quality of growth and development;

3. Protect the value of public and private investment which might otherwise be threatened by the undesirable consequences of poorly managed growth;

4. Provide an objective basis for the decisions of a design review board; and

5. Provide a tool for designers and their clients to use in making preliminary design decisions.

The guidelines are not intended to limit growth, or regulate where growth and development take place. They address only the visual impact of growth.

General Building Design Standards: It is the intent of the design standards that they control design without legislating taste or unduly constraining creativity. It is the standards intent to encourage the development of an architecture that employs major elements that characterize the historic Fort structures, while not copying them. The existing structures should provide a point of departure and reference for the design of new structures and development within the project area. The existing historic style should provide the framework to define new construction in terms of height, scale, setback, rhythm, materials, patterns, textures, details, roof shapes, color, and other elements that help define the distinct character of what already exists. The final result should evidence the use of new and creative interpretations of past styles to service contemporary needs. Use of materials should be similar in scale and texture to those used already, and the employment of new and creative interpretations of details is to be encouraged.

FINDINGS OF FACT: The proposed parcel is located on has lost any previous historic associations to the Fort due to the change in ownership from the University of Montana to the Missoula Country Club. Visitor interaction to the Fort is not affected. No negative effects on the overall integrity of the Fort's historic resources and significance will result from issuance of this HPP for the new construction of a warehouse.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Project SUBSTANTIALLY MEETS THE INTENT of the Historic Fort Missoula Neighborhood Character Overlay, Design Standards.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site.

The Standards (36 CFR PART 67) apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes, and to both the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.

The Standards are applied to projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

Standard #1) *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Unfortunately the parcel has lost any historic associations to the Fort due to the current use as a golf course, and related site disturbance which has resulted from converting the parcel into golf greens.

STAFF CONCLUSION: N/A

Standard #2) *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: No removal of historic materials is proposed.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard.

Standard #3) *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create* a *false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Conjectural features of false history will not be added.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard.

Standard #4) *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Changes occurred to the property have acquired minimal historic significance in their own right.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard.

Standard #5) *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Distinctive features and finishes will be unaffected as this is a new construction project.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard.

Standard #6) *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: N/A

STAFF CONCLUSION: N/A

Standard #7) *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible*.

FINDINGS OF FACT: No chemical or physical treatments are currently planned for the project.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard.

Standard #8) *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: Site disturbance is minimized through the use of 4" slab on grade and all utilities will be above ground. The site has already had significant disturbance in its current use as a golf course.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard to the extent possible and given the circumstances of the parcel in particular.

Standard #9) *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: The project proposes new construction within the overlay, but not related to the significance of the fort and is located on a parcel which has lost all associated historical integrity.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard to the extent possible and given the circumstances of the parcel in particular.

Standard #10) *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

FINDINGS OF FACT: The proposed plan is designed with adaptability to change of use or removal in mind. If removed in the future, since the building is industrial in nature and is intended for use out of the public view-scape with minimal site disturbance, the surrounding environment could potentially be restored.

STAFF CONCLUSION: Meets the standard to the extent possible and given the circumstances of the parcel in particular.

Cumulative Effect:

INTENT: New construction in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

SCOPE OF WORK: Construction of a rectangular, single story, steel frame building, 65' x 125', containing an unheated warehouse atop a heated shop, with a 4" concrete slab on grade foundation

INTENDED USE: Maintenance and shop facility for the Missoula Country Club.

FINDINGS OF FACT: There are no cumulative effects on historic preservation permit sites with this proposal.

STAFF CONCLUSION: There are no other HPP sites in the vicinity that would be adversely affected by this proposal, and there are other historic sites in the vicinity that would not be adversely affected by this proposal. Project SUBSTANTIALLY MEETS the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

VI. STAFF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION:

The historical architectural and site features that distinguish Fort Missoula will be not be affected. The proposed project is new construction within the overlay, but not related to the significance of the fort and is located on a parcel which has lost all associated historical integrity. The building is industrial in nature, intended for use out of the public view-scape and with minimal site disturbance. There are no other HPP sites in the vicinity that would be adversely affected by this proposal, and there are other historic sites in the vicinity, but would not be adversely affected by this proposal. The proposed project clearly and substantially meets the design review criteria set forth in Section IV of this report, and will not diminish, eliminate, or adversely affect the historic character of Fort Missoula as a whole.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: THAT the Missoula Country Club warehouse Historic Preservation Permit be APPROVED.

APPENDIX A

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PERMIT APPLICATION

MISSOULA
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
435 RYMAN • MISSOULA, MT 59802 - 4297 • (406) 552-6630 • FAX: (406) 552-6053

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PERMIT APPLICATION HPP

FOR ALTERATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Property (*if applicable*): Missoula Country Club

Property Address: 3850 Old U.S. 93, Missoula, MT 59804

Property Owner Name: Missoula Country Club

Address: 3850 Old U.S. 93, Missoula, MT 59804

Phone: (406) 251-2404

Applicant (*ex. Architect*): Nicholas Cole

Address: 235 North 1st Street West Suite B

Phone: 207-9206

SITE INFORMATION

Legal Description

Lot(s): _____ Block(s): _____

Subdivision: _____ Township: 13n

Range: 19w Section: 31

Zoning: unzoned Sq. Footage: 152 acres

I hereby attest that the information on this form is accurate and complete.

Applicant Signature:

X. _____ Date: 9-11-18

Owner Signature:

X. _____ Date: _____

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Please provide one (1) electronic copy (PDF format) of each of the following, and attach all required supporting information to this application:

- ☐ HPP Application
- ☐ Project Narrative
- ☐ National Register Nomination
- ☐ Historic Photographs
- ☐ Detailed Project Site Map and/or Site Plan
- ☐ Exterior Elevations with Descriptions
- ☐ Contemporary Photographs

THIS PLACE MATTERS
MISSOULA HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NPS Form 10-900
-21

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Fort Missoula Historic District 24MO266

and or common Fort Missoula

2. Location

street & number Reserve St. and South Ave. n/a not for publication

city, town Missoula n/a vicinity of

state Montana code 030 county Missoula County code 062

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	n/a	___ no	X military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple, see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Missoula County Courthouse

street & number 200 West Broadway

city, town Missoula state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Fort Missoula Survey has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no

date 1983-1984 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records Montana State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Helena state Montana

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fort Missoula Historic District clearly represents five relatively distinct periods of construction. The first four periods of development are associated with the actual operation of the military Fort and the fifth period reflects new infill construction after parcels of land were leased or sold by the Department of the Army to other entities. The five periods of building activity of Fort Missoula are listed below:

1.	ORIGINAL FORT MISSOULA	1877-1900
2.	FORT RECONSTRUCTION	1900-1912
3.	CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS	1933-1941
4.	WORLD WAR II PRISON CAMP	1941-1944
5.	CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT	1970-PRESENT

The district retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. Although modern development has occurred on three sides of the present Fort complex, the cluster of historic Fort buildings, roadways, cemetery, and the two separate parade grounds remain intact and accurately convey the historical development of the military post during the historic period from 1877-1944.

The original entrance to Fort Missoula is marked by two stone pylons, which were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935, at the intersection of South Avenue and Reserve Street in Missoula, Montana. A road running diagonally to the southwest and lined with trees leads to the main Fort complex. Although the roadway is still in place, the original entrance is blocked due to the increased traffic on Reserve Street. The boundary for the Fort Missoula Historic District encompasses a strip of land along the original entrance road, the whole of the built Fort complex that exists today, which represents each of the five major periods of Fort development, and the discontiguous Fort cemetery, which is located to the north of the Fort complex. Much of the land of the original Fort has been leased or sold by the Department of the Army to other agencies and individuals. The new structures have been developed along the original entrance roadway leading to the historic district are excluded from this submission. The building numbers in parentheses in the text reference standing structures with corresponding numbers on the site map.

ORIGINAL FORT MISSOULA

The original Fort Missoula consisted of log and frame structures built around the parade ground that is marked on the accompanying site map as the "recreation field", with the Officers' Quarters of frame construction to the north and the barracks and Laundress' Quarters of log construction to the east and west. The logs came from the Fort Missoula Military Timber Reservation in Pattee Canyon and the frame structures were built from materials cut at the Fort's sawmill. The Officers' Row houses had an appearance of Colonial Revival styling and featured one and one-half story front sections and a one-story back sections, forming a T-shaped plan with central access. The structures had large, gable roofs with dormers on the front. The walls typically had wood lap siding and the roofs were covered with wood shingles.

Few of the structures dating from the earliest period of the Fort's history remain today. The Laundress' Quarters and a few of the barracks buildings were

destroyed by fire during the early 20th Century. Most of the original Fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground remained standing at the time of the Army's abandonment of the property in 1948. During the 1960's, the General Services Administration undertook a program of systematic removal of the earliest Fort structures. However, numerous foundations remain to clearly depict the functional relationship and the original lay-out of the early Fort buildings. The building that served as the Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (#201) stands today at the northwest corner of the original parade ground. Its associated carriage house (#202) has been recently restored to its original location adjacent to the NCO Quarters. The only other original structure dating from this period is the stone powder magazine (#334) that sits to the west of the parade ground near the Clark Fork River.

FORT RECONSTRUCTION

During the second period of Fort construction, from 1900-1912, buildings designed in the Mission style of architecture were most commonly built. Reinforced concrete was used as the major building material. These structures were built to the east of the original Fort and were part of the reconstruction and reorientation of the Fort around a new parade ground. Color and texture are provided in the broad red-tiled hipped roofs of the buildings of this period. Roof eaves with exposed rafters extend well beyond the walls of many of the buildings. On some buildings, the plain wall surfaces continue upward forming stepped parapets. Minimal surface ornamentation was used, consisting primarily of plain string courses that outline gables, balconies, and windows. This style is seen in the Post Hospital (#9), Officers' Row (#27-#33), the barracks buildings (#24, #26), the Quartermaster's stables (#142), and the new Post Headquarters (#2). Other structures constructed during this period are the Quartermaster's root cellar (#323), the water tower, the Post Bakery (#105), and two Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters (#14, #16). These structures retain excellent historic architectural integrity and form the basis for the military Fort as it is seen today.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The third period of development came between 1933 and 1941 when the Fort became the western Montana headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The architecture of this period reflects function more than any particular style. A series of barracks (#12, #314), an administrative building (#316), and numerous warehouses (#203, #312) and shop buildings (#327, #328) that served the area's CCC camps and were built during this period. These buildings were later utilized by the National Guard. The buildings were simple frame structures with wood lap siding and wood shingle roofs. Members of the CCC crews also constructed a monument and two stone pylons at the entrance to the Fort at Reserve Street that are still in existence today. Because the Fort was a fully developed but chronically under-utilized facility in 1933 when it became the CCC regional headquarters, very little new construction was required.

INTERNMENT CAMP

The fourth period of development was during World War II when prison facilities were built to house Italian nationals and later expanded to include an internment

camp for Japanese-Americans. The internment camp buildings were simple wood frame structures with lap siding, gable roofs, and set on concrete pads. All of the internment camp buildings were systematically dismantled shortly after the war. Still visible today are the remains of the concrete pad foundations and depressions that clearly outline the placement of the two rows of closely built barracks. Two of the original frame guard towers are part of the Fort Missoula Historical Museum collection and will be restored to their original location in the future.

Immediately after the close of the war, the Fort was used as a medium security army prison camp. In 1946, two additional flat roofed cell blocks (#156, #157), built of concrete block, were constructed to house American army prisoners, i.e. American soldiers convicted of criminal activity. These two cell blocks and the 1946 Provost Marshall's Office (#63) remain at the Fort and do not contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the complex.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT

The fifth period of development at the Fort Missoula property may be broken down into two phases. The first consists of contemporary structures that were built on lands sold to private or public groups, i.e. the Community Hospital, Missoula County, and private developers. These structures are primarily located on properties near Reserve Street and South Avenue, and encroach upon the original entrance road. The new structures by and large are not designed in a fashion that achieves compatibility with the overall scale and massing of the structures within the original Fort. Because they are located at some distance from the Fort structures, however, these newer buildings do not seriously undermine the visual integrity of the original Fort complex. Previously undeveloped areas immediately surrounding the Fort have been made into recreation areas, i.e. golf course, soccer fields, etc. The boundary for the Fort Missoula Historic District is drawn so as to exclude all of these new developments from the nomination.

The Bureau of Land Management recently constructed a building within the boundaries of the historic district located near the fire station/guard house (#46) at the back end of Officers' Row. Careful attention was given to the design of this building so as to minimize its impact upon the architectural integrity of the historic district. The BLM office building keeps the appearance of the Mission style of architecture. Even though the building is only one story, the white, stucco wall material and red tile, hipped roof tie in with the Fort structures and lend the building a fair degree of compatibility.

Another aspect of development that occurred within the original Fort area was the importation of several historic buildings at the northwestern end of the complex by the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula. These structures do not relate to the history of the Fort, but, due to their placement away from the present parade ground, they do not interfere in any important way with the interpretation of the various periods of Fort Missoula's history.

The Fort Missoula Historic District is composed of 32 contributing structures, a post cemetery, two historic parade grounds, and two groupings of foundations (those of the 19th Century Officers' Row and those of the World War II internment camp barracks) that date from the district's period of significance from 1877-1944 and are directly associated with the historical development of the Fort. Twelve non-contributing newer buildings exist within the historic district boundaries. Fourteen other non-contributing structures and two sentry boxes which are associated with the Fort Missoula Historical Museum's artifact collection, are located at the northwestern corner of the district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1877-1944 **Builder/Architect** multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Fort Missoula, the only permanent military post in Montana west of the Continental Divide, was established in June, 1877. The strategic intent of the choice of the Fort location was for greater military control of the Indian tribes of western Montana and to assure the protection of white settlers from hostile Indian attack. By 1877, however, reservation lands had been established in western Montana and few major uprisings occurred which involved the soldiers. Fort Missoula's significance rests less with its direct military role in quelling uprisings and more with the sequence of non-combative military uses of the property by the federal government and the consistent contribution Fort personnel have made to local economic development. Through the years, Fort Missoula has been used as the headquarters for the Black 25th Infantry Regiment, the place from where the potential military applications of the bicycle were explored, a government training school for skilled mechanics to aid in the World War I effort, the largest Civilian Conservation Corps Headquarters in the United States during the 1930's, a detention camp for Italian artists and seaman as well as Japanese-Americans during World War II, and, for a short time following World War II, Fort Missoula became a medium security prison camp for American soldiers. Fort Missoula was chosen by the Federal government to fulfill these various functions because it was an extant and chronically under-utilized military facility and due to its remote siting in western Montana. The one-hundred year history of Fort Missoula may be read in the buildings and structures that survive today as well as in the evidences of previous structures whose foundation remains clearly demonstrate previous use, spacing, lay-out, and functional relationships.

Due in large measure to the lack of a compelling military need for Fort Missoula, the Fort was plagued by recurrent threats of closure by the Army. However, Missoula business people were well aware that the presence of the Fort contributed significantly to the local economy and they worked hard to maintain the Fort's existence. Through the effective lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon from Missoula during the first years of the 20th Century, Congressional appropriations were secured for the complete reconstruction of the Fort in 1904, although no discernible military purpose for the complex had been identified. With its collection of substantial, well designed new buildings, Fort Missoula continued to flounder through the 19'teens and 1920's, until its most active period of use began with the establishment of the Fort as the Rocky Mountain Regional Civilian Conservation Corps administrative center from 1933-1942.

Fort Missoula was the largest CCC headquarters in the United States and the buildings and structures associated with CCC use of the property gain exceptional significance due to their association with this highly successful work program for young men during the depression years. The program contributed significantly to the general economic recovery of not only the city of Missoula but the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming region, an area characterized by sparce population, heavy timber, and extensive grasslands. The CCC is known in the West as the most

popular of the New Deal programs. In addition to providing employment for thousands of young men during the Depression era, the CCC program resulted in a wide variety of significant improvements to the environment, including land reclamation and water development projects, fencing, road building, bridge construction, fire control and improvements to the state and national parks of the Rocky Mountain region. Strong community interest in having a CCC camp located nearby is evidenced by the fact that the program directors at Fort Missoula were careful to achieve a wide geographical distribution of the camps so that the benefits of the program would be shared equitably. Fort Missoula's role as the administrative headquarters lends those buildings constructed during this period, some of which are less than fifty years old, exceptional historical significance.

When World War II began and the CCC activities abated, the Fort became the nation's largest internment camp for non-military foreign and native persons. The Fort perfectly fit the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) criteria and was chosen as one of the numerous inland internment camps for approximately 1200 Italian nationals and 1000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Fort's involvement with the INS detention and screening of the Issei is of exceptional national significance, and the foundation remains of the internment camp serve as a poignant reminder of one of the more tragic periods of the nation's history.

Fort Missoula was the primary internment camp in the United States for Japanese-born American citizens and was distinct from the numerous camps operated during the war by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of over one hundred thousand citizens of Japanese descent who were born in the United States (Nisei). The Japanese-born Issei were perceived as a particular threat to United States security at the start of World War II. Lists of prominent Issei had been developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the initiation of the hostilities between the United States and Japan. Within ten days of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, hundreds of Issei residents in West Coast cities had been rounded up and were on their way to Fort Missoula where the INS staged immigration and "loyalty" hearings. When the Fort Missoula internment camp had reached its capacity within weeks of the beginning of the war, the INS established another camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota to accommodate additional Issei prisoners.

New construction to meet the needs of the internment camp during World War II made the Fort a prime location for an Army prison camp immediately following the War, when the wartime internees were released. Two maximum security cell blocks and a limited number of other improvements at the Fort were constructed during this final phase of the Fort's history, and do not qualify as exceptional, although they are integral components of the evolution and historical adaptive use of Fort Missoula by the U.S. Army over a 70-year period, which is characterized by the lack of military uses for the property. Only foundation remains exist to mark the location and arrangement of the rows of internment camp barracks buildings. These wood frame barracks were systematically dismantled after 1947

but the exceptional significance of the events that took place on this site at the east end of the Fort complex are recalled by the rows of concrete pads in the open, windswept field.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION

In 1867, Chief Red Cloud's war against the forts along the Bozeman Trail, especially Fort C.F. Smith in Montana Territory and Fort Phil Kearny in Wyoming Territory, caused panic among Montanans. The panic resulted in a deluge of telegrams from acting Gov. Thomas R. Meagher to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton requesting additional federal troops and permission to call out the Montana militia. Neither request was officially granted, but the militia took up arms and roamed about the countryside. They accomplished very little, except to run up a bill for $1,100,000 which was forwarded to the War Department. After a series of investigations, the territorial government was reimbursed $515,343 in 1872, but no forts were built for the defense of western Montana.

In the spring of 1874, when President Ulysses Grant ordered the removal of the Flathead Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, Chief Charlo refused to leave. Fearing the outbreak of hostilities, Governor Benjamin Potts and territorial delegate Martin Maginnis issued a series of petitions to Congress requesting a military post to be located in Missoula, ostensibly to control the area's Indians. Local newspapers stated that the presence of soldiers would "invite immigration ... stimulate the development of resources . . . and would be an advantage to business." Variations of this theme appeared all through 1874 and 1875.

Bowing to political pressure, the War Department sent Lt. Col. Wesley Merritt to the Missoula Valley in January, 1876. After examining several locations, he recommended that a one- or two-company post be built at or near Hellgate Pass. Two men were sent that same year to select and survey the location and later in 1876, the Quartermaster General appropriated $20,000 to build the new post. In June 1877, two companies from the Seventh Infantry were sent to Missoula to construct the Fort. They marched the 217 miles from Fort Shaw in 17 days and began work on the Fort in late June. Lack of equipment, the long distances over which supplies had to be hauled and the small labor force hampered the construction effort, but the majority of the Fort was finished in 1878.

Fort Missoula, contrary to the popular picture of forts, was never surrounded by walls. After 1870, most of the forts constructed in the West were of a new design and were intended to be the logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside. Fort Missoula and her sister fort, Fort Huachuca in Arizona, both built in 1877, reflect this more aggressive policy. Open, exposed clusters of buildings, most still surrounding the traditional rectangular parade ground, was the new design. Of the eleven major posts constructed in Montana between 1866 and 1892, only four were fortified in some manner; the rest were all built without walls or other defensive works.

NEZ PERCE WAR

The only Indian battle involving Fort Missoula was against the Nez Perce, a tribe living outside the boundaries of the present state of Montana. When the Nez Perce had been ordered by the government to relocate to a reservation in Idaho away from their ancestral lands, they attempted to flee to Canada. During the course of their retreat from Oregon, the Indians traveled east, following the Lolo Trail into Montana. The soldiers at Fort Missoula were ordered to arrest and disarm them. An earth and log barricade was set up across the Lolo Creek Canyon, about five miles above the mouth of the creek, to stop the fleeing Indians. The Indians refused to surrender and changed their course of travel to bypass the fortification. This site was ever after referred to as Fort Fizzle. The soldiers returned to their post and a few days later joined a column led by Col. John Gibbon, commander of Fort Shaw. Loaded into wagons, they set off in pursuit of the slow-moving tribesmen, catching them about 125 miles southeast of Missoula at a place called the Big Hole.

On August 9, 1877, a dawn attack was launched against the sleeping Indian encampment. In 20 minutes, the soldiers were in possession of the camp and the Nez Perce were fleeing in confusion. To cover their families' escape, the warriors rallied and counter-attacked, driving the white men from the village and onto a hillside, besieging them there. During the fierce battle, heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. The soldiers suffered 40 percent casualties, both wounded and dead, and only the approach of additional soldiers on August 10 saved the garrison from complete destruction. The Indian survivors continued their doomed flight toward Canada and were finally captured by the Army in the Bear Paw Mountains in north-central Montana. A few Nez Perce escaped that battle and made it into Canada but ran into trouble later when they attempted to return to Idaho.

Meanwhile, on November 8, 1877, the post had officially been named Fort Missoula. Companies B, D, H, and I, 3rd infantry Regiment, had replaced the 7th Infantry garrison on November 14. Newly arrived from Texas, these men lived in tents until frame barracks and non-commissioned officers' quarters were completed in February, 1878. The officers continued to rent quarters in Missoula, four miles away until their quarters were completed in mid-summer of 1878.

A limited number of buildings remain at Fort Missoula today to represent this early period of the Fort's history. The first parade ground, which was originally surrounded by regularly placed one and two story log and frame buildings that served as the officers' quarters and barracks for the enlisted men in the late 19th Century, is now defined by the surrounding foundations of these structures. Although not used for ceremonial purposes since the reconstruction of the Fort in 1908, the original parade ground remains clearly visible and distinct. One Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters (#201) and carriage house (#202) and a stone powder magazine (#334) remain standing at a short distance from the original parade ground and retain a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The .88 acre original post cemetery, established in

1878, is located approximately one-half mile from the original Fort complex and is included in this nomination as a discontiguous, contributing element.

THE 25TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

May of 1888 witnessed the arrival of the most unique group of soldiers to be stationed at Fort Missoula: members of the 25th Infantry. This unit was one of four Negro regiments surviving the Army Reorganization of 1869. After many years of duty in the southwest and upper midwest, the regiment was transferred to Montana. Fort Missoula became regimental headquarters, and the Commanding Officer, non-commissioned staff, band and four companies formed the garrison. The remainder of the unit was used at various times to garrison Fort Custer, Fort Harrison, Fort Shaw, and Fort Assinniboine.

Normal military duties, such as practice marches, target practice, drill and ceremonies, and care of buildings and grounds filled the regiment's day. But there were additional tasks of a special nature that were also included, such as the 1890 involvement of Companies F and H from Fort Missoula in the quelling of Sioux "Ghost-Dance" violence in Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota and the 1892 and 1894 suppression of violence resulting from labor unrest and the march of "Coxey's Army" in Montana and Idaho. The most unusual task assigned to the regiment, however, was to evaluate the military possibilities of the bicycle.

Lieutenant James A. Moss, an active cycling enthusiast, was ordered to form the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps. By a series of trips, both long and short, throughout the area, he hoped to impress the War Department with the usefulness of the bicycle. He organized a trip from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, Missouri. He felt that a trek of 1900 miles in length over a variety of terrain and through several climactic zones would best demonstrate the endurance of both men and machines. His men had to be able to do more than just ride the bicycles. They had to learn to perform drill, to scale fences, to ford streams and rivers, and to travel forty miles a day, carrying all of their equipment.

Lt. Moss, Asst. Surgeon J.M. Kennedy, and twenty enlisted men comprised the unit making the trip to St. Louis. They departed from Missoula at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, June 14, 1897. They arrived at St. Louis at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 24, having taken only four days of rest in the forty days since their departure. They had endured heat, cold, mud, dust, too much water, too little water, pleasant conditions and hellish ones. The Army was not impressed; the bicycle was not adopted by the U.S. Army as a means of transportation. The Bicycle Corps returned to Montana by train. The 25th Infantry Regiment left Fort Missoula in 1898.

THREATENED FORT ABANDONMENT

On March 20, 1898, the Army ordered the abandonment of Fort Missoula due to the lack of clear purpose and the fact that the Fort was built upon land with unclear title due to an error in the original land survey at the time of initial Fort

construction in 1877. Abandonment did not occur immediately and was ultimately forestalled.

A locally-raised volunteer cavalry company, Troop F of the 3rd U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, was temporarily garrisoned at Fort Missoula in May of 1898. Four troops had been raised in Montana as part of the contribution to the Spanish-American War efforts. Never to receive the fame accorded to the Rough Riders (1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment), Grigsby's Cowboys, as the 3rd U.S.V.C. was known, through no fault of their own never left U.S. soil. They did, however, suffer from heat, disease and official neglect. They left Montana for Camp Thomas, Georgia in the latter part of May. They returned to Missoula in September with one man dead and many others very ill as a result of unsanitary conditions at the Georgia camp.

Local citizen protest against the Army's order of abandonment and their rapid mobilization to secure the land of unclear title for donation to the Army resulted in the Fort's revitalization. Because business people in Missoula recognized that the military presence in Missoula and the active use of the Fort constituted a vital economic resource, they raised the funds necessary to purchase 320 acres upon which the Fort was built and managed to persuade the Northern Pacific Railroad to donate another 240 acres, all of which was turned over to the U.S. Army. Official orders for abandonment were postponed, but the Fort was not actively used for the next four years. In 1902 the Quartermaster General's Report to the Army recommended that Fort Missoula either be completely abandoned or rebuilt.

FORT RECONSTRUCTION

On March 28, 1904, after the concerted lobbying efforts of U. S. Senator Joseph Dixon of Missoula, Congress passed the appropriation necessary to reconstruct Fort Missoula, even though no clear military purpose for the Fort had been identified. Reconstruction began in 1906 and continued through 1912. During this time, some of the earliest log buildings at the original Fort were dismantled. New, cast concrete buildings were erected in a curved row only a few hundred feet to the northeast of the original parade ground.

Eighteen substantial buildings remain today from this period of the Fort's reconstruction. Along the curved boulevard, a new Post Headquarters (#2), seven new, cast concrete, 2 1/2 story buildings forming a new Officer's Row (#27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33), and the two large Company Barracks buildings (#24, #26), also of concrete construction and 2 1/2 stories in height, mark the edge of the new parade ground. Two Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters (#14, #16), the Post Bakery (#105), the Post Hospital (#9), the Quarter Master's storehouse (#322) and root cellar (#323), and a new water tower (#19) were constructed at a short distance from the parade ground. At the end of this second building period, the Fort was completely outfitted to serve as a regimental headquarters. However, research indicates that no regimental force was ever actually stationed at Fort Missoula. Between the years 1912 and 1918, the Army repeatedly raised questions about closing of the Fort.

WORLD WAR I

Just prior to America's entry into World War I, Fort Missoula finally was abandoned as a military post. However, the War did not entirely bypass the Fort. The University of Montana contracted to operate a training school, utilizing some Fort buildings. On August 15, 1918, the first group of 200 men arrived to begin two-month training courses in automobile repair, blacksmithing, wireless (radio), and general mechanics. The University was responsible for housing, feeding and instructing the men. Instructors were hired by the University, from the civilian skilled manpower pools. Eight hours of instruction were provided each day. Equipment was supplied by the University, with the government providing all the funding for the program.

Not long after the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the school was closed. Fort Missoula was once again idle. In 1918, a bill was passed in Congress to permit the military to lease or sell portions of the Fort property to other entities. The Fort would not be regarrisoned until September, 1921.

DEPRESSION YEARS AND THE CCC

Activities at the Fort between 1921 and the 1933 were routine and not particularly unusual, with a small garrison of soldiers residing there. In 1926, the Fort became the summer Civilian Military Training Camp. Again slated for abandonment in 1933 by the Army, the Fort was put to use as the headquarters for the Rocky Mountain Region Civilian Conservation Corps and continued to serve this purpose until 1941. The CCC was established in an effort to provide work for the nation's young men. The U.S. Army, the only federal entity capable of mobilizing the thousands of young enrollees at the start of the program in July, 1933, was responsible for organizing, housing and training the men in usable skills. The enrollees were not given military training. Other federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Reclamation Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, defined the tasks to be accomplished.

Fort Missoula was the largest district CCC headquarters in the United States. As the administrative center for all of the camps located in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Fort Missoula was the place where enrollees were initially trained and assigned. In all, approximately 269 camps were established in the region, some only operating for one or two years. On the average, each year there would be 24 camps in Montana, 57 in Idaho, and 21 in Wyoming. Approximately 200 young men from 18 to 25 years old were stationed at each of the regional CCC work camps. During the first months of the program in the summer of 1941, 400-500 young men arrived at Fort Missoula daily. Over the nine year period of the program, approximately 200,000 men were employed, about 86,000 from the region and 114,000 from other states.

Various services, not available at the dispersed camps, were provided at the administrative headquarters at Fort Missoula. The Post Hospital provided medical

care beyond that which the simple camp dispensaries could provide. Medical problems were resolved by the district surgeon, the district dentist, etc. The Fort handled supplies, finances, religious services, veterinarian needs and education programs. Lack of recreational opportunities, especially during the long winter months, was identified as one major problem at Fort Missoula. A large new recreation hall (#150) was constructed by the WPA in 1940 to fill this need at the Fort, although this building would only be completely outfitted after the Fort had been turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1941.

A number of buildings and structures associated with the CCC use of the property remain in existence today: the CCC administration building (#316), two residential buildings (#12, #214), two warehouses (#203, #312), the motor pool shop (#328), a storage building (#327) and the monument located at the entrance to the Fort on Reserve Street. Also, during this period, the Army made improvements at the Fort and constructed a new administration building (#1) and the fire station/guard house (#46).

WORLD WAR II

In the spring of 1941 control and operation of the Fort was transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Prior to its entry into World War II, the United States had begun to arrest the crews and confiscate the commercial ships of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as they arrived at U.S. seaports. On March 30, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered Axis ships to be seized at harbor and 69 German, Italian, and Danish ships were seized in the first weekend. Places that provided housing and supply capabilities, and yet were remote from industrial centers and international borders were selected to hold these interned crew members. Fort Missoula was admirably suited to fill this need.

Construction of internment camp barracks began in early 1941 in preparation for the arrival of the Italian nationals. From 1941 until the spring of 1944, as many as 1200 Italian men--civilians, not prisoners of war--were held at Fort Missoula. The presence of German civilian prisoners cannot be documented at this time. Not only were the crew members of confiscated merchant ships and luxury liners sent to Fort Missoula, but individual aliens were rounded up in bars and lodging houses in the east coast cities and a group of about 100 Italian artists, musicians and entertainers who had worked at the New York World's Fair and had overstayed their visas were also sent to the INS camp at Fort Missoula.

Immigration hearings were held at the Fort to determine the official immigration status of each internee and to establish political affiliations. Since deportation was not possible while the war was going on, most Italian men were to wait out the hostilities at the Fort. Some of the internees who were eligible for reassignment to other ships chose instead to remain at Fort Missoula for the duration of the war, where conditions were rather pleasant. Actual control and operation of the facility were in the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol. The internees were largely governed and disciplined by their own officers. The mess

halls, laundry and similar facilities were staffed by the internees themselves. The brand new recreation hall (#150) that was built by the WPA for the CCC camp, and included a basketball court, bowling alley, dance hall and restaurant, was outfitted by the INS camp commander Nick C. Collaer for the internees' use. Although there were armed guards, watchtowers and steel fences, routine security measures amounted to little more than roll calls, bed checks and perimeter patrols that were more useful in turning away curious townsfolk. Theatrical productions and concerts were put on by the internees for their own entertainment, and one concert, to which Missoula citizens were invited, attracted a crowd of over 1000. The name given to the camp by the internees was Bella Vista (Beautiful View). There were no escape attempts.

Due to the local shortage of labor caused by the war effort many Italian men were paroled to work, at prevailing wages within a year and one-half of internment. Two Italian chefs who had worked on oceanliners took charge of the dining room at the Florence Hotel in Missoula. Others were soon hired as bus boys and cleaners. The local hospitals hired Italian seamen as orderlies; lumber companies hired others to work on timber hauling crews. Some of these men lived in town and reported to the Fort only weekly. Restaurants and hotels around the country also wrote to the commanding officer to offer jobs for the parolees. The labor shortage in the Montana sugar beet fields was extreme during the war and numerous work crews were signed out to Montana farmers during the growing season.

A series of 16 wood frame, prefabricated barracks buildings were erected at the southeastern end of the Fort property in May of 1941 to house the approximately 1200 Italian internees. The Italian detainees actually erected these barracks buildings, and were housed in Army barracks for the first few weeks of internment. Barracks construction, however, was continued with the addition of another 16 buildings in July of 1941 to bring the internment camp capacity up to 3000. This newer group of barracks was fenced off from the first collection, likely in preparation for the new type of internee that began to arrive at the Fort in mid-December, 1941.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. Government immediately began arresting men of Japanese birth (Issei) on the West Coast of the United States in the belief that some might be saboteurs or agents for the government of Japan. These included community leaders, newspaper editors, professionals and laborers, political activists--individuals who had been identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as being of questionable immigration status and/or possessing organizational abilities and could possibly serve as leaders of an anti-government movement. The majority of the people detained during these first weeks after the bombing were Japanese immigrants, and not themselves citizens of the United States. After 1924, the U.S. immigration laws prevented Japanese immigrants from obtaining citizenship status and prohibited Japanese-born persons from owning land in the United States. Thus, property owned by the Issei was often in the name of their American-born children. On December 18th and 19th, 1941, the Issei detainees began to arrive at Fort Missoula. The Japanese and Italian internees were kept completely

separate at the Fort and the previously lax security measures were considerably tightened.

Fort Missoula was the largest camp operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in the United States and was distinct from those camps that were established during subsequent months by Executive Order of February 19, 1942, and operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of approximately 107,000 American men, women and children of Japanese ancestry (Nisei). The persons sent to Fort Missoula were the first Japanese-Americans to be arrested and INS Alien Hearing Board quickly initiated proceedings at the Fort on the immigration status and "loyalty" to the U.S. Government of these individuals. Claims of ill treatment of the Issei detainees at Fort Missoula by the INS guards were thoroughly investigated and such brutality curtailed during the early months, under the direction of the INS camp director, Commander N. C. Collear. The barracks at Fort Missoula were quickly filled to capacity and those who could not be accommodated were taken to the INS camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota. As a result of the INS hearings at Fort Missoula, some of the Issei detainees were deported as illegal aliens, some were sent to join their families at the WRA detention camps, some were permitted to join the parole work teams in the Montana sugar beet fields and on railroad maintenance crews, and not one was prosecuted for espionage, sabotage, or disloyal conduct.

The last civilian internees left Fort Missoula by the end of 1944, thus marking the end of the period of exceptional historical significance. The barracks that housed the Japanese-American and Italian prisoners during World War II were systematically dismantled shortly after the close of the war. Foundations and ground depressions survive from this period and the spacing, lay-out, and relationship of this development to the original Fort is clearly perceptible. Two of the original internment camp guard towers that were removed from the Fort property during the dismantling were recently recovered by the Fort Missoula Historical Museum staff and plans are being drafted to restore these structures to their original location.

The Army resumed control of Fort Missoula in 1945 and decided to continue its use as a prison camp. It became a medium security facility, known as the Northwestern Branch Disciplinary Barracks, a function which it served for only a short period of time. Two thousand prisoners and a staff of 500 officers, enlisted men and civilian employees occupied the Fort. On October 17, 1946, the first group of 100 prisoners was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This initiated the closure of the disciplinary barracks. As of midnight, April 18, 1947, all staff and prisoners were gone and the camp closed. Two concrete cell block buildings (#157, #157) remain from this later 1945-1947 period of use as a prison camp, as well as the motor pool garage (#330), the Vocational Education building (#154) and the 1946 Provost Marshall's Office (#63). Because these buildings do not possess exceptionally significant historical associations, they are considered to be non-contributing structures within the historic district.

POST-WAR RE-ALLOCATION

The Fort underwent a process that can be best described as dissolution after its period of most intensive use during the depression and war years. In 1948, the

Army began its program to sell or lease portions of the Fort property. Land, buildings, and titles thereto began to shift as if in a kaleidoscope. Agencies involved include various departments of Civil Defense, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, the Montana National Guard, the University of Montana, and the U.S. Forest Service. Missoula County signed a ten year lease with the Army for most of the Fort buildings and 822 acres of Fort property in 1948. The Army canceled the lease after two years, however, and planned to establish the Fort as a northwestern military supply center, which never occurred. The Fort buildings have been put to a wide variety of new uses by federal, state and county agencies, as well as by private organizations. During the 1960's, the General Services Administration began to systematically dismantle the earliest Fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground at the southwest corner of the complex. During this effort, the original Non-Commissioned Officers quarters (#201) was spared and restoration of this building was completed by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society. The integrity of the Fort complex, even with the removal of the earliest buildings, remains extraordinarily high, weathering both ownership changes and adaptive reuse of the individual buildings.

The county-supported Fort Missoula Historical Museum today occupies the 1911 Quartermaster's Storehouse (#322). As part of the museum's artifact collection, twelve buildings and structures have been acquired or donated and moved from their original locations in the Missoula vicinity to a small, 10 acre parcel of undeveloped land to the north of the original parade ground. The land upon which these buildings were placed was used historically as the Fort garden and no Fort buildings were erected here. These moved buildings bear no historical relationship to one another or to the military Fort properties. They are considered to be non-contributing elements within the Fort Missoula Historic District. Because they are clustered in a small, discrete area and, visually, it is immediately apparent that they are not a part of the historical Fort development, the complex of relocated historic structures does not detract significantly from the historical feeling and association of Fort Missoula at large.

Twelve additional buildings have been constructed within the Fort Missoula Historic District boundaries since the end of the historic period in 1944 when the INS internment camp at the Fort was vacated. Two are concrete masonry unit cell blocks, and nine are one story maintenance and ancillary buildings of little importance. In 1984, the Bureau of Land Management completed the construction of a new office building within the Fort complex. Careful attention to the detailing of this new building has resulted in a design and use of materials that are very compatible with the stucco, Mission Revival buildings which comprise the historical Fort complex and date to the period of reconstruction during the early 19'teens.

POST CEMETERY

Although the Post has been deactivated for many years, Fort Missoula does have an active Class IV national cemetery which continues to this day to be one of the

intriguing parts of the Fort. Situated on a .88 acre parcel to the north of the main Post, next to South Avenue and Building #43, the cemetery was established in September, 1878 with the burial of Private William Gerick. Buried here were men who served in the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Twenty-two percent of the burials were Black soldiers, dating back to when Fort Missoula was garrisoned by up to four companies of the 25th Infantry Regiment, 1888-1898.

Some time after 1886, the post cemetery at Fort Ellis near Bozeman was abandoned and all of the remains were shipped to other active national cemeteries. Thirty-six bodies were transferred to the Fort Missoula cemetery.

There is a very small number of women in the post cemetery, wives of officers and senior sergeants. However, there is a large number of Fort children-- 21 girls, 20 boys, and 12 babies--who died from a variety of causes including premature birth, rickets, and the flu.

As of March 1983, the Fort Missoula post cemetery had 190 graves. The capacity of the site is 400. The cemetery is in still active use.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

OWNERSHIP LIST

Western Montana Ghost Town
Preservation Society
Helena Hammond, President
P.O. Box 2245
Missoula, MT 59801

Mr. J. Walter Roth
Director of Historic Preservation
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Mr. John G. Douglas
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Headquarters
Fort Carson
Fourth Infantry Division (Mech)
Attn. Commanding Officer
Major General Jan R. Hall Jr.
Fort Carson, Colorado 80913-5005

Headquarters
Attn. Commanding Officer
Colonel Hillyard
USA Support Detachment
Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas,
Utah 84113

Irving E. Dayton
Commissioner of Higher Education
33 S. Last Chance Gulch
Helena, MT 59601

Board of County Commissioners
Missoula County Courthouse
200 West Broadway
Missoula, MT 59802

Child Development Center
Mike Morris
Building T-214
Fort Missoula
Missoula, MT 59801

Western Montana Regional
Community Mental Health Center
Clark Anderson, Director
Building T-12
Fort Missoula
Missoula, MT 59801

Fort Missoula Historic District

Bldg.#	Bldg. Name	Date	Type/Material	Status
	Original Parade Ground and Foundations	1877	parade ground of NW quadrant/ Officers' Qtrs/Barracks	c
201	NCO Quarters	1877	1 story log duplex	c
	Post Cemetery	1878	.88 acre military cemetery	c
334	Powder Magazine	1878	1 story stone storage building	c
202	Carriage House	1880	1 story frame carriage house	c
2	Post Headquarters (Exchange)	1906	1 1/2 story brick offices	c
323	Quartermaster Rootcellar	1908	underground storage cellar	c
	Second Parade Ground	1910	parade ground of SW quadrant	c
14	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	c
16	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	c
24	Company Barracks	1910	2 1/2 story concrete barracks	c
26	Company Barracks	1910	2 1/2 story concrete barracks	c
27	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete four-plex	c
28	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
29	Officers' Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
30	Commanding Off's Qtr's	1910	2 1/2 story concrete residence	c
31	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
32	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
33	Officer's Quarters	1910	2 1/2 story concrete duplex	c
142	Quartermaster's Stable	1910	1 1/2 story concrete stable	c
105	Post Bakery	1910	1 1.2 story concrete bakery	c
9	Post Hospital	1911	3 1/2 story concrete hospital	c
322	Quartermaster Storehse.	1911	1 1/2 story brick offices	c
19	Post Water Tower	1912	151' metal water tower	c
	Entrance Road/Monument	1935	stone pylons and commemoration	c
312	Warehouse	1936	2 story frame warehouse	c
316	CCC Admin. Building	1936	1 1/2 story frame offices	c
214	CCC Barracks	1938	1 story frame residence	c
12	Hospital Staff Quarters	1938	1 story frame residence	c
1	Post Headquarters	1940	2 1/2 story frame offices	c
150	Recreation Hall/Gym	1940	3 story frame building	c
203	Warehouse	1940	1 story frame storage building	c
46	Fire Station/Guard Hse	1940	2 story concrete offices/cells	c
327	Oil Storage Building	1940	1 story frame warehouse	c
328	Motor Pool Shop	1940	1 story frame shop	c
	Foundations	1941	Internment camp bldg. depressions	c
	Sentry Boxes (2)	1941	frame guard towers (not in situ)	nc
154	Vocational Ed. Building	1945	1 story metal quonset hut (moved)	nc
156	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	nc
157	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	nc
330	Motor Pool Garage	1945	1 story frame garage	nc

Fort Missoula Contributing Building List (continued)

63	Provost Marshall's Off	1945	1 story frame office	nc
325	Shop Building	1945	1 story frame shop	nc
310	Boiler Plant	1947	1 story frame plant/residence	nc
350	Maintanence Shop	1962	1 story concrete block	nc
101	Army Reserve Motor Pool	ca.1947	1 story concrete block	nc
114	U.S.F.S Laboratory	ca.1965	mobile home	nc
21	Electrical Substation	ca.1954	1 story concrete substation	nc
	BLM Regional Offices	1984	1 story concrete office building	nc

Fort Missoula Museum Artifacts: Non-contributing Buildings

Ninemile Homestead	built 1890, moved 1983	1 1/2 story log residence
Homestead Barn	built 1980, moved 1983	1 story log barn
Homestead Outhouse	built c. 1920, moved 1983	1 story outhouse
Pumphouse	built 1983	1 story frame building
Miller Creek Guard Sta.	built 1910-15, moved 1983	1 story log building
Sliderock Lookout	built 1933, moved 1983	L-4 type lookout tower
Bandstand	built 1976, moved 1983	1 story frame gazebo
Grant Creek School	built 1907, moved 1976	1 story frame building
Drummond Depot	built 1910, moved 1982	1 story frame MSPP depot
Drummond Outhouse	built 1910, moved 1982	1 story privy
St. Michael's Church	built 1863, moved 1983	1 story log church
Storage Building	ca.1950	1 story frame building
Rapelling Tower	ca.1950	wooden tower
Trailer	ca.1965	mobile home

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HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Fort Missoula Historic Resource Survey resulted in a systematic investigation of the historical and architectural significance of all structures within the survey area. The boundaries of the survey area were South Avenue on the north, Reserve Street on the east, the Missoula Country Club and Bitterroot River on the south, and Western Materials and Vo-Tech to the west. Within these boundaries, the Fort Missoula Historic District boundaries were established to encompass all of the historically significant parts of the original Fort complex that are still in existence. The portion of the Historic District in the immediate vicinity of the 20th Century parade ground has retained the highest degree of historic architectural integrity.

The proposed Historic District boundary starts at the original entrance to Fort Missoula (see site and land ownership maps) and runs behind the trees along both sides of the roadway, measuring approximately 60' in width, centered on the roadway itself. Even though there has been development on both sides of the roadway and the original entrance has been blocked to traffic, the tree-lined road was historically the primary entrance to the Fort and runs in a southwestern direction.

The boundary then proceeds northwest behind the newly constructed Bureau of Land Management building and to the north of the 1911 officers' row. The line connects with the north boundary of the county property which contains the original 1877 fort property. This boundary continues west to the west boundary of the Museum property and extends out and encompasses the original CCC buildings on the west side. The line proceeds south to the Bitterroot River, encompassing many of the features of the original 1877 Fort.

The boundary continues to run along the river to the Missoula Country Club property. Then the boundary runs along the west side of the Country Club and Larchmont Golf course back to the Fort road. This encompasses all of the World War II internment camp area.

The property boundaries for the land areas in the ownership of the Bureau of Land Management, Western Montana Regional Community Mental Health Center, Missoula County, U.S. Army, Western Montana Ghost Preservation Society, State of Montana (University of Montana), the National Guard, and General Services Administration are shown on the accompanying map.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 170

Quadrangle name NW Missoula

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	11	725760	5191240
B	11	374880	5191220
C	11	724500	5191050
D	11	723840	5191520
E	11	723780	5191940
F	11	724750	5191890
G	11	724380	5192140
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James R. McDonald, P.C. and Patricia Bick, Deputy SHPO

organization Montana State Historic Preservation Office date August, 1986

street & number 104 Broadway telephone 406-444-7715

city or town Helena state Montana

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___X___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marcella Sherfy

title SHPO date March 11, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

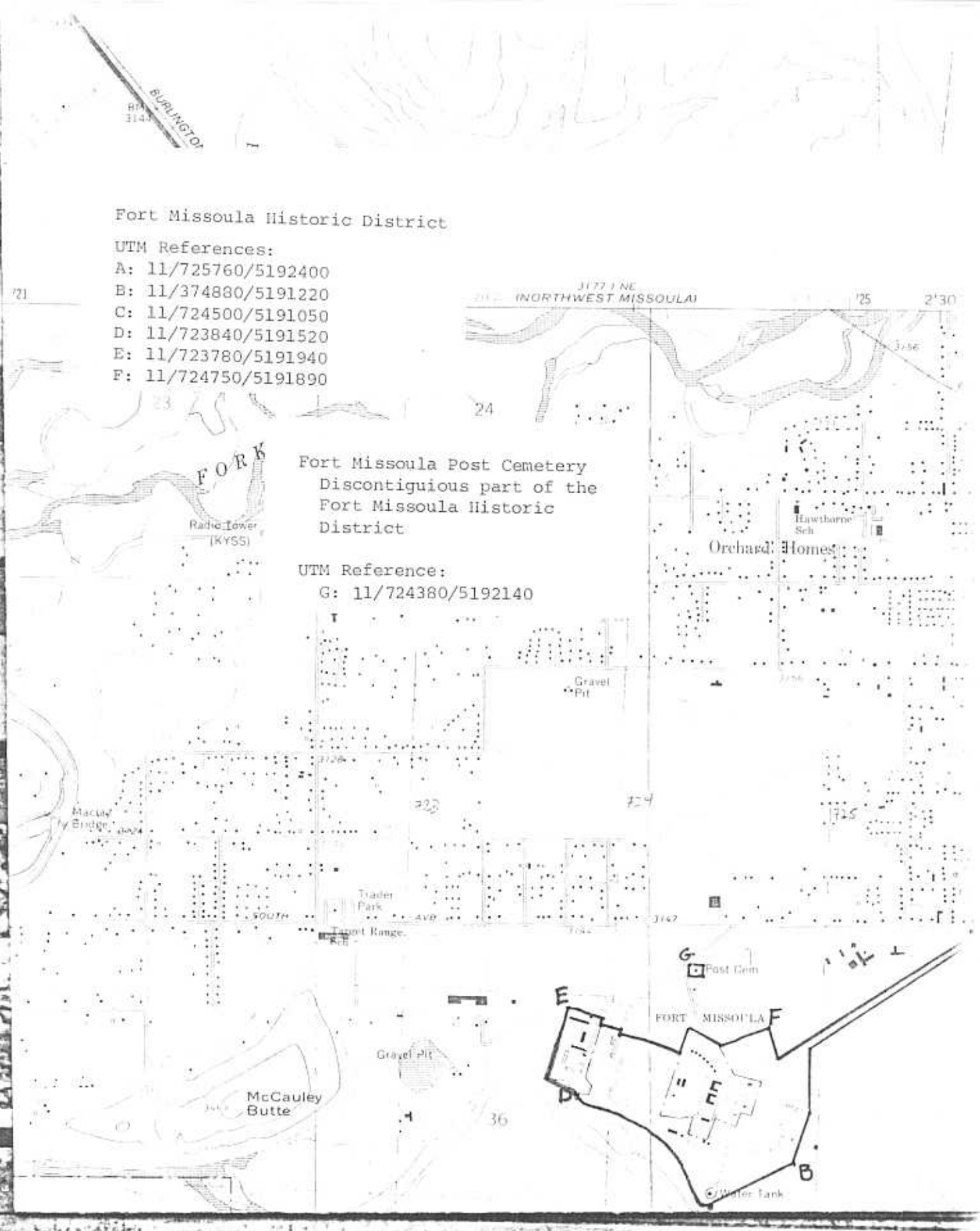
Chief of Registration

Fort Missoula Historic District

UTM References:
A: 11/725760/5192400
B: 11/374880/5191220
C: 11/724500/5191050
D: 11/723840/5191520
E: 11/723780/5191940
F: 11/724750/5191890

Fort Missoula Post Cemetery
Discontiguious part of the
Fort Missoula Historic
District

UTM Reference:
G: 11/724380/5192140



COUNTRY CLUB MAINTENANCE BUILDING

Missoula, Montana

PROJECT DIRECTORY

PROJECT ADDRESS	MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB MISSOULA, MT 59804
OWNER CONTACT:	MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB
ARCHITECT CONTACT:	NC DESIGN STUDIO ARCHITECTS PH (406) 543-5800
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER CONTACT: TOM BEAUDETTE	BCE, Inc 131 W. Main St. MISSOULA, MT 59802
MECHANICAL ENGINEER CONTACT:	-
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER CONTACT:	-
GENERAL CONTRACTOR CONTACT:	CARL CONSTRUCTION 6250 Kestrel Ct # 2, Missoula, MT 59808

DRAWING INDEX

PROJECT STATISTICS

APPLICABLE CODES:.......... 2009 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE
SEISMIC ZONE:.......... SEE STRUCTURAL NOTES
BUILDING TYPE:.......... TYPE V-B
BUILDING OCCUPANCY:.......... S-1
FIRE SPRINKLER:.......... YES

ALLOWABLE AREA PER STORY:.......... 64,125 s.f.
ALLOWABLE STORIES:..........2

PROJECT AREAS:

WAREHOUSE.......... 8613 s.f.
HEATED SHOP.......... 3262 s.f.
TOTAL PROJECT AREA: 11875 s.f.

OCCUPANCY LOAD:

INDUSTRIAL AREAS: 3262 SF/100=33
STORAGE: 8613 SF/300=29

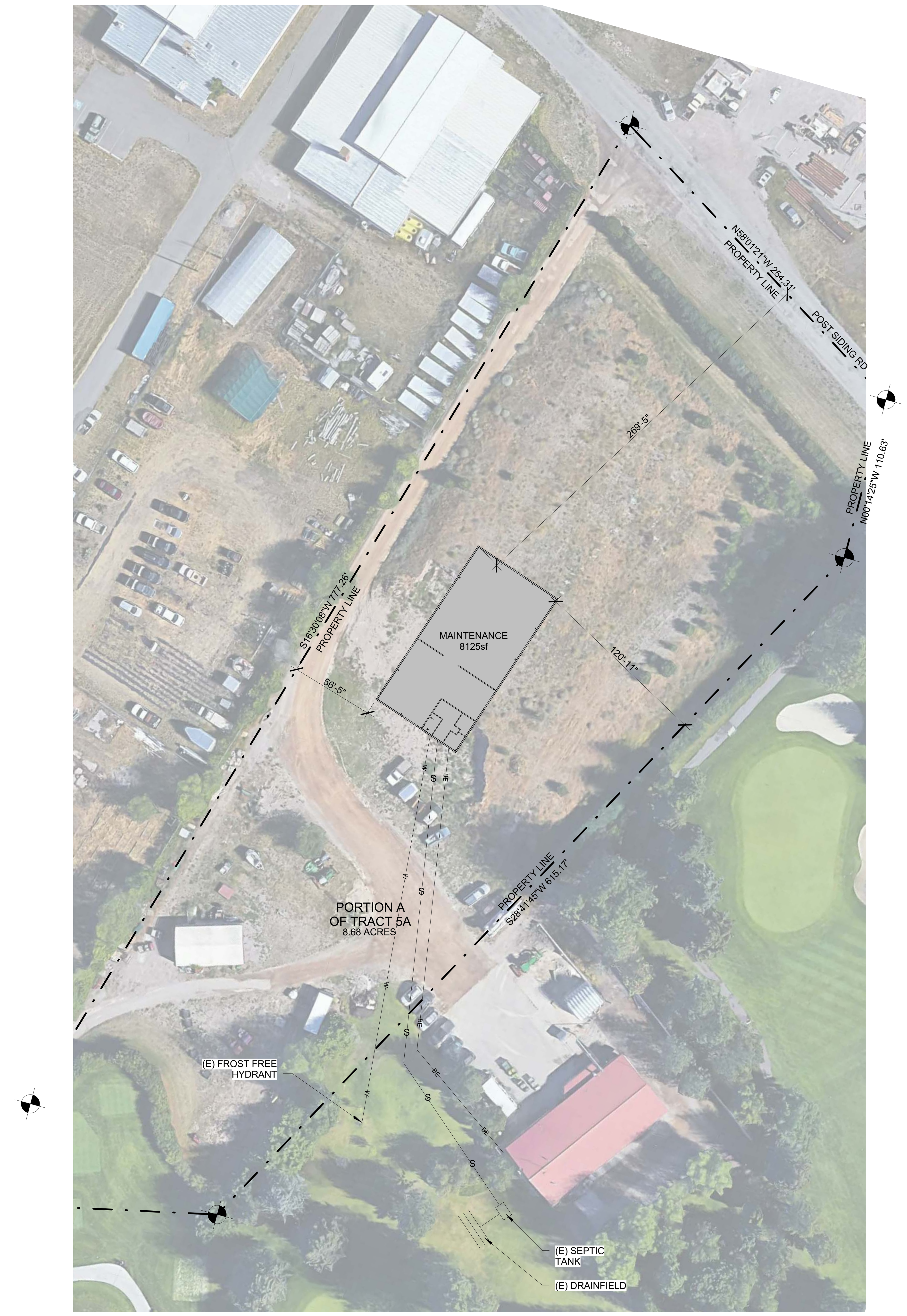
TOTAL OCCUPANT LOAD =62

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

AREA IS LOCATED IN S31, T13 N, R19 W, C.O.S. 4909, POR A & POR B IN SW4, MISSOULA COUNTY, MONTANA.

GENERAL NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND JOB SITE CONDITIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK AND SHALL REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT.
2. USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. WHERE NO DIMENSION IS PROVIDED, CONSULT THE ARCHITECT FOR CLARIFICATION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
3. THE DESIGN, ADEQUACY AND SAFETY OF ERECTING BRACING, SHORING, TEMPORARY SUPPORTS, ETC. IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE ARCHITECT. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF WALLS, CEILING, AND FINISH MATERIALS.
4. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS WITH MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, AND PLUMBING.
5. BLOCKING TO BE 2x SOLID WOOD BLOCKING OR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS. PROVIDE BLOCKING FOR ALL ACCESSORIES.
6. MATERIALS AND FINISHES ARE TO BE AS SPECIFIED. SUBSTITUTIONS SHALL BE MADE BY APPROVAL PRIOR TO BID.
7. VERIFY EXACT LOCATIONS AND ROUTING OF NEW AND EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO STARTING EXCAVATION. REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING PIPES, UTILITIES OR RELATED FACILITIES AT CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.



1 Site Plan
1" = 50'-0"

NORTH

STATE OF MONTANA LICENSED ARCHITECTS
NICHOLAS COLE
ARCHITECT
NO. 8492

NC DESIGN STUDIO ARCHITECTS
235 N. 1ST ST. W. SUITE B
Missoula, MT 59802
Phone: (406)207-9206
ncdesignstudio.com

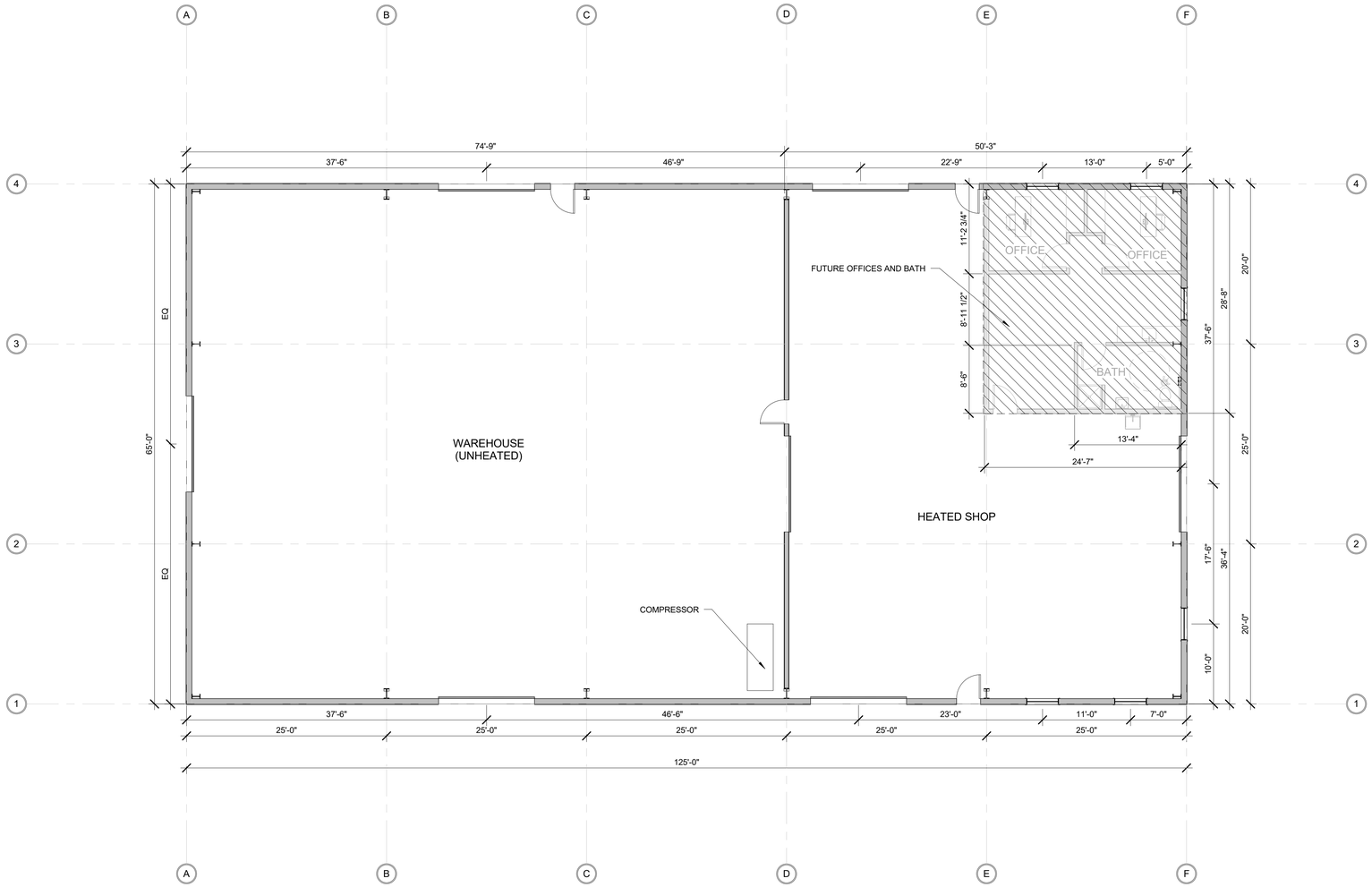
Country Club Maintenance Building
Missoula Country Club
Missoula, MT 59804

Revision Number	Revision Date

JOB # 18.050
DATE: 8/22/2018 5:32:27 PM

Cover Sheet

A0.1



1 Main Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

STATE OF MONTANA
NICHOLAS COLE
ARCHITECT
LICENSED ARCHITECT

nc DESIGN STUDIO ARCHITECTS

235 N. 1ST ST. W. SUITE B
Missoula, MT 59802
Phone: (406)207-9206
ncdesignstudio.com

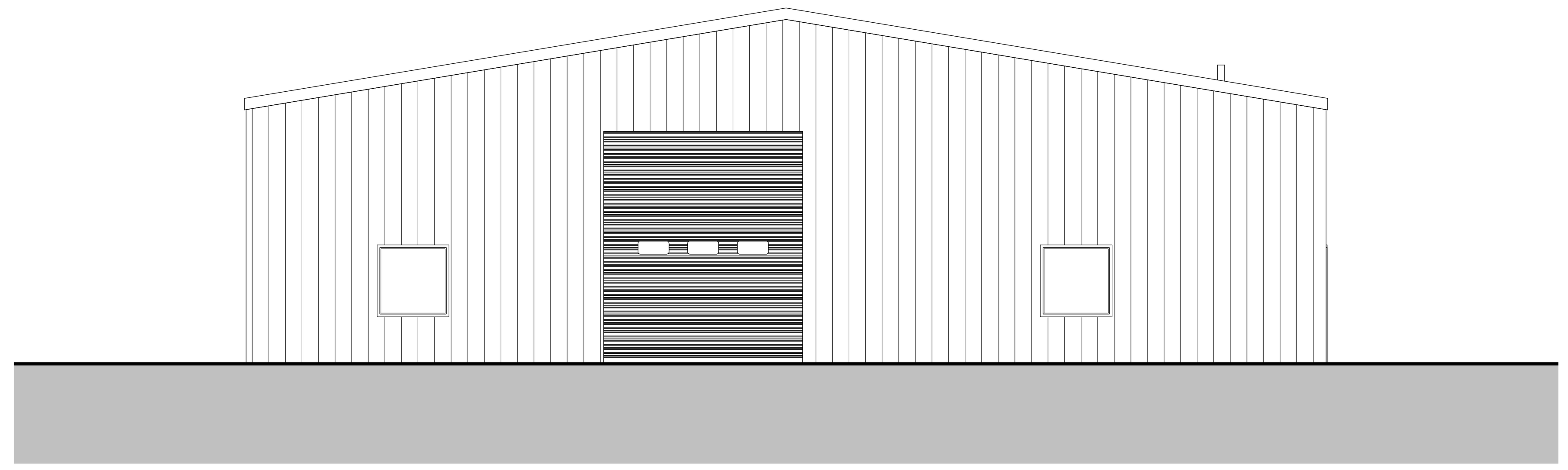
Country Club Maintenance Building
Missoula Country Club
Missoula, MT 59804

Revision Number	Revision Date

JOB # 18.050
DATE: 8/22/2018 5:32:28 PM

Floor Plan

A2.1



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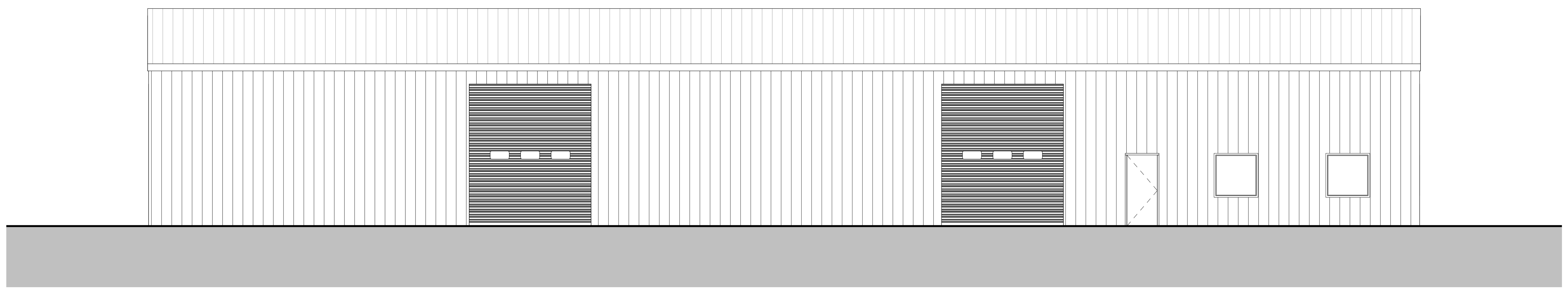

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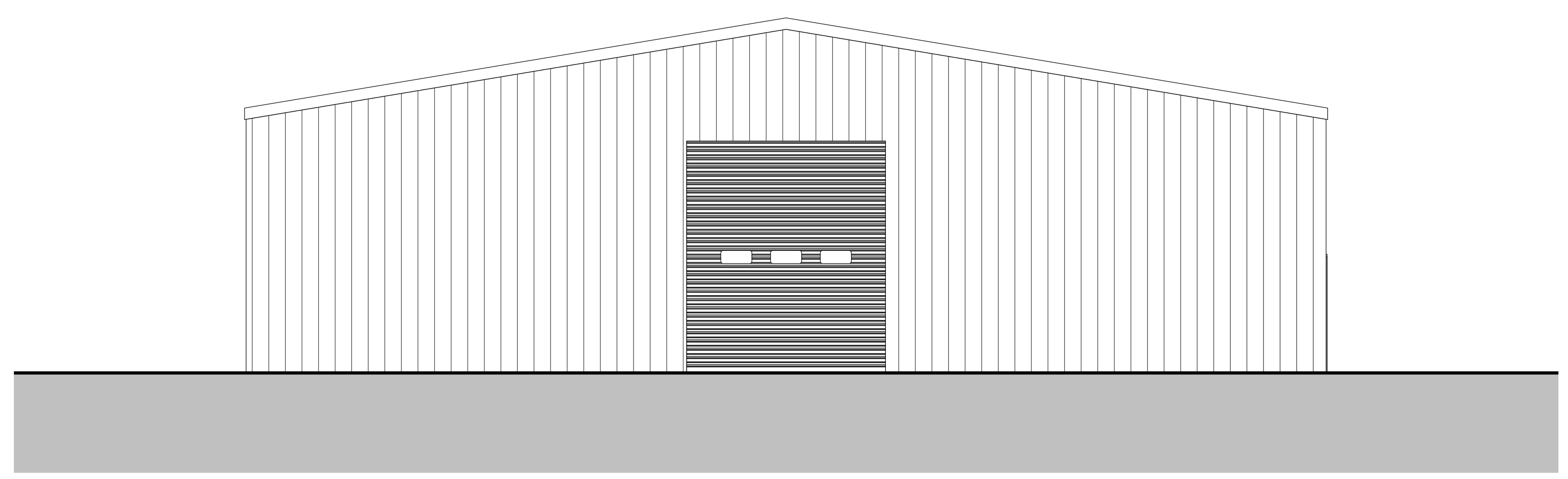

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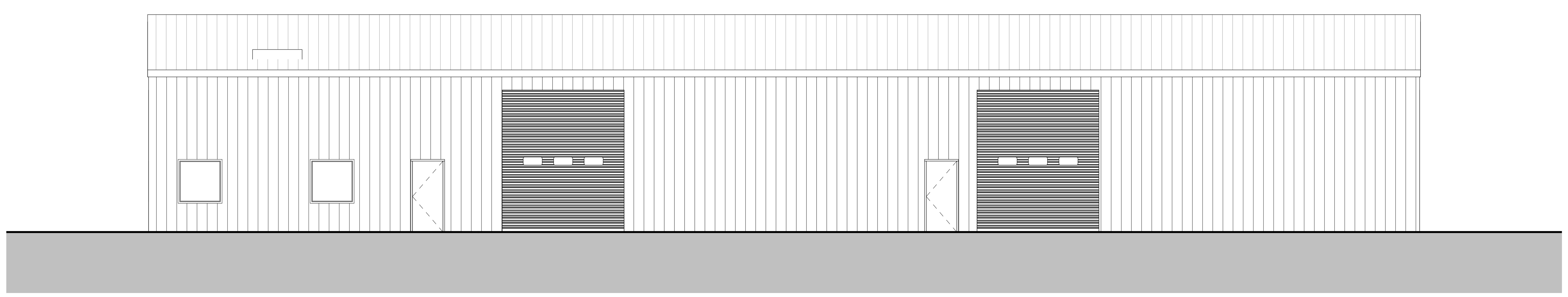


3 Elevation 3 - a
1/8" = 1'-0"

NC DESIGN STUDIO
ARCHITECTS
235 N. 1ST ST. W. SUITE B
Missoula, MT 59802
Phone: (406)207-9206
ncdesignstudio.com

Country Club Maintenance Building
Missoula Country Club
Missoula, MT 59804

Revision Number	Revision Date

JOB # 18.050
DATE: 8/22/2018 5:32:29 PM

Elevations

A3.1

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

PROJECT NUMBER:	base 2:12
PROJECT NAME:	Country Club 071718
PROJECT LOCATION:	Missoula, MT COUNTY: Missoula
CUSTOMER:	Carl Construction Inc. Missoula, MT

MBMA MEMBER

AC472

NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

BUILDING ERECTION NOTES

1) THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND/OR ERECTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO SAFELY AND PROPERLY ERECT THE METAL BUILDING SYSTEM IN CONFORMANCE WITH THESE DRAWINGS, OSHA REQUIREMENTS, AND MBMA STANDARDS PERTAINING TO PROPER ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, THE CORRECT USE OF TEMPORARY GUYS AND BRACING WHERE NEEDED FOR SQUARING, PLUMBING, AND SECURING THE STRUCTURAL AND SECONDARY FRAMING. SECONDARY WALL FRAMING MEMBERS (GIRTS OR BAR JOISTS) ARE NOT DESIGNED TO FUNCTION AS A WORK PLATFORM OR PROVIDE SAFETY TIE OFF ATTACHMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA REQUIREMENTS. SECONDARY ROOF FRAMING MEMBERS (PURLINS OR BAR JOISTS) ARE NOT DESIGNED TO PROVIDE SAFETY TIE OFF ATTACHMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA REQUIREMENTS.

2) ALL HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS ARE TYPE ASTM A325 AND ARE TO BE INSTALLED TO THE "SNUG-TIGHT" CONDITION AS DEFINED BY THE RCSC SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL JOINTS USING A325 OR A490 BOLTS, 2004 EDITION, SECTION 8.1, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALSO, NOTE THAT BOLTS IN STANDARD HOLES DO NOT REQUIRE WASHERS PER THE RCSC SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL JOINTS USING A325 OR A490 BOLTS, SECTION 6.

3) ALL A307 MACHINE BOLTS ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO A "SNUG TIGHT" CONDITION TO ENSURE THAT THE MATERIALS IN THE JOINT ARE BROUGHT INTO GOOD CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER.

4) WASHERS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL SLOTTED CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
=HOLE TO SLOT CONNECTION, ONE WASHER REQUIRED ON SLOTTED SIDE.
=SLOT TO SLOT CONNECTION, TWO WASHERS REQUIRED, ONE ON EACH SIDE OF THE CONNECTION. HOWEVER AT LAPPED ZEE MEMBERS, WHETHER PURLINS OR GIRTS, NO WASHERS ARE REQUIRED IN THE 8-BOLT LAPPED REGION.

5) THE METAL BUILDING SUPPLIER SHALL BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO ANY FIELD MODIFICATIONS. MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE METAL BUILDING SUPPLIER BEFORE WORK IS UNDERTAKEN.

6) ALL WELDING MUST BE PERFORMED BY AWS QUALIFIED WELDERS FOR THE WELDING PROCESSES AND POSITIONS INDICATED. ALL WORK MUST BE COMPLETED AND INSPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE AWS SPECIFICATIONS. WELD ELECTRODES USED FOR THE SMAW (OR STICK) WELD PROCESS MUST BE 70 KSI STEEL AND LOW HYDROGEN CONTENT.

7) COMMON ABBREVIATIONS:	
a) TYP UNO-TYPICAL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE	f) SIM.-SIMILAR
b) SLV-SHORT LEG VERTICAL	g) NIC-NOT IN CONTRACT
c) LLV-LONG LEG VERTICAL	h) SL-STEEL LINE
d) NS & FS-NEAR SIDE AND FAR SIDE	i) N/A-NOT APPLICABLE
e) O.A.L.-OVERALL LENGTH	j) MBS-METAL BUILDING SUPPLIER

8) CONSTRUCTION LOADS SHALL NOT BE PLACED ON ANY STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAMEWORK UNLESS SUCH FRAMEWORK IS SAFELY BOLTED, WELDED, OR OTHERWISE ADEQUATELY SECURED.

9) PURLINS AND GIRTS SHALL NOT BE USED AS AN ANCHORAGE POINT FOR A FALL ARREST SYSTEM UNLESS WRITTEN APPROVAL IS OBTAINED FROM THE METAL BUILDING SUPPLIER.

10) PURLINS MAY ONLY BE USED AS A WALKING/WORKING SURFACE WHEN INSTALLING SAFETY SYSTEMS, AFTER ALL PERMANENT BRIDGING HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND FALL PROTECTION IS PROVIDED.

11) CONSTRUCTION LOADS MAY BE PLACED ONLY WITHIN A ZONE THAT IS WITHIN 8 FEET OF THE CENTER-LINE OF THE PRIMARY SUPPORT MEMBER. CFR BUNDLES SHOULD BE PLACED DIRECTLY OVER THE RIGID FRAMES.

12) ALL LIFTING DEVICES MUST MEET OSHA OR MSHA STANDARDS AND IN NO CASE IS IT ACCEPTABLE TO USE STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SUPPLIED BY THE MBS AS A SPREADER BAR OR LIFTING DEVICE.

GENERAL DESIGN NOTES AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

1) ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SECTIONS AND WELDED PLATE MEMBERS ARE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AISC "SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS-ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN", NINTH EDITION, OR THE AISC "SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS", THIRTEENTH EDITION, AS REQUIRED BY THE SPECIFIED BUILDING CODE.

2) ALL WELDING OF STRUCTURAL STEEL IS BASED ON AWS D1.1 "STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE", LATEST EDITION.

3) ALL COLD FORMED MEMBERS ARE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AISI "SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESIGN OF COLD FORMED STEEL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS", LATEST EDITION.

4) ALL WELDING OF COLD FORMED STEEL IS BASED ON AWS D1.3 "STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE - SHEET STEEL", LATEST EDITION.

5) IF JOISTS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS PROJECT, THEY ARE SUPPLIED AS A PART OF THE SYSTEMS-ENGINEERED METAL BUILDING AND ARE FABRICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 1926.758 OF THE OSHA SAFETY STANDARD FOR STEEL ERECTION, DATED JANUARY 18, 2001.

6) MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:

PLATE AND FLANGE MATERIAL:	
5"-12" WIDE & THRU 1" THICK	A529, GRADE 55
OTHERS	A572 GRADE 50 OR A36
BUILT-UP STRUCTURAL WEB MATERIAL	A1011 SS (OR HSLAS CL1) GR 55
HOT-ROLLED STRUCTURAL	A36 OR A572 GRADE 50 OR A992 GRADE 50
STRUCTURAL TUBE	A500 GRADE C (46 KSI)
STRUCTURAL PIPE	A500 GRADE B (42 KSI)
COLD-FORMED STRUCTURAL	A1011 OR A1039 SS (OR HSLAS CL1) GR 55
RPB ROOF PANELS	A792 GRADE 80
STANDING SEAM ROOF PANELS	A792 GRADE 50, CLASS 1
R-PANEL AND A-PANEL SIDING	A653 GRADE 80, CLASS 1 OR A792 GRADE 80, CLASS 1
ROD BRACING	A529 GRADE 50
CABLE BRACING	A475 COATING CLASS A, GRADE EHS, 7-WIRE
WELDS	AWS D1.1 LATEST EDITION
HIGH-STRENGTH BOLTS	A325 TYPE 1 HEAVY HEX OR A490 TYPE 1 HEAVY HEX
MACHINE BOLTS	A-307 GRADE A HEX

PROJECT LOADS

DESIGN CODE: IBC 2012 BUILDING END USE: 3B

ROOF LIVE LOAD: 20 PSF MBMA OCC. CLASS: II - Standard Buildings

GROUND SNOW LOAD: 42 PSF SNOW EXP. FACTOR, Ce: 0.9

SNOW IMPORTANCE FACTOR, Is: 1

WIND: 115 WIND IMPORTANCE FACTOR, Iw: 1

EXPOSURE: C WITHIN HURRICANE COASTLINE ☐ YES ☒ NO

UL 90 ☐ YES ☒ NO

SEISMIC INFORMATION Ss:0.516, S1:0.158

Design Sds/Sd1: Site Class: D

Seismic Imp. Factor Ie: 1 Seismic Design Category:

Analysis Procedure: Equivalent Lateral Force Method

Basic SFRS:

NOTES:
1) COLLATERAL DEAD LOADS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ARE ASSUMED TO BE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED. WHEN SUSPENDED SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, LIGHTING, HVAC EQUIPMENT, CEILINGS, ETC., ARE SUSPENDED FROM ROOF MEMBERS, CONSULT THE M.B.S. IF THESE CONCENTRATED LOADS EXCEED 200 POUNDS, OR IF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS ARE LOADED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE THAN OTHERS.

2) THE DESIGN OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SUPPORTING GRAVITY LOADS IS CONTROLLED BY THE MORE CRITICAL EFFECT OF ROOF LIVE LOAD OR ROOF SNOW LOAD, AS DETERMINED BY THE APPLICABLE CODE.

	BUILDING
	Maintenance
ROOF DEAD (PSF):	2.9
PRI. COL. (PSF):	2
SEC. COL. (PSF):	2
SNOW Ct:	1
SNOW Cs:	
ROOF SNOW (PSF):	30
WIND ENCLOSURE:	Enclosed
GCpi:	
SEISMIC R:	
SEISMIC Cs:	
BASE SHEAR (KIPS):	

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

MBMA MEMBER

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

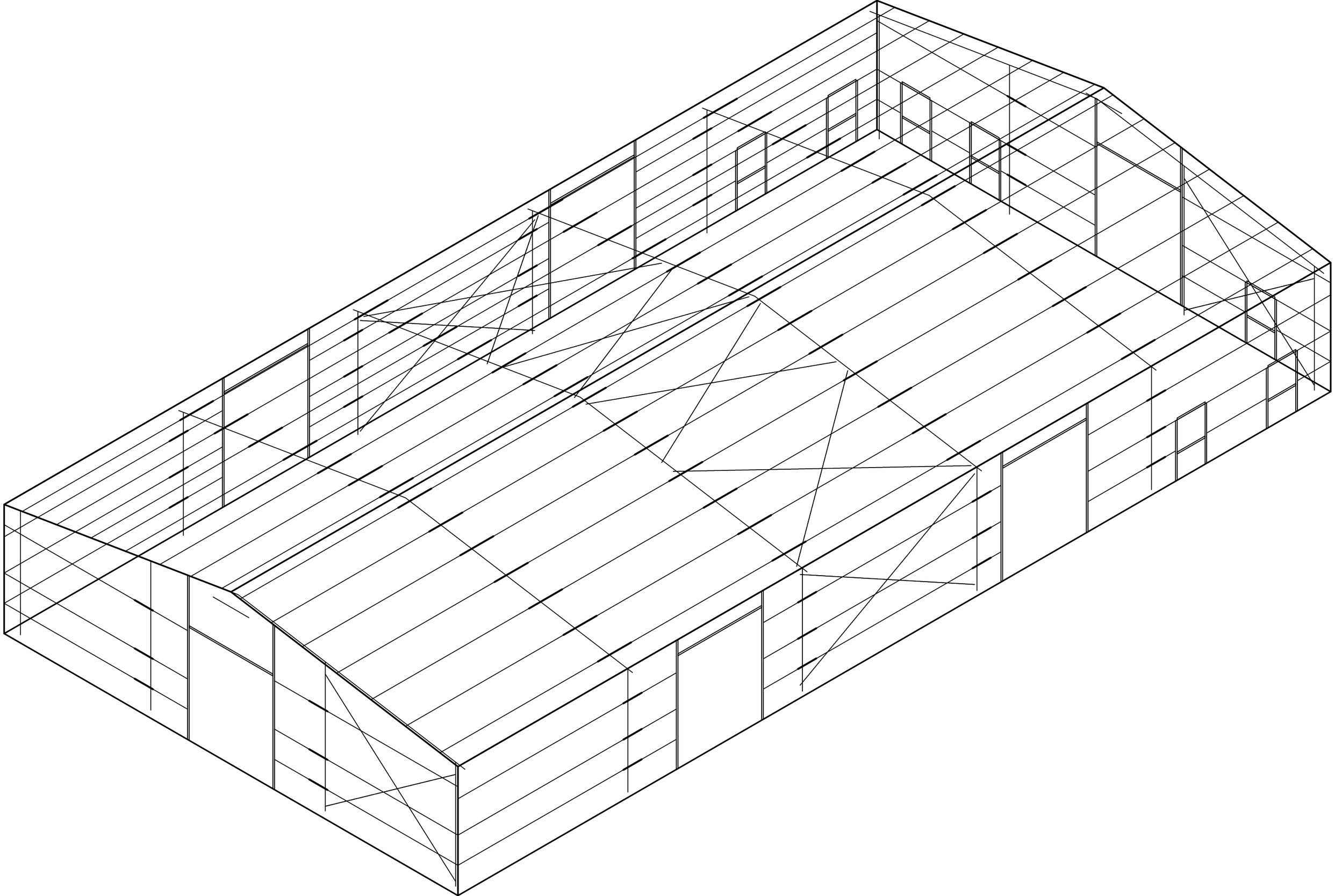
DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

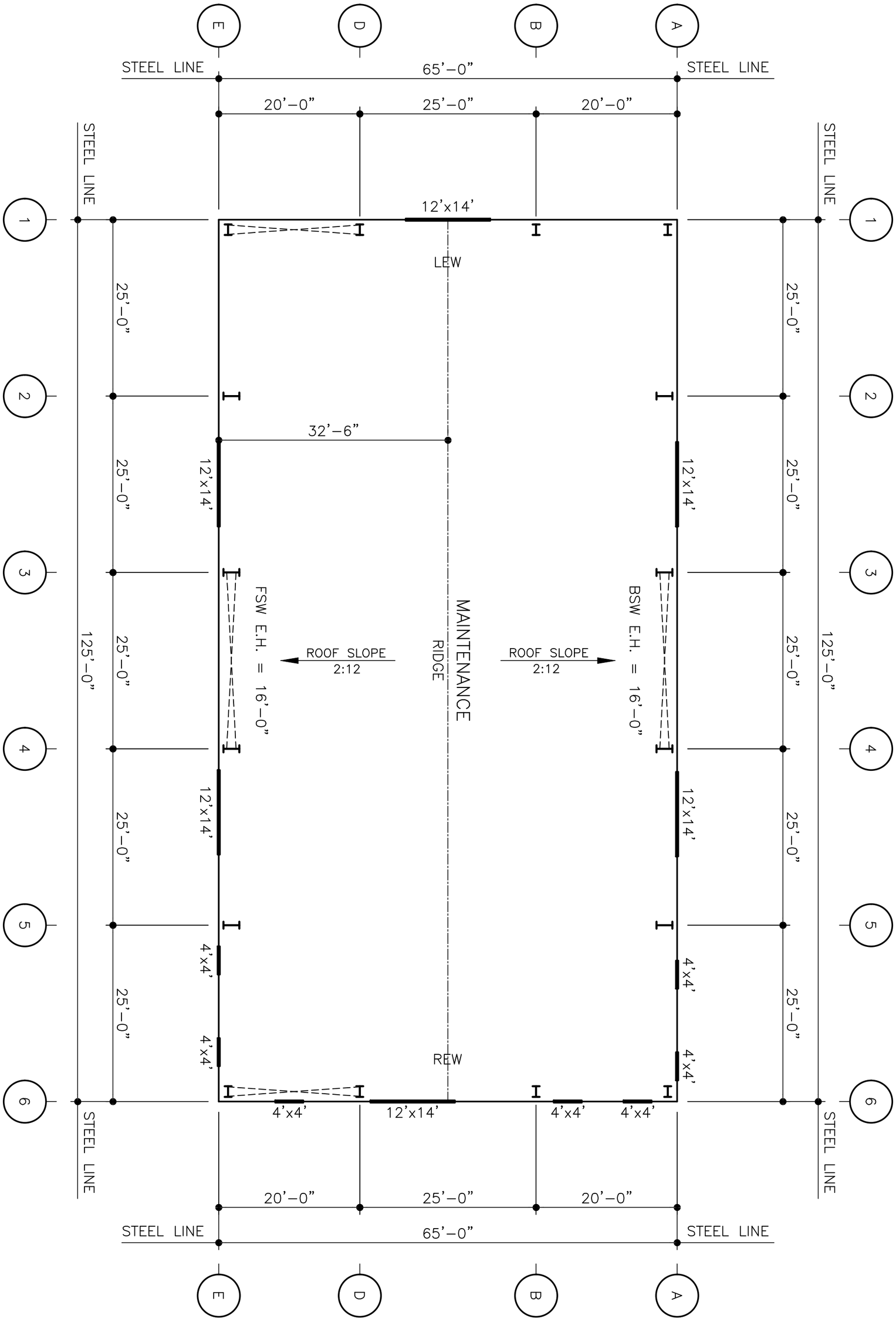
8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY COVERSHEET DRAWING

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: C1





DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

SHEET TITLE: 8/9/2018 6:08 PM
PRELIMINARY FLOOR PLAN

SHEET NUMBER: FP1

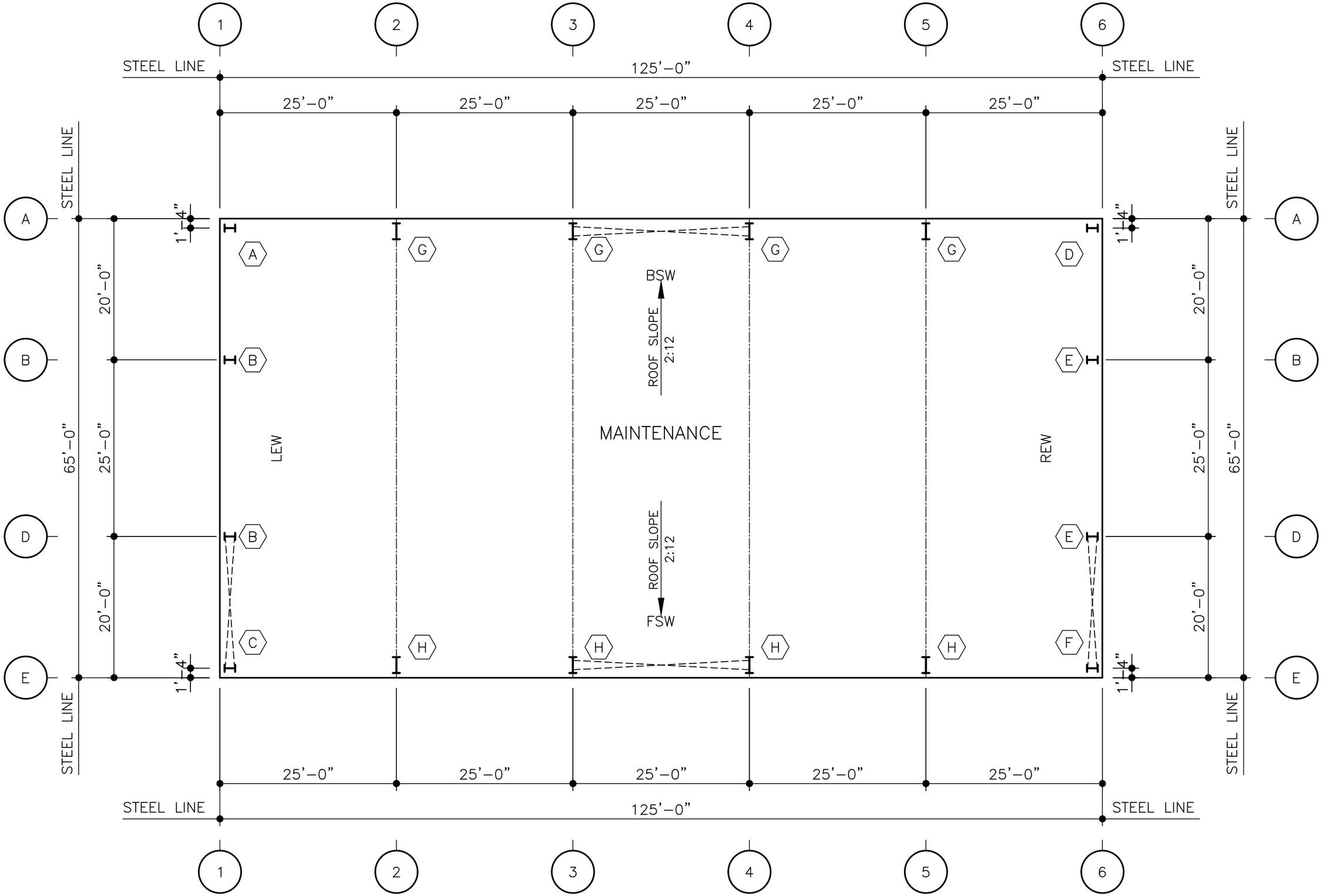
QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

PROJECT NAME:
COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME:
CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote



Finish floor elevation assumed to be 100'–0" unless noted otherwise.

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

MBMA MEMBER

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

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8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: AB1

ANCHOR BOLT PLAN

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE SPECIFIED ANCHOR ROD DIAMETER ASSUMES F1554 GRADE 36 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ANCHOR ROD MATERIAL OF EQUAL DIAMETER MEETING OR EXCEEDING THE STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH ON THESE DRAWINGS MAY BE UTILIZED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE FOUNDATION DESIGN ENGINEER. ANCHOR ROD EMBEDMENT LENGTH SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE FOUNDATION DESIGN ENGINEER.

2. NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PROJECT FOUNDATION DESIGN. THE FOUNDATION DESIGN IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, FAMILIAR WITH LOCAL SITE CONDITIONS.

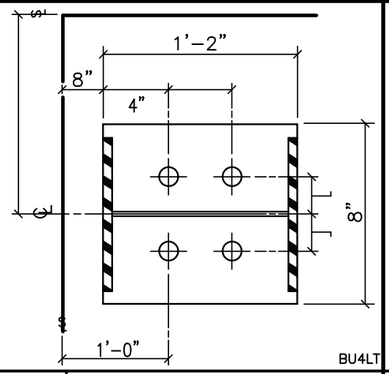
3. ALL ANCHOR RODS, FLAT WASHERS FOR ANCHOR RODS, EXPANSION BOLTS, AS WELL AS ALL CONCRETE/MASONRY EMBED PLATES ARE NOT BY NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS.

4. THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

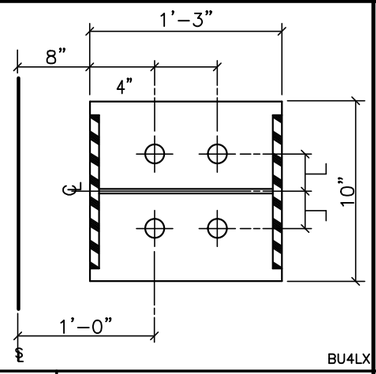
5. FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION = 100'-0" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

6. "SINGLE" CEE COLUMNS SHALL BE ORIENTED WITH THE "TOES" TOWARD THE LOW EAVE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

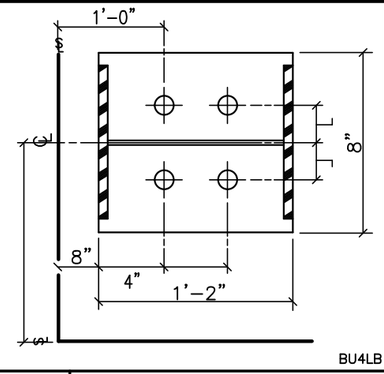
BERTNOTE



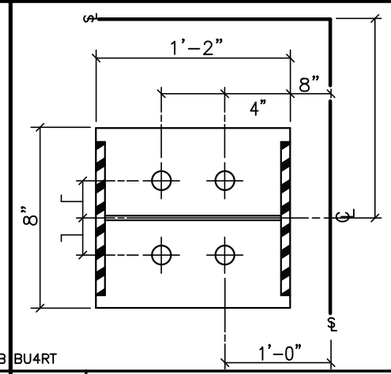
A — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



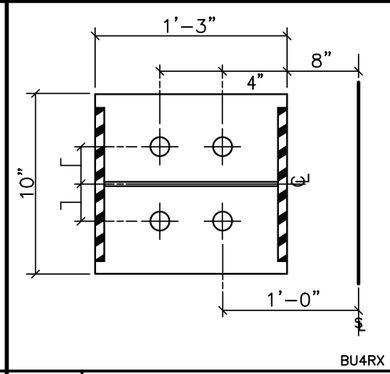
B — (4) 3/4" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



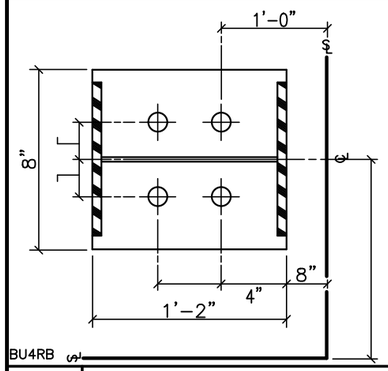
C — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



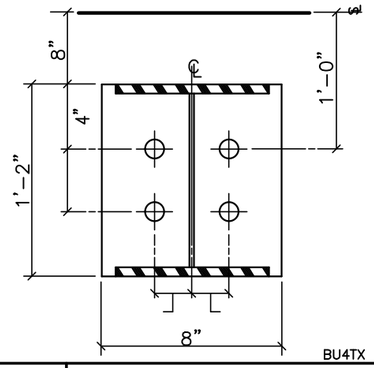
D — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



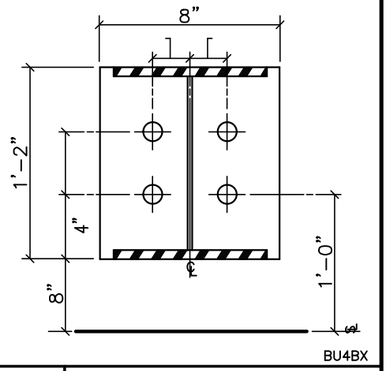
E — (4) 3/4" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



F — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



G — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION



H — (4) 1" ø ANCHOR BOLTS WITH A 3" PROJECTION

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SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY ANCHOR BOLT DETAILS

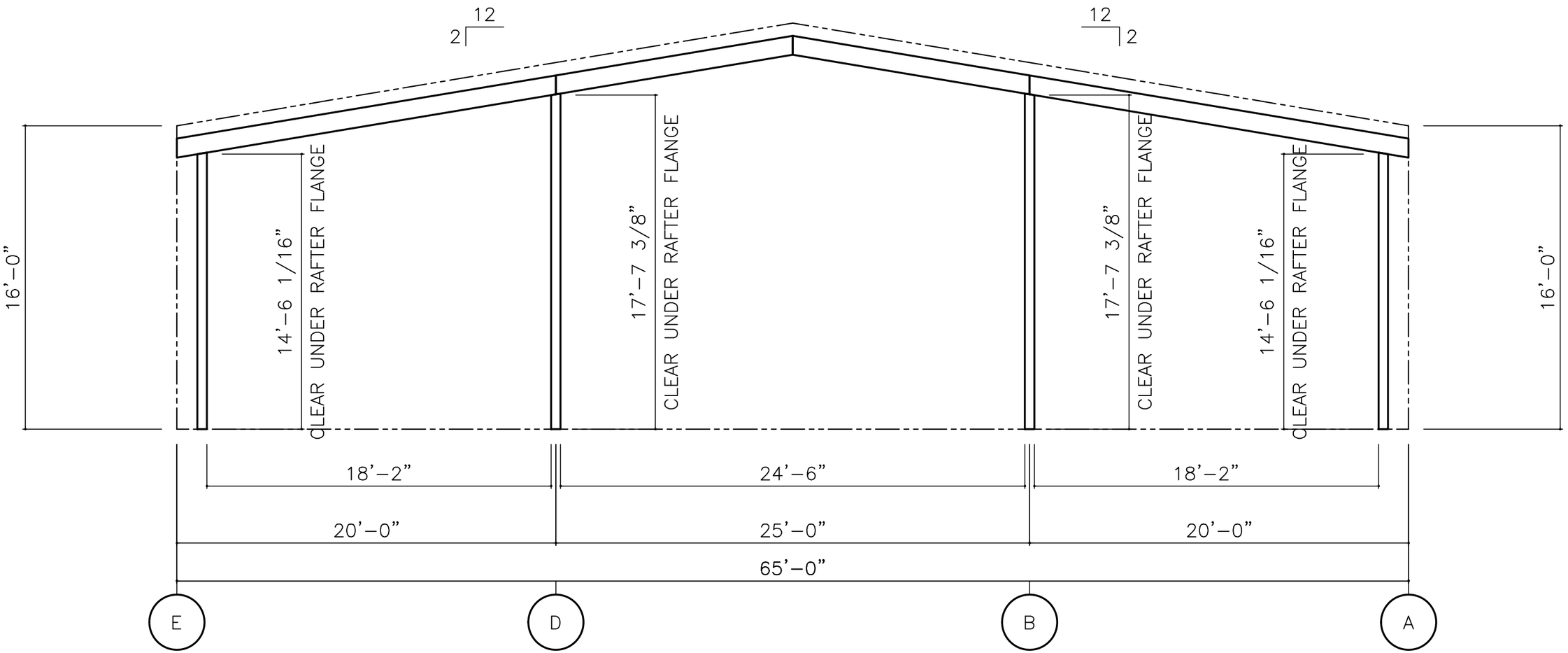
8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET NUMBER: AB1 OF 1

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT



FRAME @ LINE(S) 1,6

*ALL CLEAR DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT TIME OF FINAL DESIGN, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE IN THE SPECIAL USER NOTES SECTION.

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

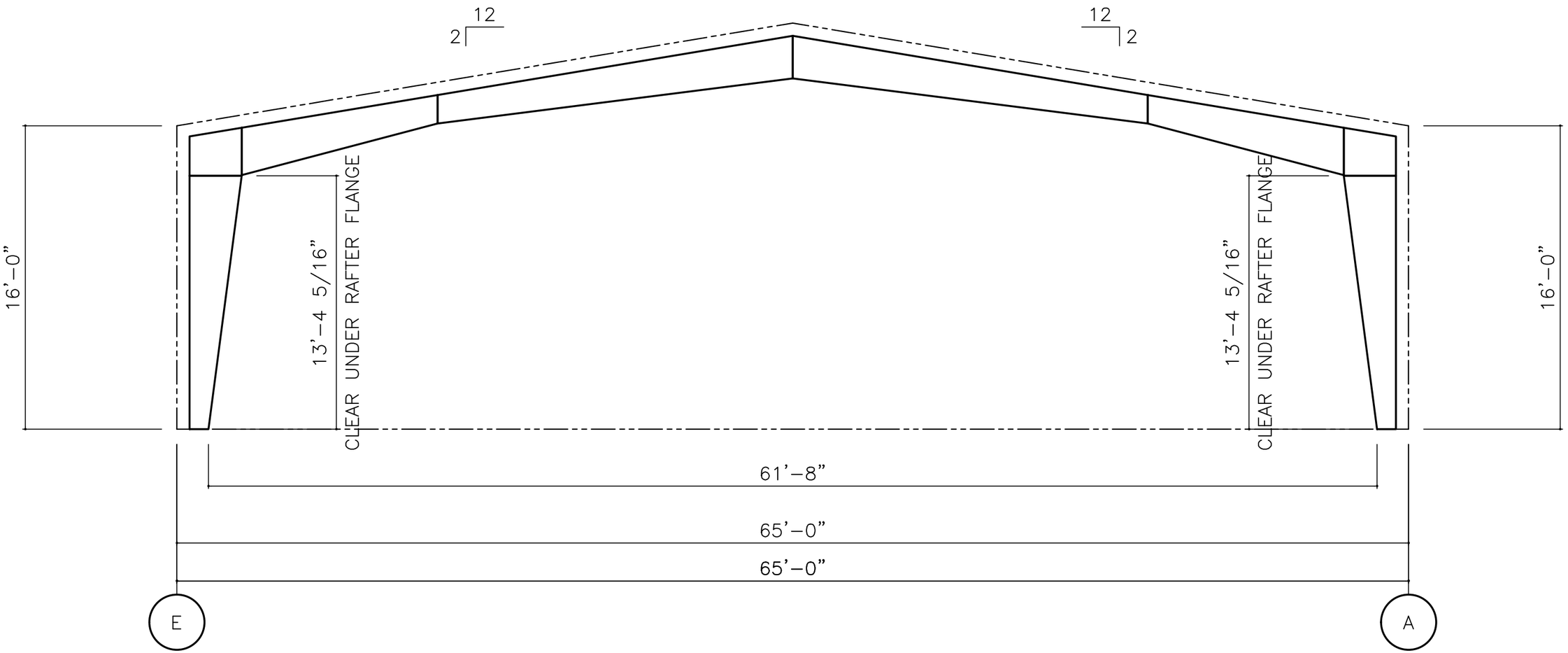
DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY FRAME CROSS SECTIONS

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: FX



FRAME @ LINE(S) 2,3,4,5

*ALL CLEAR DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT TIME OF FINAL DESIGN, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE IN THE SPECIAL USER NOTES SECTION.

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

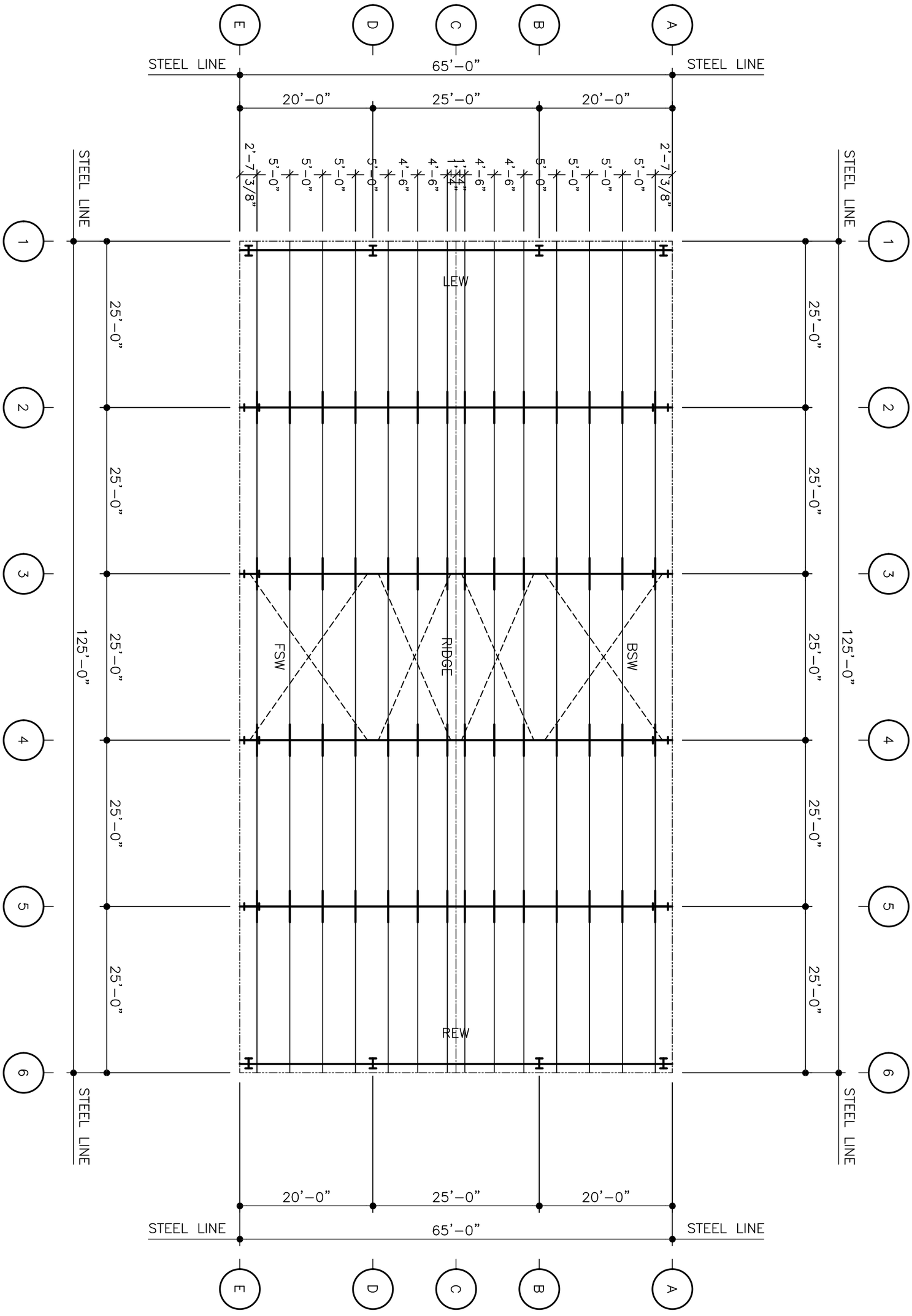
DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY FRAME CROSS SECTIONS

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: FX



MAINTENANCE ROOF FRAMING PLAN

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

SHEET TITLE: 8/9/2018 6:08 PM
PRELIMINARY ROOF FRAMING PLAN

SHEET NUMBER: RF1

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

PROJECT NAME:
COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME:
CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

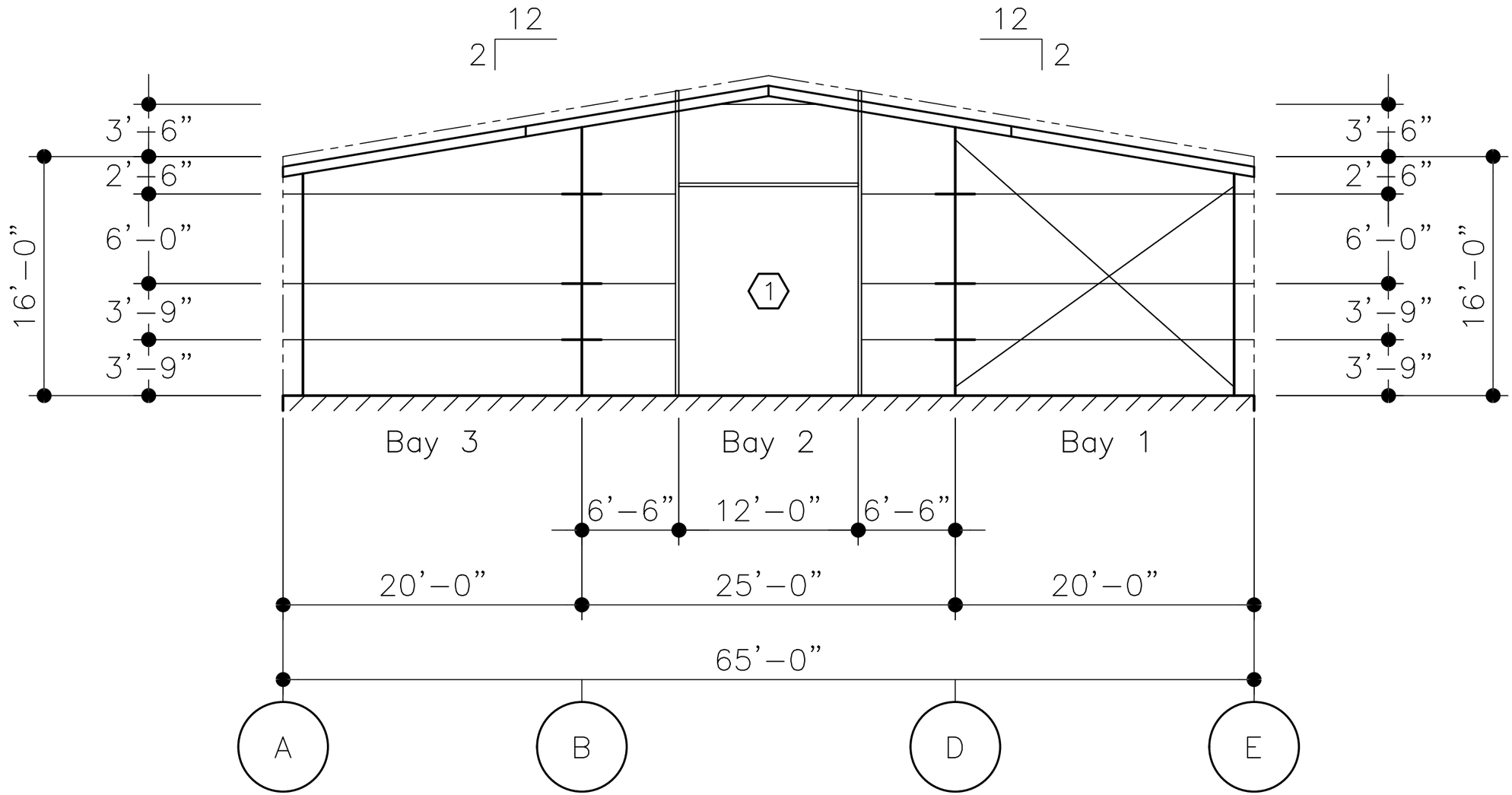
Drawing Generated By eQuote

MBMA MEMBER

KEY PLAN

FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
1	1	12'–0"	14'–0"	0'–0"	FACTORY



ELEVATION AT LINE 1

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

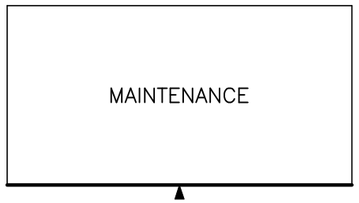
8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: ST5

KEY PLAN



FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
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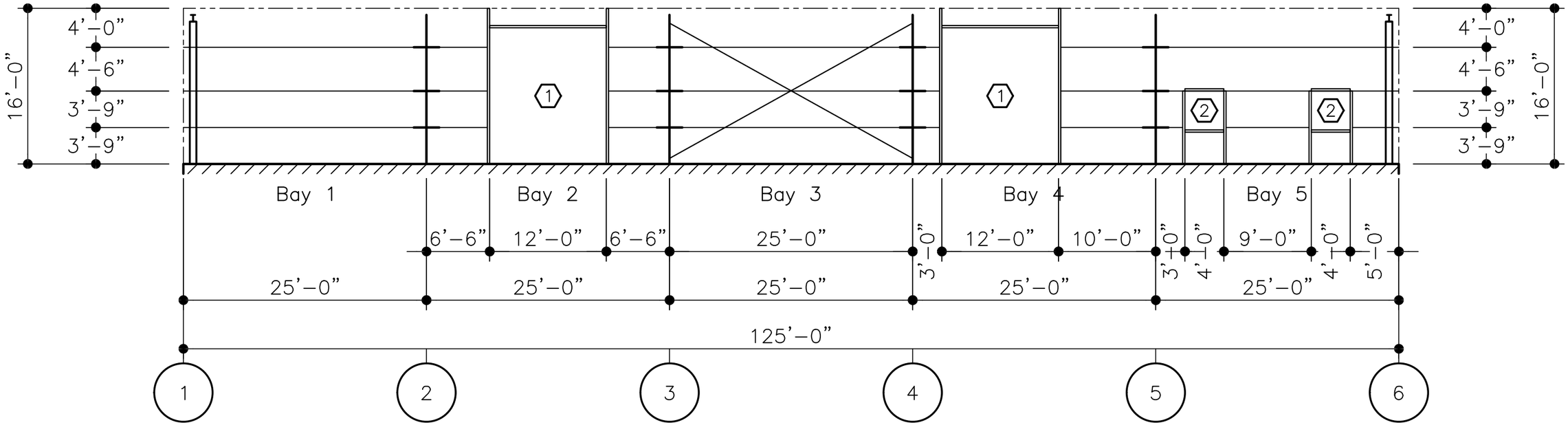
2	2	4’–0”	4’–0”	3’–6”	FACTORY



ELEVATION AT LINE E

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

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8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: ST6

KEY PLAN

FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
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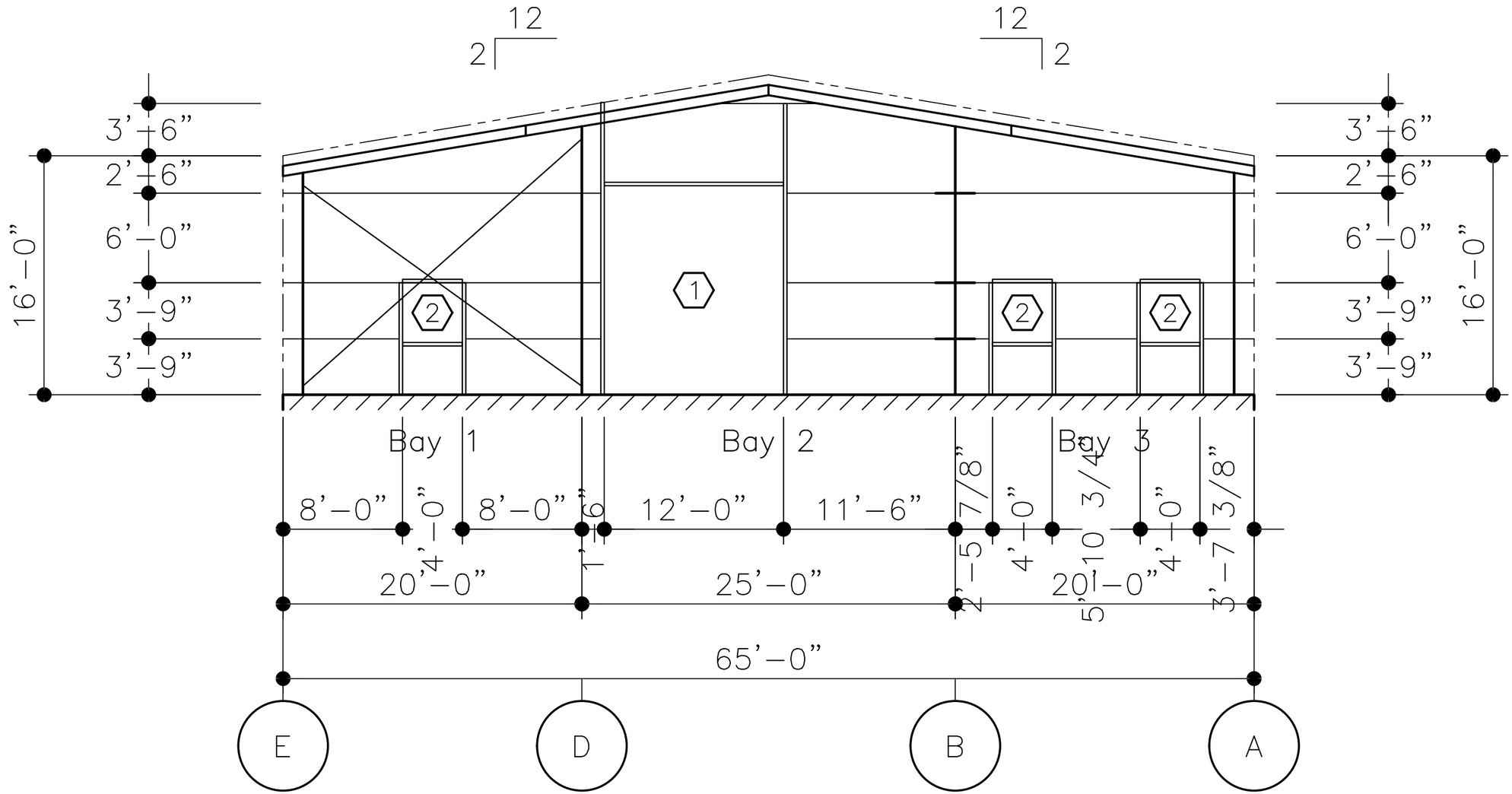
2	3	4'–0"	4'–0"	3'–6"	FACTORY



ELEVATION AT LINE 6

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

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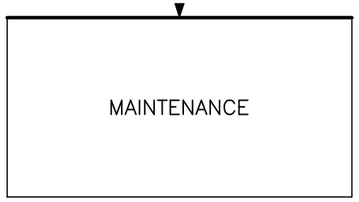
8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: ST7

KEY PLAN



FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
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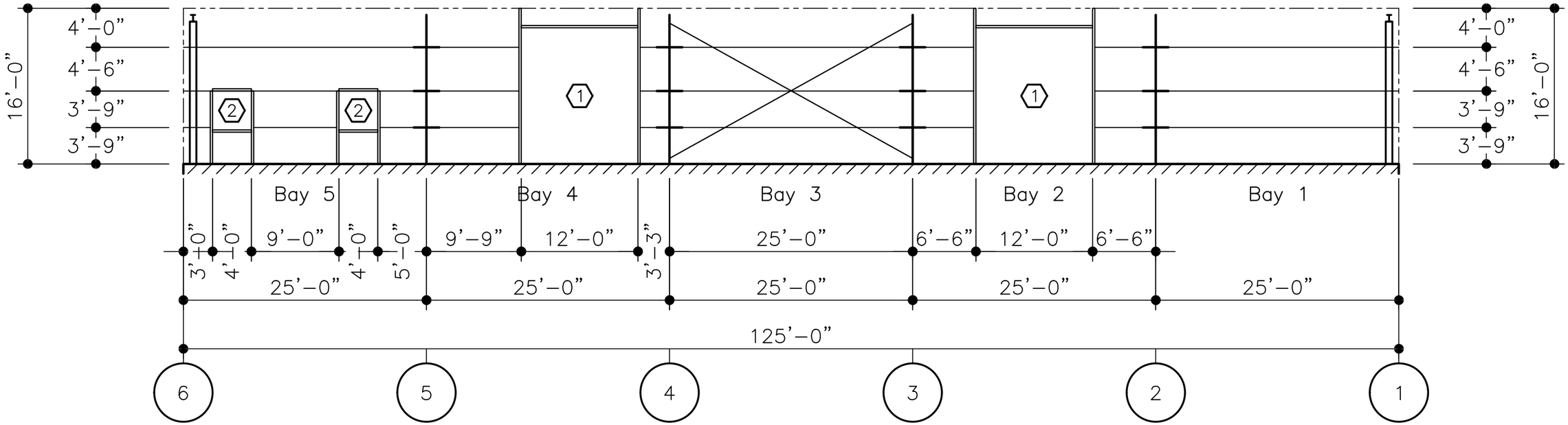
2	2	4'–0"	4'–0"	3'–6"	FACTORY



ELEVATION AT LINE A

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

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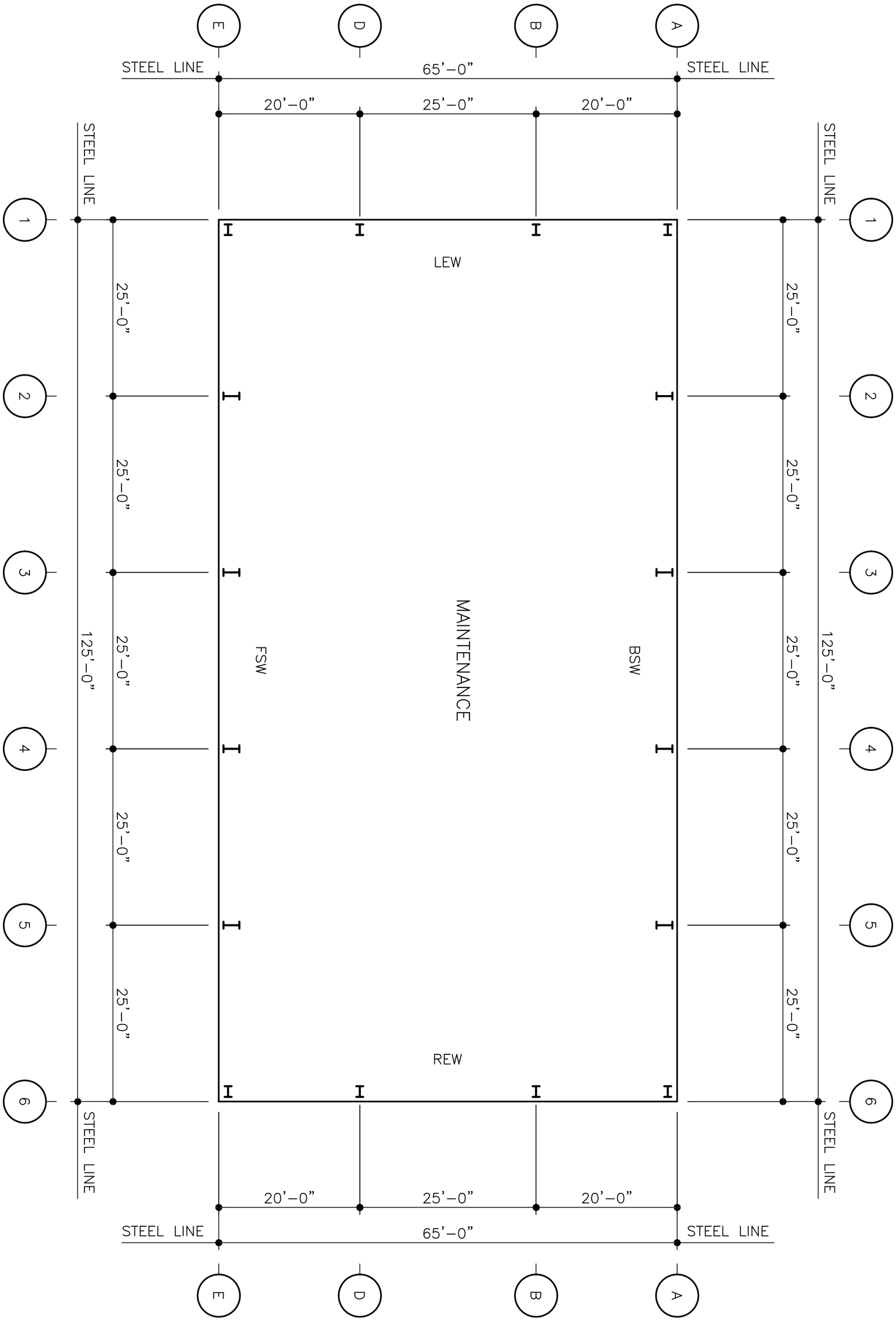
8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: ST8



DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

SHEET TITLE: 8/9/2018 6:08 PM

PRELIMINARY CRANE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER: CP1

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

PROJECT NAME:

COUNTRY CLUB 071718

MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME:

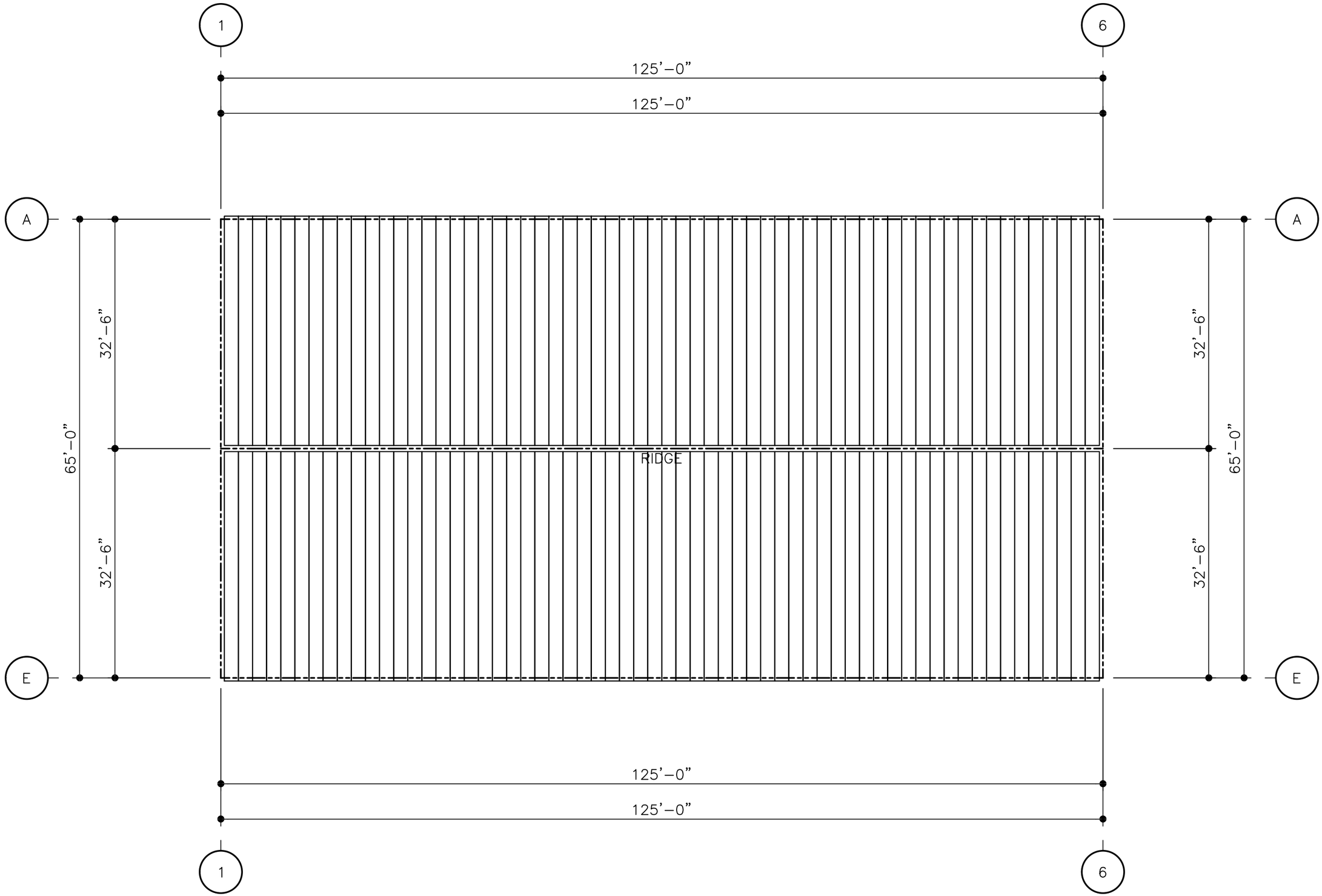
CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.

MISSOULA, MT

NUCOR BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

MBMA MEMBER



ROOF SHEETING PLAN

PANELS: 24 GA. CFR – GALVALUME

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

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8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY ROOF SHEETING PLAN

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: RS1

KEY PLAN

FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
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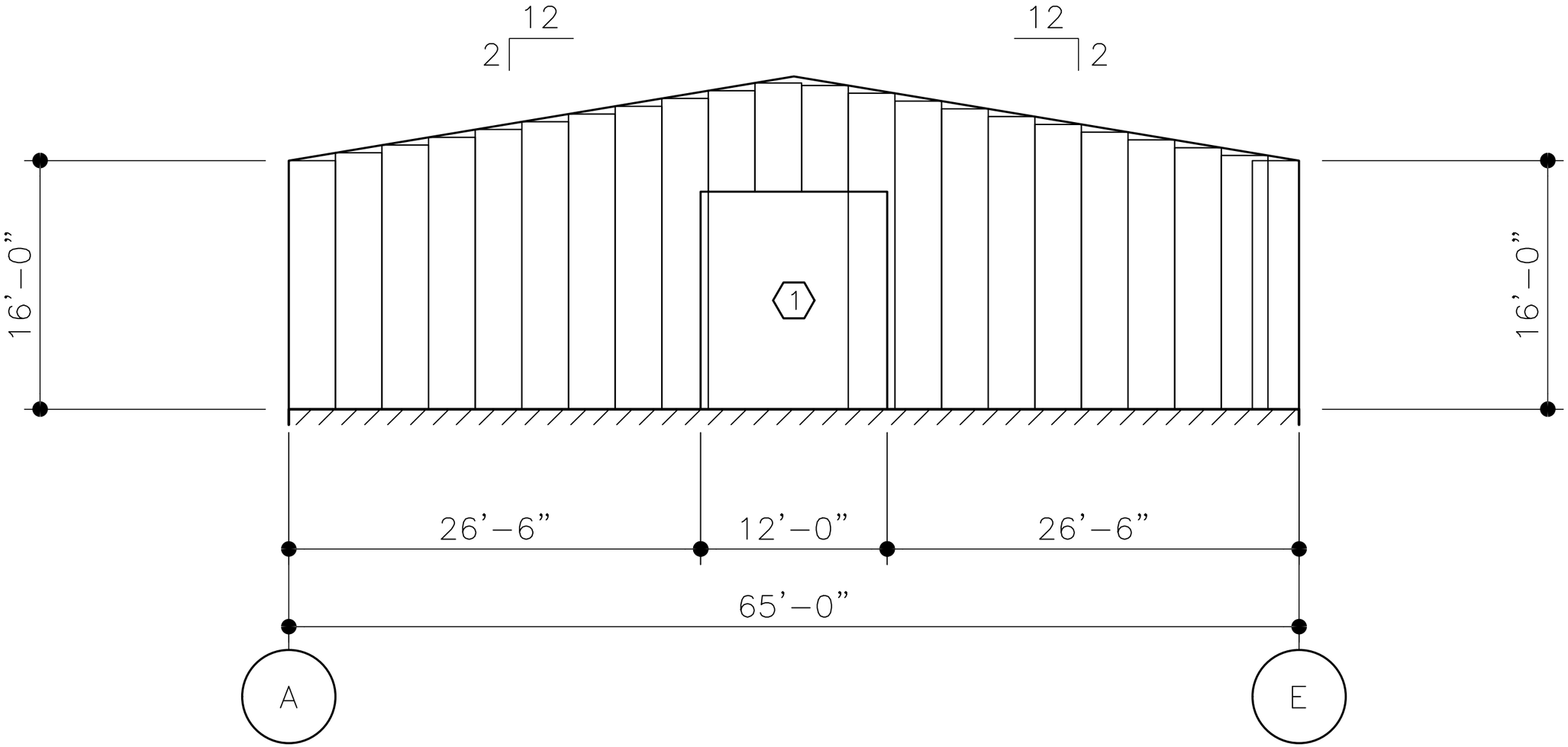


WALL SHEETING ELEVATION AT LINE 1

PANELS: 26 GA. CLASSIC WALL – SAGEBRUSH TAN

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

MBMA MEMBER

Drawing Generated By eQuote

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

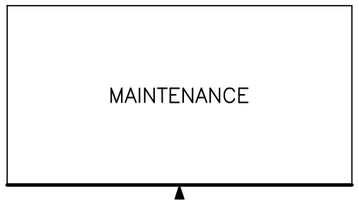
SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY SHEETING ELEVATIONS

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

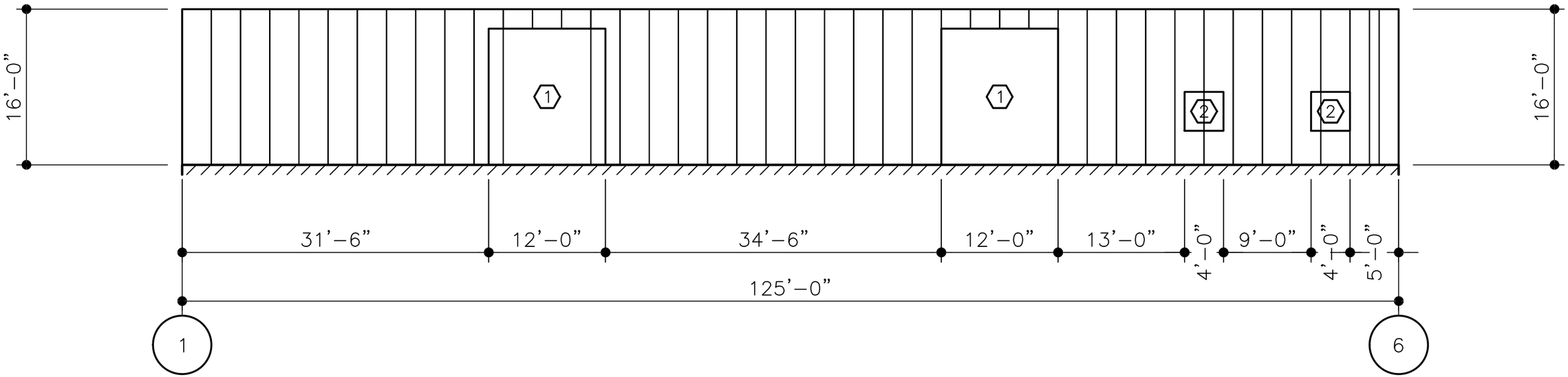
SHEET NUMBER: WS5

KEY PLAN



FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
1	2	12'–0"	14'–0"	0'–0"	FACTORY
2	2	4'–0"	4'–0"	3'–6"	FACTORY



WALL SHEETING ELEVATION AT LINE E

PANELS: 26 GA. CLASSIC WALL – SAGEBRUSH TAN

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY SHEETING ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: WS6

KEY PLAN

FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
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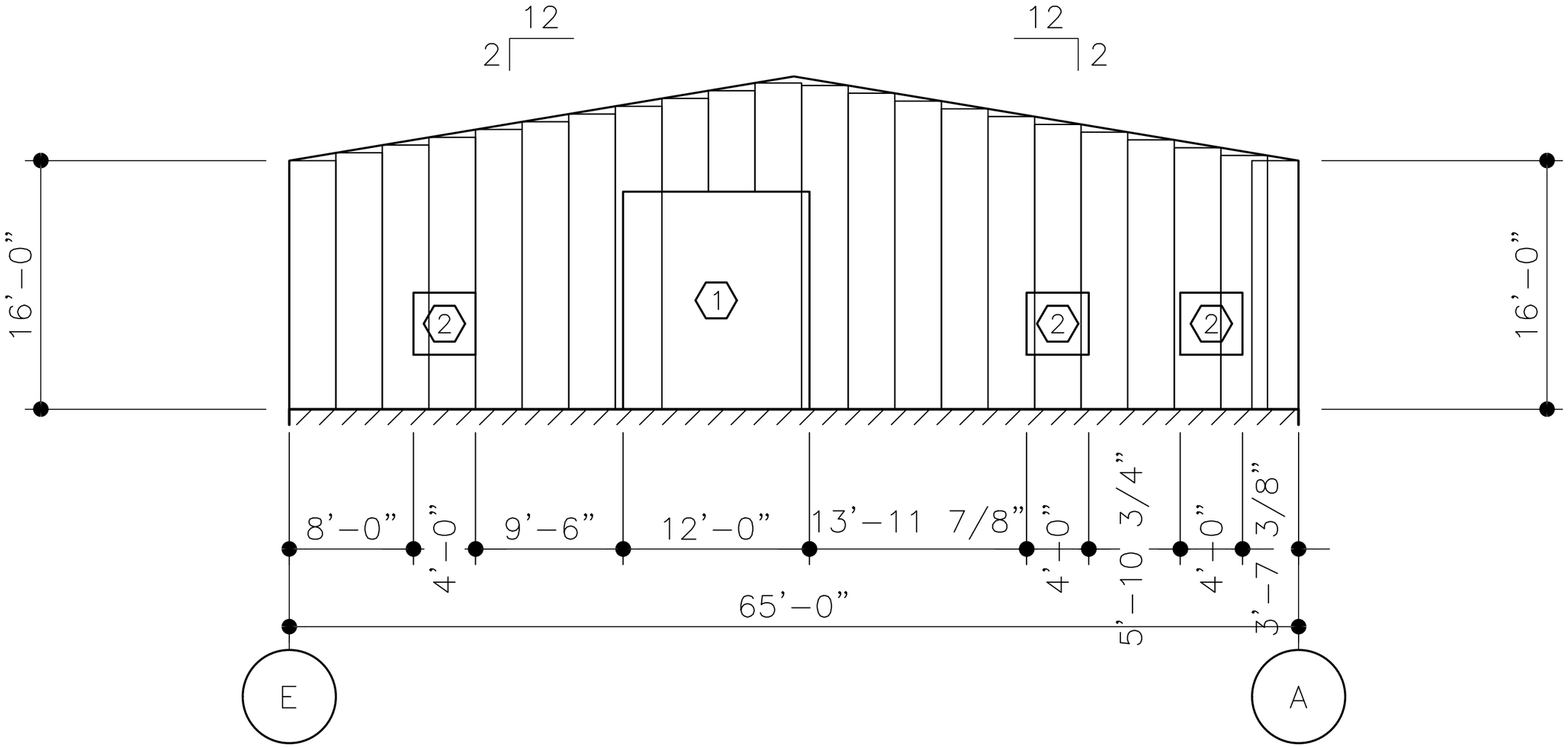
2	3	4'–0"	4'–0"	3'–6"	FACTORY



WALL SHEETING ELEVATION AT LINE 6

PANELS: 26 GA. CLASSIC WALL – SAGEBRUSH TAN

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718 MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC. MISSOULA, MT

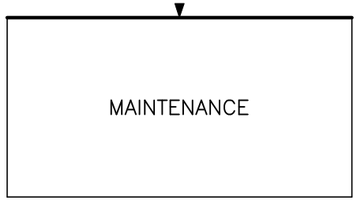
SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY SHEETING ELEVATIONS

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

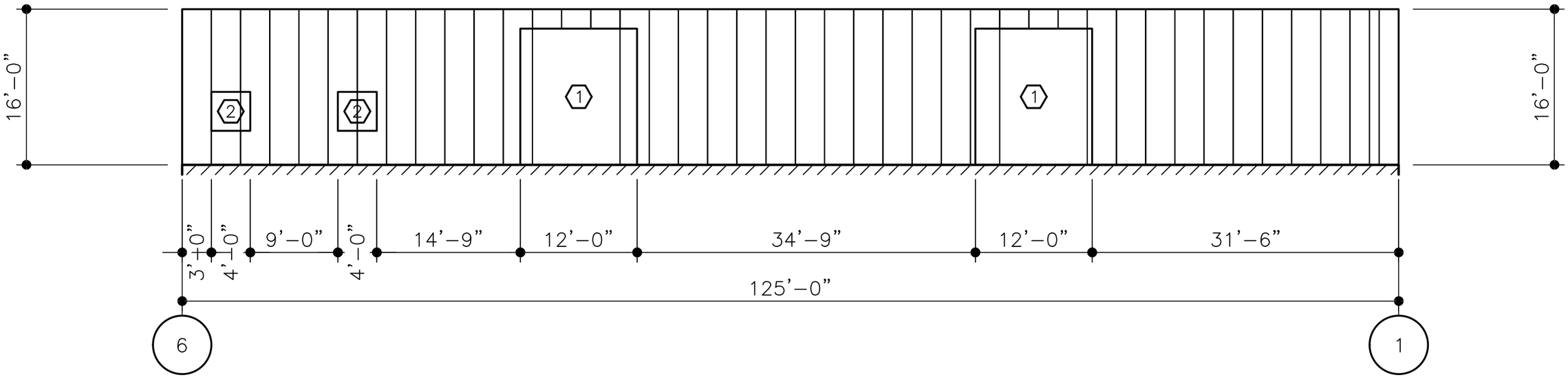
SHEET NUMBER: WS7

KEY PLAN



FRAMED OPENING SCHEDULE

ID	QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SILL HEIGHT	LOCATED
1	2	12'–0"	14'–0"	0'–0"	FACTORY
2	2	4'–0"	4'–0"	3'–6"	FACTORY



WALL SHEETING ELEVATION AT LINE A

PANELS: 26 GA. CLASSIC WALL – SAGEBRUSH TAN

MUCOA BUILDING SYSTEMS

Drawing Generated By eQuote

PROJECT NAME: COUNTRY CLUB 071718
MISSOULA, MT

CUSTOMER NAME: CARL CONSTRUCTION INC.
MISSOULA, MT

DO NOT USE FOR FINAL CONSTRUCTION

8/9/2018 6:08 PM

SHEET TITLE: PRELIMINARY SHEETING ELEVATIONS

QUOTE NUMBER: BASE 2:12

SHEET NUMBER: WS8

GENERAL NOTES

1. Contractor shall verify all dimensions and job site conditions before commencing work and shall report any discrepancies to the Engineer.
2. Contractor shall review and verify all dimensions shown on Structural drawings with those shown on Architectural drawings. Contractor shall notify the Architect of any discrepancies between the Architectural and Structural drawings and receive written clarifications of discrepancies before proceeding with construction.
3. Use written dimensions. Do not use scaled dimensions. Where no dimension is provided, consult the Engineer for clarification before proceeding with the work.
4. The Contractor is to review Architectural drawings for items that may not be shown on the Structural drawings. All openings in floors, roofs, or structural members that are not detailed per the Structural drawings must be reviewed by the Engineer before proceeding.
5. See Architectural drawings for non-load bearing elements. All non-loading bearing elements shall allow for vertical and lateral deflection of structural members.
6. The Contractor is responsible for implementing job site safety and construction procedures in accordance with national, state, and local safety requirements. The design, adequacy and safety of erection bracing, shoring, temporary supports, etcetera is the sole responsibility of the Contractor and has not been considered by the Engineer. The Contractor is responsible for the stability of the structure prior to the completion of all gravity and lateral framing, roof and floor diaphragms and finish materials.
7. The Contractor and sub-Contractor are responsible for the coordination of any penetration and/or use of structure for conduit, raceway, or the non-structural item with the Engineer prior to the installation of the non-structural item.
8. The Contractor will pay the Engineer for time and expense required to review, design, and coordinate items that were constructed not in conformance with these Construction Documents.
9. The Contractor is responsible for locating and the protection of all existing utilities and adjacent structures throughout all phases of construction.

DESIGN CRITERIA

1. CODE: International Building Code, 2015 Edition (IBC).
2. DESIGN LOADS:
   ROOF LOADS:
   DEAD = 15 PSF
   SNOW Pg = 42 PSF, Pf = 30 PSF (MIN)

   LATERAL LOADS:
   WIND - 115 MPH (3 Second Gust), Exposure C
   SEISMIC - Site Class D, Design Category D
   Ss = 74.1%g, S1 = 21.2%g

3. ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE = 1500 PSF (ASSUMED)

FOUNDATION

1. The foundation type and design criteria are based on assumed soil conditions and presumptive values from section 1806 of the IBC. DCI suggests a professional geotechnical consultant should be hired by the Owner and/or Contractor to verify these assumptions.
2. The building is supported on spread footings and pad footings bearing on competent sub-grade. The bottom of all exterior footings to bear 36" minimum below finished grade,
3. The bottom of all footings and slabs to bear on solid native, inorganic, undisturbed soil or approved compacted fill, see Geotech report.
4. The Geotechnical Engineer shall perform an open excavation inspection prior to placing foundations to ensure the bearing capacity is satisfactory.
5. There shall be a minimum compaction to 98% of the maximum dry density (ASTM D698 Standard Proctor) of all backfill of soils under slabs on grade.
6. No concrete shall be placed in excavation containing water or on frozen soil.
7. In case conditions found at the site vary from those indicated on the drawings, the Architect is to be notified so that adjustments to the foundation can be made to meet actual field conditions.
8. No concrete shall be placed in footings or foundation wall without 48 hours notification to allow Engineer to observe the reinforcement if deemed necessary.
9. Backfill shall be placed against both sides of walls simultaneously. Contractor shall provide temporary shoring to prevent movement of walls if backfill is placed before the floor system is in place.
10. All footings shall be centered under walls and columns, unless noted otherwise.
11. Utility and plumbing lines shall not go through or beneath the foundation, unless indicated otherwise.

CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

1. Concrete properties shall be determined from designated Exposure Category F Class F2 as described in Section 4.2.1 of the latest edition of ACI 318, unless noted otherwise.
a. Minimum Compressive Strength: f'c = 4000 psi at 28 days, normal weight.
b. Maximum water/cement ratio limit (w/cm): .45
c. Air Content w/ ¾" aggregate size = 6% +/- 1.5%
2. Maximum slump per Section 2.5.1 ACI 117: 3" +/- 1" for slabs and footings, 4" +/- 1" for walls, columns and beams.
3. Concrete shall be ready mixed in accordance w/ ASTM C94. Portland cement shall conform to ASTM C150, Type I or II. Normal weight aggregate shall conform to ASTM C33.
4. Curing compound shall conform to ASTM C309, Type 2, Class B.
5. Interior concrete slabs to receive a hard-troweled finish shall not utilize an air-entrained agent nor shall the air content exceed 3%.
6. All concrete shall have a minimum cementitious materials content of 470 pounds per cubic yard, unless noted otherwise. Minimum cementitious materials content for floors shall be 540 pounds per cubic yard, unless noted otherwise.
7. Material, mixing, placement and workmanship shall be in accordance with the requirements of the latest edition of the "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete" (ACI 318) and Section 1905 of the IBC. Each proposed concrete mix shall include test data.
8. Concrete Placement: Cold weather is defined by ACI 306 as "The air temperature has fallen to, or is expected to fall below, 40°F"; when cold weather conditions exist, place concrete complying with ACI 306. Hot weather is defined by ACI 305 as "any combination of high air temperature, low relative humidity, and wind velocity tending to impair the quality of fresh or hardened concrete or otherwise resulting in abnormal properties"; when hot weather conditions exist, place concrete complying with ACI 305.
9. Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed on at least one composite sample for each 100 cubic yard or fraction thereof of each concrete mixture placed each day. Cast and laboratory and/or field cure at least two sets of two standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample according to ASTM C 31/C 31M. Test one set of two specimens at 7 days and one set of two specimens at 28 days according to ASTM C 39/C 39M. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from a set of two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
10. All Detailing, Fabrication, and Erection of reinforcing shall conform to latest edition of ACI "Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures" (ACI 315) and the current "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete" (ACI 318).
11. Reinforcing Steel:
    ASTM A615 - Grade 40 for #3, Grade 60 for #4 and larger.
    ASTM A706 - Where welding is required, at shear wall boundary elements (trim bars) and lateral frame elements
    ASTM A185 - Welded Wire Reinforcement
12. The following minimum concrete cover shall be provided for reinforcement per ACI 318.
    Concrete cast against and permanently exposed to earth: 3"
    Concrete cast against forms and exposed to earth or weather
    #6 through #18 bars :2"
    #5 bar and smaller: 1-1/2"
    Concrete not exposed to weather or in contact with ground
    Slabs, walls, joists: 3/4"
    Beams, columns: 1-1/2"
13. Unless noted otherwise, lap splices shall be as shown in the rebar lap schedule on the drawings. Stagger alternate splices a minimum of one lap length. Lap welded wire fabric so that the overlap between outermost cross wires of each sheet is not less than the cross wire spacing plus 2 inches. Extend all horizontal reinforcing continuous around corners and intersections or provide bent corner bars to match and lap with horizontal bars at corners and intersections of footings and walls.
14. Provide bar supports and spacers to support all reinforcement in proper locations and wire adequately at intersections to hold bars firmly in position while concrete is placed. Bar supports and spacers which rest on or exposed surfaces shall be hot dipped galvanized or plastic coated.
15. Vertical dowels shall match the size and spacing of the wall reinforcement and be secured and supported in place prior to placing concrete, unless noted otherwise.
16. Welding of reinforcement is not permitted unless specifically noted or approved in writing by the Engineer.
17. All slabs on grade shall be placed directly over a 6" base of well-compacted gravel or stone.
18. Slab on grade shall be reinforced as indicated on plans. Where fiber reinforcing is indicated, a minimum of 1.5 pounds per cubic yard, or the manufacturer's stated minimum, shall be used.
19. Location of slab construction or pour joints must be approved by the Engineer if different from those shown on these drawings. Joints shall be placed at a maximum spacing of 15'-0" unless noted otherwise.
20. Isolation Joint Material shall be 1/2" thick full height of joint, unless noted otherwise.
21. All saw cut joints shall be "Sof Cut" sawn as soon as allowed by saw manufacturer recommendations. Joints shall be made within 4 hours in hot weather and within 12 hours in cold weathers after slab finish is completed.
22. Slab reinforcement shall extend through all construction joints, unless noted otherwise.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

1. Structural steel construction, fabrication, and erection shall conform with the latest AISC "Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges" and applicable provisions of AWS "Structural Welding Code".
2. Steel fabricator shall have a minimum of 5 years steel fabrication experience on projects of similar size and complexity.
3. Steel erector shall have a minimum of 5 years steel erection experience on projects of similar size and complexity.
4. Steel Materials shall conform to the following:
a. Wide Flange Sections: ASTM A992, Fy = 50 ksi
b. Channels, Plates, Bars, Angles: ASTM A36, Fy = 36 ksi
c. Rectangular HSS Sections: ASTM A500, Grade B, Fy = 46 ksi
d. Round HSS Sections: ASTM A500, Grade B, Fy = 42 ksi
e. Steel Pipe: ASTM A53, Grade B, Fy = 35 ksi
f. Anchor Rod Material: ASTM F1554 Grade 36
g. Bolts for Framed Connections: ASTM A325-N
h. Expansion anchors: Hilti "Kwik Bolt TZ" or approved equal
i. Adhesive Anchors: Installation and embedment per manufacturer's recommendation or as noted per plans.
i. Concrete Embedment: Hilti "HAS-E" Threaded Rod with "HIT-HY 200" Adhesive or approved equal.
ii. Grouted Masonry Embedment: Hilti "HAS-E" Threaded Rod with "HIT-HY 70" Adhesive or approved equal.
iii. Ungrouted Masonry and Brick Embedment: Hilti "HAS-E" Threaded Rod with "HIT-HY 70" Adhesive with screen tube or approved equal.
j. Powder Actuated Fasteners Steel to Concrete: Hilti "X-U P8" or approved equal.
k. Powder Actuated Fasteners Steel to Steel: Hilti "X-U P8" or approved equal.
l. Shear Connector Studs: ASTM A108, Grade 1015, Fu = 65 ksi
5. Framed connections shall consist of snug-tightened joints with standard holes in all plies of the joint and 3/4" diameter ASTM A325-N bolts, unless noted otherwise.
6. Welding electrodes or wires: E70XX unless noted otherwise. Welding shall conform to current AWS "Code for ARC and Gas Welding in Building Construction". All welding shall be performed by an AWS Certified Welder.
7. Minimum Fillet Weld Sizes, unless noted otherwise:

Thickness of Thinner Part Joined:	Min. Fillet Weld Size:
3/16" - 1/2"	3/16"
>1/2" - 3/4"	1/4"
>3/4"	5/16" (verify preheat requirements)

Maximum Fillet Weld Sizes, unless noted otherwise:

Thickness of Material Joined:	Max. Fillet Weld Size:
<1/4"	Thickness of material
1/4" and greater	Thickness of material minus 1/16"

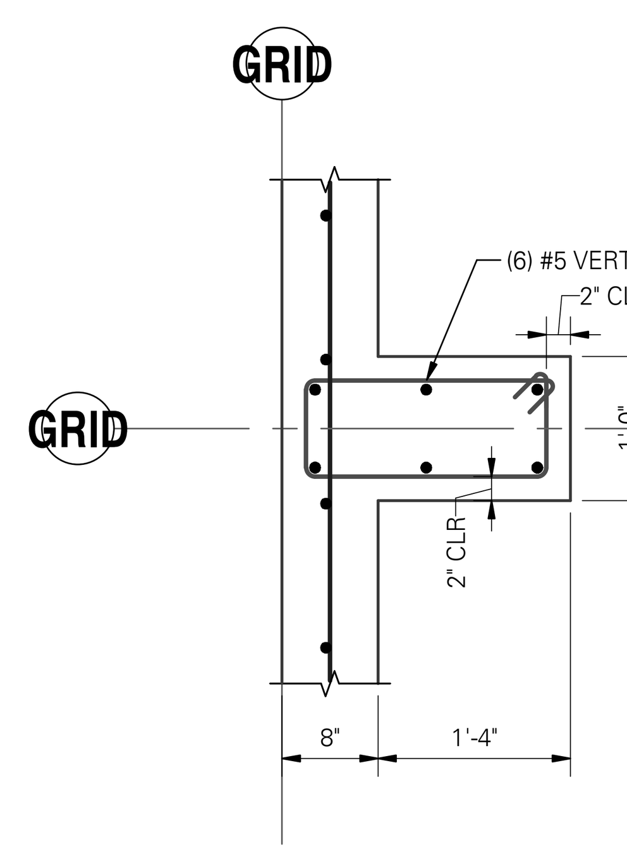
When end returns are used, the length of the return shall be at least twice the nominal weld size, but shall not exceed four times the nominal weld size.
8. All copes, blocks, cut-outs, and cutting of structural members shall have all reinforced corners shaped, notch-free, to a radius of 1/2" minimum.
9. Proper access shall be provided for shop and field connections that require Special Inspection.
10. All exposed steel shall be painted unless noted otherwise. All surfaces shall be given a shop coat of approved primer to minimum dry thickness of 2 mils (0.051 mm). Touch up paint of all field welds and serious abrasions to the shop coat with paint compatible with the shop coat. Do not paint surfaces that are to be fire-proofed, embedded in concrete, welded, or in a slip-critical or fully tensioned connection.
11. For Miscellaneous Steel not shown on these drawings, see Architectural and Mechanical Drawings. Provide holes for blocking in beams, channels, and angles as shown on Architectural and other drawings.
12. Field welded stud connectors shall be welded to steel members with automatically timed stud welding equipment connected to a suitable power source.
13. All steel located at or below grade shall have asphaltic emulsion applied to protect against water and oxidation.
14. Member camber shall be installed based on an approximate arc. It is not acceptable to use a single kink at mid-span for camber.
15. The General Contractor shall notify the Engineer of any fabrication or erection issues during construction and await written approval from the Engineer before proceeding with field modifications. The use of a gas cutting torch is not acceptable for field modifications without written approval from the Engineer.

PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDINGS

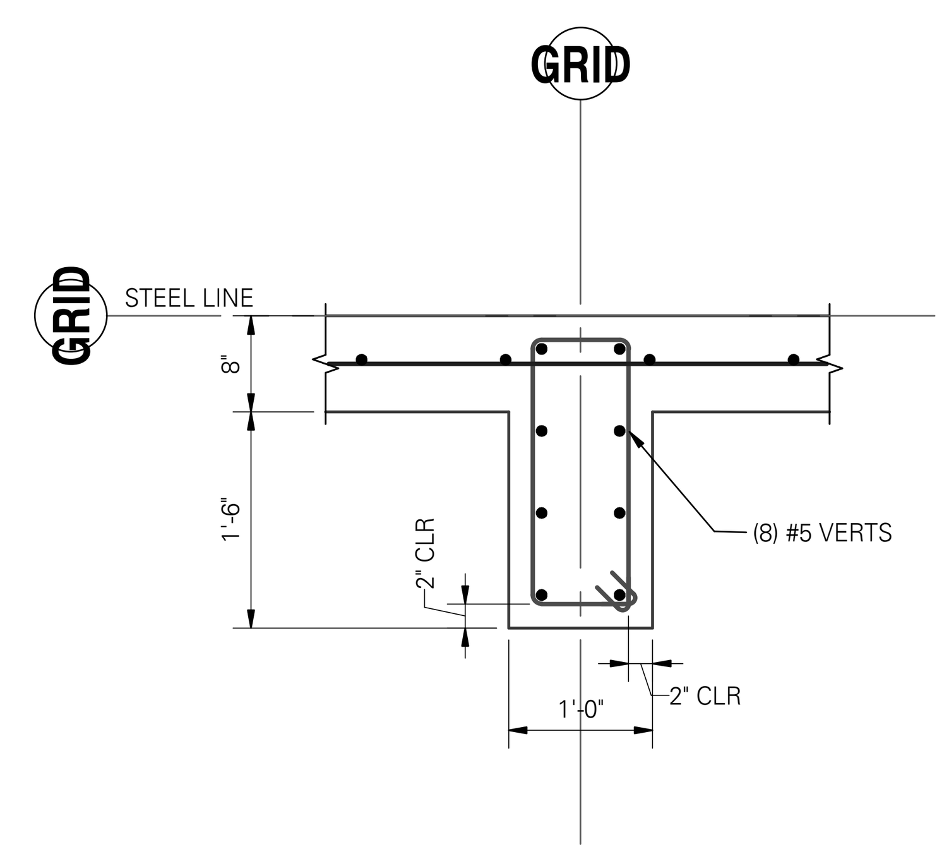
1. Metal building framing, including rigid frames, purlins, rafter beams, girts, lateral bracing and metal roofing and siding shall be designed for the loads indicated on these drawings. Minimum collateral dead load shall be 5 PSF, unless noted otherwise.
2. All designs shall be done in accordance with the International Building Code, by a Professional Engineer registered in the State the project is located.
3. Foundation design for "Missoula Country Club Shop" has been performed based upon lateral and vertical loads provided by NUCOR, with calculations dated 02/12/18 and NUCOR shop drawings dated 08/9/18.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

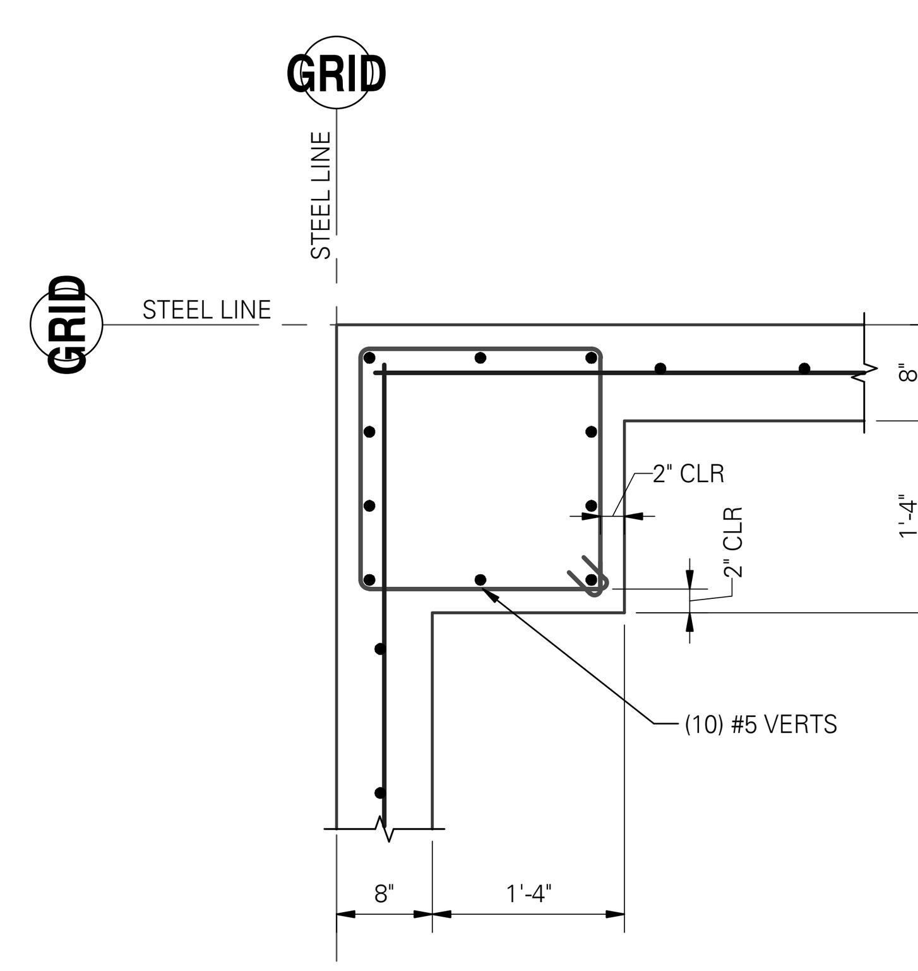
1. The following special inspections are required by design per the latest edition of International Building Code (IBC) Sections 1704 through 1705.
a. GENERAL (Section 1704.1) - The owner shall employ one or more qualified special inspectors to provide inspections during construction on the types of work listed under Section 1704 of the IBC. Special Inspection shall be in addition to the Inspections required per Section 110 of the IBC.
b. STEEL CONSTRUCTION (Section 1705.2) - The special inspection for steel elements of buildings and structures shall be as required by Section 1705.2 of the IBC. Continual and periodic special inspection requirements performed as required per Table 1705.2. Welding inspection and inspector qualification shall be in compliance with AWS D1.1.
c. CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION (Section 1705.3) - The special inspections and verifications for concrete construction shall be as required by Section 1704.4 of the IBC. Continual and periodic special inspection requirements performed as required per Table 1705.3. Material testing will be performed under the General Contractor's supervision according to the requirements of Chapters 3 and 5 of the ACI 318.
d. SOILS (Section 1705.6) - Special inspections for existing site soil conditions, fill placement and load-bearing requirements shall be as required by Section 1705.6 of the IBC. Continual and periodic special inspection requirements performed as required per Table 1705.6. Special inspections of soils shall be performed in conjunction with the approved project geotechnical report and the construction documents prepared by the registered design professionals.
e. CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY (Section 1704.4) - Each Contractor responsible for the construction of the lateral system or components requiring special inspection shall submit a written statement of responsibility to the Building Official and the Owner prior to the commencement of work on the system or component per Section 1704.4 of the IBC.
f. STRUCTURAL OBSERVATIONS (Section 1704.5) - Per IBC Section1704.5observation will be performed on items as noted above by the special inspector designated by the Owner. DCI will perform periodic observation of construction as part of standard Construction Administration services.
2. A pre-construction meeting shall be coordinated by the Contractor with the Architect, Engineer, Contractor, Building Official and Special Inspector to review special inspection requirements.



1 PIER 1
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



2 PIER 2
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



3 PIER 3
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

STRUCTURAL SHEET LIST

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE
S1.0	GENERAL NOTES
S1.1	FOUNDATION PLAN
S5.1	FOUNDATION DETAILS
Sheet Total: 3	

DRAWING LEGEND

MARK	DESCRIPTION	MARK	DESCRIPTION
F2.0	FOOTING SYMBOL (REFER TO SPREAD FOOTING SCHEDULE)		INDICATES WIDE FLANGE COLUMN
1P	PILE CAP SYMBOL (REFER TO PILE CAP SCHEDULE)		INDICATES HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTION (HSS) COLUMN OR TUBE STEEL (TS) COLUMN
1	TILT-UP/PRECAST CONCRETE WALL CONNECTION SYMBOL (REFER TO CONNECTION DETAIL)		INDICATES HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTION (HSS) COLUMN OR STEEL PIPE COLUMN
2W4	SHEAR WALL SYMBOL (REFER TO SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE)		INDICATES WOOD POST
1	REVISION TRIANGLE		INDICATES BUNDLED STUDS
1	TILT-UP/PRECAST CONCRETE WALL PANEL NUMBER (REFER TO TILT-UP/ PRECAST CONCRETE WALL ELEVATIONS)		INDICATES CONCRETE COLUMN
1	CMU WALL REINFORCING SYMBOL (REFER TO CMU WALL REINFORCING SCHEDULE)		INDICATES PRECAST CONCRETE COLUMN
8"	CONTINUITY PLATE LENGTH (REFER TO TYPICAL DETAIL)		INDICATES MOMENT FRAME CONNECTION
DS	INDICATES DOUBLE SHEAR CONNECTION (REFER TO THE DOUBLE SHEAR PLATE CONNECTIONS DETAIL)		INDICATES CANTILEVER CONNECTION
00TB	INDICATES REINFORCING TYPE (REFER TO THE REINFORCING SCHEDULE)		INDICATES DRAG CONNECTION
SR__	INDICATES NUMBER OF STUD RAIL REQUIRED AT COLUMN (REFER TO STUD RAIL DETAILS)		INDICATES WOOD OR STEEL STUD WALL
1	ROOF/FLOOR DIAPHRAGM NAILING SYMBOL (REFER TO DIAPHRAGM NAILING SCHEDULE)		INDICATES MASONRY/CMU WALL
C1 XX"xXX"	STEEL/CONCRETE COLUMN SYMBOL (REFER TO STEEL COLUMN SCHEDULE)		INDICATES CONCRETE/TILT-UP CONCRETE WALL
T/FTG = X'-X"	ELEVATION SYMBOL (T/ REFERS TO COMPONENT THAT THE ELEVATION REFERENCES)		INDICATES WOOD OR STEEL STUD SHEAR WALL
3	STUD BUBBLE (INDICATES NUMBER OF STUDS REQUIRED IF EXCEEDS NUMBER SPECIFIED IN PLAN NOTE)		INDICATES BEARING WALL BELOW
S	INDICATES STEP IN FOOTING (REFER TO TYPICAL STEP IN FOOTING DETAIL)		INDICATES EXISTING WALL
X SX.X	DETAILS OR SECTION CUT (DETAIL NUMBER/SHEET NUMBER)		POST-TENSION DEAD END (PLAN)
00 S0.0	DETAILS OR SECTION CUT IN PLAN VIEW (DETAIL NUMBER/SHEET NUMBER)		POST-TENSION STRESSING END (PLAN)
XX/SXX.XX	INDICATES LOCATION OF CONCRETE WALLS, SHEAR WALLS OR BRACED FRAME ELEVATIONS	3	POST-TENSION PROFILE (PLAN) (IN INCHES)
	SPAN INDICATOR (INDICATES EXTENTS OF FRAMING MEMBERS OR OTHER STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS)		INTERMEDIATE STRESSING (PLAN)
	INDICATES DIRECTION OF DECK SPAN		

ABBREVIATIONS

L	Angle	EXT	Exterior	PSF	Pounds per Square Foot
AB	Anchor Bolt	FD	Floor Drain	PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch
ADDL	Additional	FDN	Foundation	PSL	Parallel Strand Lumber
ADH	Adhesive	FIN	Finish	P-T	Post-Tensioned
ALT	Alternate	FLR	Floor	PT	Pressure Treated
ARCH	Architectural	FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	R	Radius
B or BOT	Bottom	FRT	Fire Retardant Treated	RD	Roof Drain
B/	Bottom Of	FTG	Footing	REF	Refer/Reference
BLDG	Building	F/	Face of	REINF	Reinforcing
BLKG	Blocking	GA	Gage	REQD	Required
BMU	Brick Masonry Unit	GALV	Galvanized	RET	Retaining
BP	Baseplate	GEOTECH	Geotechnical	SCBF	Special Concentric Braced Frame
BRBF	Buckling Restrained Braced Frame	GL	Glue Laminated Timber	SCHED	Schedule
BRG	Bearing	GWB	Gypsum Wall Board	SFRS	Seismic Force-Resisting System
BTWN	Between	HDR	Header	SHTHG	Sheathing
C	Camber	HF	Hem-Fir	SIM	Similar
CL	Centerline	HGR	Hanger	SMF	Special Moment Frame
CLT	Cross-Laminated Timber	HD	Hold-down	SOG	Slab on Grade
CB	Castellated Beam	HORIZ	Horizontal	SP	Southern Pine
CIP	Cast in Place	HP	High Point	SPEC	Specification
CJ	Construction or Control Joint	HSS = TS	(Hollow Structural Section)	SQ	Square
CJP	Complete Joint Penetration	IBC	International Building Code	SR	Studrail
CLR	Clear	ID	Inside Diameter	SF	Square Foot
CLG	Ceiling	IE	Invert Elevation	SST	Stainless Steel
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit	IF	Inside Face	STAGG	Stagger/Staggered
COL	Column	INT	Interior	STD	Standard
CONC	Concrete	k	Kips	STIFF	Stiffener
CONN	Connection	KSF	Kips Per Square Foot	STL	Steel
CONST	Construction	LF	Lineal Foot	STRUCT	Structural
CONT	Continuous	LL	Live Load	SWWJ	Solid Web Wood Joist
C'SINK	Countersink	LLH	Long Leg Horizontal	SYM	Symmetrical
CTRD	Centered	LLV	Long Leg Vertical	T	Top
DIA	Diameter	LP	Low Point	T/	Top Of
DB	Drop Beam	LONGIT	Longitudinal	T&B	Top & Bottom
DBA	Deformed Bar Anchor	LSL	Laminated Strand Lumber	TC AX LD	Top Chord Axial Load
DBL	Double	LVL	Laminated Veneer Lumber	TCX	Top Chord Extension
DEMO	Demolish	MAS	Masonry	TDS	Tie Down System
DEV	Development	MAX	Maximum	T&G	Tongue & Groove
DF	Douglas Fir	MECH	Mechanical	THKND	Thickened
DIAG	Diagonal	MEZZ	Mezzanine	THRD	Threaded
DIST	Distributed	MFR	Manufacturer	THRU	Through
DL	Dead Load	MIN	Minimum	TRANSV	Transverse
DN	Down	MISC	Miscellaneous	TYP	Typical
DO	Ditto	NIC	Not In Contract	UBC	Uniform Building Code
DP	Depth/Deep	NLT	Nail-Laminated Timber	UNO	Unless Noted Otherwise
DWG	Drawing	NTS	Not To Scale	URM	Unreinforced Masonry Unit
(E)	Existing	OC	On Center	VERT	Vertical
EA	Each	OCBF	Ordinary Concentric Braced Frame	W	Wide
EF	Each Face	OD	Outside Diameter	W/	With
EL	Elevation	OF	Outside Face	W/O	Without
ELEC	Electrical	OPNG	Opening	WHS	Welded Headed Stud
ELEV	Elevator	OPP	Opposite	WP	Working Point
EMBED	Embedment	OWSJ	Open Web Steel Joist	WWF	Welded Wire Fabric
EQ	Equal	OWWJ	Open Web Wood Joist	±	Plus or Minus
EQUIP	Equipment	PL	Plate		
EW	Each Way	PAF	Powder Actuated Fastener		
EXP	Expansion	PC	Precast		
EXP JT	Expansion Joint	PERP	Perpendicular		
		PLWD	Plywood		
		PP	Partial Penetration		
		PREFAB	Prefabricated		

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NO. DATE DESCRIPTION

APPROVALS:
Job No.: 18141-0544
Proj. Manager: TRB
Drawn: TRM
Reviewed: TRB
Dwg. Chk.: TRM
Date: 8/16/2018
Scale: AS NOTED

PROJECT TITLE:
MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
MISSOULA, MT

SHEET TITLE:
GENERAL NOTES

SHEET NO.
SI.0

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PLAN NOTES:

Symbol	Note
S J	SLAB JOINT, SEE DETAIL 3/S5.1, ALL EXTERIOR SLAB JOINTS SHALL BE SPACED NO GREATER THAN 6'-0" OC. SEE GENERAL NOTES
(blockout symbol)	CONCRETE WALL BLOCKOUT, SEE DETAIL 7/S5.1
F4.0	FOOTING INDICATOR, SEE FOOTING SCHEDULE
P1	PIER DESIGNATION, SEE PIER FND REINF SCHEDULE, THIS SHEET

SEE 1/S5.1 FOR REBAR LAP SCHEDULE
SEE 2/S5.1 FOR TYPICAL WALL REINFORCEMENT AT INTERSECTIONS AND CORNERS DETAILS
SEE 5/S5.1 FOR TYPICAL ALLOWABLE TRENCHING AND UTILITY PLACEMENT IN FOUNDATION WALLS AND FOOTINGS DETAILS
SEE 4/S5.1 FOR TYPICAL ISOLATIONS JOINT AT PIER

FOOTING SCHEDULE

TYPE MARK	WIDTH	LENGTH	THICKNESS	FOOTING REINF
F1.0	1'-4"	CONT	10"	2-#4 CONT
F2.5	2'-6"	2'-6"	10"	4-#4, EA WAY
F3.5	3'-6"	3'-6"	10"	5-#4, EA WAY
F4.5	4'-6"	4'-6"	10"	6-#5, EA WAY

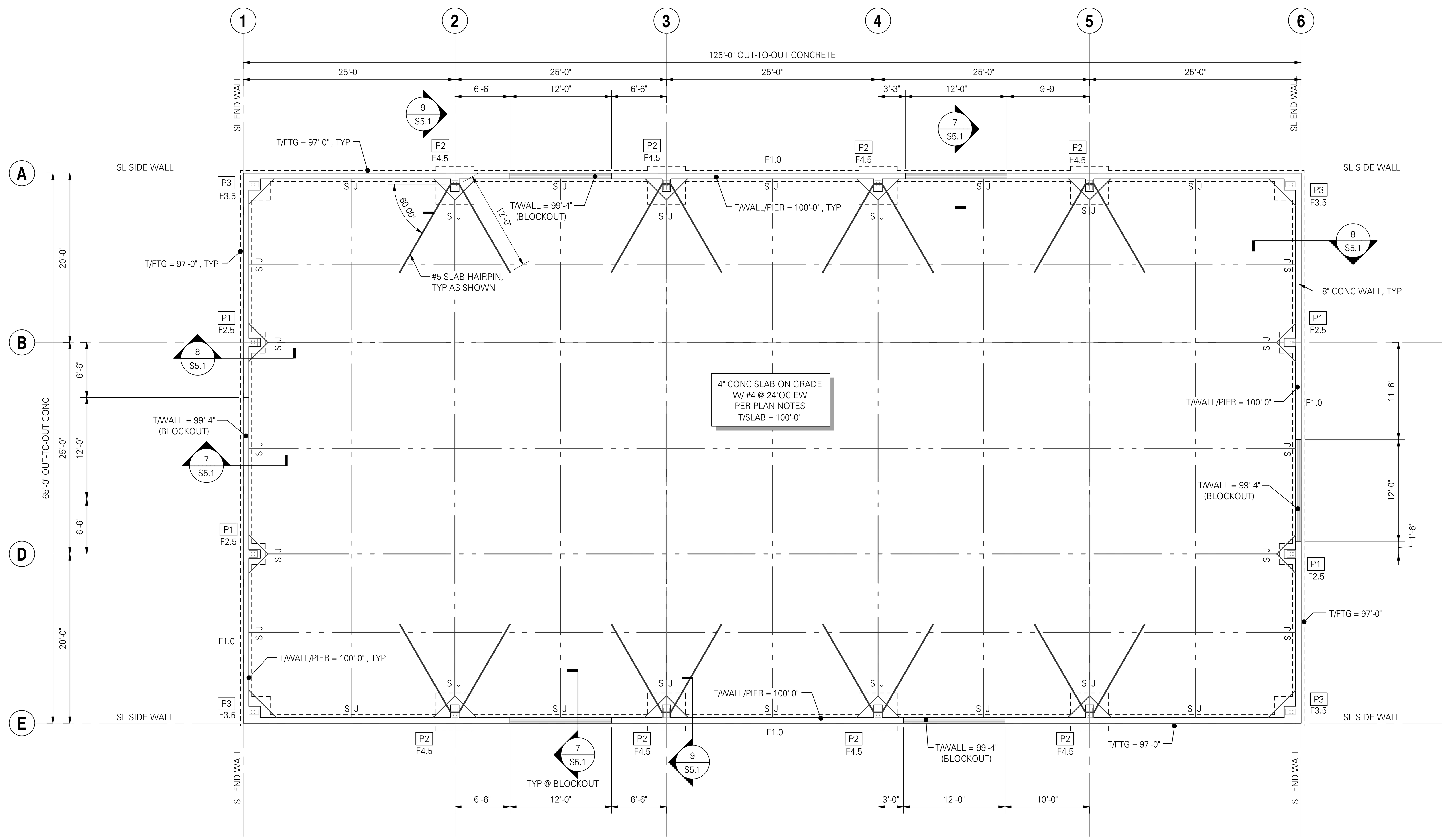
PIER FND REINF SCHEDULE

MARK	VERT	HORIZ	ADDITIONAL REMARKS
P1	6-#5	#3 TIES @ 10" OC	3-#3 TIES @ 4" OC @ TOP OF PIER
P2	8-#5	#3 TIES @ 10" OC	3-#3 TIES @ 4" OC @ TOP OF PIER
P3	10-#6	#3 TIES @ 10" OC	5-#3 TIES @ 4" OC @ TOP OF PIER

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR TO SITE VERIFY & ADJUST FOOTING DEPTHS TO INSURE SOIL BEARING AT A MINIMUM 4'-0" BELOW FINISH GRADE AND SOIL BEARING ON COMPETENT NATIVE, UNDISTURBED SOIL, SEE DETAIL SHEET S5.1 FOR STEPPED FTG. SEE GEOTECH REPORT

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR/ CONCRETE CONTRACTOR TO FULLY COORDINATE PIER & ANCHOR BOLT LAYOUT W/ NUCOR A.B. PLANS & DETAILS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE FND. WALL BLOCK-OUTS FOR WALL DOORS, ETC. WITH NUCOR AND ARCH



FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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REVISIONS:
NO. DATE DESCRIPTION

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Scale: AS NOTED

PROJECT TITLE:
MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
MISSOULA, MT

SHEET TITLE:
FOUNDATION PLAN

SHEET NO.
S1.1

REBAR LAP SCHEDULE

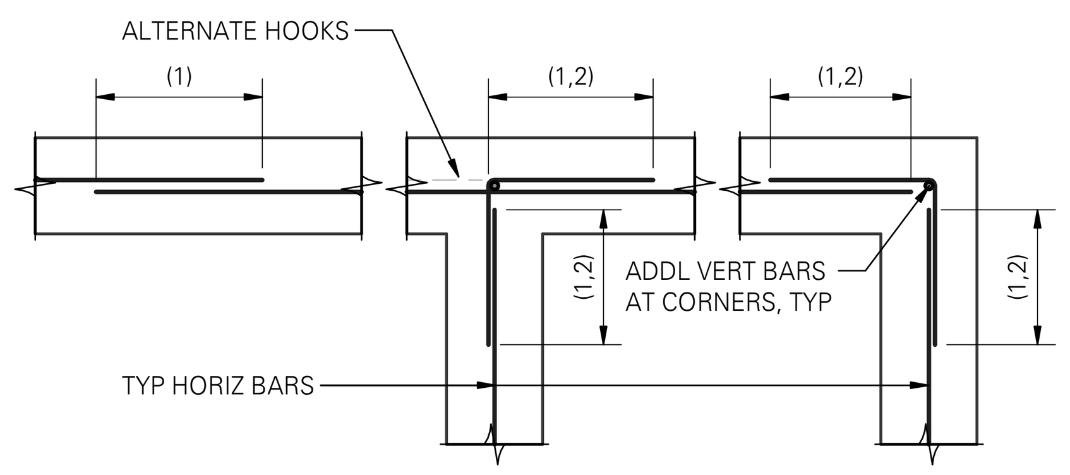
BAR Ø	3000 PSI CONC	
	CLASS 'A'	CLASS 'B'
#3	17"	22"
#4	22"	28"
#5	28"	36"
#6	33"	43"
#7	48"	62"
#8	55"	72"
#9	62"	80"
#10	70"	90"
#11	77"	100"

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

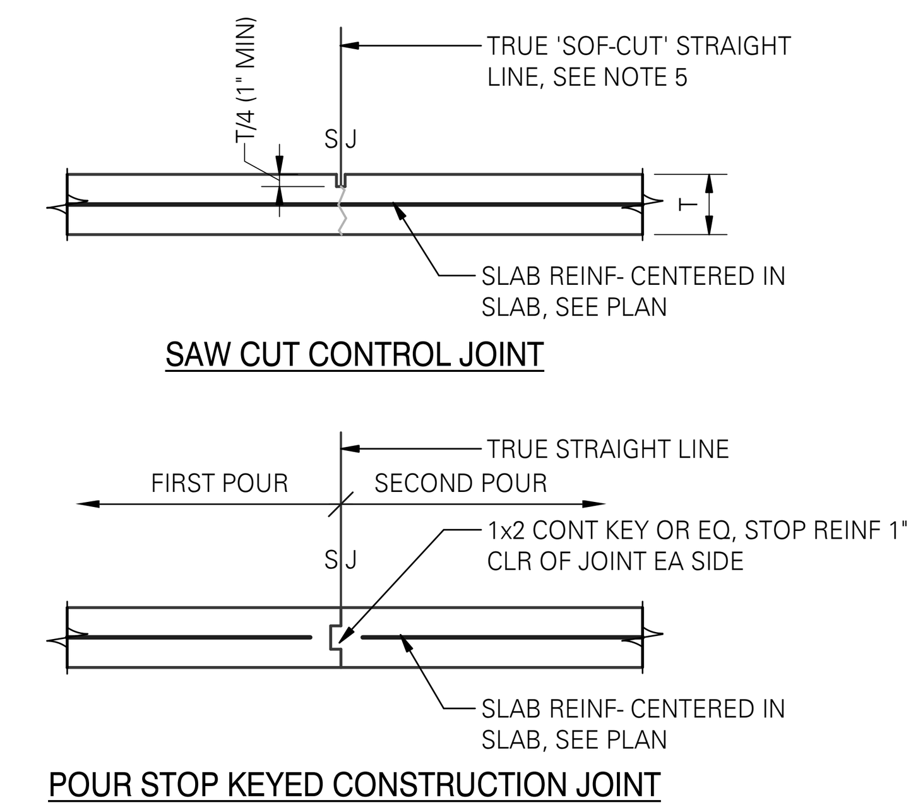
1. USE CLASS 'B' LAP UNO ON THESE DRAWINGS
2. FOR EPOXY COATED BARS MULTIPLY DEVELOPMENT LENGTH BY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:
   2.1 BARS W/ COVER LESS THAN 3x BAR DIAMETER 1.5
   2.2 CLEAR SPACING LESS THAN 6x BAR DIAMETER 1.5
   2.3 ALL OTHER EPOXY COATED BARS 1.2

1 REBAR LAP SCHEDULE - 3000 PSI CONC1
SCALE: 12" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
1. INDICATES MIN REBAR LAP LENGTH, SEE "REBAR LAP SHEDULE"
2. REBAR SAME SIZE AND SPACING AS HORIZONTAL BARS



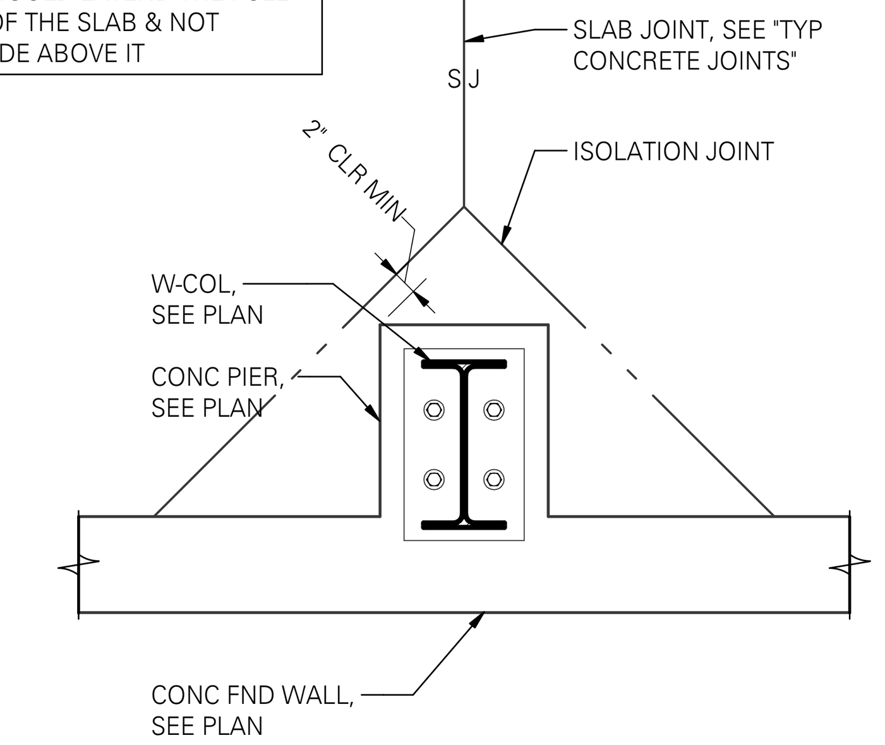
2 WALL REINF AT INT & CORNER- SGL MAT
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



NOTE:
1. CONTRACTOR'S OPTION, SAW CUT OR POUR STOP.
2. SEE GENERAL NOTES AND GEOTECH REPORT (AS AVAILABLE) FOR SUBGRADE PREPARATION BEFORE PLACEMENT. CONFLICTS BTWN THE TWO SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEER'S ATTENTION OR THE STRICTER CRITERIA SHALL BE USED.
3. PROVIDE SLAB JOINTS ON ALL COLUMN LINES, UNDER PARTITIONS AND AT A MAX SPACING OF (30x SLAB DEPTH) EA WAY IN BETWEEN. PROVIDE SLAB JOINTS AT ALL RE-ENTRANT CORNERS, UNO ON PLAN.
4. JOINT LOCATION TO BE APPROVED BY ARCH.
5. ALL SAW CUT JOINTS SHALL BE 'SOF-CUT' SAWN AS SOON AS ALLOWED BY SAW MFR RECOMMENDATIONS. JOINTS SHALL BE MADE WITHIN 4 HOURS IN HOT WEATHER & WITHIN 12 HOURS IN COLD WEATHER AFTER SLAB FINISH COMPLETED.

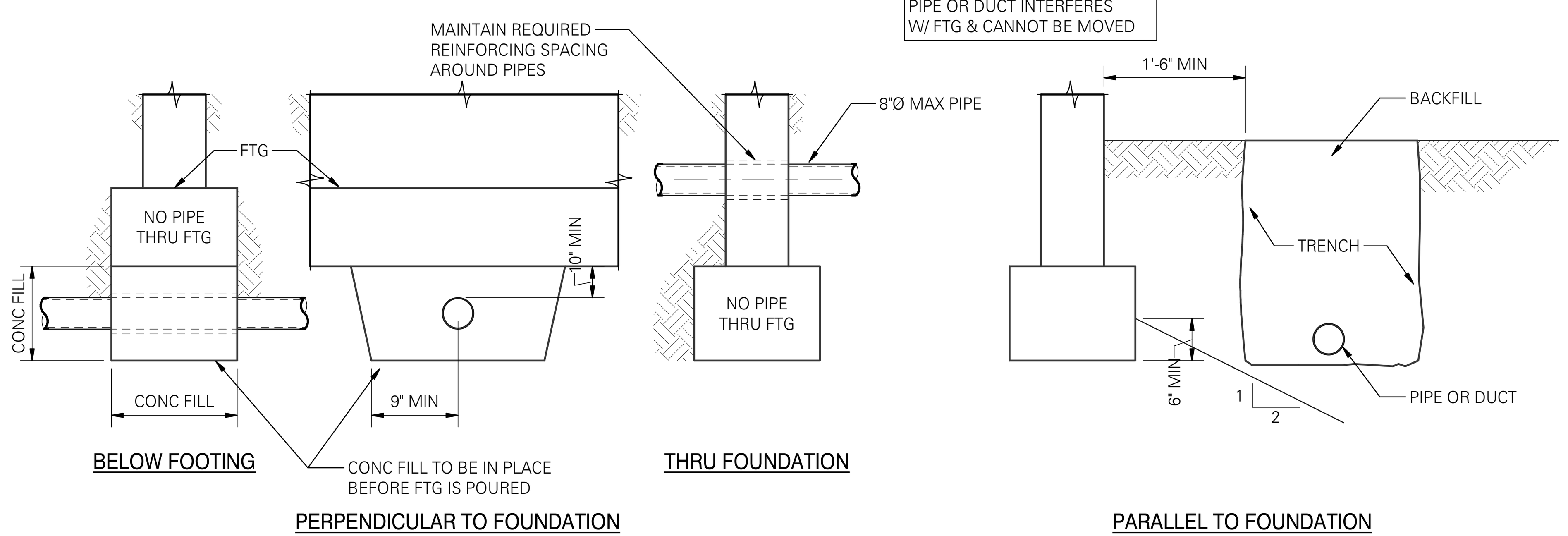
3 TYPICAL CONCRETE SLAB JOINT
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
FORM ISOLATION JT BY INSERTING PREFORMED JT FILLER. THE JT MATL SHOULD EXTEND THE FULL DEPTH OF THE SLAB & NOT PROTRUDE ABOVE IT



4 TYPICAL ISOLATION JOINT AT PIER
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
CONTACT ENGINEER IF PIPE OR DUCT INTERFERES W/ FTG & CANNOT BE MOVED



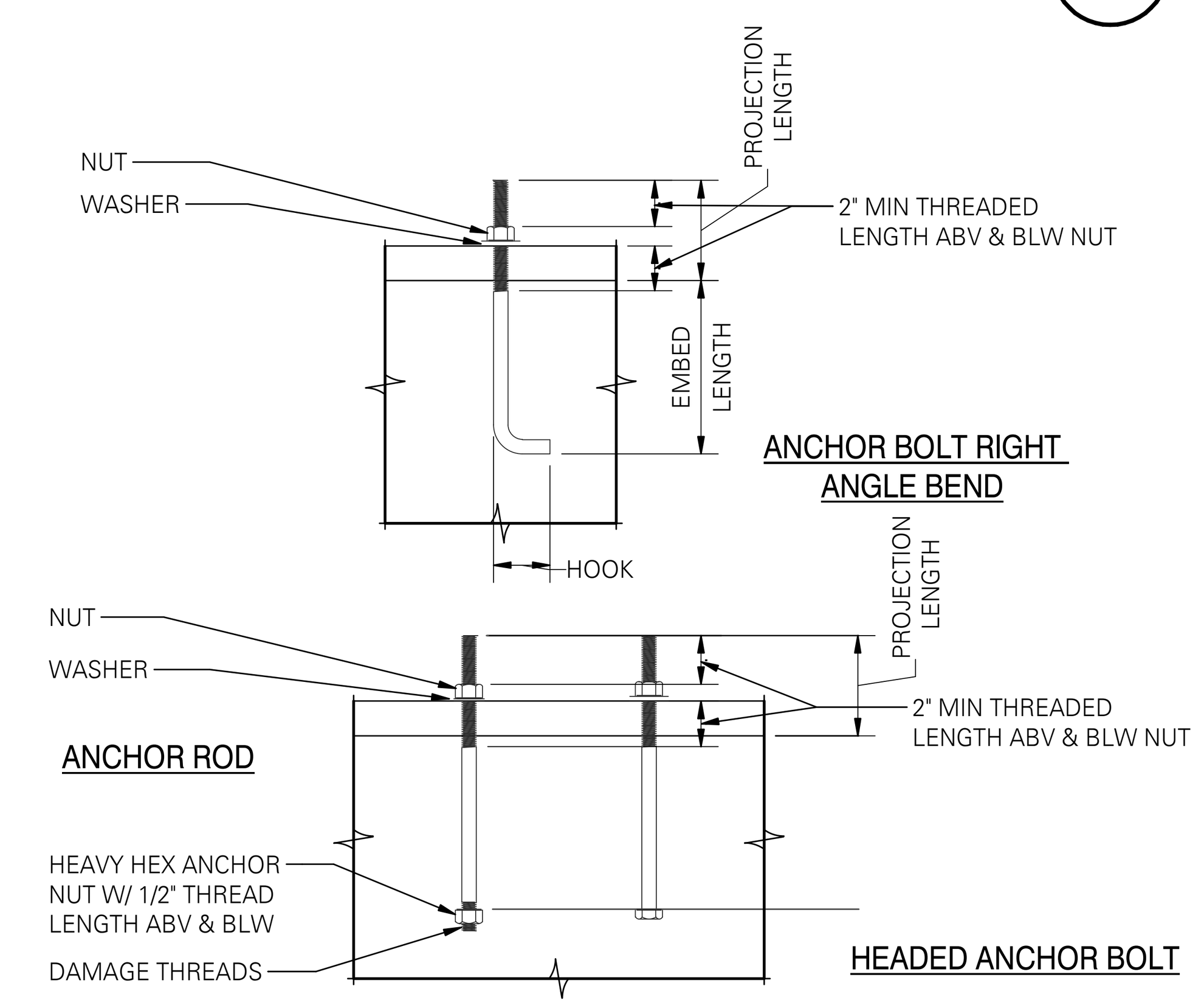
5 ALLOWABLE TRENCHING & UTILITY PLACEMENT
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

ANCHOR EMBED SCHEDULE

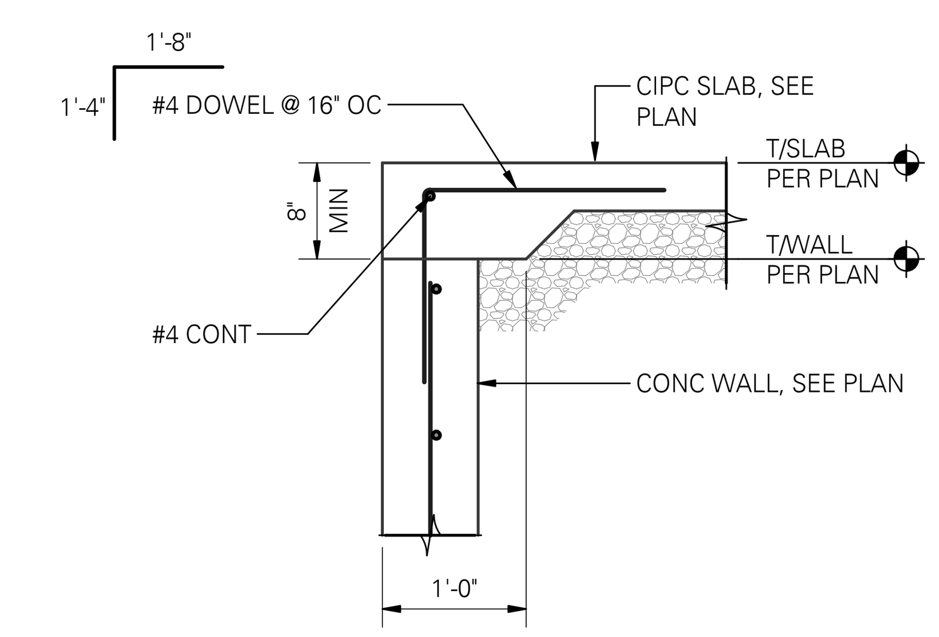
BOLT SIZE	AB		AR	HAB
	EMBED	HOOK	EMBED	EMBED
1/2"	6"	2"	6"	6"
5/8"	7 1/2"	2 1/2"	7 1/2"	7 1/2"
3/4"	9"	3"	9"	9"
7/8"	10 1/2"	3 1/2"	10 1/2"	10 1/2"
1"	18"	4"	12"	12"
1 1/8"	13 1/2"	4 1/2"	13 1/2"	13 1/2"
1 1/4"	15"	5"	15"	15"
1 1/2"	18"	6"	18"	18"

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

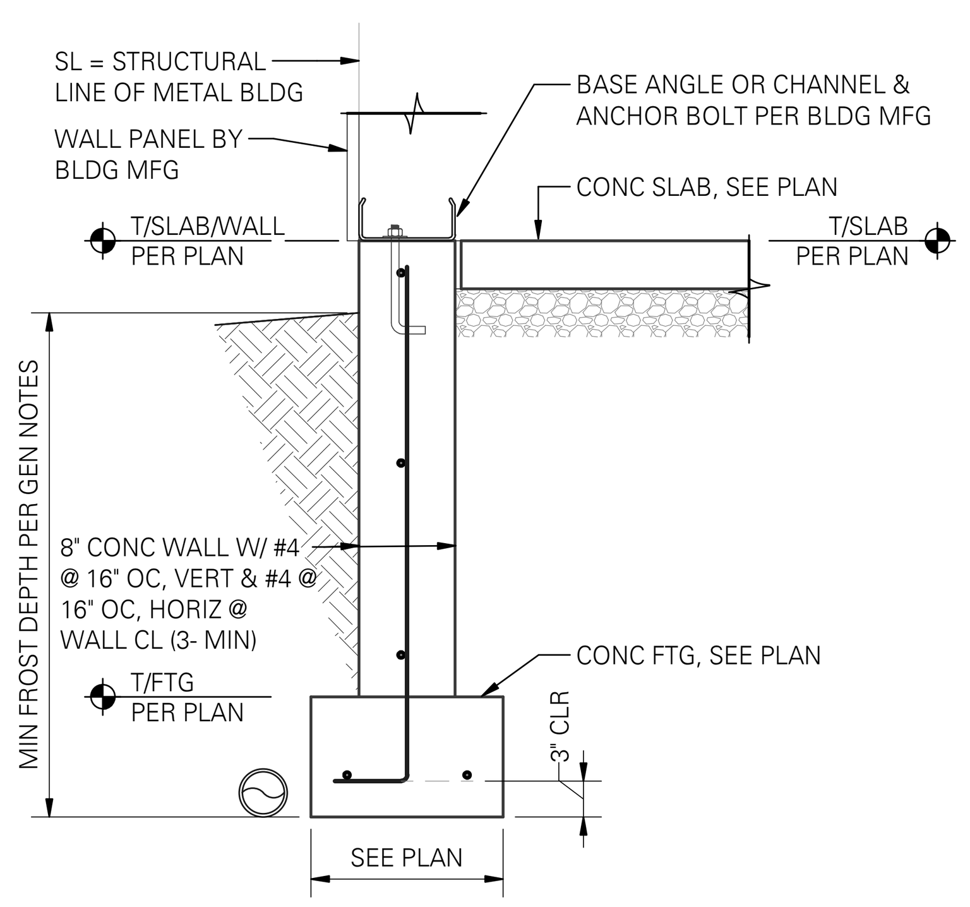
1. ANCHORS TO BE SET IN TEMPLATES PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT
2. ANCHOR MATERIAL ASTM F1554 GRADE 36, UNO



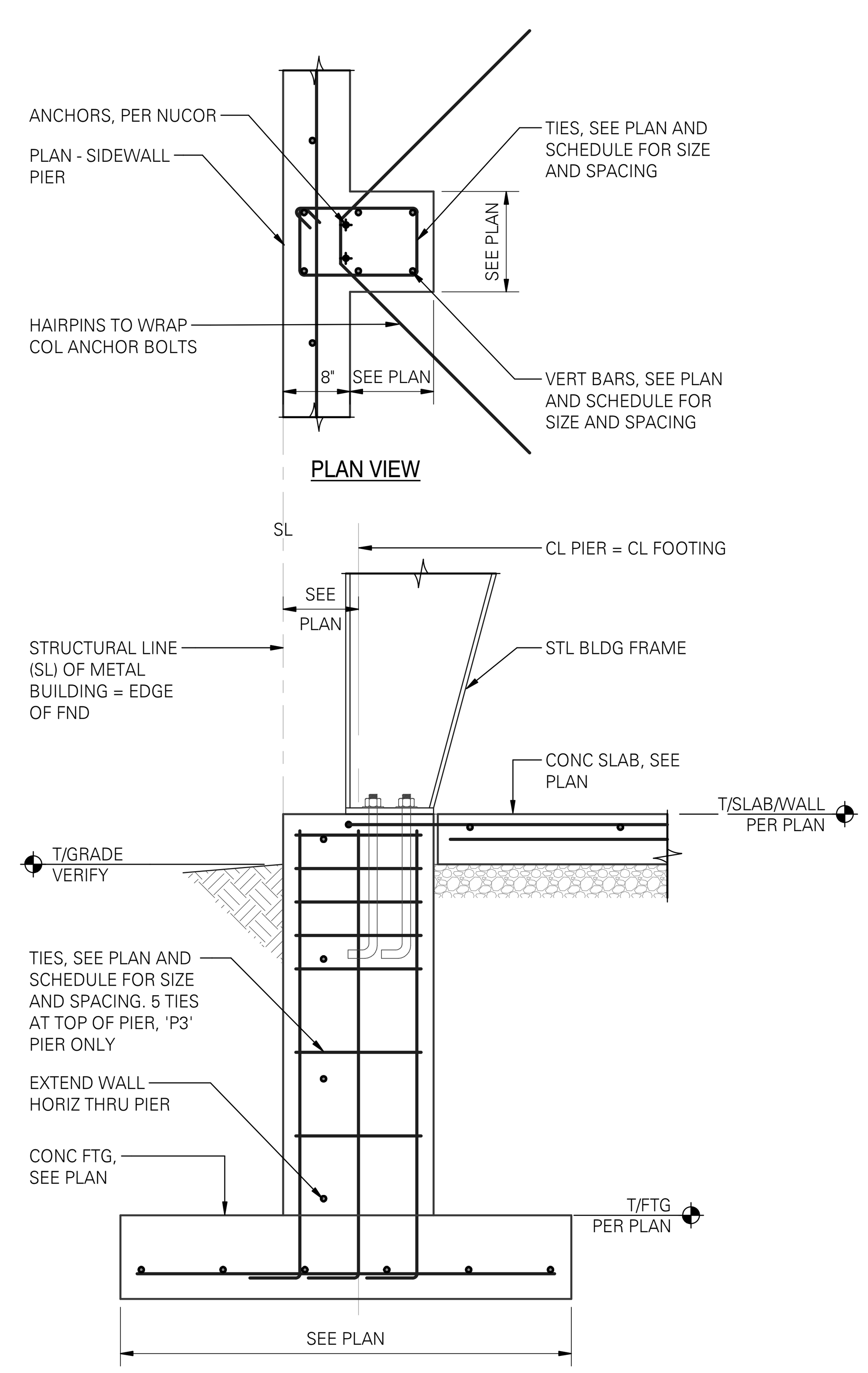
6 ANCHOR EMBED SCHEDULE
SCALE: 12" = 1'-0"



7 TYP SLAB POUR OVER AT WALL OPNG
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

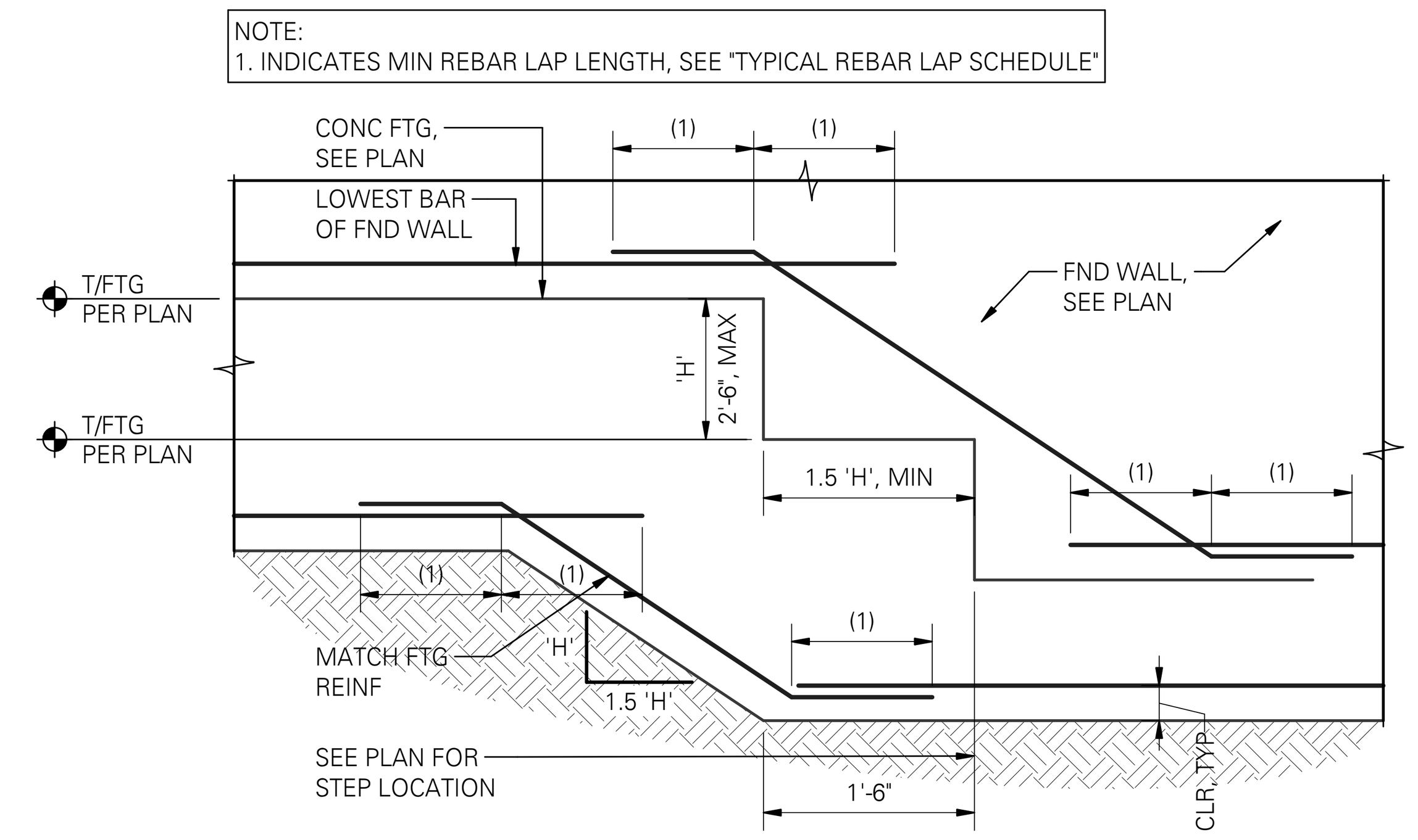


8 TYP 8" CONC WALL/FTG
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



9 TYP STL BLDG PIER/FTG W/ HAIRPINS
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
1. INDICATES MIN REBAR LAP LENGTH, SEE "TYPICAL REBAR LAP SCHEDULE"



10 TYP FTG STEP AT CONC FND WALL
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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CIVIL / STRUCTURAL

SIGNATURE:

MONTANA
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5566 E
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

REVISIONS:
NO. DATE DESCRIPTION

APPROVALS:
Job No.: 18141-0544
Proj. Manager: TRB
Drawn: TRM
Reviewed: TRB
Dwg. Chk.: TRM
Date: 8/16/2018
Scale: AS NOTED

PROJECT TITLE:
MISSOULA COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
MISSOULA, MT

SHEET TITLE:
FOUNDATION DETAILS

SHEET NO.
S5.1

POWER PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'

LIGHTING PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'

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ELECTRICAL PLAN