

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Call to Order: By Rep. Ernest Bergsagel, Chairman, on February 1, 1993, at 8:00 AM.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Ernest Bergsagel, Chair (R)
Sen. Bob Hockett, Vice Chair (D)
Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)
Sen. Ethel Harding (R)
Sen. Eleanor Vaughn (D)
Rep. Tom Zook (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Jim Haubein, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Jane Hamman, Office of Budget & Program Planning
Sandra Boggs, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 6, HB 7, and HB 12
Executive Action: NONE

HEARING ON HB 6, HB 7, and HB 12

Tape No. 1:A:004

Informational Testimony: John Tubbs, Chief of Resource Development Bureau, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, told the committee that DNRC administers the Renewable Resource Development and Water Development Grant and Loan Programs, as well as the Reclamation and Development Grant Program. HB 6 focuses on the Water Development and Renewable Resource Development grants and loans. HB7 has the Reclamation and Development grant program, and HB 12 has the Coal Severance Tax Trust Loans.

Resource Indemnity Trust funds are invested to generate interest to develop both renewable and sustainable resources and to reclaim lands that have been damaged through mineral development. The interest earnings provide over 85% of funding for these grant

programs. From 1986 to 1992 over \$10 million of grant funding has been invested in projects throughout the state of Montana. These projects have met the critical needs of both urban and rural areas of the state.

Mr. Tubbs explained the purpose and history of each granting program. **EXHIBIT 1**, DNRC Project Evaluations and Recommendations for the 1994 and 1995 Biennium, and Status Report for 1992-1993 Biennium explain the Water Development and Renewable Resource Development Programs. **EXHIBIT 2** for Appendix A of Exhibit 1 contains a more detailed explanation of each application. **EXHIBIT 3** is the Reclamation and Development Grants Program Report to the Legislature, January 1993. **EXHIBIT 4** is the Appendix to the RCDG report.

Tape 1:A:216

Mr. Tubbs informed the committee that the Water Development Loan Program to private individuals and corporations currently has 88 outstanding loans with a balance of \$3.7 million. The funding for the loans comes from the sale of General Obligation bonds at taxable rates. The Loan Program that lends amounts greater than \$200,000 to government entities has the option to lend money at a subsidized interest rate, with the Coal Tax Trust fund making up the difference between what the client re-pays and what the actual charges are. Currently there are 51 Coal Severance Tax loans with an outstanding balance of \$49.9 million. That \$49.9 million includes a \$21.7 million loan which was used to finance the Broadwater Hydropower Unit out at DNRC's Toston Dam. The payback for that loan is from power revenue sales that the department makes to the Montana Power Company. Excess revenues are used to fund other water projects in the state.

Mr. Tubbs stated that 10 FTE work at the Resource Development Bureau. This bureau has several programs to administer in addition to the three loan programs: the private loan program; the financial administration of the Waste Water Revolving Fund; the Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Fund; and the department shares responsibility with the Department of Commerce in administering the Treasure State Endowment Program. The Treasure State Endowment Fund has received 30 applications. The bureau also assists conservation districts with the development of water reservations in the Yellowstone River Basin and the Missouri River basin.

Mr. Tubbs stated that he cannot lose more people without losing program responsibility. This biennium one and one-half positions have been cut and they are down to a minimum of staff.

Tape 1:A:500

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **CHAIRMAN ERNEST BERGSAGEL** asked the status of the \$25 million for the Clean Coal Demonstration Project. He wondered if the project would request

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more money. **Mr. Tubbs** stated that \$25 million of the trust was authorized last session, but no funds were appropriated.

SEN. BOB HOCKETT asked the status of the private funds to be included in that project. **Mr. Tubbs** said that HB 684 passed last biennium gave DNRC the authority to lend \$260,000 in local impact funds to the MHD Development Corporation. They used that with a 50% match of their own funds to develop an application to the federal Department of Energy. That application is for bonds. They are seeking a \$200 million loan from the DOE, and a \$25 million loan through DNRC. There is over \$100 million of in-kind support from various equity investors, and there is over \$100 million in private bank money. Total project cost is over \$500 million.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the project works. **Mr. Tubbs** said it is a high-risk technology development. They will demonstrate the beginning feasibility levels just to prove the concept this spring in Butte. The next step is this demonstration of a 50 megawatt plant that is not commercial. Big questions remain to be answered.

SEN. HOCKETT asked how much private money is being put up in relation to the state and federal money. **Mr. Tubbs** said that is being evaluated right now. Their financial advisor is reviewing all financial information and testimony will be provided later. DNRC had received \$20,000 for use with contracted services for this project, but the appropriations committee just took that money away from them so they don't have much to administer this program with.

Informational Testimony: **Mr. Tubbs** explained the new ranking process to the committee. **EXHIBIT 1**, page 6. **Mr. Tubbs** stated that the DNRC received three times as many applications as there was money available. He stated that as a result of reviewing the statute, water storage projects were moved up to be the highest priorities for funding. He said the ranking order was not changed when reviewed by the Governor.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **SEN. HOCKETT** asked what process was used in the past before the mailing list was developed to seek applications. **Mr. Tubbs** said that it was similar; large mailings were a part of that process too. There were also application workshops that took place, and this time it was determined that expensive process would not be utilized. In addition, those workshops had initially been designed to help applicants fill out applications, but turned into an outreach program. People were not ready to work on applications, and just wanted more information on the programs.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if they have been receiving more first-time applicants. **Jeanne Doney, DNRC**, said a bulletin was put together to describe the programs available and the kinds of projects funded in the past. The brochure addressed the ranking process and the amount of money that was available. This process better

served those that could not attend workshops in the past. She sent this brochure out to many different government entities throughout the state, and said applications from new entities were received. She stated that people realized they could apply for RRD funds to develop recreational areas of the state, and so a number of non-resident tourism business development projects applied.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if positive points were given for positive environmental impact, since negative points are given for negative environmental impact. **Mr. Tubbs** said that would come under the public benefit ranking criteria.

ANNOUNCEMENTS/DISCUSSION

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL announced to the committee that Friday, February 5th, the LRP committee would do executive action on HB 9, and finish up the Cultural and Aesthetic Grants program.

Mr. Tubbs asked the committee if they would rather use **EXHIBIT 1** or **EXHIBIT 2** when listening to proponents' testimony for RRD grants. He stated that Exhibit 2, the appendix, has better descriptions of the projects. The committee decided to use **EXHIBIT 2**.

BUDGET ITEM Project #3 DNRC, DAM SAFETY SECTION :

Tape No. 1:B:009

Informational Testimony: **Gary Fisher, Engineer, Dam Safety Section, DNRC**, spoke on behalf of the department's \$100,000 grant for a study of the Characteristics of Extreme Precipitation Events in Montana. **EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 7**. He stated that according to current dam safety standards there are approximately 45 dams that need rehabilitation in the state. Eleven of those are state-owned dams, and approximately 34 are privately-owned dams. Equating that number of dams with the costs of rehabilitation, the cost is in the tens of millions of dollars. He showed slides comparing the current Probable Maximum Flow (PMF) standards and the status of dams in Montana. The new standards to be developed in this study would greatly reduce the number of dams needing rehabilitation. The study would base the standards on the probability of occurrence of storms or the risk of failure of each dam. Each dam will be looked at individually, and the risk to the public should the dam fail will be taken into account. The standard would be probability based as opposed to the PMF standard. This study would determine the history and patterns of storm weather patterns in Montana.

Mr. Fisher stated that this method has been adopted by the state of Washington, and they like this type of approach very much. The DNRC has been in touch with them and is basing its study on the Washington study. **Mr. Fisher** concluded his testimony by expressing the confidence of the department in this type of cost-saving safety standard program, and the benefit to the public in

terms of both private and public money saved.

Tape 1:B:340

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: SEN. ETHEL HARDING asked how long the Washington program has been in place. Mr. Fisher stated that Washington finished their study two years ago and have now developed a set of standards that have begun to be incorporated into their regulatory standards as of one year ago.

REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE asked how the department expects to know where the rain is going to fall and when. Mr. Fisher stated that the department will study all of the recorded information on rainfall in the state. They will look at trends in storm patterns. The department realizes that information is limited to the past 100 years. The newest statistical methods for analyzing the information will estimate what can be expected for a given storm size. They will hope to characterize and estimate what the worst storm might be.

SEN. ELEANOR VAUGHN asked if the study will include snow runoff, or just rainfall. Mr. Fisher stated that the study will concentrate on rainfall, but they do have techniques to take snow runoff into account. A U.S. Geological Service study is currently being completed on snow runoff in basins within Montana, and this study will be incorporated into the proposed study.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if the Dam Safety Act was a federal or state act. Mr. Fisher stated that this is a state act.

SEN. HOCKETT asked what storm front frequency the study will use, Mr. Fisher had mentioned a 100-year and 10,000-year frequency. Mr. Fisher stated that the department proposes to use statistical methods that have been developed and used extensively by the National Weather Service and other regulatory agencies to help project out to a 10,000-year storm. With the current design standards a probable maximum precipitation calculation equates to a storm with a return period in the millions of years. The department feels that is unreasonable. The department will develop a graph of the relationship of going from 100- to a 10,000-year storm. The next step will develop standards in trying to determine, given a particular dam in a particular region of the state and the downstream risk to people, the reasonable storm that can be determined as the design storm for that dam. Risk factors for rural areas with little impact on populations would receive a lower risk factor than urban area dams.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if this study was being done to avoid having to pay for the rehabilitation of the 85 dams that must comply with the Act by July, 1, 1995. Or is the department doing this because they believe it is a more reasonable method of determining dam safety. SEN. HOCKETT stated that it is unlikely the 85 dams would be rehabilitated by that date, or that the department has the money to do those projects. Mr. Fisher agreed

that the required rehabilitation is unlikely to happen. He stated the department wants to develop more reasonable standards so that there would be promotion for the rehabilitation that needs to be done.

REP. TOM ZOOK asked how the new technology in making rain and suppressing hail was to be used in their calculations. **Mr. Fisher** admitted that it is difficult to do that. They will be relying on historical data, and the only thing they could possibly do is take into account any active weather modification programs happening in the state.

SEN. HARDING asked how Washington state is sure they are on the right track. **Mr. Fisher** stated that Washington feels that they can now regulate dams with knowledge that accurately represent what can be expected when an extreme storm comes into their reservoirs.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked **Mr. Fisher** to come back to the committee with data on the money saved and the reduced number of dams needing rehabilitating after Washington state put their program into place. He also asked if the Soil Conservation Service would relax some of their standards as a result of this study. He would like to know that this would not adversely affect private dam owners and builders.

Michael Rick, Supervisor, Dam Safety Section, DNRC, reminded the committee that the PMP standards were also based on theory, just as the department is asking for grant money to determine new theories. The PMP has been used in the past, but the department hopes to improve upon that by utilizing more statewide data. This will reduce the size of spillways required.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL stated that he is concerned that more dams, not fewer, will need rehabilitation under new standards. He is also concerned that regulations will be written that people can't meet. **Mr. Rick** stated that a lot of Washington's dams that had been slated for rehabilitation under PMP standards now don't have to have that additional work.

SEN. HOCKETT said he understands that the department wants to move toward more realistic regulation criteria. He has done work on dams before current standards came into effect. With current criteria many of those would not have been built; they would be too costly. If the department is determining more realistic criteria, he is in support of the project.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that he is afraid the study will be biased because the department is already predicting the outcome of the study when they say fewer dams will need rehabilitating. He fears they will justify what they would like to have. **CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL** disagreed that that is the goal of the department, and does not think they are biased.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #8 BUTTE-SILVER BOW GOVERNMENT :

Tape No. 1:B:223

John Sesso, Planning Director, Butte-Silver Bow, spoke on behalf of their \$50,000 grant and \$49,864 loan for Municipal Compost Production from Yard Waste and Sludge. **EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 22.** He stated that construction of a new landfill will begin in March, and this project will extend the life of the landfill by reducing the amount of waste that needs to be placed in the landfill. The county has been injecting sludge waste into the ground, but the EPA recently told them they must have a different solution for dealing with sludge waste. The county would like to dispose of the sludge by composting it, and therefore receive a beneficial use from this waste.

Tape 2:A:004

Mr. Sesso stated that the county will have to design a solution to preventing heavy metal contamination of the final compost. The compost will be offered to superfund sites, city parks, urban tree projects, and citizens of the county.

Mr. Sesso stated that DNRC has recommended a \$50,000 grant and a \$49,864 loan. The department determined that the county has the payback capability by collecting fees and using general resources for this project. Mr. Sesso stated that the county's financial advisors are recommending that the county stay away from loans. Mr. Sesso referred the committee to **EXHIBIT 5 - PAGE 3**, for information on the county's current and near-term bond issues. He stated that the county has substantial infrastructure needs at this time, and are being advised not to stretch their borrowing capacity any further by taking a loan on this project. Therefore, he asked that the LRP committee reconsider DNRC's request. Mr. Sesso stated that the Butte-Silver Bow government is matching dollar for dollar the request that was made. Total project costs are \$208,534, and Butte-Silver Bow is matching \$108,670. The budget is being stretched to provide that much, and they believe a \$99,864 grant request is reasonable and necessary for them. He asked the committee to consider fully funding this innovative approach to waste management.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: SEN. HOCKETT asked if the county has tried to eliminate yard waste by having residents leave grass clippings on the ground. Mr. Sesso stated that the county and the Agricultural Extension Service have done educational programs to encourage people to use yard waste instead of throwing it away.

SEN. HOCKETT asked what would be done to meet regulations for disposal of sludge contaminated with heavy metal. Mr. Sesso stated that the compost product will be tested for heavy metals. They feel that by combining the sludge with yard waste they can reduce the concentrations of heavy metals in the product to a

safe, usable level. The regulations will prevent them from dispersing of the compost unless it is safe.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked the proposed useful life of the new landfill. **Mr. Sesso** stated that it a conservative estimate was 50 years.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked why the sludge could no longer be injected into the ground. **Mr. Jim Johnston, Director of Public Works, Butte-Silver Bow**, stated that the site was originally permitted as a disposal site, and a change in regulations of heavy metals no longer allow contaminated sludge to be disposed of in that way.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the 50 year life-span for the landfill was determined by calculating that the sludge would not be included. **Mr. Johnston** stated that was correct.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #13 BUTTE-SILVER BOW GOVERNMENT:

Tape No. 2:A:358

Ms. Doney informed the committee the Blacktail Creek Restoration Project is a repeat application from last year. Current funding projections have enabled DNRC to commit funds and therefore their application has been withdrawn from this year's applications.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #14 MT BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY:

Tape No. 2:A:375

Ginette Abdo, Hydrologist, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, spoke on behalf of a grant of \$94,184 grant for their Groundwater Protection and Education for Rural Montana Schools project.

EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 39. She informed the committee that the focus of this project is to prevent groundwater contamination in rural schools throughout Montana. This will minimize health risks and save communities and the state thousands of dollars that otherwise would be needed for treating contaminated water. The proposal was written in conjunction with the DHES and the Office of Pubic Instruction.

Ms. Abdo explained that this project will give schools the opportunity and needed expertise to develop individual wellhead protection plans for wells that supply their drinking water. There is nationwide interest in the Wellhead Protection Program, and Montana has submitted a plan to the EPA for review. The unique approach of this program will involve students, teachers, administrators, and small communities in the development of these protection plans. This is the first and only program of this nature in the nation.

Ms. Abdo stated that students will actually have hands-on experience and involvement in monitoring water wells and determining potential sources of contamination. The students will also learn a good deal about geology and hydrology through their

participation in the program. The MBMG and the DHES will provide technical assistance.

Ms. Abdo stated that Mr. John Arrigo of the Water Quality Bureau had planned to testify on behalf of the grant today, but is unable to make it. She provided a written copy of his testimony. **EXHIBIT 6.** The DHES administers the wellhead protection program and is very much in favor of this project.

Ms. Abdo stated that 145 schools operate their own wells, and in 1992 13 schools were placed under a health advisory for bacterial contamination, and two schools were placed under a boiling order for fecal coliform contamination. Two schools in the northeastern part of the state have consistently had nitrate violations over the past fourteen years, and pesticides have been detected in three school wells. **Ms. Abdo** provided the committee with a fact sheet on the project, and a list of the schools that have their own wells. **EXHIBIT 7.**

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **SEN. HOCKETT** asked if the project would work with the water well drillers in Montana who actually drill the wells. **Ms. Abdo** stated that the project would not. The program is not designed to look at current water that is contaminated, but will delineate an area around an existing well that needs to be protected in order to protect the well.

SEN. HOCKETT stated that a hole exists in the approach to groundwater protection, because no one is checking up on well drillers to ensure that they are indeed finishing wells correctly to avoid contamination. He asked if the program would address all 145 schools. **Ms. Abdo** stated that the educational component of the program may address some of Sen. Hockett's concerns, and that only pilot programs at 11 schools were being proposed.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked what the project could do in Turner; the school water is already contaminated with nitrates. **Ms. Abdo** stated that Turner school has their own well, and this would prevent further contamination from other potentially contributing sources in that area.

SEN. HARDING asked if the program was just education. **Ms. Abdo** said the project includes education and groundwater protection. There will be technical work that needs to be done, and that will be done by the MBMG.

Ms. Hamman asked if schools that were not in the pilot program would be invited to attend the workshops sponsored by the program. **Ms. Abdo** stated that the workshops would be for the 11 participating schools in the pilot project. Then hopefully other schools will catch on and participate later in wellhead protection.

CHAIR BERGSAGEL stated that the cost averages out to \$13,000 per school. That includes a workshop for teachers, students get water

samples, the MBMG does studies on the water, the students identify the problem and then the students will try to alleviate the problem and identify an alternative source. **Ms. Abdo** stated that was a simplified version of what the project will do. The project will attempt to get students involved more than that. The whole purpose of the wellhead protection program is more far-reaching. Several samples of water will be taken and analyzed for different constituents, but even if nothing shows up, work will be done to prevent any future contamination of the well. The students will need to learn about geology and hydrology to determine how much surrounding area will need protecting in order to protect the wellhead. The MBMG will do outreach to schools, and there is money to be used by the schools to purchase some of the necessary scientific equipment.

SEN. HARDING asked what the program would actually do with wells that were contaminated. **Ms. Abdo** stated that the program would not include clean up of the wells; the whole wellhead protection program is designed to prevent further contamination. The key is identifying any potential contributing problem, and then the community can develop management strategies to prevent land-use activities that could contaminate the well.

SEN. HARDING perceives this project motivating students to march on city hall and demand solutions to a well problem. She is afraid the project may create a monster in this way.

John Arrigo, Ground Water Program, Water Quality Bureau, DHES, stated that the division is now writing the state wellhead protection plan. Wellhead protection is a preventive program, but it tries to delineate areas around public water supply wells and designate them important. Then DHES hopes that other state programs, such as Underground Storage Tank Program to prioritize their activities in those areas. Then if there is already contamination, remediation programs can focus their efforts on those important areas. The Wellhead Protection Program has no direct clean up responsibility.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked why the schools should be involved. Beyond the potential educational benefit, it just seems to be another level of bureaucracy associated with the cleanup or testing procedure.

Informational Testimony: **Mr. Arrigo** asked permission to give his prepared testimony as a response to that question. **EXHIBIT 6.**

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **REP. ZOOK** asked how schools will do such technical work. **Ms. Abdo** stated that maps of the local area's soil and geology will be provided from federal and state agencies. Then **Ms. Abdo** will go to each school and work with students and teachers to complete the technical work.

REP. ZOOK stated that soil structures can vary greatly within a small area. **Ms. Abdo** stated that they do have well logs of the

soil structure of each well in the community, and will use that to extrapolate the geology and hydrology for other areas.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the DHES requires testing of school wells on a regular basis. **Mr. Arrigo** stated that the public water supplies of schools are tested monthly for bacteria. Other monitoring requirements are being imposed on all public water supplies, but schools will be phased in according to size. The other requirements will address synthetic organic substances and pesticides. Tests every three years may be required for those substances.

Mr. Tubbs stated that DNRC saw two primary benefits to this project. The districts participating get the benefit of experts assisting teachers with education around groundwater issues. In addition, the districts will actually get a tangible benefit because they will delineate a wellhead protection area. This will be beneficial to future planning in the community.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #48 MT BUREAU OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY:

Tape No. 2:B:030

Ms. Doney informed the committee that the MBMT grant application for \$74,153 was ranked very low by DNRC and probably would not receive funding. Therefore the MBMT decided not to appear and testify on its behalf.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #27 EASTERN SANDERS CONSERVATION DISTRICT:

Tape No. 2:B:064

Proponent's Testimony: **REP. MARY LOU PETERSON, HD1, Lincoln,** spoke in favor of the \$99,000 grant for the Accelerated Soil Survey on Forest Lands. **EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 75.** She stated that this is really important, and the money is needed to complete this survey. No soil survey has been completed in western Montana. The surveys are needed in order for some other activities to proceed. The federal government has pulled back much of their activity on soil surveys, but it is really important to the small area of cropland and large area of rangeland, including the forested areas. She urged the committee to support the project.

Informational Testimony: **Chuck Gordon, Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service,** spoke on behalf of the \$99,000 grant for an Accelerated Soil Survey on Forest Lands. He stated that three-quarters of the state of Montana has had soil surveys completed. The purpose of the soil survey is to record the locations of different kinds of soils. Many types of people use this information to plan for use of the soil or future development of the land. From 1986 to 1990 the surveys were funded almost completely by the federal government. The federal money was mandated to be used for cropland surveys. Now that the cropland surveys are done, the federal funding has been pulled out and sent to eastern and southern parts of the nation.

Mr. Gordon stated that due to increased development in the western portion of Montana, there has been a large increase in requests for soil surveys. The surveys are currently scheduled for completion in 1998, with this grant they will be completed in two years. This would be ideal for helping western Montana make wise land-use decisions during this time of rapid growth.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: REP. BARDANOUVE asked how much cost there was per acre for the survey. Mr. Gordon quoted a price of \$1.50 to \$2.00 acre. The total estimated cost of the project is \$346,000 dollars. By hiring two additional soil scientists, an additional 120,000 acres will be mapped for a total of approximately 240,000 acres. The costs will remain at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL stated that it was a requirement of the federal government that eastern Montana be surveyed. He asked if these surveys were to be completed because of a federal requirement. Mr. Gordon stated that it is not a federal requirement. There have been 18,000 requests in the last five years for soil surveys, so there is a need for these surveys.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked why the landowners or the clients requesting the soil surveys can't pay the \$1.50 an acre fee. Mr. Gordon stated that there are private soil surveyors that would do that, but probably for more money. The state would be competing with the private sector if they went to each private landowner and requested fees.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the surveys were being done on federal or state lands. Mr. Gordon replied that the surveys were on private lands.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked how many total acres were left to survey in Sanders County. Mr. Gordon stated that approximately 316,500 acres were left to survey.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #12 RUBY VALLEY CONSERVATION DISTRICT:

Tape No. 2:B:491

Proponent's Testimony: SEN. CHUCK SWYSGOOD, SD 37, Dillon, spoke on behalf of the \$100,000 grant for the Upper Ruby Water Development and Riparian Improvements project. **EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 34.** SEN. SWYSGOOD stated that this request is a result of the United States Forest Service environmental impact statement. This request would fund one of the alternative management strategies identified in the EIS. The funding will allow for management of the riparian area in the Upper Ruby, which includes water development south of the riparian area, as well as some fencing.

John Anderson, Chairman, Ruby Valley Conservation District, spoke in support of their grant application. He provided the committee with **EXHIBIT 8**, lists of agencies, organizations and individuals committed to the project.

Mark Petroni, Beaverhead National Forest, spoke briefly about the grazing problems that led to the EIS. He explained that this project is designed to improve riparian function and still allow continued livestock grazing. This will be done by fencing off eleven miles of riparian area. This is the first project of its kind.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked what the money would be used for. **Mr. Petroni** stated that there are several components to the grant. The water development and fences are only funded 50% by the USFS. It is the responsibility of ranchers and private individuals to put up the other 50%. The costs are significant to landowners.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked what the cost was per mile of fence in that area. **Mr. Petroni** replied that the average was \$5,000 per mile for materials and labor.

Jay Barnosky, President, Ruby Valley Stock Association, spoke in favor of Ruby Valley Conservation District's grant application. He stated that the Ruby Valley was admired for their rotation grazing program, but unfortunately the riparian areas suffered from lack of attention. Now the valley owners need to address those areas. One of the problems faced by stock growers is the need to find range riders who are plains managers as well as cattle managers. The owners also need more modern equipment and facilities to meet present day needs.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the grant request paid for the labor of those range riders or the improvements to the buildings. **Mr. Barnosky** replied that it did not, but that any funds left over would be used for improvements to buildings.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL stated that it was his understanding that the grant would pay for eleven miles of fencing the 29 improvement areas. **Mr. Barnosky** agreed that was correct.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked what would be built in addition to eleven miles of fence. **Mr. Barnosky** stated that the water development projects include pipelines to springs, and the money would be used for that.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked how many acres would be served by the project. **Mr. Petroni** replied that 35,000 acres would be directly served, and downstream drainage and offsite impacts of more and cleaner water would serve thousands of acres downstream. This project manages the upstream area of the watershed to provide better quality water and more water for downstream users.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the land was mostly private or USFS land. **Mr. Petroni** stated that the project is on USFS land.

Mr. Anderson stated that the cabins are not included in the project, and no grant money would be spent on them. He stated

that national attention was focused on the EIS for this riparian area grazing problem. Therefore the committee should realize that this is a test case that people like Cattle Free in '93 will be watching. It is hoped that this can be a showcase for compatible cattle grazing and riparian area management.

Proponents' Testimony: Stan Bradshaw, Executive Director, Montana Trout Unlimited, stated that MTU was not involved in the controversy over this area. The Ruby drainage is important to members of MTU, however, and they have followed the case closely. MTU believes that the Conservation District and the USFS deserve credit for designing this solution and they hope that the LRP committee will support the project.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: REP. BARDANOUE asked if MTU was supporting this project with money. Mr. Bradshaw stated that they were not, but he could take that up with the chapters in that area.

Proponents' Testimony: Jo Brunner, Executive Director, Montana Water Resources Association, stated that she found it interesting that the grant application was getting support from groups like MTU. MWRA believes this is an important and far-reaching project that will affect Montanans statewide. She also stated that she agrees with Rep. Bardanouve that groups that participate in the project should provide money for the project.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: REP. BARDANOUE asked how many AUM's are in this area. Mr. Petroni stated that 2,400 cattle are run, and 4,000 sheep are run. The cattle season runs from mid-June to mid-September.

REP. BARDANOUE stated that he believed the ranchers should put up more money. Mr. Barnosky stated that \$40,000 would be put up for the cabin, in addition to the cost of drilling a well.

Tape 3:A:002

Mr. Petroni said that there are incurred costs by the ranchers that do not show in the application. A significant change will be made from the rest-rotation system to one that requires more intensive monitoring system by the USFS. This will mean more intensive riding efforts by the grazing permittees, and increased costs.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if he was correct in assuming that the original rest-rotation system was designed to protect grasslands for improved wildlife habitat. Mr. Petroni stated that the original system was designed to improve upper grassland areas, but did not focus specifically on riparian areas. In order to protect riparian areas and still provide grassland grazing areas, some water development areas need to be developed.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if there was a potential for increased

AUM development. **Mr. Petroni** stated that was not an easy question to answer. This system will fluctuate with changes due to weather. If it is very effective, grazing permits could be extended for later than mid-September. Cattle will be moved according to condition not dates.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked how much land belongs to the Bureau of Land Management, and how much belongs to private individuals and the USFS. **Mr. Petroni** stated that the land is almost exclusively USFS land, and that there is very little private land. **Mr. Anderson** stated that many of the grazing permittees depend entirely on the allotments for the summer grazing season. The grazing permits are critical to the economic survival of the ranchers.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #7 MT STATE UNIVERSITY, MONTANA WATERCOURSE:

Tape No. 3:A:155

Mary Ellen Wolfe, Coordinator, The Montana Watercourse, spoke on behalf of their \$94,900 grant for Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education. **EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 19**. She reminded the committee that in December she sent each member a copy of this proposal in the hopes that they could familiarize themselves with the proposal before the busy legislative session began.

Ms. Wolfe stated that the Montana Watercourse was initiated to address the widespread misunderstanding of Montana Water Rights laws. She believes that an informed public is a necessary prerequisite for the wise use, conservation and enhancement of Montana's water resources. The Watercourse is getting increased demands for water resource education for youth and adults. **EXHIBIT 2** explains proposed water education activities.

Ms. Wolfe provided the committee with copies of letters in support of this project. **EXHIBIT 9**. In conclusion, she stated that this project is education-based and proactive in order to elevate the public's understanding of water resources in Montana.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked if this is the first time the Watercourse will receive money from this grants program, and if they will be back in two years for money to continue this program. **Ms. Wolfe** replied that it would be the second time for money from this grant program. She also said that the future survival of Montana Watercourse is in question; however, this grant will not be the sole source of project support. The previous grant is a major proportion of funding for their adult programs, but Project Wet Montana is funded by many different sources. She stated that her mission for the next two years is to root their support as deeply as possible in some source of long-term funding. At this point the only long-term funding received is salary support from DNRC. She hopes that in two years, she will not have to come before the committee unless it is just for specific projects.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked how many private citizens were expected to participate in the watershed tours. **Ms. Wolfe** stated that she could not estimate that, but the tours were primarily focused on teacher participation.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL stated that the cost for each teacher to participate in workshops was \$3,000 per head. **Ms. Wolfe** stated that \$3,000 is not just for the three week experiences. The experiences will be used by the teachers in their curriculum. The project could ask teachers to pay for part of the costs, but Watercourse believes more teachers will participate if they only have to pay for their college credit.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL stated that he is critical of giving teachers college credit and paying them \$3,000 for allowing them to retain their teaching certificate, while the taxpayers pay for it. **Ms. Wolfe** stated that the teachers would not be paid \$3,000. **CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL** said he realizes that, but it will cost taxpayers \$3,000 per head.

Ms. Doney informed the committee that DNRC has recommended a grant of up to \$94,900 to be negotiated based on the project sponsor's ability to assess training fees. The department expects that fees will be required to be assessed to the participating teachers.

Ms. Wolfe stated that she sees this cost as an investment in the future. The public has to be educated before they will accept the regulations governing clean water protection.

Jane Hamman, Office of Budget and Program Planning, asked **Ms. Wolfe** to refresh her memory of the legislation four years ago that established Watercourse at MSU and one at Montana Tech. **Ms. Wolfe** stated that there was no legislation for the program, but the Watercourse did request funding from the Water Development program. The Watercourse was developed by representatives of DNRC, the Bureau of Reclamation, and individuals at MSU. The only funding for it was her .7 FTE.

Ms. Hamman stated that there was a lot of similarity between this project and the BMMG's Groundwater Protection and Education for Rural Montana Schools project. Should this project be coordinating efforts with them? **Ms. Wolfe** stated that the proposed partners in Watershed Week include many agencies and organizations. The committee is seeing projects like these because of the increased demand from teachers for curriculum about water issues.

Mr. Tubbs stated that DNRC has recommended that the MBMG work with the Montana Watercourse for their protection project. He also stated that one difference in the projects is that the MBMG project is specific to eleven sites in Montana.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if material was being developed for water and

waste water treatment operators, or was the department conducting this workshop. **Ms. Wolfe** stated that a limited amount of material would be developed. The Watercourse would work with the Montana Chapter of the American Water Works Association, and draw on many of their existing educational materials. The Watercourse would primarily provide training.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #27 EASTERN SANDERS CONSERVATION DISTRICT:

Tape 3:A:303

Proponents' Testimony: REP. JIM ELLIOTT, HD 51, Sanders, spoke in support of the Conservation District's grant application for an Accelerated Soil Survey. He stated that it is a worthwhile project, and that surveying forest lands is important for determining the potential value of those lands.

BUDGET ITEM PROJECT #33 MILE HIGH CONSERVATION DISTRICT:

Tape No. 3:B:032

Tony Schooner, Mile High Conservation District, spoke on behalf of a \$99,812 grant for a Statewide Assessment of Long-Term Water Quality Trends and the Extent of Radon in Montana's Aquifers.

EXHIBIT 2 - PAGE 92. This study will help to evaluate radon pollution and other contamination in groundwater. There is serious potential for serious problems with groundwater contamination in Montana with the many activities and development projects now occurring.

Kate Miller, MBMG, spoke in behalf of the scientific aspects of this project. She stated that over the last 20 to 30 years millions of acres of agricultural land have been taken out of production due to saline seep problems. In the late 1970's the MBMG did a comprehensive, statewide assessment of groundwater quality. Since that time public education programs have been initiated to attempt to mitigate the problems. After 20 years there is no data available to prove if these techniques are working or not. There are many local and regional aquifers that are no longer of any use to anyone. The Mile High Conservation District, in association with MBMG, would like to re-visit some of the sites contacted 20 years ago and conduct new studies. The new study will determine what, if any, long-term water quality trends there are in Montana groundwater. The study will determine if problems are getting better or worse due to mitigating techniques.

Ms. Miller stated that 62% of the grant request is for costs associated just with sampling and travel; therefore, radon studies will be conducted at the same time in order to maximize the value of the money being spent. Health standards for radon will be proposed by the EPA in October of this year, and Montana does not have any data on radon contamination in aquifers. There have been 38 public water supplies tested for radon, and only two of them would meet EPA regulations. It is critical to determine

data on radon in Montana. The project includes a proposal to do public education, and \$3,000 has been targeted for 9 public meetings. The local RCNDs will hold the workshops to inform the public and landowners of survey results. Landowners will then know what effect their land practices are having on the groundwater as evidenced by two years of data over a 20-year period.

Questions, Responses, and Discussion: SEN. HOCKETT asked if she worked for the Mile High Conservation District. Ms. Miller explained that she worked for MBMG and that the Mile High Conservation District would be contracting her services for coordinating this project.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if was possible for the people who own the wells to do the sampling, instead of the state of Montana. He did not think sampling wells is complicated or technical, and the samples could be mailed in. Ms. Miller stated that there is more technical expertise involved. In order for a good sample to be collected some work must be done out in the field to prevent the loss of some pollutants before the sample reaches the laboratory. She stated that if a landowners collected the samples, probably 60% of the data would be lost.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked what would be done when radon is discovered in a well. He did not think anything could be done. Ms. Miller stated that radon can be removed from water before it is used for human consumption before it goes into a residence. She stated that the EPA is spurring the states to deal with this problem.

SEN. HOCKETT asked if the MBMG participation in the project was actually hard cash or in-kind contributions. Ms. Miller stated that it was actual hard dollars for her salary.

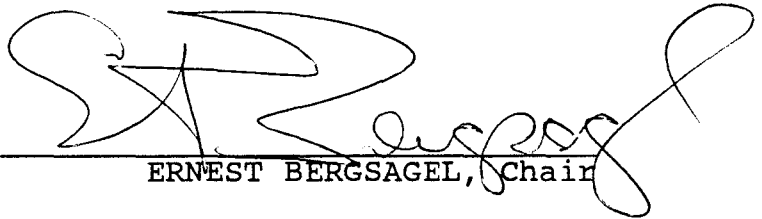
HOUSE LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

February 1, 1993

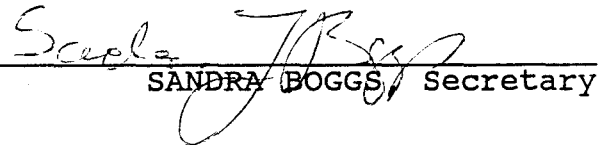
Page 19 of 19

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:00 PM



ERNEST BERGSAGEL, Chair



SANDRA BOGGS, Secretary

EB/sb

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LONG - RANGE PLANNING

SUB-COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

2/1/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SEN. BOB HOCKETT, VICE-CHAIR	✓		
REP. FRANCIS BARDONOUVE	✓		
SEN. ETHEL HARDING	✓		
SEN. ELEANOR VAUGHN	✓		
REP. TOM ZOOK	✓		
REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL, CHAIR	✓		

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION
PROJECT EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1994-1995
BIENNIUM AND STATUS REPORT FOR 1992-1993 BIENNIUM

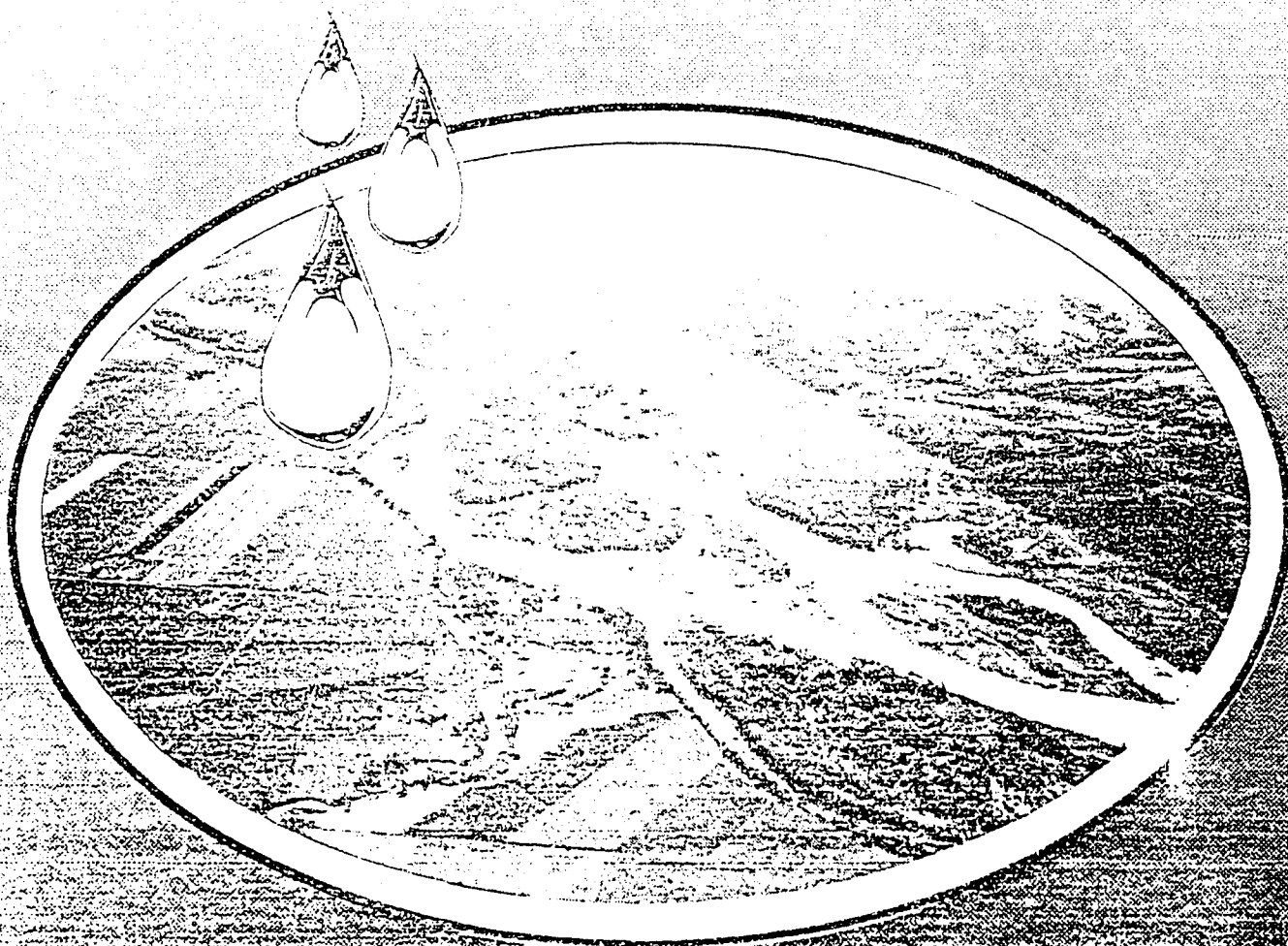
for the

EXHIBIT 1

DATE 2-1-93

MB

WATER DEVELOPMENT
AND RENEWABLE RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



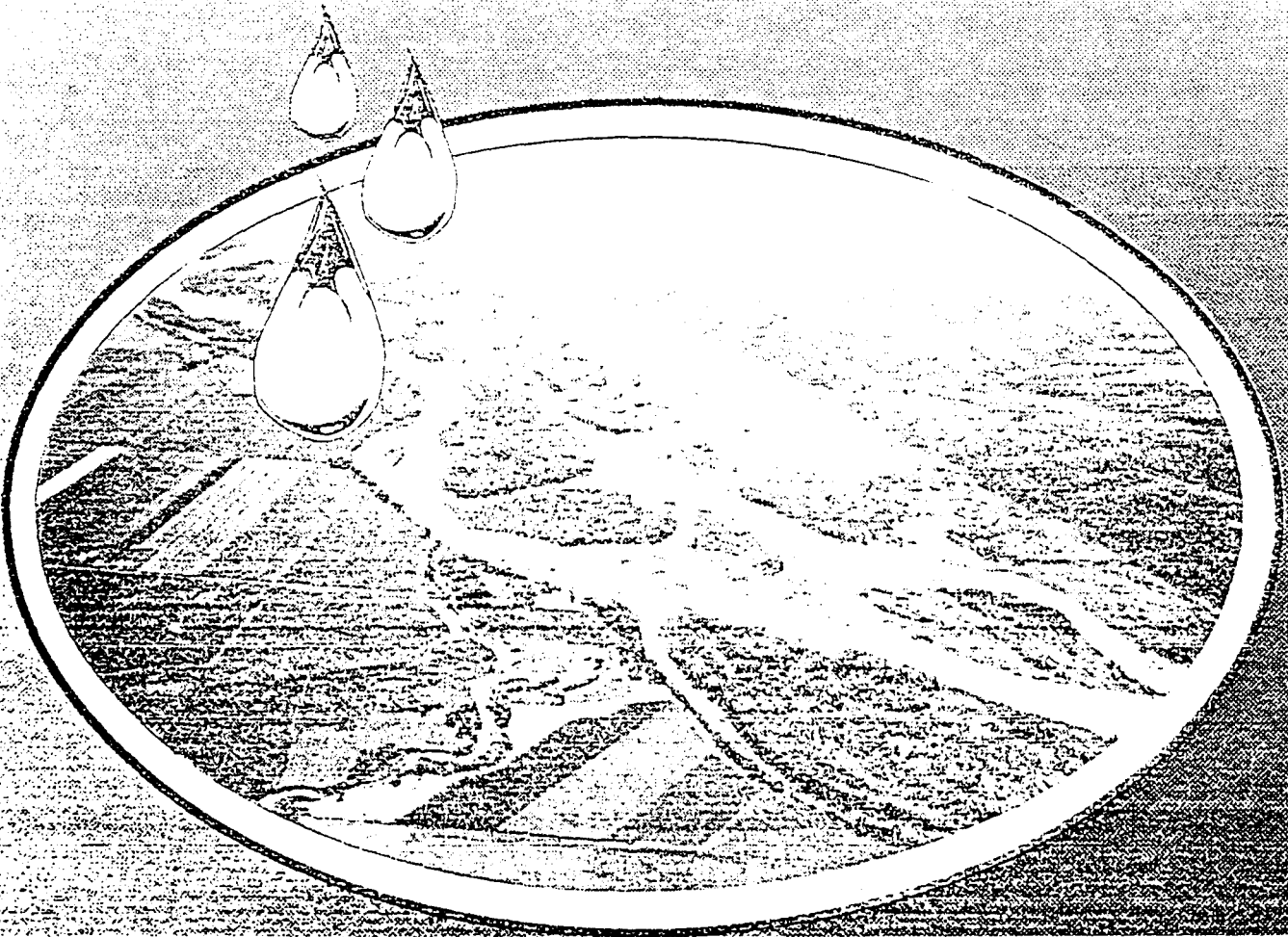
The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street,
Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

the Fifty-Third Montana Legislature

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION
PROJECT EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR 1994-1995 BIENNIUM
• APPENDIX A •

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2-1-93
28

for the
WATER DEVELOPMENT
AND RENEWABLE RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



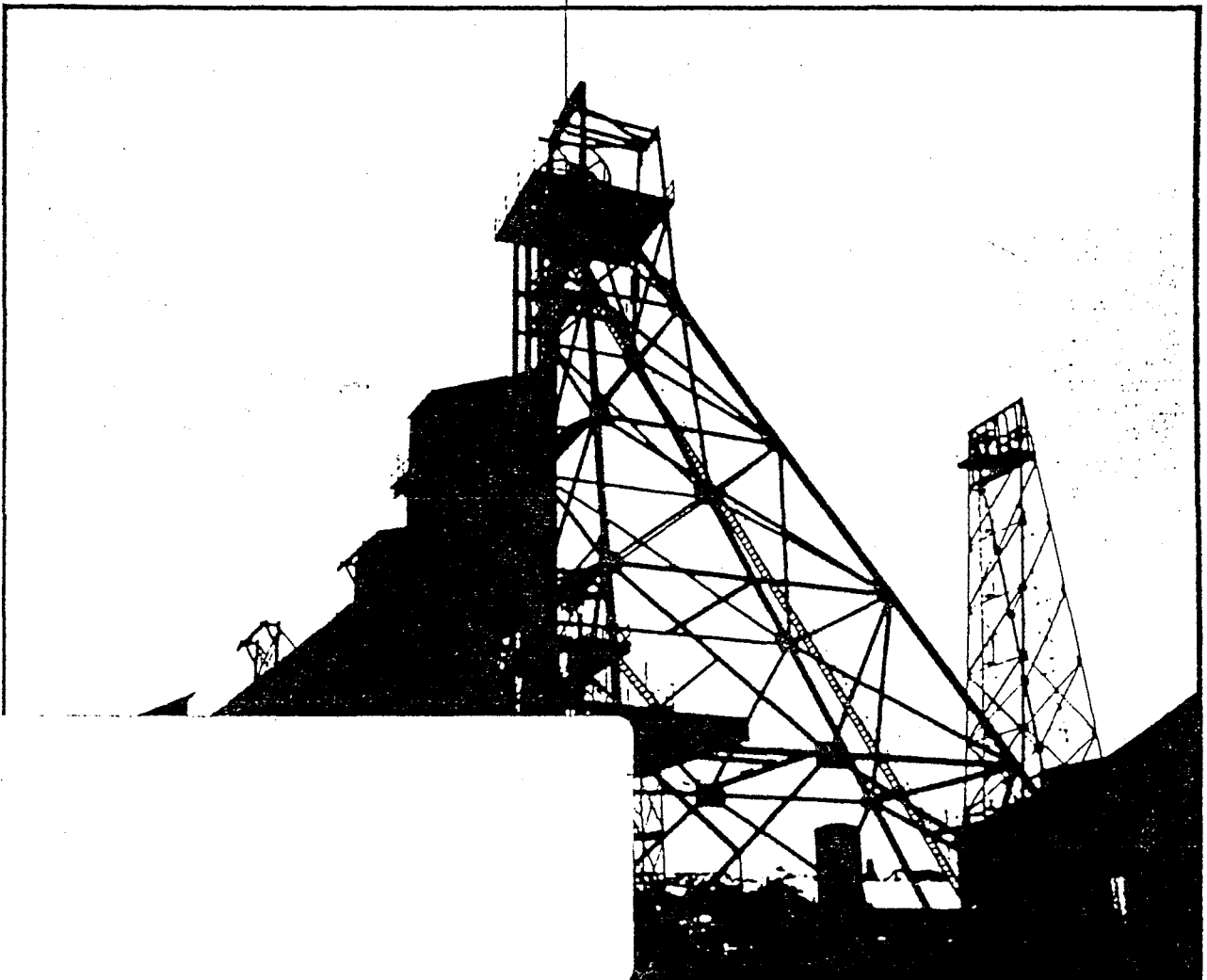
The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

the Fifty-Third Montana Legislature

RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2-1-93
HB

•••• REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE ••••
JANUARY 1993



Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation



The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-1-93
HB _____

• • APPENDIX TO REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE • • JANUARY 1993



Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation



1520 East Sixth Avenue • P.O. Box 202301
Helena, MT 59620-2301

The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street,
Helena, MT 59601-1201. The phone number is 444-2624.

**PRESENTATION
to the**

MONTANA STATE LEGISLATURE

**LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS - FINANCE AND CLAIMS**

**Representative Bergsagel, Malta (Chair)
Representative Bardanouve, Harlem
Representative Zook, Miles City
Senator Hockett, Havre
Senator Harding, Polson
Senator Vaughn, Libby**

**Municipal Compost Production
from Yard Waste and Sludge**

Submitted By:

Butte-Silver Bow Local Government

February 1, 1993

Dual Challenges:

- Implementing an effective compost production facility at the County's new, state-of-the-art landfill
 - To extend its life, the new facility includes several recycling components, one of which is a separate area for yard waste collection and **compost** production
- Designing and implementing a new sludge disposal program
 - New federal regulations re: waste water treatment (1994) mandate discontinuation of Butte's sludge injection facility. The most promising alternative for sludge disposal is **composting**.

Project Objectives:

This demonstration project is a means to address two major challenges and establish the viability of producing compost with Butte's yard waste in combination with its municipal sludge.

- 1) Identify the most efficient and cost-effective means to collect municipal yard waste;
- 2) Quantify the amount of yard waste generated in Butte and characterize the waste in terms of its utility for compost production;
- 3) Determine the most effective method to use municipal sludge in combination with yard waste for compost production;
- 4) Test, analyze, and determine the quality of the compost product in terms of anticipated regulatory pollutant limits;
- 5) Identify markets and beneficial uses for the compost product;
- 6) Provide adequate public education to maximize awareness and participation; and
- 7) Develop a long-term plan for full-scale composting operations using design and cost parameters established by the demonstration project.

Financial Assessment: Grant vs. Loan

As federal and state regulations change, in many instances becoming more strict, local governments must respond by implementing new technology and programs. Compounding the problem of increased federal mandates is the lack of federal resources to help deal with the problems, all in the face of shrinking tax revenues at the local level for many communities.

In Butte-Silver Bow County the problem is especially acute because many of its public infrastructure facilities need replacement or upgrading at the same time. As shown below, current and near-term bond issues are substantial:

- 1989, \$11 million to finance high school improvements
- 1992, \$17 million, first issue for water system reconstruction
- 1994, \$11 million (projected), second issue for water system reconstruction
- 1993, \$2.9 million for landfill construction
- 1994, \$6 million (projected) to finance sludge/sewage treatment plant expansion

Financial Assessment: Grant vs. Loan (Con't)

While it may appear Butte-Silver Bow has the "payback capability" through assessed fees or general tax revenues, it is these same sources of funds that have been stretched to finance current loans/bonds. Consequently, County financial managers advise that it is not prudent to stretch our borrowing capacity any further and take a loan for this project.

	Department Recommendation	Sponsor Request
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:	\$208,534	\$208,534
SPONSOR MATCH:	108,670	108,670
GRANT:	50,000	99,864
LOAN:	49,864	0

Additionally, Butte-Silver Bow is pledging more than \$108,000 in the form of an in-kind match to this project. This commitment is firm, and although we will be stretching our budgetary resources thin in various departments, we believe the project warrants this level of investment.

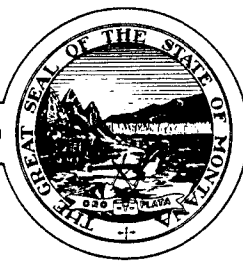
Summary:

Waste management is perhaps the biggest challenge facing municipal government in the 1990's. Through this project, Butte-Silver Bow seeks to turn a problem into a solution, and needs support from the Renewable Resource Development program to help get the job done.

We respectfully request that the Subcommittee recommend full funding of the original grant request of \$99,864.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
WATER QUALITY BUREAU

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 2-8-93
HB
COGSWELL BUILDING
1400 BROADWAY



STATE OF MONTANA

FAX (406) 444-1374

PO BOX 200901
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-0901

February 1, 1993

John Arrigo
Ground Water Program
Water Quality Bureau
Division of Environmental Sciences
Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

**Testimony to support funding of the Bureau of Mines and Geology proposal entitled
"Ground Water Protection and Education for Rural Montana Schools"**

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for allowing me this opportunity to express the support of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences for a proposal that will benefit both Montana's ground water and the children attending many rural schools. The proposal was submitted by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology and is entitled "Ground Water Protection and Education for Rural Montana Schools."

I would like to provide some background on the need for ground water protection for Montana's rural schools. There are 145 schools that are public water supplies. This means that the school is located far enough away from a community public water supply that they must drill a well and supply their own drinking water. These school systems are subject to many of the same regulations as the cities and towns of Montana.

Because of the unique population that these public water supplies serve, children between the ages of 5 and 18, they are of special concern to the Water Quality Bureau. Some schools have had problems meeting water quality standards. In 1992, 13 schools were placed under a "Health Advisory" for bacterial contamination and two schools were placed under a "Boil Order" for fecal coliform contamination. Two schools in the northeast part of the state have consistently had nitrate violations over the past 14 years. Pesticides have been detected in three school wells and pentachlorophenol has recently been detected in one school well.

The Bureau of Mines proposal builds on an initiative started by the Water Quality Bureau. The Water Quality Bureau is presently developing a Wellhead Protection Program as specified in Section 1428 of the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Montana's Wellhead Protection Program will encourage local governments (including school boards) to establish and manage wellhead protection areas to protect their drinking water wells. The goal is to avoid degradation of ground water quality that can result in impacts to human health, expensive clean-ups, litigation, and loss of public confidence.

School Boards are in a unique position of being able to call on their teachers and students to help establish a wellhead protection area. The schools can make ground water protection an educational interdisciplinary project. Yet the schools lack the hydrogeologic expertise to define the wellhead protection areas. This is where the Bureau of Mines and Geology can step in and provide that expertise.

The Water Quality Bureau is presently funding four demonstration projects at Augusta High School, Arlee High School and Elementary, Bonner Elementary, and Desmet Elementary in Missoula. These demonstration projects are firsts for the nation. The information gathered in these projects will be used to promote other school projects around the country. The Bureau of Mines and Geology proposal will build on this experience and expand it to additional Montana schools. I ask you to support funding for this project.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION FOR RURAL MONTANA SCHOOLS
MONTANA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

One hundred and forty five schools in Montana operate their own water supply. Several of these schools have detected or exceedances of contaminants in their drinking water. These include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Coliform Bacteria | <input type="radio"/> Volatile Organic Chemicals |
| <input type="radio"/> Nitrates | <input type="radio"/> Pesticides |

This proposed program will provide an innovative approach to ground-water supply protection and ground-water education. Primary and secondary students at several schools throughout Montana will participate in developing wellhead protection plans for their schools wells. Montana's Wellhead Protection Program, as mandated by the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, calls for wellhead protection on a volunteer basis. School wells classify as non-community water supply systems and fall under the state-wide program. Currently state funds are not available to assist community and non-community water systems in developing a Wellhead Protection Plan. The proposed program will provide resource protection as well as an excellent opportunity to enhance education through practical application of skills learned in the classroom and field - an opportunity these schools may otherwise not have.

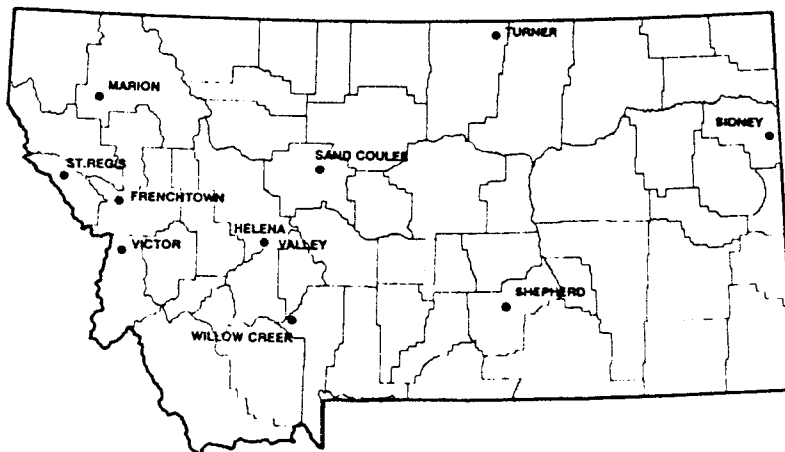
Project Implementation

The elements needed to develop a wellhead protection plan include defining the wellhead protection area, identifying sources of contamination, and managing the wellhead protection area. The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology will provide technical assistance throughout each aspect of the project. This includes:

- ☐ Sponsoring a workshop for educators
- ☐ Assist each school in coordinating the program
- ☐ Provide technical assistance in the hydrogeological aspects of each area, familiarize educators and students with the basic use of ground-water sampling equipment, identifying sources of contamination, contingency planning on how they would respond to an emergency involving their drinking water supply and locating new wells should the present wells become contaminated.

Project Location

The schools are located in different areas throughout Montana and provide a wide variety of hydrogeologic conditions and community concerns. The location of participating schools is shown below.



Schools Using Wells As Their Only Water Source

<u>SCHOOL NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SCHOOL NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Amsterdam School	Manhattan	Lavina School	Lavina
Anderson School	Bozeman	Lincoln School	Lincoln
Arlee High School	Arlee	Lone Rock School	Stevensville
Arlee Elementary	Arlee	Lustre Elementary	Frazer
Arlee Jr. High	Arlee	Lustre High Christian	Frazer
Augusta School	Augusta	Luther School	Luther
Avon School	Avon	Manhattan Christian	Manhattan
Bissell School	Whitefish	Marion School	Marion
Bolin Elementary School	Terry	McCormick School	Troy
Bonner School	Bonner	McGrade Elementary	Libby
Box Elder School	Box Elder	Melrose School	Melrose
Canyon Creek	Billings	Missoula Co.High School	Missoula
Cardwell School	Cardwell	Monforton School	Bozeman
Cayuse Prairie School	Kalispell	Morin El. School	Billings
Centerville School	Sand Coulee	Mt Ellis Elementary	Bozeman
Clancy School	Clancy	MT City School	Clancy
Clinton School	Clinton	Olney School	Whitefish
Community School	Hardin	Ophir School	Gallatin Gway
Corvallis Elementary	Corvallis	Ovando School	Ovando
Corvallis Primary	Corvallis	Park City High School	Park City
Corvallis High School	Corvallis	Park City School	Park City
Creston School	Kalispell	Peerless School	Peerless
Custer School	Custer	Pioneer School	Billings
Deer Creek School	Glendive	Potomac School	Potomac
Deer Park School	Columbia Falls	Ramsay School	Ramsay
Desmet Public School	Missoula	Rau School	Sidney
Drummond Elementary	Drummond	Raynesford School	Raynesford
Drummond High School	Drummond	Reedpoint School	Reedpoint
Dupuyer School	Dupuyer	Reedpoint High School	Reedpoint
Eastgate School	East Helena	Rosebud School	Rosebud
Edgar School	Edgar	Rossiter School	Helena
Elliston School	Elliston	Savage Public School	Savage
Elysian School	Billings	Shawmut School	Shawmut
Fair Mont Egan School	Kalispell	Shepherd Elementary	Shepherd
Falls Fortine School	Fortine	Shepherd Old High	Shepherd
Fishtail School	Fishtail	Shepherd High School	Shepherd
Florence Carlton	Florence	Shepherd Jr. High	Shepherd
Frenchtown Elementary	Frenchtown	Simms High School	Simms
Frenchtown High School	Frenchtown	Smith Valley Upper	Kalispell
Frontier Elementary	WolfPoint	Smith Valley Lower	Kalispell
Gallatin Gateway School	Gallatin	St. Regis School	St. Regis
Golden Ridge School	Fairfield	Starr School	Browning
Grant School	Dillon	Sun River School	Sun River
Grantsdale School	Hamilton	Swan River School	Bigfork
Greenfield School	Fairfield	Swan Valley Elementary	Condon
Grey Cliff School	Grey Cliff	Target Range School	Missoula
Hall School	Hall	Terry High School	Terry
Hawthorne School	Missoula	Trego School	Trego
Helena Flats School	Kalispell	Turner School	Turner
Helgate Elementary	Missoula	Ulm School	Ulm
Helmville School	Helmville	Victor School	Victor
Heritage Christian	Bozeman	Warren School	Helena
Hobson School	Hobson	West Valley School	Kalispell
Jefferson School	Glendive	Whitewater School	Watewater
Jim Darcy School	Helena	Willow Creek School	Willow Creek
Kila School	Kila	Wisdom School	Wisdom
Kinsey School	Kinsey	Yaak School	Troy
Kircher School	Miles City	Zurich School	Zurich
Lamotte School	Bozeman		

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 2-1-93
MB

LETTERS OF COMMITMENT

U.S. Forest Service
Ruby Valley Stock Association
Headwaters RC&D Area, Inc.
Soil Conservation Service

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 2-1-93
HB

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

Madison County Commissioners

Ruby River Water Users Association

Montana Trout Unlimited

Montana Department of Livestock

Montana Water Resources Association

Madison-Jefferson County Extension Office

Gallatin County Extension Office

Dr. Don Collins, Professor of Ecology, MSU

John R. Lacey, PhD, Extension Range Management Specialist, MSU

Donald J. Bedunah, Professor, University of Montana

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
~~MB~~

LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF

**WORKING PARTNERSHIPS FOR INNOVATIVE
WATER RESOURCE EDUCATION**

**A Grant Proposal to the
Water Development Grant Program**

**Submitted by
Mary Ellen Wolfe, Coordinator
The Montana Watercourse
Montana State University**



STAN STEPHENS
GOVERNOR

State of Montana

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
NORTHWEST POWER PLANNING COUNCIL

JOHN C. BRENDEN
Council Member

STAN GRACE
Council Member

EXHIBIT 9

DATE 2-1-93

MB

January 11, 1993

Mary Ellen Wolfe, Coordinator
The Montana Water Course
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59717-0057

Dear Mary Ellen,

On behalf of the Montana Office of the Northwest Power Planning Council, I would like to lend my endorsement of **"Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education"**.

My staff has reviewed your proposal and found it technically sound, consistent with the goals of the Northwest Power Planning Council, and potentially beneficial to the future of Montana resource management.

Our Council works daily in the multifaceted dimensions of water resource use and management throughout the Columbia drainage basin. We are directed by Congress to assure the Pacific Northwest of an adequate, efficient, economical, and reliable power supply. Since most of the region's electricity is derived from hydropower, we are also directed by congress to protect, mitigate and enhance the fish and wildlife resources impacted by power generation. Congress further mandated that we include the public in our planning process.

It appears that **"Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education"** would enhance the effectiveness of our policy-making process by providing water management education in Montana classrooms. Our Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program addresses numerous topics that dovetail to your educational goals. Our program (see attached excerpted pages) calls for coordination of watershed activities, including land management activities that effect waterways, addresses water quality and quantity, recognizes the need for water regulation, encourages instream flows, calls for water conservation, and recommends coordination and development of water resource information.

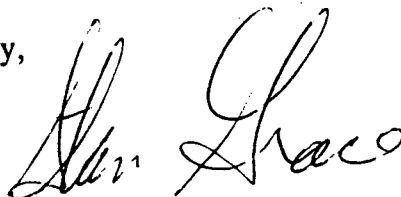
I praise your efforts to educate the educators. Encouraging the development and use of watershed education lesson plans appears to be an efficient approach. Your working partnerships approach of teaming water managers and water use, is well founded. Your program should provide a balanced overview of water use in Montana. I am pleased you have chosen to portray the great benefits derived from water resources and provide a sound foundation for protecting this valuable resource. The field course approach should show the diversity among, and within, Montana watersheds plus create a lasting network between educators, managers and water users.

Our Council has participated in similar programs in the past, most recently the Montana Coal Issues Workshop sponsored by the Montana Energy Education Council. We consider a resource literate public a benefit to the state and region. Your **"Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education"** should enhance such literacy.

I endorse your partnership approach and offer Mark Reller of my staff as our liaison to the effort. Mark is trained as an Agricultural Engineer with an emphasis in water management. He is knowledgeable in fisheries and power issues at Libby and Hungry Horse reservoirs as well as endangered species issues faced by water managers on the entire Columbia River.

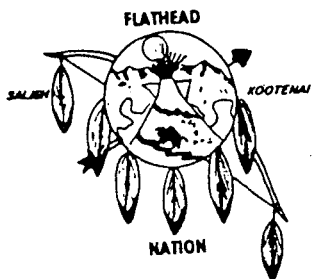
Once again, we are pleased to participate in a program that offers balanced educational opportunities that reflect the real world complexities of beneficial water use and management.

Sincerely,



Stan Grace
Montana Member,
Northwest Power Planning Council

Enclosure: Excerpt from Strategy for Salmon - Volume II



THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES
OF THE FLATHEAD NATION

P. O. Box 278
Pablo, Montana 59855
(406) 675-2700
Fax (406) 675-2806

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
HB



Joesph E. Dupuis - Executive Secretary
Vern L. Clairmont - Executive Treasurer
Bernice Hewankorn - Sergeant-at-Arms

TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS:
Michael T. "Mickey" Pablo - Chairman
Laurence Kenmille - Vice Chairman
Elmer "Sonny" Morigeau, Jr. - Secretary
Joe Dog Felsman - Treasurer
Louis Adams
Lloyd Irvine
Patrick Lethand
Henry "Hank" Baylor
Antoine "Tony" Incashola
John "Chris" Lozeau

October 12, 1992

Mary Ellen Wolfe
Montana Watercourse
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-0057

Dear Mary Ellen:

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes have reviewed your proposal entitled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education." The Tribes have agreed to participate in, and support the Montana Watercourse's efforts in education on the complexities of water use and management in the Flathead River Basin. The Tribes have agreed to give a one-day presentation. The Tribal Natural Resources Department will conduct the presentation followed by an afternoon field trip to areas of interest on the Flathead Indian Reservation. If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

CONFEDERATED SALISH & KOOTENAI TRIBES

Michael T. Pablo,
Chairman, Tribal Council

MTP/drc

cc: Rhonda Swaney, Natural Resources Department Head
Virginia Griffin, Legal Department

ref: ltr.mtwtrcrse.100792

FLATHEAD BASIN COMMISSION

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
HB

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CAPITOL STATION
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
(406) 444-3111

723 FIFTH AVENUE EAST
KALISPELL, MONTANA 59901
(406) 752-0081

December 29, 1992

Jeanne Doney
MDNRC
1520 East Sixth
Helena, Montana 59620

RECEIVED

JAN 04 1993

**MONT. DEPT. of NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION**

Dear Ms: Doney:

The Flathead Basin Commission is delighted to register its
its unqualified support of the proposed project, "Working
Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education," which
was submitted to your agency for funding consideration earlier
this year.

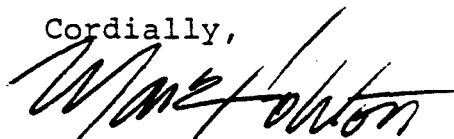
We believe there is much merit in the project, and given the
high initial rating the proposal received, it's obvious others
share that point of view. Particularly during a time when
state funding is likely to be in critically short supply,
those projects which offer greater potential for direct
benefit to the state and its citizens must be given top
priority. The Commission has every reason to believe this
Montana Watercourse proposal is one of those projects.

We are particularly impressed with the proposal's innovative
approach to information sharing and education. The Commission
has a mandate to utilize the tools of education to further
enhance the public's awareness of water quality issues.
This proposal is in harmony with how we believe the state's
water issues can best be addressed.

We are encouraged that Montana Watercourse has chosen to
investigate the Flathead Basin through this program, and are
ready to fully cooperate as a "working partner" to help the
"Watershed Week on the Flathead" component become a reality.
We believe that other organizations in the basin that we
routinely work with will also be generous with their time and
resources to help the project achieve its full potential.

Please count on the Flathead Basin Commission to help see
that this project will be realized if funding is allocated.

Cordially,



Mark Holston
Public Information Officer

cc: Gil Lusk

EXHIBIT 9
DATE ~~2-1-9~~ 2-1-9



United States Department of the Interior ~~HD~~

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE

316 NORTH 26TH ST.

BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Water Resources
Code 380

JUN 8 1992

RECEIVED
JUN 09 1992
MONT. DEPT. of NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

Jeanne Doney
Water and Resource
Development Program
DNRC
1520 East Sixth Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Ms. Doney:

The Montana Watercourse recently submitted a proposal to you entitled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education." The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has been involved with the Montana Watercourse in program funding and program formulation. We want to take this opportunity to express our support for this proposal and urge its approval. The projects which will be undertaken through this proposal will benefit youth throughout Montana, including our Indian youth on the Indian reservations. Since water is one of our most important resources, it is imperative that the Indian youth understand the resource.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,


Area Director



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 1

Federal Building
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807

Reply to: 2500

Date: DEC 11 1992


EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
HB

Mary Ellen Wolfe, Coordinator
Montana Watercourse
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-0057

Dear Ms. Wolfe:

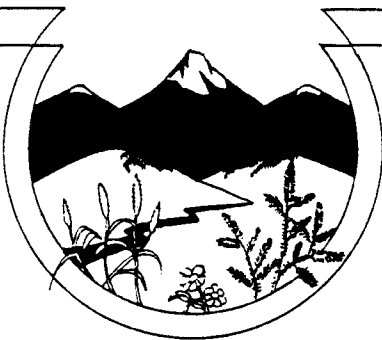
Your project proposal, "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education", was referred to our office by the Flathead National Forest.

We have reviewed the proposal and find that it provides excellent opportunities for both youth and adult education concerning Montana's water resources. We have one comment concerning the proposal; one of the elements is designed to train a network of educators and disseminate the "Clark Fork Curriculum", an existing model, multi-disciplinary water resource notebook for secondary educators, that was developed by the Missoula County Conservation District (CD). The Missoula County CD is currently seeking grant funds to adapt and expand the "Clark Fork Curriculum" to all the major basins in the State. The Montana Watercourse proposal should be coordinated with the Missoula County CD efforts to ensure that the best possible product goes out to the remainder of the State.


For DAVID F. JOLLY
Regional Forester

cc: Flathead Basin Commission





MISSOULA COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5115 Hwy. 93 South
Missoula, MT 59801
(406) 329-3684 or (406) 251-4826

EXHIBIT 9

DATE 2-1-93

~~HB~~

May 28, 1992

Jeanne Doney
Conservation & Renewable Resource Division
Department of Natural Resources & Conservation
1520 E. Sixth Ave
Helena, MT 59620-2301

Dear Ms. Doney:

This letter is to express our support for the Montana Watercourse's grant proposal entitled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education". The number one goal of the Missoula County Conservation District in their Long Range Plan is to improve surface and groundwater quality through education and technical assistance. The programs proposed by Watercourse would provide excellent educational tools to help us accomplish this goal.

Further, the Watercourse has been very support of the "Clark Fork Watershed Education Project", a multi-disciplinary watershed education curriculum developed by the Missoula Conservation District. The district plans to adapt the curriculum for statewide use and watercourse has agreed to disseminate the curriculum throughout the state. Funding of the Watercourse proposal is vital to having this curriculum available throughout the state.

The Montana Watercourse has an outstanding reputation for producing timely, effective water education materials and making them available throughout the state. The work they do in water education is essential if we are to protect our most valuable resource. The Missoula County Conservation District fully supports this proposal and we ask that it be fully funded.

Sincerely,

Robert Schroeder, Chairman
Missoula County Conservation District

**Montana Department
of
Fish, Wildlife & Parks**



1420 East Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620
May 27, 1992

EXHIBIT

9

DATE 2-1-93

HB

Jeanne Doney
Montana Department of Natural
Resources and Conservation
1520 East 6th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Jeanne:

I am writing on behalf of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Fisheries Division to support the Montana Watercourse grant proposal to the DNRC Water Development Program. I have reviewed the grant proposal and believe that all of the activities outlined will be very valuable to the people of the state.

I have personally been involved with several Montana Watercourse activities and have been impressed by the professional and objective presentation of technical and potentially controversial information.

Sincerely,

Chris Hunter, Chief
Special Projects Bureau
Fisheries Division

d1



Extension Service

Cascade County Extension Office

1807 Third Street N.W.
Westgate Mall, P.O. Box 5051
Great Falls, Montana 59403
406-727-4643

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
HB _____

December 23, 1992

Mary Ellen Wolfe, Coordinator
The Montana Watercourse
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717 -0057

Dear Mary Ellen:

Thank you for sharing the Water Development Grant, Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education, with me. I wholeheartedly support the concept of a partnership. Partnerships are essential in Montana where the resources are scarce but the dedication and commitment to excellence is abundant.

I was indeed impressed with the proposal. It appears that a lot of time and thought went into it. I am especially impressed with the anticipated project results, namely, "...individuals... are more likely to be motivated to act, to conserve water resources, to modify their behavior to achieve more thoughtful stewardship of the resource, and to become more informed participants in local and state water management initiatives for future generations."

Two questions that come to mind are:

1. How will these project results be documented or evaluated? In other words, will the results be measured?
2. Will the issue of how other states' water concerns effect Montana be addressed?

I most definitely support the project. However, I would not feel comfortable in testifying when it goes to committee. I would welcome the opportunity to become a "partner" depending on the time commitment. Feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mary Dunn
MSU Extension Agent
Cascade County



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service
406-755-5401

Flathead National Forest
1935 Third Avenue East
Kalispell, MT 59901

EXHIBIT

DATE 2-1-93

Reply to: 3450 HB

Date: December 3, 1992

RECEIVED

DEC 07 1992

MONT. DEPT. of NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

Ms. Jeanne Doney
Montana Department of Natural Resources
and Conservation
1520 East Sixth
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Ms. Doney:

I am writing this letter in support of the proposal for Water Development Grant Funding by Montana Watercourse entitled, "Working Partnership for Innovative Water Resource Education." While the entire proposal has merit, I will particularly comment on the summer field courses, with the first one titled, "Watershed Week on the Flathead."

I am responsible for the management of the 2.36 million-acre Flathead National Forest, all of which is in the Flathead Basin. The Flathead Forest contains 219 miles of nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, one of the world's most important bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout fisheries, and water quality issues and opportunities of international significance. I also serve on the Governor's Flathead Basin Commission, an organization dedicated to protection of water quality in the Flathead while allowing for sustainable economic development.

The water resources of the Flathead are significant, worthy of extraordinary funding, resource management, and educational efforts. The Montana Watercourse proposal provides an excellent opportunity for the State of Montana to continue and supplement its long-term interest and investment in the Flathead. Funding a program that will help teachers reach our young people will have far-reaching and long-lasting value.

I urge your favorable consideration of this proposal. If funded, I pledge the Flathead National Forest's support for the program through our participation. The water resources of the Flathead and the people dependent on them deserve it.

Sincerely,


JOEL D. HOLTROP
Forest Supervisor

cc

Mary Ellen Wolfe, Montana Watercourse, MSU, 335 Culbertson Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717
Ron Haag, Regional Office





United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Water Resources Division
Federal Building, Room 428
301 South Park Avenue, Drawer 10076
Helena, Montana 59626-0076

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

EXHIBIT _____
DATE 2-1-93
HB _____

May 27, 1992

RECEIVED

MAY 28 1992

MONT. DEPT. of NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

Ms. Jeanne Doney
Montana Department of Natural
Resources and Conservation
1520 East 6th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Ms. Doney:

I recently had an opportunity to review the Montana Watercourse proposal titled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education." The proposal offers to fill a widely recognized void in water awareness education. The proposal outlines a unique multi-agency partnership to provide training opportunities for Montana educators and potential educators.

I am particularly impressed with the "Watershed Week" facet of the proposed program. The activities outlined in the sample curriculum for the Flathead basin would provide exposure to numerous watershed issues and acquaint participants with numerous agencies and individuals responsible for wise management of the area's water resources. Although the U.S. Geological Survey is not identified as partners in the program, I would do my best to make staff available to demonstrate our streamflow and water-quality monitoring activities in the basin. As the principal federal agency responsible for collection and dissemination of water resources data, we would welcome the opportunity to participate by providing streamside demonstrations of our data-collection methods.

I strongly support Montana Watercourse in their ambitious proposal to educate Montana's educators. The solution to many of the state's water problems is public awareness of the issues. With awareness of the issues, many of our problems can be solved through well-informed, common-sense actions of land owners, water users, and resource managers. This proposal will provide awareness and knowledge.

Sincerely,

Joe A. Moreland
District Chief

cc: Mary Ellen Wolfe, MSU, Bozeman, MT

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
MB



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

COGSWELL BUILDING

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

May 29, 1992

Jeanne Doney
Resource Development Bureau
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Jeanne:

We are writing in support of the proposal that was submitted by Western Watercourse for DNRC's Water Development funding.

While we have some suggestions about the proposed activities, we would like to convey our support for this creative and timely project.

The goal of the project is to facilitate water resource education in our state. As we know from our nonpoint source coordination efforts, this is no easy task. Cooperation and good-will among all agencies and organizations concerned with water resource management and protection are our most important tools. We will accomplish nothing without them. Educational efforts will be fragmented and address only some of the sources of our water problems. Watercourse has endeavored to build in cooperation with appropriate agencies in the implementation of the projects (e.g. having professional water resource instructors provide the "mini-courses" in communities.)

Jeanne, thank you for the opportunity to express our support for Watercourse's proposal. We encourage DNRC to fund this worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Thomas".
Jack Thomas
Program Manager

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janet Lyon".
Janet Lyon
Education Specialist

c: Mary Ellen Wolfe

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND CONSERVATION

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-1-93
HB _____



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

LEE METCALF BUILDING
1520 EAST SIXTH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE (406) 444-6699
TELEFAX NUMBER (406) 444-6721

HELENA, MONTANA 59620-2301

June 24, 1992

Mr. Ray Beck, Administrator
Conservation and Resource Development Division
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
1520 E. Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620-2301

Dear Ray:

I have read with interest the proposal submitted to you and your program by Mary Ellen Wolfe of the Montana Watercourse entitled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education". I believe the level of understanding of water resource issues among teachers, students, wastewater treatment operators, and the general public in Montana is limited. This proposal attempts to bridge the many informational gaps that will lead to better citizen involvement in making water resource management decisions.

The Watershed Weeks on the Flathead, Clark Fork, and Missouri Rivers is an excellent approach to teach educators and the public on the many complex facets of water management within a basin. For example, the Flathead tour will involve the Salish and Kootenai Indian tribes, Flathead Basin Commissioners, different user groups, Bureau of Reclamation operators at Hungry Horse Reservoir, Northwest Power Planning Council members, scientists at the Flathead Lake Biological Station, and personnel from Glacier National Park, Forest Service, and Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and others. From their own special interest or perspective, they will discuss issues ranging from water rights, water quality, hydropower, existing and future water needs, fishery, recreation, international and interstate concerns, and others. Through this approach, educators and the public can begin to understand the perceptions, needs, and laws governing water management in the Flathead River Basin. The educators will be required to use the information learned on the different basins tours to develop work plans for teaching students within the basins.

The objective of "The Clark Fork Curriculum" is to teach educators within this basin on how to use the Clark Fork Curriculum. The complexity and problems in the Clark Fork are many and this curriculum will aid educators in first understanding them and then teach them to students. Another component of the proposal called "From Public Works to Public Education" will teach water and wastewater treatment operators practical,

effective methods to use their expertise and work environment to educate their local communities on municipal water supplies and treatment.

"From Drink to Drain" is a curriculum that will be developed and disseminated to educate community leaders and educators on ground water quality and quantity and to help citizens understand their role in integrating use and management of surface and ground water resources.

Not only do I strongly support this proposal, but three of these objectives are recommended or alluded to in the state water plan.

If you have any questions regarding my strong support of this proposal, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Gary Fritz
Administrator
Water Resources Division

GF:na

copy: Mary Ellen Wolfe

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Research & Education Institute

EXHIBIT

9

DATE 2-1-93

December 30, 1992

158

Mary Ellen Wolf
Coordinator
Montana Water Course
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-0057

Dear Ms. Wolf:

I have reviewed and am please to support your proposed project, "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education".

As you may be aware, I am acting as the facilitator for the Upper Clark Fork River Basin Steering Committee (Committee). The Committee was created by the 1991 Legislature and charged with developing a water management plan which balances all of the basin beneficial water uses by the end of 1994.

The Committee, its mandate, and its efforts to date are unique in one crucial aspect: they reflect action at the grassroots. The impetus for the Committee's creation was a voluntary negotiation by upper Clark Fork water users and managers, several of whom are traditional adversaries. The Committee membership is dominated by local water users and their representatives. The Committee has set out to maintain the local water user perspective in preparing the water management plan.

Successful action at the grassroots depends directly on education. The accomplishments reflected in the Committee to date stem at least in part from the education of a relatively small but growing number of water users and managers about the water uses and interests of the various user groups and about the river and its tributaries as a system. The Committee has agreed that any work plan it may ultimately develop will have practical import only to the extent that the plan is credible to and supported by basin water users and managers. This of course means a substantial, continuing education effort about water is needed. The education must address the water legal system, basin water uses, the interests and needs of the water users, how the river and its tributaries operate and must be managed as a system, opportunities for improving present water management to better meet these interests and needs, and dispute resolution.

"Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education" would contribute to this needed education on both an immediate and long-term basis by targeting interested citizens and teachers. In

Dedicated to building healthy lands and communities in the West.

210 N. Higgins, Suite 326 • P.O. Box 8084 • Missoula, Montana 59807-8084 • (406) 721-7415

EXHIBIT

9

DATE 2-1-93

~~HB~~

Mary Ellen Wolf
Page 2

particular, the week-long Clark Fork watershed field course in the summer of 1994 could stimulate public interest in and comments on the draft management plan which will be in preparation at that time. The education modules of the project would increase the likelihood that grassroots water management can succeed on a long-term basis in the Clark Fork and other Montana water sheds.

Northern Lights Institute has as a mission developing collaborative solutions to natural resource and environmental problems. Education is fundamental to such solutions, and we are pleased to support the thoughtful proposal by the Montana Watercourse to improve and expand water education in the state.

Sincerely,



Gerald Mueller
Clark Fork Project Director

CC: Jeanne Donney
Rich Moy

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND CONSERVATION

RECEIVED

MAY 28 1992



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

MONT. DEPT. OF NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

STATE OF MONTANA

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE (406) 444-8699
TELEFAX NUMBER (406) 444-6721

HELENA, MONTANA 59620-2301 9

EXHIBIT

DATE 2-1-93

May 27, 1992

Jeanne Doney
Conservation and Renewable Resources Division
Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation
1520 E. Sixth Ave.
Helena, MT 59620-2301

Dear Jeanne,

I am writing to express my support for the Montana Watercourse's grant proposal entitled "Working Partnerships for Innovative Water Resource Education." They have an expert staff that is responsible, creative and works well with greatly varying interests. I have always found them to be extremely professional and well respected.

The Watercourse's plan to develop and provide three summer field courses for teachers in the three major river basins of the state is an excellent idea. While some efforts at watershed education in the respective basins have been attempted, none is as comprehensive as what is proposed. And I feel comfortable that the Watercourse will cooperate with any ongoing programs in these basins.

The Watercourse has been very supportive of the Clark Fork Curriculum from its inception. It would serve the Clark Fork (and eventually, statewide) Watershed Education Curriculum well to become a part of the water education program and tools disseminated by WET facilitators.

The proposed plan to train public works personnel for community education is very much needed. It is both popular and useful for elementary and secondary classes to tour water treatment and wastewater treatment facilities. Public works personnel have the opportunity to make these tours even more educational to students, as well as, to the public.

Finally, the Watercourse would be an astute choice to coordinate the development of groundwater quality and quantity information/education materials for the general public. The Watercourse has an excellent track record in developing public

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-1-83
HB

education programs and they have been very effective at coordinating collaborative efforts amongst various agencies and entities.

I wholeheartedly support their grant requests and look forward to working with them on several of their projects on behalf of the Conservation Districts Bureau.

Sincerely,

Joan Schumaker

Joan Schumaker



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Beaverhead
National Forest

420 Barrett Street
Dillon, MT 59725-3572
406/683-3900

EXHIBIT

9

DATE 2-1-93

Reply to: 1620-3

HB

Date: NOV 13 1992

Mary Ellen Wolfe
The Montana Watercourse
335 Culbertson Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-0057

Dear Mary Ellen:

Thanks for your letter of August 19. We certainly have an interest in your proposed "Watershed Weeks."

I think your proposal is particularly relevant to the Beaverhead National Forest. We're now beginning to grapple with problems in high-elevation riparian areas. These many small streams are like capillaries in our blood system: they're the beginning and key to the whole system. I see your proposal as one important way to raise public understanding and awareness of riparian management.

We have hydrologists, soil scientists, fisheries and wildlife biologists, and myself who could give talks or presentations to students of the Watershed Week program.

I'm also interested in compiling the lesson plans students produce into a curriculum guide on riparian areas and issues. I look forward to working with you on Watershed Weeks and on other water-related materials.

Sincerely,

JACK DE GOLIA
Public Affairs Officer



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Long Range Planning SUBCOMMITTEE DATE 2/11/93
DEPARTMENT(S) DNR & DIVISION _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME	REPRESENTING	
Judith T. IMANI	Headwaters Revd	Project #7
Maggie Pittman	Helena National Forest	#7
Mark Petioni	Beaverhead National Forest	#7
Dan Dallas	Beaverhead National Forest	#7
John C Anderson	Ruby Valley Cons. DIST.	Project #7
Dick Goodel	Ruby Forest Permits	" "
Jay Bannock	Ruby Valley Stock Assoc	" "
J. Brunner	MURA	" 7
MIKE BARRON	SCS - Sheridan	" #7
KATE MILLER	MT. BUR. MINES & GEOL.	#33
Tony Schoonen	Mile High Conservation Dist	#33

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Long Range Planning SUBCOMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT(S) DNR

DATE 2-1-93
DIVISION CARD

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME	REPRESENTING	
John Tobbs	DNR	
Anna M Miller	DNR	
Jeanne Doney	DNRC	
Mark Marty	DNRC	
Ann Dorsch	DOC	
Ed Dinger	MURA	
Newell Anderson	DOC	
Ginette Abdo	MBMG Project #5	
Gary Fischer	DNRC Project #1	
Mike Oelrich	DNRC Project #1	
Stan Bradshaw	MT. TU. Proj #7	
Jon Sesso	Butte-Silver Bow Project #3	
Chuck Gordon	Easton Sanders Co. #8 CD	
Mary Ellen Wolf	Montana Watercourse #9	
Mike Shea	Butte-Silver Bow #3	
Jim Johnston	B. Ho - Silver Bow #3	
Wayne Van Voast	Mont. Bur. MINES #5	
JOHN ARRIBO	DHES	

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