MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Call to Order: By **CHAIR MARY ELLEN CONNELLY**, on February 12, 1991, at 8:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Mary Ellen Connelly, Chair (D)
Sen. Bob Hockett, Vice Chairman (D)
Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)
Sen. Ethel Harding (R)
Sen. J.D. Lynch (D)
Rep. Bob Thoft (D)

Staff Present: Jim Haubein, Principal Fiscal Analyst (LFA)
Jane Hamman, Senior Budget Analyst (OBPP)
Claudia Montagne, Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

HEARING ON WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Tape 1:A:000

Montana State Library: Drought Monitoring Systems

Stan Bradshaw, Trout Unlimited, testified in support of the project, WD 5, a product of the State Water Planning Process in which he had been involved as a member of the Water Plan Advisory Council. One of the planning components of the last two years has been to look at the drought management program. He chaired the Drought Steering Committee. This project is a product of that working group, not the bureaucracy. He submitted the final draft of the Montana Water Plan Section on Drought Management. **EXHIBIT 1**

The rationale for one part of this proposal is the need for refinement in drought monitoring and more accurately identify the areas which would experience the most impact. Another is the reporting, and the need to get the information to the local level for management in the field. The second half of the grant proposal looks at four elements of drought management, most importantly the coordination of activities of Government agencies and development of anticipatory operations.

Another bill, HB 537, will address the issue of coordination with the creation of a Drought Advisory Committee.

Mr. Bradshaw introduced other members of the Steering Committee, **Phil Farnes, Soil Conservation Service, Hayden Ferguson, MSU, Jim Stimson, Montana State Library.**

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

REP. THOFT asked what happens when one group is pitted against another on the issue of water shortages. **Mr. Bradshaw** said no one is given priority over another. The focus is to move the discussion of drought to a basin specific level so that people can begin discussion. There is a pilot program in Beaverhead County; the people sit down and talk to each other and hear each other's problems.

REP. THOFT said nothing in this project gives one group leverage over another. **Mr. Bradshaw** said that is correct.

SEN. HOCKETT asked what happens at the end of the grant period, and what they did specifically about a drought. **Mr. Bradshaw** said they would not be back for more money. This is a one time expenditure to get the framework in place. Regarding specific action, there are no miracles. However, some adjustments could be made in advance after conversations among affected parties about where the problems will be. One area of discussion in the Beaverhead was with the Forest Service and their thinking about grazing allotments early in the season. It is helpful to know that early in order to mitigate the impacts of drought when possible and the "heat" that often arises.

REP. THOFT expressed concern that grant requests by the Library have become line item appropriations. **Mr. Stimson, Water Information Specialist with NRIS, Montana State Library,** confirmed that after this program is set up, three agencies will incorporate the operating expenses into their budgets: SCS, DNRC, and NRIS. In answer to Rep. Thoft, the State Library was requested to participate in the Drought Monitoring Program. As such, he felt it was only responsible to write NRIS into this Drought Monitoring Proposal.

Lower Musselshell Conservation District: River Management Tools for Musselshell River

Gale Stensrad, Chair, Lower Musselshell Conservation District, testified in support of the project, WD 2. He described the chaotic situation on the river, with many pumps installed, a period of drought, no adjudication and no Water Commissioner. 40,000 acre feet is taken out of Deadman's Basin annually, of which 25,000 is sold. The other 15,000 acre feet disappears down the river, and still does not reach the end. Since it would take $20,000,000 to build another storage facility, management of the

available resource is the first priority. This proposal would cover installation of measuring devices in the river, 150 miles in length, which would tie in with a computer to be read weekly. Ten other monitors above and below major diversions would also tie into the system. Their next project would be to line the ditches.

Doug Parrott, President, Deadman's Basin Water Users Association, and rancher, west of Roundup, described the long history of inadequate natural flow on the Musselshell River. The water supply was stretched considerably with the development of the Deadman's Basin Reservoir in the early '40's. This reservoir provides a sufficient supply of water if it is properly managed. The water management plan instituted by the Water Users consists of the following: Contract holders must furnish maps showing places of use prior to each irrigation season; Water must be ordered from the ditch rider stating the flow rate, period of use, and acre feet needed; If water ordered exceeds capacity, a water rotation system goes into effect; All contract water users must have measuring devices in place. To assist them with their plan, a computer model of the river's flow has been developed by DNRC. What they need now is a means to measure the flow along the river during the periods of diversion, the focus of this grant application. They would like to be able to equitably distribute the remaining water in the reservoir. **EXHIBIT 2**

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. HOCKETT asked which towns use the water. **Mr. Parrott** said the towns were Ryegate, Melstone and Roundup. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked what they paid for O & M. **Mr. Parrott** said it is presently $1 per acre foot, and $.75 on the original loans. On Delphi and Melstone, the total is $12 to $13 per acre/feet. They expect to pay more this year because of the addition of more ditch riders to monitor the measuring devices.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked about the water from the old coal mines. **Mr. Stensrad** said the mines are not interconnected as they hoped, and the water quality is not good. Economically, using that water is not feasible. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked where the measuring devices would be placed. **Mr. Stensrad** said the USGS has measuring devices at the diversion into the basin and at the outlet. This year each water user has to have measuring devices at the point of diversion from the river or outlet canal. Delphi and Melstone have already installed measuring devices. The application of water management practices is now working its way up the river.

REP. THOFT said his daddy told him the key to success is to plow deep and live at the head of the creek. **Mr. Stensrad** said they had experienced tension and communication breakdowns. Now, they are talking total basin management.

Stockett Water Users Association: Stockett Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Grant and Loan

Walt LaRonde, President, Stockett Water Users Association, testified in support of the project, WD 11. They are interested in any and all funding they can get for their sewer project. They are an unincorporated township, with no district. The effluent discharge problem came up last summer, and they had little time to submit the application. Since that time, the Water Quality Bureau has given the legal responsibility for resolving the problem to the Cascade County Commissioners, with a Fall 1992 deadline. This is their one and only chance of getting any funding from DNRC. They had been informed they did not make the grant cutoff. They asked for reconsideration due to the time constraints.

REP. MIKE FOSTER, HD 32, Townsend, testified in support of the project. He had learned that the Water Quality Bureau had ranked this project third on their priority listing. This will take much money to fix the problem properly, but Stockett as a community cannot handle the financing. It is primarily a retirement and low income community, with an identifiable need. This project would serve the public interest. He asked for reconsideration of the funding.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if they were polluting some river. **Mr. LaRonde** said the effluent discharge is going into Cottonwood Creek which drains into the river. There is no treatment right now; there are only septic systems and drainfields. However, because the town is an old coal mining town, the lots are small and there is no place for a second drainfield. Many people have tied into larger vacant areas, which are now saturated. These drainage pools are draining into the creek.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked the number of water users, and the ability of the community to carry a loan for this amount without the grant. **Mr. LaRonde** said there were 85 users, and $25 per month is the limit for these people. They are exploring EPA funding, Community Development Block Grants, CDBG, and Mine Reclamation money.

1:B:000

REP. BARDANOUVE asked the total cost, and the certainty of the CDBG grant. **Mr. LaRonde** said the total cost is $1,200,000, with $625,000 from the CDBG not assured. They have been told that with the effluent discharge problem, they had gone to the top of the list. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked how Cascade County would help. **Mr. LaRonde** said they were taking over working with the project. They have hired an engineer, and would help Stockett form a sewer district. They are helping find other funding, but are not providing funding per se.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked why this project is below the funding line. **John Tubbs, DNRC,** said they were not ranked first on the Water Quality Bureau list at the time of the application review. **Jeanne Doney, DNRC,** described the ranking categories, the first being need and urgency, and the second, public benefit. Stockett ranked high on the first category and not so high on public benefit. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked if the WQB ranking had been in effect earlier, would they have received funding. **Ms. Doney** said it would not have significantly changed their ranking, since they can only get ten points for need and urgency. **John Tubbs, DNRC,** said the advisory council who reviewed these recommendations noted that the system needed to be modified for those communities who are court or agency ordered to take action. The opportunity does exist for this committee to make its own determination, particularly in a case such as this where the situation has changed radically. He added that these monies, since they derive from the interest on the trust, would not be available until the end of the biennium which may be too late for Stockett.

Mr. LaRonde said it was his understanding that even though the grant was denied, they would be eligible for the $150,000 loan plus an additional $50,000 in loan, for a total of $200,000, contingent upon becoming a public sewer district.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if this discharge would pollute their water supply. The answer was no.

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology: Hydrologic Controls on Selenium Mobility

Marvin Miller, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, MBMG, in Butte, testified in support of the project, WD 14. Their principal investigator, Ted Duane, was unable to come and he was filling in. He described why north central Montana has selenium in the water and the soils. He addressed primarily the dryland salinity problem since it impacts prime dryland farm land in the state. To date, most work across the country has been devoted to the impact of selenium on irrigated acreage. He reviewed the synopsis of the project. **EXHIBIT 3**

In the areas where the native sod was broken up and is now in summer fallow dryland farming, there is massive leaching. Another aspect is that the water table seems to be rising in the lower area as are the selenium values. This data supports the groundwater discharge/recharge relationship. This project would investigate those mechanisms of how the selenium become mobile, and what are the long term impacts. A series of wells would be drilled in both the unsaturated zone and the shallow groundwater zone for monitoring movement of the element.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. LYNCH asked the relationship of selenium mobility to saline seep. **Mr. Miller** said they are similar. Saline seep covers a whole host of elements that leach and move down slope. Selenium is one of these elements which is very toxic in high quantities.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if some work could be done with the Salinity Control Group, such as using the same wells. **Mr. Miller** said there had been some discussion of coordination, but the group had not been directly involved to date. The Stillwater Conservation District had been using the Soil Conservation Service personnel.

Granite County Conservation District: Demonstration Ice Block

Howard Peavy, Montana Water Resources Center, said he had been serving as a technical advisor to the Granite County Conservation District. They had asked him to meet him, but are not yet here. He could tell the committee something about the project, but would prefer to wait for them.

Jefferson Valley Conservation District: Cereal-Legume Cropping Rotations

Karl Olts, representing a group of farmers called MAGPI, from Pony, and Scott Mendenhall, MSU Extension Service, both representing the **Jefferson Valley Conservation District,** testified in support of the project RRD 1. They are trying to find a new crop to put into the cereal crop rotation system in Montana. At present, the crops are wheat, barley and alfalfa grown in some sort of rotation. There are a couple of new crops which have shown some success: canola and berseem clover. Any new crop must fit into the crop rotation, use the same machinery on the ranch now, fit into the climate, and have some monetary value.

Mr. Olts said they have four years of data, funded by a DNRC Grant, and would like to continue for two more years.

Scott Mendenhall, County Extension Agent from Madison and Jefferson County, said they were looking for crops that would save energy in one way or another, such as legumes with their ability to fix nitrogen. This would do away with the increasing costs of synthetic nitrogen. They are also looking for crops with natural pesticide attributes, such as canola. This is a farmer driven project with field size plots for data collection. It is advantageous to get the farmers behind the project in order to get farmer acceptance.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. LYNCH said they started at 15,000 acres and is now up to 50,000, with a goal of 140,000 to 150,000 acres of production. At that point, the canola processing plant will be built. **Mr. Olts** said they were one of many seed sources, with enough seed to plant 1,000 acres in their second year.

SEN. HOCKETT asked the area of the land in those two counties. **Mr. Olts** said the project would extend over four to five counties in southwestern Montana: Broadwater, Beaverhead, Meagher, Silver Bow, and Powell, depending upon the growers and which years they can grow these crops.

SEN. HOCKETT asked what the Agricultural Research Centers say about this project and asked if there was duplication of effort. **Mr. Mendenhall** said they are tied into it very closely. The Research Centers provide technical expertise in crop selection and previously collected data. **Mr. Olts** said this project with field size plots extends their work. They also work more on farmer acceptance for these energy saving crops. **SEN. HOCKETT** asked the definition of energy saving. **Mr. Olts** said any crop capable of intensive cropping, lesser use of pesticides, fertilizers and disease. The soil tilth is improved by these crops, yet another energy savings.

John Tubbs said that EQC had passed a resolution and introduced a bill to direct the Water Development and RRD programs include alternative crop projects in the ranking. **SEN. HOCKETT** asked for a copy of the rationale for that request.

Butte-Silver Bow Government: Blacktail Creek Restoration Project

Judy Tillman, Butte-Silver Bow Government, testified in support of the project RRD 11. Erosion, sedimentation, and streambank disturbance of the creek due to development and relocation is the focus of this restoration project. Blacktail Creek runs through Butte and is an eyesore and no longer good for fishing. Butte-Silver Bow has been working with Trout Unlimited and its local chapter, the driving force behind this project. There is community support for the project which will improve the fish and wildlife habitat, create natural recreational opportunities in an urban corridor and vastly improve the aesthetics of the area.

Larry Curran, Board of Directors of Trout Unlimited, Butte, showed slides of the area.

Tim Sullivan, Board of Directors of Trout Unlimited, Butte, testified that this was a continuation of a successful project originally put in place by the War Bonnet. There is excellent response from contiguous landowners. He distributed the site plan for the area.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. HOCKETT asked if there were any septic problems and problems with public access. **Mr. Sullivan** said no. Regarding public access, he said they had received a warm response from landowners for the public walk way. That was a portion of the project. This project concerns land owned by the City-County and Atlantic Richfield Corporation, who have both granted permission for the project. All of the easements have not been signed but they do not anticipate any problems.

SEN. HOCKETT asked about the rest of the creek on either end of this 6,000 feet. **Mr. Curran** said 2,000 feet upstream has been done. Above that point, the creek was not disturbed. This portion below the 6,000 feet abuts the Superfund area in Butte, and they are working with EPA and ARCO to extend the greenbelt all the way down the extent of the Superfund area.

Granite County Conservation District: Demonstration Ice Block

Gary Menser, Granite County Soil Conservation, testified in support of the project, WD 15 which proposes storage of water in the form of ice.

Howard Peavy, Consultant, Water Resources Center, said the project would determine feasibility and economic viability for the concept for this and other sites across the site. Water not used during the winter would be diverted to form a large iceberg, which would melt in the summer for augmentation of streamflow or water for irrigation. The location would be an old mining site, for which they have the industrial water right and which is close to an irrigation ditch.

Albert Molignoni, County Water and Sewer District of Rocker, testified in support of the project. He said he had envisioned this project over ten years ago. It is a stable source of conserving water. Technology derived from this system will benefit all Montanans as well as those citizens of the northern tier countries. The storage technique would not harm the environment.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. HOCKETT asked who would receive the $64,000 in technical costs. **Mr. Peavy** said much of that goes to the University personnel involved in the construction and evaluation of this process.

REP. THOFT asked how the water in the pipe feeding the iceberg would be kept from freezing. **Mr. Peavy** said the water would be kept flowing, and the pipe would be designed to drain once disconnected from its source.

They are considering 250 gallons per minute through a three inch pipe which wold put one acre feet per day of water on the "reservoir".

Town of Neihart: Neihart Water System

Francis Wright, Town Council Member and Water Operator, Neihart, testified in support of the project, RRD 4. He introduced **A.J. Buskirk, Mayor of Neihart.** Neihart, an incorporated town in Cascade County with a population of 53, has a surface water supply and needs a filtration system. During the yearly runoff, the turbidity of the water exceeds the allowable limits set by the Water Quality Bureau and the Environmental Protection Agency. They have been under a long standing boil order, and are now under court order to replace the system.

The water is chlorinated but still exceeds the standards periodically. They are hampered by limited financial resources. The total cost is estimated at $600,000 to $800,000, with 25 of their service lines serving full time residents.

SEN. FRANCIS KOEHNKE, SD 16, Townsend, testified in support of the project and said they had been asking for help for eight years.

REP. MIKE FOSTER, HD 32, Townsend, said this was a small community with a serious problem. He urged support for the project.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. HARDING asked about the recommended amounts. **Mr. Haubein** said $50,000 was recommended for the grant and $150,000 for the loan. **SEN. HARDING** asked if these amounts would be sufficient. **Mr. Wright** said it would give them a starting place, and would be combined with other potential sources of funding. The first priority was the filtration system and the second, the distribution system. They plan to complete the project one portion at a time.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked about the increase in water rates to $86 per month with the loan. **Mr. Wright** said at the present time the water bill is $20 per month. If they had to resort to revenue bonding to repay loan and interest, the water bills would be in that category. With this DNRC grant and loan, they hope to maintain their rates as close to the present level as possible. They have only 300 people who will be paying for the project.

Town of Three Forks: Three Forks Water System Improvements

Terry Threlkeld, Consulting Engineer, City of Three Forks, testified in support of the project, RRD 10. Three Forks is

dependent on four wells for all domestic, irrigation and fire flow supplies. Three wells are referred to as the town wells, and contribute approximately 1/2 of the water during periods of high demand. The Connors' well provides the rest of the water which is pumped to a reservoir, and is the sole source of water in the reservoir during the summer months. The Connors' well has twice the EPA allowable levels of arsenic, constitutes a health hazard for the community and yet needs to be used.

The project proposes to replace the aging lines and install telemetry controls so that all wells can contribute to the reservoir. They can then blend the water in the reservoir with other waters to achieve acceptable concentrations of arsenic. The Water Quality Bureau is not in favor of this alternative, but it is the least costly and the best engineering alternative. WQB believes that in the future, EPA's maximum contaminant level for arsenic will be reduced even further. **Mr. Wright** said that even if it was reduced from .05 mg/liter to .03 mg/liter, that standard could be met with the blending. If the standard is reduced to .01 mg or less, there are two alternatives. One would be an arsenic treatment facility; the second would be to drill a second well on the Jefferson.

Alternative sources of funding have been explored. CDBG grant monies have not been received, and the Farmers Home Administration is being approached, and water rate increases are being considered. The bottom line is that Three Forks is determined to address this problem. There is a known health hazard here, with no other alternatives in the summer months.

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

SEN. HARDING asked the present water rates. **Mr. Threlkeld** said they were $18.40 per month. **REP. THOFT** asked what accounts for the arsenic in the well. **Mr. Threlkeld** said there are three theories: (1) it originates in Yellowstone Park in the geothermal features; (2) there is an arsenic laden rock layer; (3) there seems to be much arsenic in the Madison River basin, but not in the Jefferson River basin. Other towns, such as Cascade, Ulm, Great Falls and Fort Benton, in the upper Missouri River drainage are experiencing arsenic problems also.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked what alternative the Department of Health was proposing and the arsenic treatment process is proven. **Mr. Wright** said they were recommending the arsenic treatment facility, which is a proven technology. However, it has not been utilized in Montana. This would cost an additional $150,000 to $200,000. They may have to go this route in order to get the Water Quality Bureau's approval. The town will raise that funding either through rate increases, Farmers Home help, and possibly another CDBG application.

REP. BARDANOUVE commented on the small contribution in the amount of $1,000 proposed by Three Forks.

Mr. Wright said that was in the initial RRD grant application, and not enough thought was put into it. At this time, the latest proposal is for Three Forks to contribute $3,300, and they realize they need to contribute a more significant portion of the total cost. Another $200,000 in rate increases is being considered by the community.

Broadwater Conservation District: Irrigation Water Management

Larry Robertson, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Townsend, representing the Broadwater Conservation District, testified in support of the project RRD 14. **EXHIBIT 4**

SEN. FRANCIS KOEHNKE, SD 16, Townsend, testified in support of the project. It would save water, reduce contamination of groundwater, and result in energy savings. He submitted an article on the project. **EXHIBIT 5**

REP. MIKE FOSTER, HD 32, Townsend, testified in support of the project. It is an exciting project with potential not only for the county, and everyone else in agriculture across the state.

Jerry Johnson, National Center for Appropriate Technology, NCAT, was available for any questions. **Mr. Robertson** distributed letters in support of the project from the Missouri River Grain Company and Mountain Spud Seed Company. **EXHIBITS 6 & 7,** and Broadwater County's Economic Development Plan. **EXHIBIT 8**

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

REP. BARDANOUVE noticed the lack of local contribution to the project. **Mr. Robertson** said the local conservation district runs all of its programs and staff with a budget of $6,000 a year. It is not within their means. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked how then they would be able to continue the project. **Mr. Robertson** said the big cost of the project is gathering the baseline data in order to continue it along with the installation of the Agri-Met station. Once it is done and potential savings are proven, the farmers would help the project at that time.

Meagher County Conservation District: South Side Canal Lining Project

Robert Hanson, cattle rancher and member, South Side Canal, White Sulphur Springs, showed maps of the canal which was built in 1935 as a state project. They lined the canal with bentonite in the mid '70's. With the dry weather, they started experiencing a 20% ditch loss in 1986. 25% of the water in the ditch comes out of the Smith River Basin. 8,000 feet of the canal has already been lined, and have run out of financial resources to continue.

Mr. Hanson said they had loaned their application to the Nilan Water Project, who copied it and did better than they did in the rankings. Regarding being ranked out of the money, they were told they were not a state project. DNRC admitted they had missed the fact that this is a state project. He asked for reconsideration.

Mr. Hanson introduced Jamie Doggett, Soil Conservation District, Trent Townsend, South Side Canal, Francis Koehnke, Senator, and Mike Foster, Representative. **Mr. Hanson** serves on the Smith River Management committee, and it is difficult to sit on that committee with Trout Unlimited and admit that all of that water out of the Smith River goes into the ditch, with only 20% getting to the other end. 90% of the irrigators are already on sprinkler irrigation, a project completed out of their own pockets. However **Mr. Hanson**, being last on the canal, has an $80,000 sprinkler, and received six days of water in 1988.

Jamie Doggett, Rural Supervisor, Meagher County Conservation District, said the conservation district had written the grant because it was an important need in the community since the canal represents a significant portion of the tax base. In addition, the irrigators had put a great deal of their own money into the project. This was an opportunity for the conservation district to assist them.

SEN. FRANCIS KOEHNKE, SD 16, Townsend, urged support for the project as a means to save water.

REP. MIKE FOSTER, HD 32, Townsend, said, considering all of the facts, the Meagher County project deserves as much consideration as Nilan. He asked the committee's reconsideration. Percentage wise, this project would do an excellent job in water conservation.

<u>Questions from Subcommittee Members</u>:

REP. THOFT asked if a decrease in loss can be seen in places where the canal is lined. **Mr. Hanson** said the plastic lining with a screen in it is buried one foot under the surface and is guaranteed for 30 years. There have been savings shown. **REP. THOFT** asked the total distance of the canal and the distance lined to date. **Mr. Hanson** said it is 13 miles long, and 8,000 feet had been lined. This project would cover another 15,000 feet. This area represents 66% of the ditch loss.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked the impacts of seepage. **Mr. Hanson** said some water comes up in the hay meadow owned by the Castle Mountain corporation, and some disappears along the bluffs. There is not a problem with salinity; however it does seep into the soil and come up into gopher holes, causing washouts and debris washed into the river.

REP. THOFT asked the O & M costs. **Mr. Hanson** said with all the loans, it is $7 per acre, $4 of which is on the canal. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked if this would raise that amount. **Mr. Hanson** said that figure includes this project.

REP. FOSTER said Jeanne Doney had done an excellent job, taking time and effort to clear up the problems with the application.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked about the dam. **Mr. Hanson** said the dam is in the river itself, Lake Sutherland, and was built in the early 30's. South Side Canal owns 25% of that water. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked what happened to the bentonite. **Mr. Hanson** said he did not know for sure. They went from a 20% ditch loss to an 80% ditch loss. The bentonite is there but no longer forms a seal. There are theories, but it appears to have dried up, and is cracked and foamy.

Town of Belt: Belt Sewage System Improvements

Russ Zanto, Mayor of Belt, presented the project regarding the Belt sewage system improvements. They had applied for a grant of $100,000, and were notified they were eligible for up to $25,000 in grant, and the remainder in loan. He described their 25 year old sewage collection and treatment system, and said their present problem was with leaking lagoons, valves and standpipes, and not enough money to fix it.

Mr. Zanto said the proposed project would replace standpipes and valves in the two lagoon cells, stop leakage in both lagoons, and construct a new main lift station pipeline, which would eliminate the need for an existing gravity sewer main crossing Belt Creek. The vast majority of residents of Belt are retired people living on fixed incomes, resulting in a limited repayment capacity. The bonding capacity for the community is $28,000; in addition the community has experienced maximum increases in sewer rates over the past few years in order to build up some reserves to cover improvements to the infrastructure. Their sewer utility charges are $6.60 per month.

Mr. Zanto said there would be major long-term benefits from this project in the greater safeguards for water quality in Belt Creek and the elimination of risk of sewer back-ups in buildings.

Tape 3:A:000

Mr. Zanto said they had a grant request in with the Department of State Lands, but that those monies would not be available until 1992. It is imperative that they replace the valves and standpipes immediately. The community plans to apply for additional funding through Governor Stephens' Big Sky Dividend program.

Larry Marshall, DSL, said he appeared as a possible funding source and a helper to the Town of Belt. He emphasized three points:

a) Belt is in the floodplain of Belt Creek, and as a result is unable to get Federal Flood Insurance.

b) DSL has provided some monies to investigate the problem, and has discovered an additional problem not presented in this grant application. There is infiltration into the sewer system, 50% of which is from groundwater. Through the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program, DSL could apply for a grant in the amount of $300,000 which they hoped would take care of the infiltration problem and some repair of the lagoons and lift station. However, he reiterated that those funds would not be available until 1992 at the earliest.

c) Under the edict from DHES, the Town of Belt must make the necessary repairs now; i.e., replacement of standpipes that are rusted through and repair of leaks. The $25,000 grant would enable the community to make these necessary repairs which would in turn enable the system to last until 1992.

Mr. Marshall said that the community had committed $20,000 of its own money for maintenance. He added that the initial investigations by DSL were continuing, and if other problems were discovered, money in addition to the $300,000 could be needed.

Questions From Subcommittee Members:

REP. BARDANOUVE asked how DSL came to be involved in this grant application. **Mr. Marshall** said Belt stood on top of a large coal deposit, and during the early years of WWII, many underground mines were developed. The effects of past coal mining are fundable under the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program, a federal grant program administered by DSL.

SEN. HOCKETT asked about population changes and sewer rates. **Mr. Zanto** said the population had fallen in the last decade from 832 to 571, and that their sewer rates were $6.60 per month, with a projected increase of $2.70 with the loan. The 12% maximum increase in sewer rates has already occurred, and they would need PSC approval for any additional increases. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked for the water charges. **Mr. Zanto** said those were $10.40 per month.

Ms. Doney pointed out to the committee that this project was ranked far enough down on the list that the RIT funds would not be available until they were earned, which could be as late as 1993.

REP. MIKE FOSTER, HD 32, Townsend, said that Mayor Zanto had accurately described the situation in Belt. One thing he has learned is that Belt Creek could flood, which is a serious

matter. He commended the mayor and the city council for aggressively pursuing a solution to this problem. He asked the committee's favorable consideration.

SEN. FRANCIS KOEHNKE, SD 16, Townsend, spoke in favor of the project, and acknowledged the seriousness of the problem in Belt. 315

Ray Wadsworth, Executive Director, Montana Rural Water Systems, testified in favor of the Water Development Grant Program in general. **EXHIBIT 9**

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:15 a.m.

M. E. Connelly
MARY ELLEN CONNELLY, Chair

CLAUDIA MONTAGNE, Secretary

MEC/cm

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

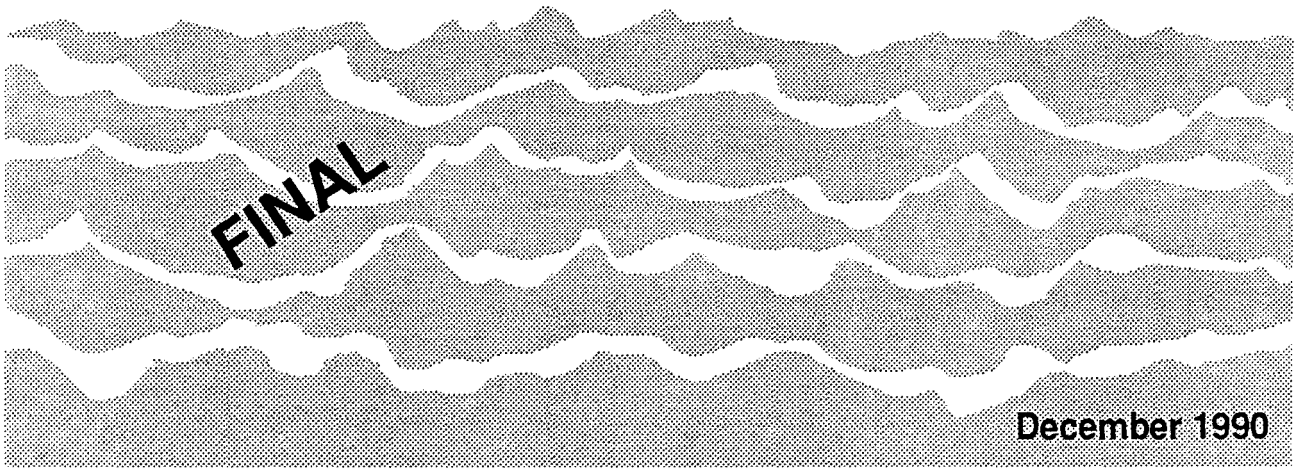
ROLL CALL **DATE** 2-12-91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	✓		
SEN. ETHEL HARDING	✓		
SEN. BOB HOCKETT, VICE-CHAIRMAN	✓		
SEN. J.D. LYNCH	✓		
REP. BOB THOFT	✓		
REP. MARY ELLEN CONNELLY, CHAIR	✓		

HR:1991
CS10DLRLCALONGRP.MAN

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2.12.91
HB WD 2
Long Range Planning

MONTANA WATER PLAN



Section: Drought Management

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

1520 EAST SIXTH AVENUE • HELENA, MONTANA 59620 - 2301 • (406) 444-6637

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2-12-91
HB WD 2
Long Range Planning

Good Morning Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Doug Parrott, I am here to testify in favor of this Grant. I represent the DMBWUA, and am presently President of that Association. I own and operate a ranch West of Roundup and irrigate about 450 acres of hay ground.

The Musselshell River has a long history of inadequate natural flow. Just about half the time. Since the construction and operation of Dead Mans Basin Reservoir in the early 1940's land that could not be irrigated on a regular basis is now being irrigated. A considerable amount of new acreage has been brought under irrigation so that we have again stretched our water supply. The water that can be stored in the Basin is adequate to serve the land that is now under irrigation and the cities depending on that water if it is properly managed.

The DMBWUA has instituted a water management plan that consists of the following main points:

1. Maps showing the place of use of Contract water must be submitted prior to each irrigation season. No more than one acre of land may be designated for each acre foot of contract water purchased.
2. Water must be ordered from the Ditchrider, stating flow rate, period of use, and acre feet needed prior to each planned irrigation.
3. In the event that water ordered exceeds the capacity of the outlet canals of the Basin a water rotation schedule goes into effect. The river has been divided into three equal stretches of water use. Each of the three stretches has been divided into three sub-sections. Our rotation plan allows irrigation from only one sub-section in each of the three stretches at any one time.
4. This year, 1991, all Contract water users must have measureing devices in place and operable before any Contract water can be delivered to them. This year will be a test year for measureing water. We all need some education as to the amount of water that we use as well as how to control the users through their measureing devices. We plan on having a system of control for the 1992 irrigation season.

To assist us with our management plan the DNRC has compiled a computer model of the rivers flow. They have devoted a great deal of time and money to this study. A lot of valuable information has been gained from their efforts. In order to make use of their data and to further enchance the model good and accurate measurement of river flows are required. More detail on the technical side of this will be provided to you from other speakers today.

The water users are investing heavily to provide informa-

tion on the amounts of water being diverted all along the river. What we need now is a means to measure the flow along the river during these periods of diversion. These Grant Monies will provide us with those tools.

Primarilly what we need to better manage the water into and out of the basin, is as follows:

1. There is a USGS gage at the inlet diversion to the Basin.

We need to measure the water that is going into the Basin at the outlet of the canal in order to determine water loss along that long inlet canal.

2. There is a USGS gage below the outlet of the Basin.

We need gages in each of the two outlet canals in order to control the water going down each of those canals. We use the Barber Canal as the primary canal. Excess water going down the Careless Creek canal causes errosion and excess sediment from Careless Creek to be carried into the Musselshell River. Thus causing a deterioration of the water quality in the Musselshell River downstream from that point.

3. Flowmeters are needed along the Musselshell River below the Basin. The river bed is the Canal for all water users below Barber and the Careless Creek Canal and serves the Irrigators and the Cities for about a 130 mile stretch of river.

Without flowmeters it is difficult to control the reservoir outlet to best use the stored water resource. With flowmeters in place we will be able to more efficiently release water to maintain an adequate instream flow, thus assureing a better water quality, as well as assureing an adequate flow of water along all stretches of the river for the water users both municipal and agricultural.

With the information provided through this instumentation we can also avoid releaseing excessive water from the Basin and thus wasting it from beneficial use. This type of waste has resulted in the past with educated guesses being the only information available.

~~A lot of money has been spent over the years studying the problems along the Musselshell. The monies provided by this grant will give us the hard tools to better manage our water resource and alleviate the problems that have been identified in those studies.~~

~~I want to thank you all for giving me this opportunity to speak to you concerning this vital subject of Water Conservation in Montana.~~

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2-12-91
WD 2
Long Range Planni

The Adjudication process is progressing along the Musselshell. The Musselshell like many streams in Montana has both claimed water rights as well as contract water being used for irrigation. Without some kind of flow information it is nearly impossible to determine how much of the flow is contract water and how much is natural flow. Almost all of our contract holders also have natural flow rights. In order for a water commissioner to properly administer the water use along the river he will need accurate information to determine the amount of natural flow at any point in time. This Grant can provide the tools to give him that needed information.

Deadmans Basin can store a little over 52,000 acre feet maximum. Over the years its firm annual yield has been about 42,000 acre feet. A few years back the DNRC put a moritorium on sales of additional shares in the DMBWUA. The moritorium was necessary because water was not available for all contract holders. Especially toward the end of the system. There were about 26,000 shares sold when the moritorium went into effect.
Now the DNRC would like to lift that moritorium and generate revenue for the water that is being released. In order to determine who should be afforded the opportunity to subscribe for additional shares we have to know several things. We need to know the streambed loss along this 130 mile delivery system. We need to know just how far down stream that water can be reasonably delivered considering stream losses. And we need to know if a properly managed system could allow for additional acreage to be irrigated. We feel that the tools that are requested in this Grant will give us the answers that we need to make these important decisions.

A lot of money has been spent over the years studying the problems along the Musselshell. The monies provided by this grant will give us the Hard Tools to better manage our water resource, to alleviate the problems identified in those studies and give us much needed information on which to base future water use decisions.

I want to thank you all for your time and for allowing me this opportunity to discuss my views with you concerning this vital issue of Water Conservation in Montana.

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2-12-91
HB WD 13
Long Range Planning

HYDROGEOLOGIC CONTROLS ON SELENIUM MOBILITY WITHIN NON-IRRIGATED FARMING AREAS, SOUTH-CENTRAL MONTANA

CURRENT SITUATION

* Federal and State Agencies currently just looking at irrigation return waters.

* Elevated levels of selenium and nitrate appear with the development of saline seep.

* Approximately 4.49 million acres of dry land farming vs approximately 158,000 acres of irrigated farm land in north central and central Montana.

* Proposed study area contains two national wildlife refuges.

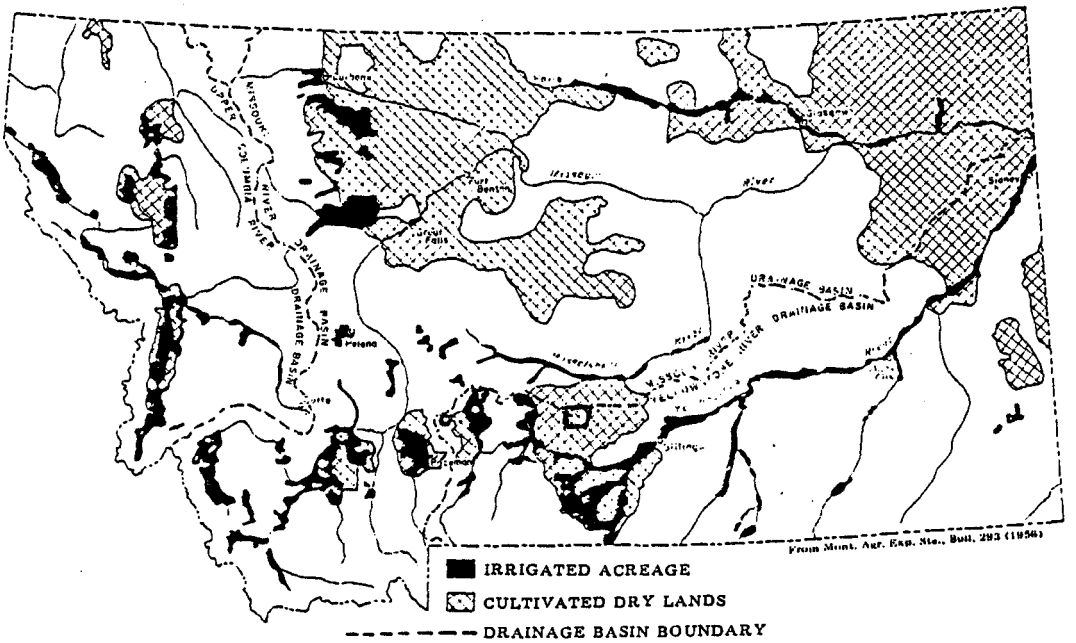
* Selenium concentrations up to 1800 ppb have been documented in the study area.

GOALS OF PROPOSED INVESTIGATION

* Determine relationship of land-use practices to elevated levels of selenium occurances.

* Determine hydrogeochemical processes that result in the mobilization and transport in areas of saline seep occurance.

* Determine the biota uptake of selenium in native sod, agricultural, and aquatic plants.


From Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bull. 293 (1936)
IRRIGATED ACREAGE
CULTIVATED DRY LANDS
DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY

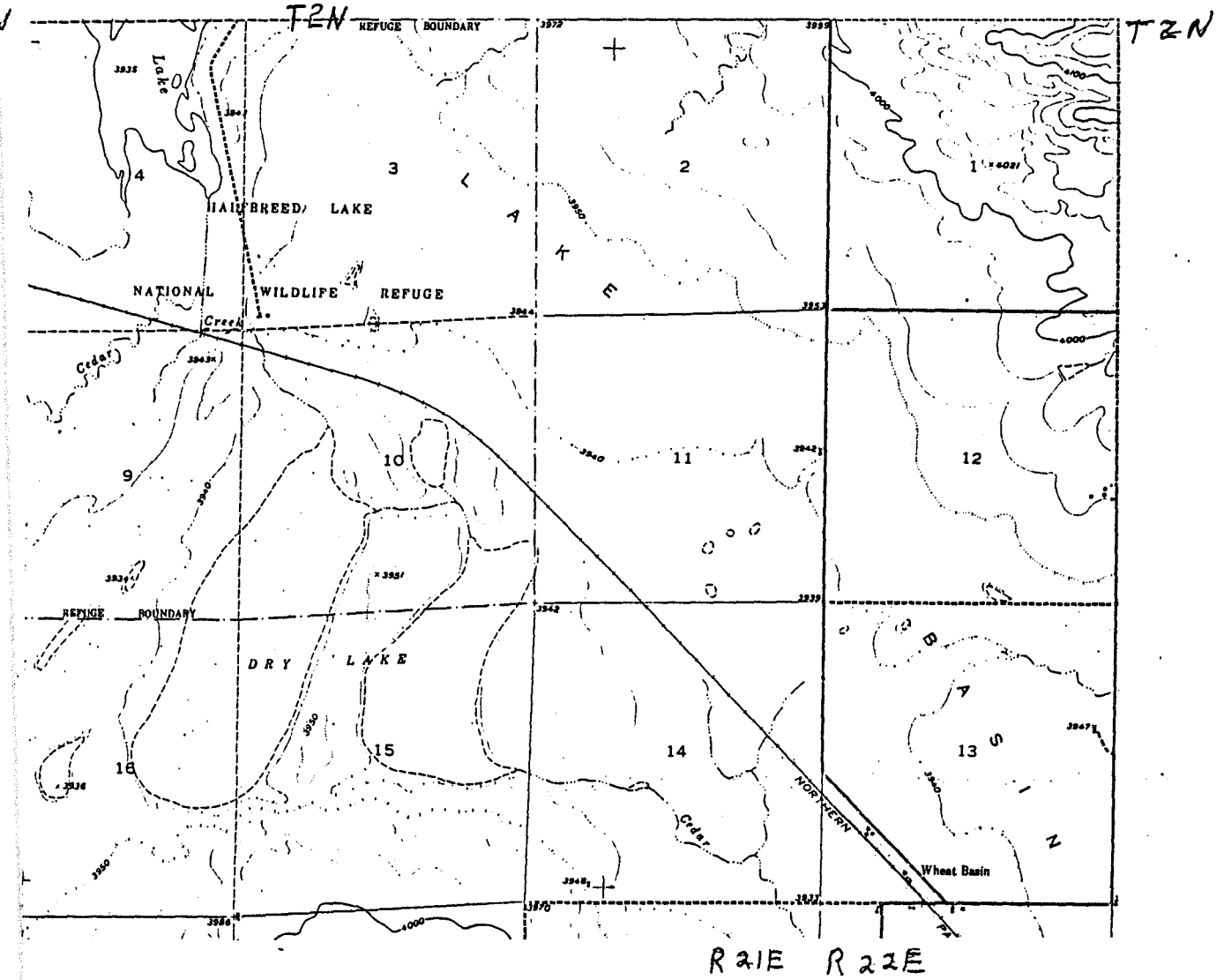

T2N
T2N
REFUGE BOUNDARY
HALFBREED LAKE
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Lake
Creek
Cedar
DRY LAKE
REFUGE BOUNDARY
NORTHERN
Wheat Basin
Cedar
R21E
R22E

Figure 2

SELENIUM AND NITRATE CONCENTRATIONS
AT SELECTED LOCATIONS

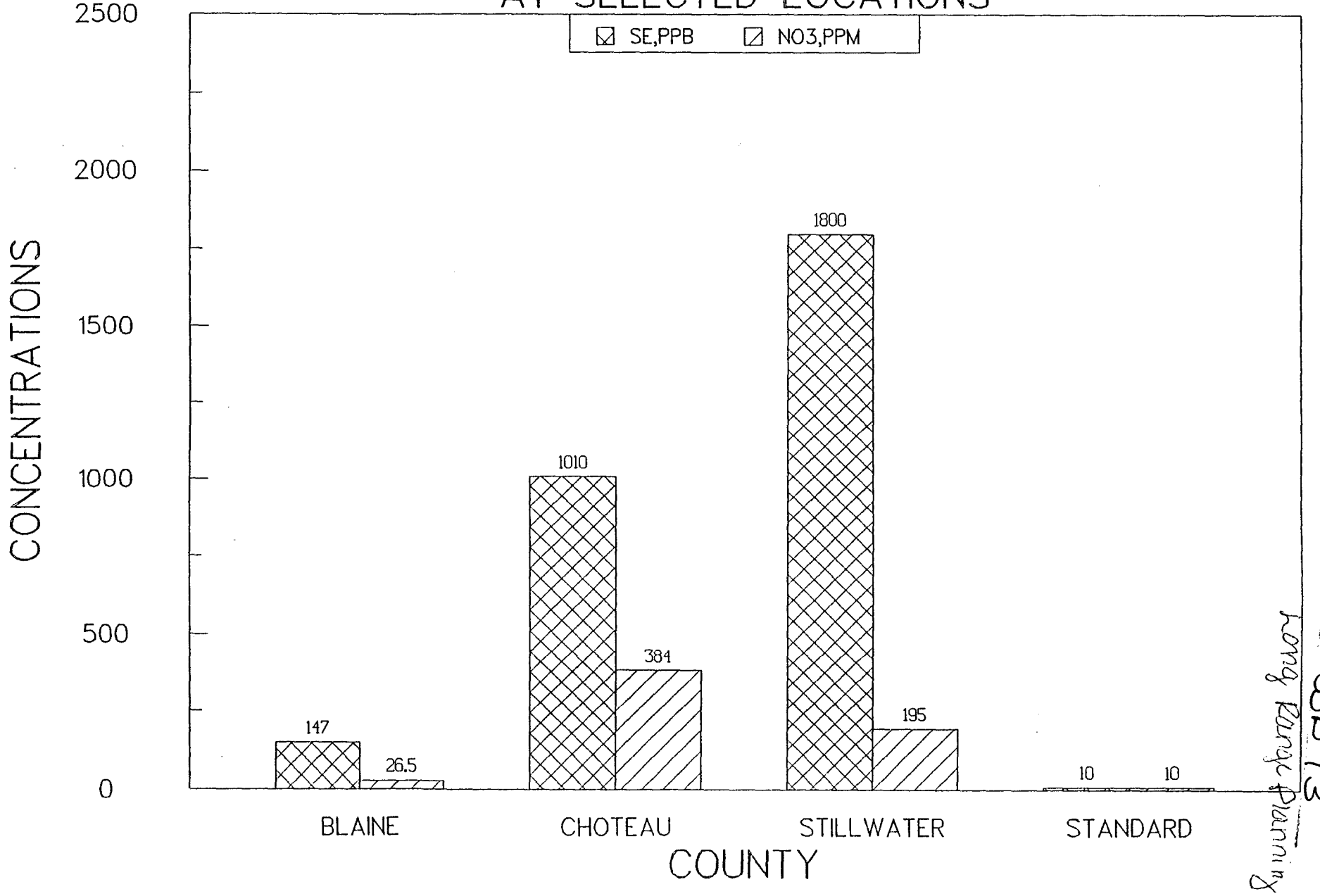


EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2-12-91
HB EQ 13
Long Range Planning

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: March 24, 1986

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Refuge Manager, Charles M. Russell NWR, Lewistown, MT

SUBJECT: Marvin Miller Selenium Proposal

TO: Bill Jones, Ecological Services, Billings, MT

We have reviewed the selenium research proposal by Marvin Miller of the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology for the Big Lake Basin. The proposal would establish selenium baseline levels and would give some indication of future anticipated changes. With the problems seen in California with selenium and that the Big Lake Basin area is receiving increased management concern for waterfowl, the value of such a study as this is apparent and we strongly encourage one.

The problem of salt concentration at Big Lake is a problem beyond the scope of our agency. Funding must come from elsewhere. The refuge has just experienced increasingly bleak years and the future looks dim. We would be willing to assist and cooperate wherever possible on lands we administer, but would not be able to assist with money.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Ralph F. Fries

Ralph F. Fries

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-114
☆ U. S. GPO: 1980—311-153/8526

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD 14
Long Range Plan.

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJET BROADWATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PRESENTATION TO THE
LONG RANGE PLANNING
JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 12, 1990

The agricultural sector in Broadwater County came to the consensus, that improving on farm efficiency in irrigation, is one of their top priorities. This was established at a Community Goal Setting Meeting held last April where the Broadwater Community Development Plan was developed. Water is a precious commodity which needs to be conserved and put to it's best beneficial use.

The Broadwater Conservation District realizes that agriculture, has to improve agricultural methods to remain a viable economic force. The Irrigation Water Management Demonstration Project the District is sponsoring, is a very worthwhile and timely project in light of increased attention that water and especially agricultures use of water are experiencing today.

The National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) is co-sponsor of the project and will be contracted to perform engineering duties and data collection and disemination. The project will include energy and water distribution audits of 30 irrigation systems, the installation of an Agri-Met remote weather station, soil moisture monitoring

using a nuetron probe, and irrigation scheduling by computer link with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's computer in Boise, idaho.

The project will be conducted over a three year period in cooperation with the National Center for Appropriate Technology. The Irrigation Water Management Demonstration Project would include four major components:

-Irrigation education and information

-Energy and water distribution audits of each irrigation system in the project

-Soil moisture measurement and monitoring

-Computer scheduling of irrigation application

The objectives of the project are to establish a group of approximately fifteen irrigators to work closely with the project sponsors to improve irrigation efficiencies.

The project area near Toston consists mainly of sandy, light textured soils with a rapid water movement rate through the soil profile. These soil types are well suited for sprinkler irrigation but need proper water management to avoid other problems.

More efficient use of irrigation water will reduce leaching of fertilizers and pesticides into ground and surface waters, and will minimize the withdrawl of irrigation water from the upper Missouri River. The project will help to reduce energy costs , improve crop yields, and reduce fertilizer costs.

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-12-91
RRD 14
Long Range Planning

Some of the irrigation systems in the project area utilize water which is pumped twice before it reaches the field. A larger energy savings could be realized in these areas.

In the first year of the project, scheduled work will include organizing the participating irrigators, completing irrigation system audits, and installation of the Agri-Met weather station. Interested participants will sign up on a first come, first served basis.

During the second year the project team will install moisture monitoring equipment and begin monitoring soil moisture levels. Soil moisture monitoring will occur weekly at two moisture testing sites per field. The Agri-Met station will transmit hourly climatic data, which will be used in conjunction with weekly soil moisture monitoring, soils and crop data to produce weekly irrigation schedules for each of the thirty systems in the project. Computer scheduling of irrigation water applications will begin on May 16 and run through September 15 during tha last two years of the project.

The project will improve water quality in ground and surface waters. Depending on the degree of over-irrigation currently practiced, an improvement in water quantity will help provide dilution of contaminants, mainly arsenic, in the Missouri River. Fish and wildlife will benefit from improvements in water quality and quantity.

The results of this project will better determine the effects of sound water management practices on water, soil, crop yield, water pumping energy consumption, agricultural chemical requirements, vegetation, and wildlife in the project area. If successful, the results and experience gained through this project could be transferred to other conservation districts and irrigators to help establish similar programs in the region or on a state-wide basis.

The results of the project will be detailed in first and second year interim project reports and a final summary report. The report will document potential energy savings vs. actual savings realized, crop yields, the experiences of the irrigators in adapting and participating in the project, and recommendations for future work to assist in expanding this technology for application to other areas of Montana.

We do not intend for this project to end after completion of this study. From the information gained and continued use of the Agri-Met station we hope to expand the acreage utilizing this technology in Broadwater County.

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD 14
Long Range Planning

Area may get AG weather station

State Representative Francis Koehnke announced that he received notice this week from the Montana Department of Natural Resources (DNRC) that the proposed irrigation Agri-Met weather station received favorable review and recommendation for funding by the DNRC staff.

If approved by the 1991 Legislature, the project would receive a $100,000 grant from the Montana Renewable Resource Development program. "Agri-Met weather stations are widely used in Idaho and Washington to save electrical pumping costs and irrigation water," added Koehnke.

The Agri-Met weather station will transmit hourly climatic data to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's computer in Boise, Idaho via satellite. This weather data will be used in conjunction with weekly soil moisture monitoring and local soils and crop data to produce irrigation schedules for Toston area irrigators.

"Area farmers will receive recommended irrigation schedules by field and crop. The information will help to improve crop yields and reduce irrigation costs," Koehnke said.

Funding for the Agri-Met station would go to the Broadwater County Conservation District and the USDA Soil Conservation Service office in Townsend. A few local jobs will be provided, Koenke said.

The grant application was written by the National Center for Appropriate Technology in Butte at the request of a few local farmers and the Broadwater Conservation District.

The actual location of the Agri-Met weather station site will be somewhere in the Toston area and will require an area of about 40 feet by 40 feet. It will be powered by a photovoltaic cell using solar energy.

Irrigation studies by the Bureau of Reclamation have found that some farmers over irrigate—using too much water can cause fertilizers and pesticides to contaminate groundwater sources through leaching, especially in sandy soils.

The south Toston area was selected as an ideal site for a Agri-Met weather station because of its rich sandy soils and the heavy use of Missouri River water. At the Toston pump station, water is pumped up from the river and distributed in a canal system where farmers again repumped it for sprinkler irrigation use.

"No groundwater contamination has been found in the area from irrigation practices," Koehnke said, "but the potential is always present. This Toston Agri-Met station is really an irrigation water management demonstration project."

Montana has two Agri-Met stations, but both are used by Montana State University and the Agriculture Experiment Station for research purposes. The Toston site would be the first in the state to acutally help farmers reduce irrigation costs, Koehnke stated. "The technology is already available; the Broadwater Conservation District wants to supply it locally."

Funding for the $100,000 grant would come from the Renewable Resource Development account, which is a combination of coal tax revenues and interest payments. The Toston project is ranked 10th out of 13 projects that received funding recommendations. The next step is Legislative approval during the 1991 session, Koehnke said.

The secondary benefit will be to the Missouri River. Less irrigation water will be taken from the river and will allow more water for fish and recreational use down stream.

The Tow

Published Weekly - Broadwater (

USPS No. 6355

Speech team wins Sweepstakes trophy

Saturday, the Broadwater High

ticipated in the meet with fourteen

NORTHRUP KING

Missouri River Grain Co., Inc.

8715 Hwy 287 Toston, MT 59643

Elevator: 1 mile north of Toston, Montana Phone 406-266-5258

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD14
Long Range Planning

February 11, 1991

Joint Subcommittee on Long Range Planning
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

I am writing in support of the proposed DNRC grant to Broadwater Soil Conservation District for an Irrigation Water Management Demonstration Project in the Toston area.

Irrigation costs continue to raise with little or no chance of increased commodity prices in the near future. We must find ways to cut our costs of production without decreasing our yields. Irrigation scheduling has been used successfully throughout the Pacific Northwest with the help of the AgriMet weather stations.

The proposed Irrigation Water Management Demonstration grant would establish a weather station in the Toston area and supply irrigators with timely and useful crop watering recommendations.

Sincerely,

Leonard Lambott

Leonard Lambott

Growers Representatives –
Shippers - Exporters –

Mountain Spud Seed Company
– a division of Mountain Spud, Inc.
Post Office Box 506
Townsend, Montana 59644-0506
U.S.A.

"Marketing Seed Potatoes is our business."

U.S.D.A.-P.A.C.A. License #792110

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD 14
Long Range Planning

Michael Koehnke
Phone: (406) 266-3401
— Day or Night —

Date: February 12, 1991

To: Joint Subcommittee on Long Range Planning
52nd Legislative Assembly

From: Michael Koehnke

Re: Irrigation Water Management Demonstration Project
DNRC Renewable Resource Development Program

I am in strong support of the DNRC grant proposal in the amount of $100,000 to the Broadwater County Soil Conservation District for an Irrigation Water Management Demonstration Project, known as the Toston AgriMet weather station. This automated agricultural weather station network is designed to improve irrigation water use.

The weather station would automaticly collect local weather data 24-hours a day regarding the air temperature, relative humidity, dew point, precipitation, wind speed, solar radiation, and soil temperatures. This information would be sent via satellite to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation office is Boise, Idaho. Local farmers would be supplied with up-to-the-hour irrigation scheduling recommendations per field and crop.

The goal is to use less irrigation water and reduce irrigation pumping costs by conserving electricity. The irrigation water on the Toston/Crow Creek Project is often pumped twiced: once by the project from the Missouri River into a central canal system, and then pumped again by individual farmers for sprinkler irrigation use.

Secondary benefits will be improved crop yields and less over-watering, thus reducing the risk of ground water contamination. Stream-flow in the Missouri River would also increased over time as farmers became more efficient with each irrigation season.

BROADWATER COUNTY

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD 14
Long Range Planning

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1990 - 1991

BUILDING BROADWATER COUNTY

. . . towards Community Development and Strength

Do you agree that Broadwater county cannot afford
et the future pass us by? Do you feel our community has
ecome better organized and have greater committment
progress to happen?

We can improve our economic outlook and grow.
ny rural communities are already growing and prosper-
. Increasing attention from government and private
rces provide both hope and proof that we too can
omplish community improvement.

We know the second half of the 80's saw a down-
ng in the economy of Broadwater County. Businesses
sed, people had to move away to find work, more and
re houses came up for sale. Some things have changed;
rder to start turning things around more has to happen

Already many community groups have current proj-
s designed to improve our area. The purpose of this
n is to focus these and future projects with a unified
rt and path to follow towards our common goal.

The Community Development Plan that follows is
h long-term and short-term. We have structured it
Goals, Strategies and Actions. The Goals represent
what Broadwater County wants. The Strategies represent what we intend to do to help us to accomplish those goals. The Actions represent what we hope will happen during the next year. The order of goals within each category does not necessarily reflect their priority.

Our belief in being able to pull our community together is to work towards common goals as we have done in the past. This is clearly demonstrated in this Community Development Plan. We have specific plans in the following areas: Agriculture and Water; Economic Development; Range, Weed and Hunting; Social Services; and Stream and Lake Development.

This will make interesting reading for you. More importantly, we hope it inspires you to join us. We want to make Broadwater County's Community Development Planning of today into Broadwater County's community reality of tomorrow.

Many will have to work hard. With your support, strong enthusiastic leadership, a positive attitude and some outside technical assistance, Broadwater County can be made the last best place in the world to live.

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-12-91
HB RRD 14
Long Range Plan.

Montana Rural WAter Systems, Inc. is a non-profit organization devoted to Training and Technical Assistance to small community-type water systems throughout the State. We presently have a membership in excess of 200 which comprises a majority of the community-type systems in our State that serve a population of less than 25,000 persons.

We are concerned primarily with the Water Development Loan & Grant Program. This program has financed a number of projects for these small systems. It has been vitally important to these people because most of these systems cannot qualify for other loans and grants such as CDBG & FmHA. Most of these systems are not-quasi-governmental and therefore have no taxing authority to make repairs or improvements. to their system. Banks are reluctant to loan monies to these systems because their assets are non-re-movable from the premises. When they do lend, they are at very high interest rates.

Past projects by the WDP program for these systems and others have brought additional monies into our State from Federal Funds. Many systems have been able to use monies from the WDP program as matching dollars for Federal funds and private foundation funds. Without this program, the Federal dollars would not have been available. We feel this program with its grant funds if very important to the drinking water systems of our State and should be funded at its full appropriated level.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Long Range Planning SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY(S) DNRC DATE 2-12-91

DEPARTMENT WA & RRD Grants

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
Stan Bradshaw	MTU	WDS ✓	
Phil Farnes	Retired SCS	✓	
Walt Laronde	Stockett Water Users	✓	
Jerry Beard	SCS		
Gale K. Steinsvad	Lower Musselshell Cons Dist - Chairman		
Jon Sesso	State Library	✓	
J. Brunner	MWRA	WDS	
Douglas Parrott	Deadmans Basin Wat. Use	✓	
Mike Goffena	LMCD	✓	
Heidi Brewer	LMCD	✓	
Mike Foster	Stocket (House Dist #32)	✓	
Howard Peavy	Water Resources Center	✓	
Scott Mendenhall	MSU Extension Service J.V. Cons. Dist.	✓	
Karl Otts	MAGPI J.V. Cons. Dist.	✓	
Tim Sullivan	T.U. for Butte Silver Bow	✓	
Judie Tilman	Butte-Silver Bow [illegible] Blacktail Creek Project	✓	
Larry Curran	Trout Unlimited for Blacktail Creek Project	✓	
H. [illegible]	South Side Canal		
Jamie Doggett	Meagher Co Conser. Dist.		
[illegible]	South Side Canal Meagher County		

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.

FORM CS-33A
Rev. 1985

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Mty Range Planning SUBCOMMITTEE DATE 2-12-91

DEPARTMENT(S) DNRC DIVISION

WD + RRO Grants

PLEASE PRINT **PLEASE PRINT**

NAME	REPRESENTING	
Albert Malignani	County Water and Sewer District	
Frances Wright	Town of Neihart	
[illegible]	Town of Neihart	
TERRY THRELKELD	CITY OF THREE FORKS	
Francis Koehnke	Dist #16	
Marvin Miller	MBMG - Butte	
Larry Robertson	SCS, Broadwater CD	
Gerald G. Johnson	NCAT, Butte	
Mike Foster	House Dist #32 (Broadwater, Meagher, Neihart & Belt projects)	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.