

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 15, 1985

The meeting of the Long-Range Planning Subcommittee was called to order by Vice Chairman Van Valkenburg on February 15, 1985 at 8:06 a.m. in Room 420 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present, except Chairman Thoft who was excused. Chairman Thoft was present later in the meeting.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION, WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Glen Lake Irrigation District, Therrialt Creek Syphon, Project 46, House Bill 205

PROPOSERS: Representative Mary Lou Peterson (55:B:008), District 1, sponsor of House Bill 205, spoke as a proponent of this project. She gave the committee written testimony on the project (EXHIBIT 1). Representative Peterson asked the committee to consider ranking the project higher and giving it total funding. Richard Brinton (55:B:060) said the sloughing ditch is jeopardizing the entire Glen Lake Irrigation District. The project proposal will eliminate 2 miles of the ditch by installing 1300' of 45" tubing. Mr. Brinton said the irrigation district cannot afford to borrow more money for this project because their bonding rate is at \$20.00/acre and local farmers cannot afford more than this. Joe Purdy (55:B:097) said the slough area on the creek is before the irrigating reservoir and if the reservoir goes out with the Spring runoff the ranchers would be forced to buy 2/3 of their hay and many cannot afford to do this. Ian Jeffcock (55:B:139), Ditch Manager, Glen Lake Irrigation District said the banks of the creek are so unstable it is impossible to get equipment in to work on them. He said if the streambank sloughs or shifts and changes the course of the water, several beaver dams might break. If the dams break, ranch land and the road below will be damaged. Mr. Jeffcock said this release of water would also jeopardize the recreational area of Glen Lake. He said 86 families are supported by the creek.

Caralee Cheney (55:B:235), Chief, Water Development Bureau, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) said the department felt that maintenance of the ditch might be an option to the syphon. She said it is an important project, but it did not rank higher because, with ongoing maintenance, the risk of failure could be reduced.

Senator Fuller (55:B:250) asked if the entire request could be funded as a loan. Ms. Cheney said it could be. Senator Fuller asked if there is enough money in the loan program to do this. She said yes.

Representative Mary Lou Peterson (55:B:268) gave closing comments on House Bill 205. She said maintenance of the ditch is almost impossible because heavy equipment cannot be used on the steep grade of the ditch and many of the banks are unstable. She also said they do have a ditch rider walking, watching and maintaining the ditch. She asked the committee to reconsider the project's ranking and funding status.

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Butte Mine Flooding Monitoring Project 54

Ms. Cheney (55:B:296) introduced this project which is on page 93 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: Senator Judy Jacobson (55:B:312), District 36, said two years ago a grant was given to the bureau to monitor the groundwater. The grant was given with the idea that a party not directly involved with the Anaconda Mining Company should be monitoring the groundwater. She said she feels this research will be valuable to other areas which may have pits being flooded in the future. Senator Jacobson said if the groundwater does become affected by the filling of the pit it would be disastrous for Butte and Silver Bow County. Representative Dan Harrington (55:B:341), District 68, said the water in the pit might cause seismic problems as it works its way into fault areas. He said there is a fear that it will get into the groundwater system for Butte. He said he feels the state should keep control of this particular issue because of the seriousness of the problems which might develop. Ted Duaine (55:B:367), Hydrogeologist, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology submitted written testimony (EXHIBIT 2). Marvin Miller (55:B:515), Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology said the project is needed to determine what the long-term effects of the pit flooding will be on the groundwater and the Upper Clark Fork River Basin. He said this is the only place in the world where there is an opportunity to study the flooding of open pit mines.

Senator Fuller (55:B:552) said he is becoming suspect of underwriting the university system budget by paying the salaries of employees who are working on this type of project. Caralee Cheney said salaries of some full-time employees are being funded, but the money freed up in the budget is placed into a salary savings account. She said in the case of the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station they do have the authority to use freed up funds for other expenses. Senator Fuller asked Mr. Miller, if the project is not funded, if the employees at the Bureau will continue to work there. Mr. Miller said half of his division is paid from nonstate funds. Mr. Miller said the salaries for this project are currently not being paid from state dollars.

Representative Bardanouve (55:B:604) asked what the bureau will do with the information obtained from this project. Mr. Miller said they will be able to determine at what level the water should be maintained in the pit. He said metals in the pit will also precipitate into the water and then could be collected from it. He said they would be able to discover if the pit will act as a natural lake and turnover each year, adding oxygen to lower systems. They might be able to determine if the thermal gradient of the pit will create a big steam area in the winter. They need to determine if surface water should be kept from running into the pit. Representative Bardanouve said the Anaconda Company created the pit and they should be responsible for any problems associated with it.

HOUSE BILL 509: Representative Rex Manuel (55:B:688), District 11, sponsor of House Bill 509, presented the bill before the committee. He said Fort Benton is the birthplace of Montana and is the richest agricultural area in the state. It is a logical spot for an agricultural museum. Representative Manuel gave the committee information on the proposed museum (EXHIBIT 3). Representative Manuel explained that some individuals who were bringing a slide presentation on the project have not arrived. He said he did not know why they were not present, but he said he felt there must be some extenuating circumstances involved in their absence.

PROPOSERS: John Lepley (56:A:001), President, Community Improvement Association said through the years the association has taken on very large projects such as a retirement home, a doctor's clinic, a museum and the Lewis and Clark Memorial. The group has made each of these projects a success. He said the group is asking the Legislature to purchase a site for the agricultural museum. The site is now owned by the Renn Company. The association will pay for any remodeling needed and for future operations of the museum. The group would like to have the museum ready for the centennial celebration. Mr. Lepley said there is \$101,000 owed for back taxes on the property, this is included in the total cost of \$350,000. Leland Cade (56:A:081) submitted written testimony (EXHIBIT 4). Bob Sivertsen (56:A:133) said the state needs more tourist attractions and this museum will preserve this part of Montana's heritage. He said agriculture is the backbone of the state. He talked about an agricultural museum in Canada which he has visited and which is highly successful. He said the \$350,000 will be a one time only appropriation and any other funds needed will be raised through community involvement with the project. A letter of support from the mayor of Fort Benton was submitted as testimony (EXHIBIT 5).

Senator Tveit (56:A:188) asked if the buildings and the land of the Renn Company are included in the \$350,000. Mr. Lepley said the price includes the land and the buildings. Mr. Lepley said the buildings will adapt ideally for museum space.

Representative Bardanouve (56:A:221) asked if the property is in bankruptcy. Mr. Lepley said the Renn Company defaulted on the bonds for the property. First Trust Company has receivership for the bonds. Mr. Lepley said the Community Improvement Association has a verbal buy/sell agreement with First Trust Company. He said if \$350,000 is appropriated the state will have a clear title to the property.

Senator Fuller (56:A:277) asked if private funds have been committed to the project. Mr. Lepley said the association does have some cash in the form of interest earnings on two trusts in Billings. They also have verbal commitments from United Grain and John Deere. He said they also will have lots of volunteer labor on the project. Chairman Thoft asked if the county levies a museum mill. Mr. Lepley said no.

Chairman Thoft (56:A:323) asked if the county has the prerogative of forgiving the back taxes. Mr. Lepley said he did not know, but will inquire about it.

Vice Chairman Van Valkenburg (56:A:335) asked if there are any other buyers for the site. Mr. Lepley said no one else has inquired about the property. Vice Chairman Van Valkenburg asked how the state would recover its investment if the museum failed. Mr. Lepley said the community is looking at the project from a positive standpoint and it is not even considering failure.

Chairman Thoft said the people with the slide presentation can be accommodated at another time if they still wish to give the presentation to the committee.

Chairman Thoft conducted the meeting from this point on.

Red Lodge, Park and Irrigation System Development, Project 48

Caralee Cheney (56:A:528) introduced this project on page 85 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: Representative Gary Spaeth (56:A:549), District 84, said this is a project which has grown out of a 65 or 68 acre tract near the city of Red Lodge. The site previously had a slag pile on it and a landfill dump. Representative Spaeth said the city sees potential in the site, if it is reclaimed. He said if nothing is done in the way of reclamation the site will become badly eroded. He said the local people have undertaken a substantial fund raising campaign for the project. Representative Spaeth (56:A:644) said the county commissioners and the city of Billings and Yellowstone County have been very helpful with this project and are supportive of it.

Representative Bardanoue (56:A:589) asked Representative Spaeth if the group is asking for \$100,000 from the Water Development Program and for more funds from the Legacy Program. Ms. Cheney said the Legacy Program application is for the remainder of funds needed in this request. She said the community support for the project will come at a later stage in the development of the park. Representative Bardanoue (56:B:012) asked if the applicants will be back to the Legislature at a future date requesting more money for the project. Representative Spaeth said the community has taken on a very large task and he cannot speak for the group about future funding. He said the community has raised \$60,000 to date for the project and they plan on continuing to get donations. Representative Bardanoue said he likes the concept of the project, but its cost are frightening.

MSU, Guidelines for Community Water Demands, Project 45

Ms. Cheney (56:B:085) described this project request which is on page 81 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: William Hunt (56:B:096), Professor of Civil Engineering, Montana State University submitted written testimony on this project (EXHIBIT 6).

Senator Fuller (56:B:236) asked what the specific budget is for travel and research assistants. He asked if project money is paid to Mr. Hunt above his regular salary. Mr. Hunt said his regular salary is released to employ someone to take over his classes while he works full-time on this project.

KLEFFNER RANCH TOUR: Senator Fuller (56:B:266) announced that the committee will be touring the Kleffner Ranch at 1:00 p.m. on February 17, 1985.

City of Plentywood, Water System Improvement Facility, Project 56

Caralee Cheney (56:B:299) explained this project which is on page 96 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: Representative Dennis Nathe (56:B:317), District 19, said the city of Plentywood has problems with its water source every summer. They have drilled eight wells in a quarter section of land and all this has done is reduce the groundwater supply. He said he has talked with the city council about this problem and they do not feel the Carroll Dam project is financially feasible for the water users in Plentywood. The cost of pumping and piping the water for 12 miles makes the alternative too expensive. The city council feels they can solve their water shortage problem by drilling a deep water well. Senator Ed Smith (56:B:354), District 10, said the city needs to find a deep aquifer as a source of water and they have depleted monies for more research.

Town of Scobey, Water System Improvements, Project 66

Ms. Cheney (56:B:392) described this project which is on page 109 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: Representative Dennis Nathe (56:B:401), District 19, said Daniels County has a poor tax base and the monies received from this project will be well spent. Senator Ed Smith (56:B:454), District 10, said this is an agricultural area which has experienced five years of drought and, therefore, has lost a tremendous amount of its tax base. He said this program is giving away coal tax dollars and this is one area that should be getting some benefits from this program. Representative Nathe said he has spent his life conserving water because it is such a rare resource in this area. Senator Smith said there is so much saline seep in the area that much of the water is of poor quality.

Meagher County, Golf Course Gravity Flow Irrigation System, Project 74

Ms. Cheney (56:B:527) introduced this project on page 119 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: Keith Carter (56:B:550) said the funds from this grant will be used to irrigate the golf greens and any excess will be passed on to farmers downstream for irrigating. He said the golf course will be a good recreational site for Meagher County. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has given them \$50,000 for the creation of the course. The county has also collected \$37,000 in donations and has \$30,000 more to collect in the way of pledges. Mr. Carter said much of the work to be done will be donated.

Senator Van Valkenburg (56:B:646) asked how much the nine hole course will cost overall. Mr. Carter said \$160,000. Senator Van Valkenburg asked if there is a golf course in Meagher County now. Mr. Carter said no.

Custer County, Fairgrounds Sewer System, Project 44, City of Miles City, City-Park Irrigation System Conversion, Project 60, City of Miles City, Upgrade Recreation Lake Boat Facilities, Project 63

Caralee Cheney (56:B:682) described Project 44 which is on page 79 of the program book.

PROPOSERS: George Kurkowski (56:B:701), Mayor, Miles City said the city puts Project 44 at the top of the priority list for these three projects. He said he understands that money is short, but the Fairgrounds situation is a real problem that must be dealt with. He said

Long-Range Planning Subcommittee
February 15, 1985
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waste from the city sewage plant is seeping into the Tongue River very near to the Fairgrounds. In the summer the river is just a trickle and the flow could be stopped in order to install a sewer line underneath the riverbed.

Ms. Cheney (57:A:036) described Project 60 which is on page 101 of the program book.

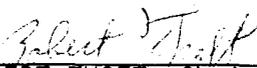
PROPOSERS: Mr. Kurkowski (57:A:044) said he understands the money shortage dilemma facing the Legislature this session. He said it would be nice to receive funding for this project and Project 63, but the city can live without them. They are not as important as Project 44.

Since there were no other representatives present for any of the remaining projects, Senator Van Valkenburg (57:A:053) moved that the committee consider the rest of the projects based on the written reports of DNRC contained in the program book. The motion passed unanimously.

Caralee Cheney (57:A:088) gave committee members information on the funding scenarios possible for the Renewable Resource Development, Water Development and Resource Indemnity Trust programs (EXHIBIT 7). She discussed this information with committee members and answered their questions concerning it (57:A:116 to 57:A:269).

Ms. Cheney also submitted information requested by Senator Fuller on Project 7, the Hydrological Assessment of Pony and Cow Creek, on February 13, 1985 (EXHIBIT 8).

There being no further business before the subcommittee the meeting was adjourned at 10:38 a.m.



ROBERT THOFT, Chairman



Subject: ENG - GLID Slump Investigation near Eureka

Date: April 20, 1984

To: Donald J. Anderson, SCS
Area Conservationist
Missoula, Montana

File Code:

An on-site investigation of the Glen Lake Irrigation District Canal slumps and drainage problems was made on April 18, 1984. Participants included Ian Jeffcock, ditch manager, Bob Bishop, Glen Green, Lee Hofferber and Ed Juvan, all with the SCS.

The location of the problem area is just above Glen Lake and located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, T36N, R26W. The critical ditch section is approximately one mile in length and is excavated in a steep hillside along Therriault Creek.

The downstream bank of this section of canal, consisting of earth fill, is unstable. Small to medium size bank sloughs were numerous along this section of canal. The unstable condition is the result of seepage flows in the up-land area adjacent to the canal and of seepage from the canal.

Seepage is saturating the toe of the fill section of the canal bank. The saturation results in low strength materials on very steep slopes. This condition results in sloughing.

As sloughing occurs, seepage areas are covered with fine materials and flows are restricted causing a buildup of water levels in the fill section. This condition is conducive to accelerated bank sloughing and unstable conditions.

Alternatives Considered

1. Operate canal as is and monitor the canal frequently during operation.
2. Line the canal with an impervious liner and install a drainage system along the downstream toe of the fill section.
3. Replace approximately two miles of canal by installing a pipe siphon that would permit by passing the unstable section of the canal. The length would be approximately 2000 feet.

Discussion

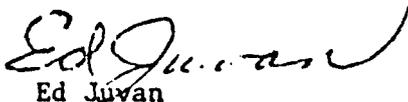
1. Alternative one is being followed, because of lack of funds. Minor maintenance work is ongoing in this section of canal. The potential risk of canal failure is high. Failure would result in loss of irrigation water supply for the entire Glen Lake System and could result in extensive property damage along Therriault Creek.



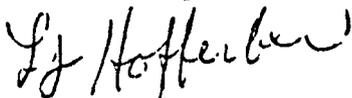
2. Alternative two would be costly, because lining materials would have to be imported and construction access to the area would be very difficult. Installation of the drainage system would also be costly, because of steep hillside conditions and construction difficulty. Extensive vegetative removal would be required resulting in sedimentation damage to the adjacent stream. This alternative does not eliminate the potential sloughing of the upslope and plugging of the canal and possible failure.
3. Alternative three would be costly, but would eliminate approximately two miles of canal, which includes the high risk unstable section. The siphon size would be between 40 - 46 inches in diameter.

Recommendations

Because of the comparative cost and longer life, alternative three would be recommended. This would reduce the high maintenance cost and risk. If financing could be obtained this alternative should be implemented as soon as possible.



Ed Juwan
State Geologist



L. J. Hofferber
Area Engineer

cc: R. Bishop
Eureka (2) ✓

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Route 1, Box 319 Eureka, Montana 59917 296-2233

May 30, 1984

Inter-office Memo

To: Glen Lake Irrigation District

From: Robert J. Bishop, Agricultural Engineer

RE: Preliminary cost estimate for Therriault Creek Siphon

<u>Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1.	46" Dia. WSP	L. Ft.	1300	*\$92.00	\$119,600.00
2.	Concrete (inlet & outlet)	c. y.	30	\$300.00	\$ 9,000.00
3.	Rebar	lbs.	5600	0.75	\$ 4,200.00
4.	Appurtenances	Job	xxx	\$2,000.	\$ 2,000.00
5.	Mobilization	Job	xxx	\$4,000.	\$ 4,000.00
Total					\$138,800.00
+ 10% contingency					\$ 13,880.00
Adjusted total est.					\$152,680.00
Use this figure					<u>\$155,000.00</u>

*1. Used \$1.25 per inch diameter plus \$.75 for hauling and placing selected fill (site includes rocky soil conditions).

\$2.00/in. diam. \$2.00 x 46" = \$92.00/ft.

2. This does not include cost to build access roads and clearing trees.

By: Glen P. Green
 Glen P. Green, District Conservationist

RJB:GPG/vkm



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS



STATE OF MONTANA

Kalispell, Montana

December 18, 1984

Mr. Steve Schmitz
Department of Natural Resources
32 South Ewing
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

I met with Ian Jeffcock in Eureka this morning to discuss possible problems concerning the Glen Lake Irrigation District.

We did not view the problem area itself, but Mr. Jeffcock thoroughly explained the situation and his concerns. It is, of course, difficult to speculate as to the damage that may be caused should the ditch fail, however I believe U.S. 93 would be affected by such a failure.

Considering the beaver dams involved and the large amount of dead timber and debris in the creek bottom the Department of Highways would, at the least, have a considerable mess to clean up. There is also a good possibility that our box culvert would become plugged and damage to the highway fill and the culvert itself would occur.

Looking forward, we urge the parties involved to rectify this situation as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Miller".

Steve Miller
Maintenance Superintendent

SM:db

cc: Glen Lake Irrigation District ✓
Hubert McKenzie
File

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



Region One
Box 67
Kalispell, MT 59901
December 14, 1984
Ref: JH 6

Glen Lake Irrigation District
111 A Dewey Avenue
Eureka, MT 59917

Dear Sirs:

I examined the Glen Lake inlet canal from Graves Creek in the vicinity of Therriault Creek December 12, 1984.

It would appear to me that the canal, where it loops around and crosses Therriault Creek, is in some danger of spilling over or rupturing into Therriault Creek. If the contents of this canal were to suddenly run into Therriault Creek, impacts of the increased flow would be very detrimental to both the physical environment of the Therriault Creek Valley and the aquatic life in the creek proper.

I would expect that considerable damage would be done by the "flood waters" to agricultural and pasture lands and human habitation. It is likely that considerable existing creek channel would be lost and replaced by new channel. Large quantities of woody materials such as trees would be relocated and mostly in undesirable places. The present culverts carrying Therriault Creek under the county road and under U. S. Highway 93 probably would not have the capacity to carry the "flood water" and would undoubtedly be lost or damaged.

Therriault Creek does support a significant spawning run of rainbow and cutthroat trout originating in Lake Kooacanusa. Flood waters from the Glen Lake canal would have very deleterious effects on both fish, spawning areas, and rearing habitats.

Sincerely yours,

Joe E. Huston
Supervisory Fisheries Biologist

JEH/bj

BUTTE MINE-FLOODING MONITORING

Situation:

- o Cessation of pumping of underground workings on April 23, 1982.
- o Inflow of water from 3,000 gpm to greater than 10,000 gpm.
- o Water levels have risen over 2,400 feet in underground workings.
- o Water in the Berkeley Pit is over 300 feet deep.
- o Water quality is quite dynamic, i.e., TDS varies from 4,000 ppm to greater than 10,000 ppm within two weeks' time with no change in pH.
- o Water quality in the underground workings appears to change with depth; within 100 feet iron changes from 90. ppm to 2,500. ppm.
- o Water quality also appears to change with depth in the Berkeley Pit itself, but not as dynamically as the underground workings at the present time; copper from 84. ppm to 164. ppm.
- o At the present time there are three newly proposed open pit mines within the state having plans for flooding once mining is complete; they are the Centennial Minerals - MT Tunnels Project at Corbin-Wicks, the Western Energy Company's - Winston Area Project, and the Montoro Project - German Gulch Mine at German Gulch.

Proposed Solution:

- o Initiate a sampling program that addresses the water quality variabilities and changes with depth.
- o Purchase sampling equipment to profile the water columns, in order to better understand the chemical changes taking place; presently this equipment is not available from any entity within the state; the equipment is quite portable and could be used at numerous sites.
- o The amount of compliance monitoring presently necessary with mining properties could be substantially reduced through information gleaned by use of the above-mentioned equipment.
- o Information gathered might show alternative mining methods, or metal extraction to be feasible from flooded sites.
- o Information gathered would benefit the state and mining industries within and outside of Montana alike.
- o Research of the flooding of the Berkeley Pit and associated underground workings in Butte can be considered a worse-case situation; therefore, environmental problems associated with it could be used to better design reclamation plans at other sites.
- o The Butte Mine-Flooding presents an opportunity for establishment of state-of-the-art monitoring at a novel site; it is an opportunity that does not happen often and could lead to the establishment of Montana's research reputation in hardrock mining reclamation activities.

CROSS SECTION LOOKING WEST

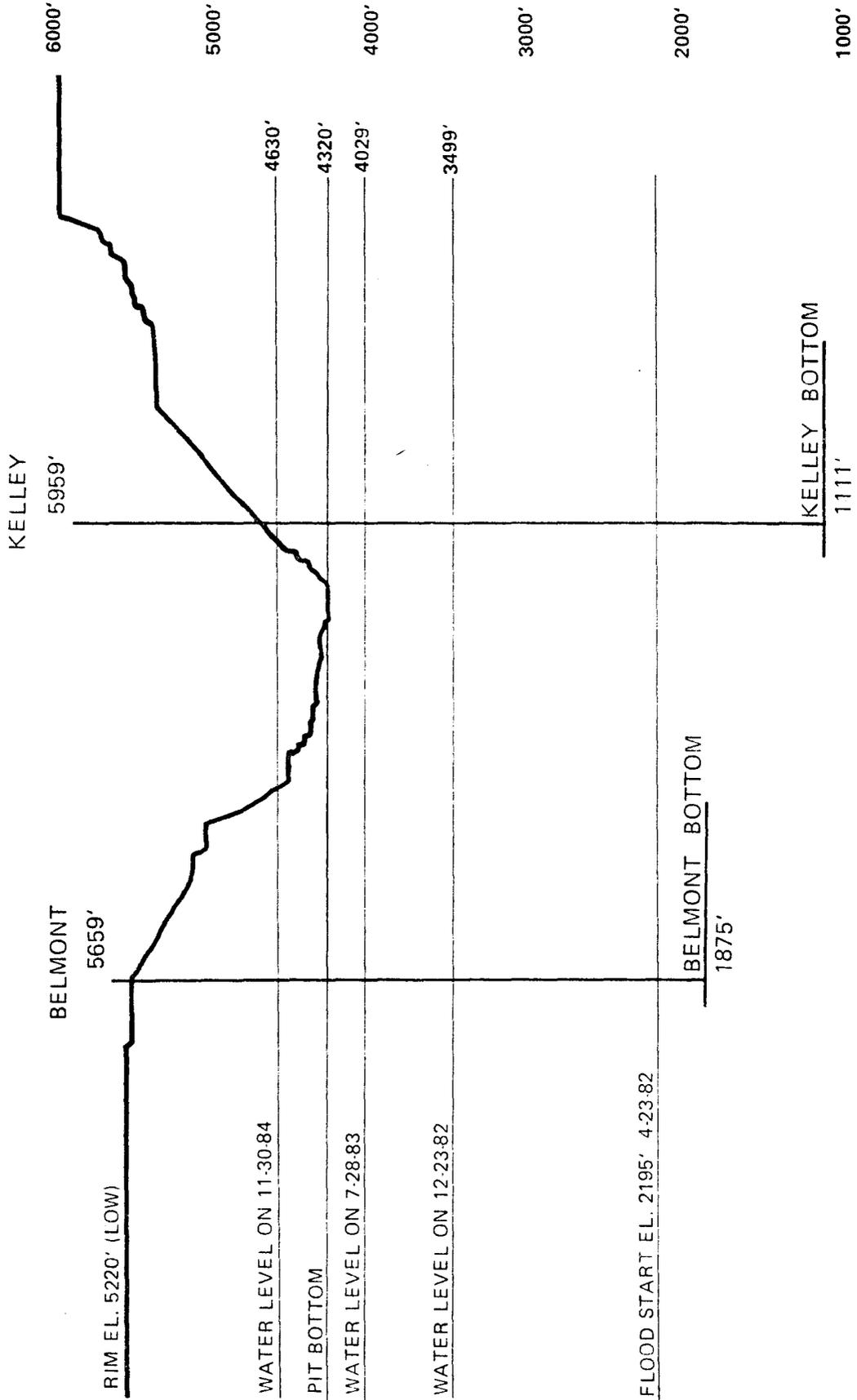
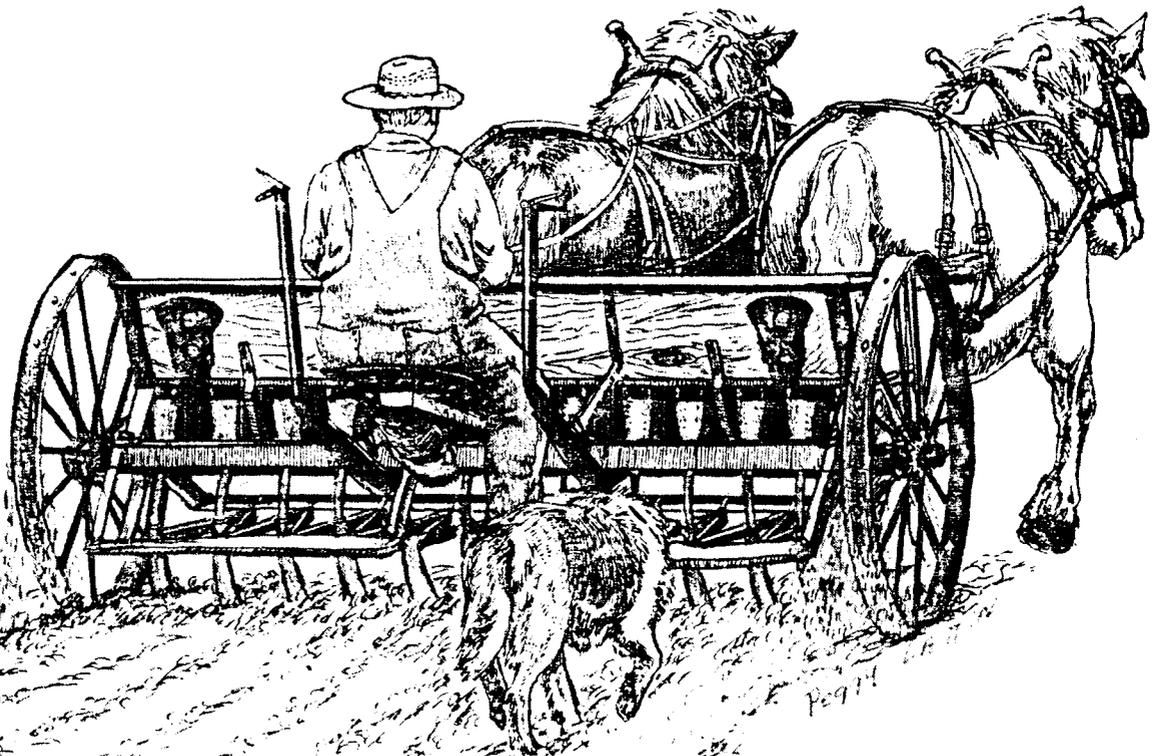


Exhibit #3
2-15-85

MONTANA AGRICULTURE CENTER ^a_n_d MUSEUM

A PROPOSED CENTENNIAL PROJECT FOR MONTANA



Pardon the Changes!

We began with what we thought was a need for Montana, the Montana Agricultural Center and Museum. As we gained more and more support across the state, interested people suggested the project should be more comprehensive and assume a regional character. No other agricultural museum or center exists west of Nebraska and south of Canada. Therefore, a regional center is now being considered in Montana where more homestead patents were issued than in any other state in the nation.

In addition to broadening the scope and coverage, we also want to change our name:

MONTANA'S AGRICULTURAL CENTER

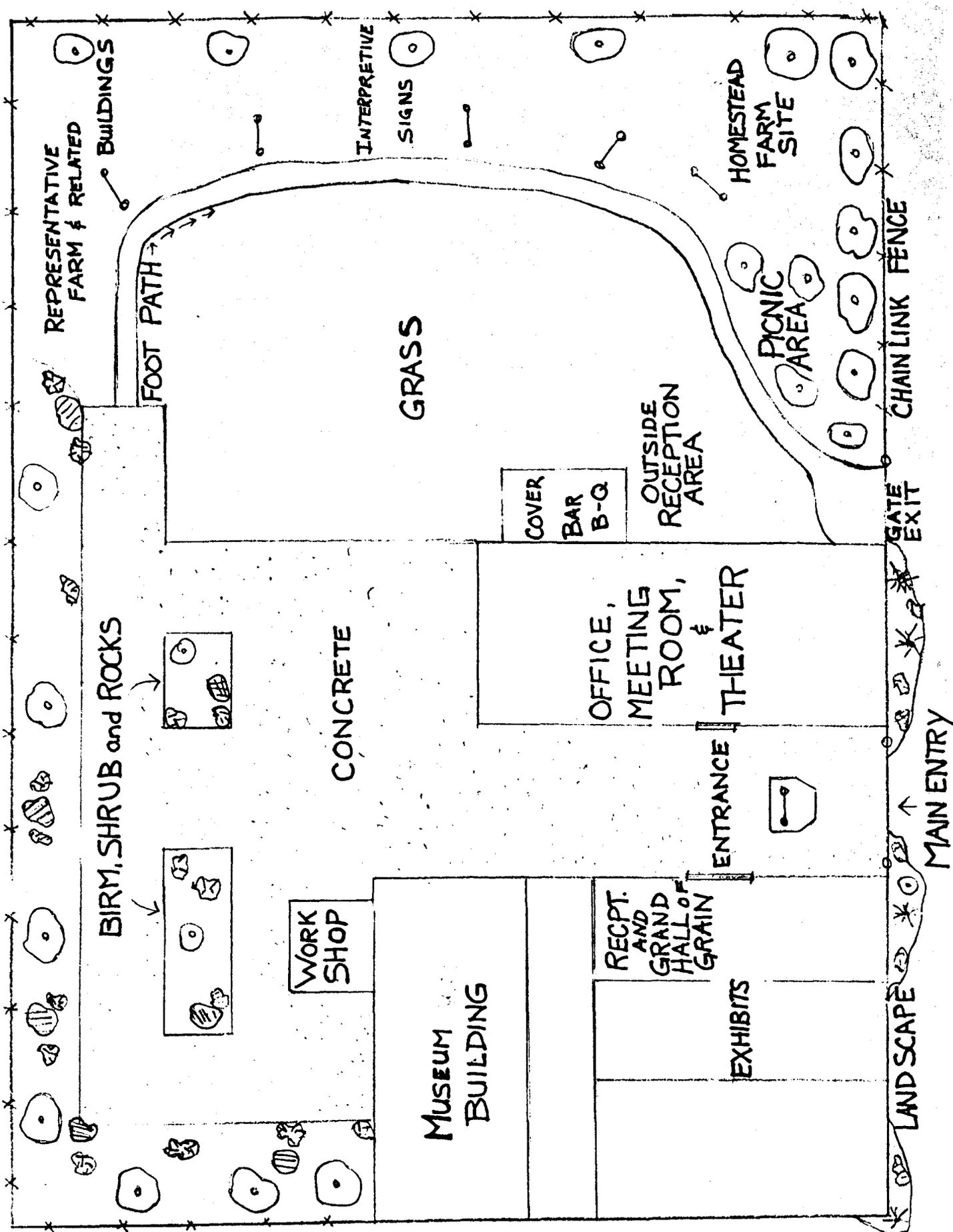
AND

MUSEUM OF THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS

Our folder covers do not reflect this change but will when new ones are printed. It should improve the concepts, gain more national and regional importance, and bring more people to Montana who have an interest in agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUM AND AG CENTER

FORMER RENN PROPERTY



FACT SHEET

1. Fort Benton Community Improvement Association (CIA) is a non-profit corporation established in the mid-fifties for the purpose of community development and being a central organization of all civic groups and local governments to participate together.
2. Tourism has been and will continue to be a major activity in Fort Benton. With the Wild River's Bill and Fort Benton designated as headquarters and our historical importance, our annual count is approximately 20,000 visitors (tourism during summer season three months).
3. Alternative Site - If the committee cannot secure the Renn properties, the committee will acquire other properties in order to accomplish the proposed Centennial Project.
4. There is not a major agricultural museum in the northern plains area (Northwest U.S.) from Nebraska to Saskatoon, Canada. Why not Montana honor the agriculture for the Northwest U.S.?
5. Fort Benton's population is approximately 2000 and the community has in the past, as well as in the future, been supportive toward projects of this magnitude - original establishment, as well as on-going operation.
6. Fort Benton is a National Historic Landmark under the Department of Interior and National Park Service, as well as on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District along with many of its buildings, bridge and levee.
7. Fort Benton's Historical Museum will compliment the agriculture museum, as it covers Fort Benton history up to the turn of the century before agriculture became the predominant industry of the northern plains.

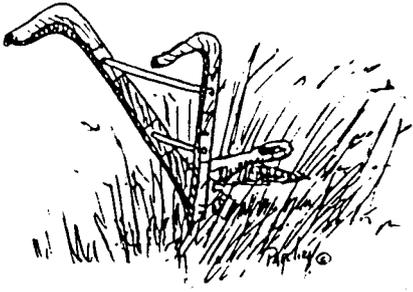
PROPOSED BUDGET

A. Estimated Costs:

1. Site Acquisition	\$250,000
2. Development of Site	125,000
3. Equipment & Artifacts Restoration	100,000
4. Construction of Museum Displays	100,000
5. Project Development (Promotional)	5,000
6. Bronze Sculpture	40,000
7. Back Taxes (83-84)	50,000
	<hr/>
	\$670,000

B. Estimated Income:

1. Fort Benton Community Improvement Assoc.	\$ 40,000
2. State of Montana	300,000
3. Bronze Sculpture Sales	85,000
4. Trusts	75,000
5. Donated Materials & Labor for Construction and Restoration	150,000
6. Private Industry Donations	30,000
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	\$680,000



A PLACE

FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOGNITION

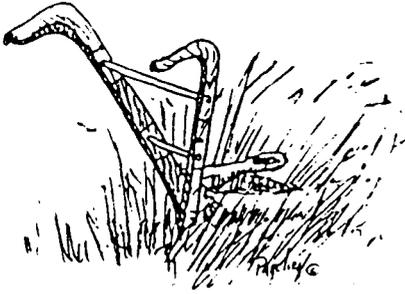
Agriculture, Montana's number one industry, has never been given the recognition it deserves in the development of Montana. From statehood to the present, the story of the Montana farmer has been neglected. A focus needs to be placed upon our farmer. The importance of his job elevated, his place in our heritage defined, and his future in world economy emphasized.

Our proposal for the State Centennial is to rectify this neglect by building a center in the heart of Montana's greatest agricultural area. Bring together here a unity of the agricultural aspects of research, education, heritage, industry and production.

Fort Benton, the Birthplace of Montana, is steeped in the history of our state and is the center of the Golden Triangle. Fort Benton wants to tell this saga. It wants to aid and help develop the future, at the same time saving the past, by being the home for Montana's agricultural center and museum.



"Agriculture, man's first and mightiest step to civilization."



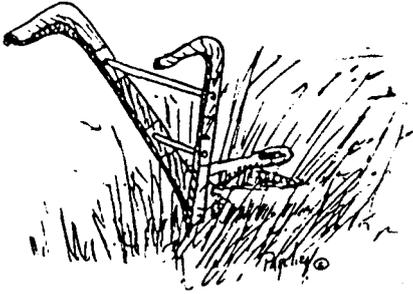
A PLACE

FOR A CENTENNIAL PROJECT

Montana needs one large focus project for its Centennial; since agriculture is our number one industry in 1989, it should be the emphasis of developing our history from statehood. Where better centered than in Fort Benton who developed Montana's only nationally-honored and awarded Bicentennial project, the Lewis and Clark Memorial? We did it in 1976 and we can accomplish it again for Montana, in the historic center of our state's history.



"Agriculture serves all people."



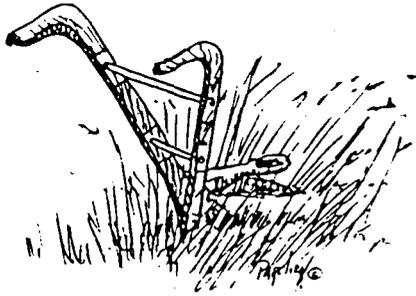
A PLACE

FOR ALL SEASONS

1. Ideal site in the center of the Golden Triangle and Montana's grain-producing area.
2. County seat of Montana's number one grain-producing county.
3. Chouteau County is one of the nation's top grain-producers.
4. Historic Fort Benton provides an ideal location with its picturesque parks and buildings, and is very conscious of its place in Montana's history.
5. Fort Benton is the Birthplace of Montana; many of the beginnings of agriculture were part of its history.
6. With completion of the Grand Union Hotel, the city will have facilities to give first-class accommodations to our guests for overnight stays. A modern RV park is also available.
7. Fort Benton provides easy access to the Wild and Scenic Missouri River.
8. A hunters' paradise exists in the area, with both waterfowl and game birds of all kinds; big game abounds across its prairies, along its streams and in nearby mountains.
9. The city's parks provide all types of recreational facilities for our visitors.



"No wild area was ever tamed until the arrival of the farmer."



A PLACE

FOR ALL REASONS

1. An area for education of the agricultural community in gaining new knowledge through seminars, workshops and study groups.
2. A site for demonstrations and field trips in agricultural methods, practices and machinery.
3. A visitors' center for foreign, government or out-of-state groups to introduce them to farming in Montana; an orientation before beginning their tours of Montana's agricultural areas.
4. A center for use in the promotion of agriculture by all organizations, businesses and individuals.
5. A place for our agricultural leaders of tomorrow to realize an understanding of modern methods in the free enterprise system of American farming.



"There is no greater gift than the soil."



A PLACE

FOR AN IDEAL HOME

The abandoned Renn properties will provide a large covered space for development of all aspects of the center. This site will provide the following:

1. work space for development, repair and storage of machinery
2. exhibit space to handle the large pieces of machinery vital to the story
3. office, meeting rooms, theater and other areas necessary for modern conferences and demonstrations
4. storage for archival materials
5. fenced yard for storage of large artifacts that can be kept outside
6. future room for expansion if needed
7. ample parking and easily accessible
8. near historic park and recreational facilities
9. over 32,000 square feet of covered space easily adapted
10. outside space for development of buildings, reception areas and park



"With the plow came culture."



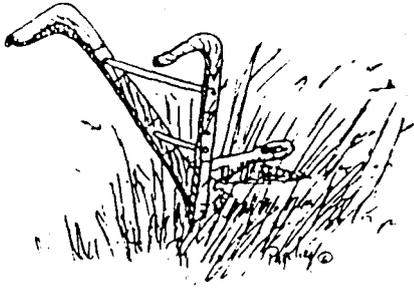
A PLACE

FOR ALL TIME

1. Establish a state center for agriculture which will unify the efforts of all in preserving and promoting the story of Montana's agriculture.
2. Provide an archives to preserve for posterity the written, audio and visual records of Montana's past.
3. Display to the public the story of our agricultural heritage by telling the historic story of farming in Montana.
4. Develop an area to present future agricultural practices, machinery and grains.
5. Depict the story of the biological development of small grains in agriculture.
6. Contribute a home to honor the outstanding Montanans in agriculture.



"Throughout history every important nation has based its strength on the plow rather than on the sword."



A PLACE

FOR A STORY TO BE TOLD

Center story around the theme of small-grain agriculture.

1. Show development of agriculture in Montana throughout the major eras:

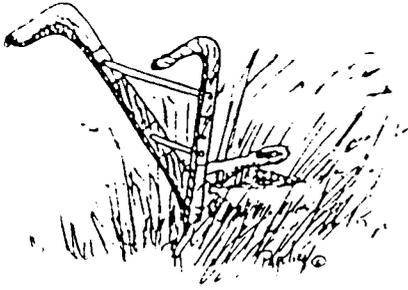
- a. the beginnings
- b. horse experience
- c. World War I
- d. Depression years
- e. "dirty thirties"
- f. World War II
- g. post-war period
- h. modern agriculture

2. Individual exhibits showing technological developments:

- a. farm life
- b. machinery
- c. home
- d. small grains
- e. methods and soil
- f. chemical



"Food is the medium of peace."



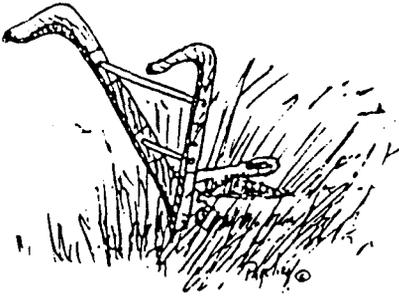
A PLACE

WITH EXCELLENT ORGANIZATION

1. State Centennial Committee
2. State Advisory Committee - regional directors from across Montana representing the state's agriculture industry.
3. Community Improvement Association Committee - to direct and organize development recommended by state advisory group; chairpersons should be members of the state committee.
4. Sub-committees - divided by expertise into all facets of work on development of the center; chairpersons of these committees should be members of the main committee.



"From the seed came the loaf."



A PLACE

WITH A PROVEN RECORD

The Community Improvement Association has undertaken many large projects with the help of the City and its citizens. All projects have been brought to successful conclusions:

1. Historical Museum - \$100,000
2. State of Montana Lewis and Clark Memorial - \$450,000 (privately raised)
3. St. Paul's Church - \$148,000
4. I.G. Baker House - \$50,000
5. Old Fire House - \$25,000
6. Old Fort Benton Bridge - \$25,000
7. Park and Levee Development - \$110,000
8. Sunrise Bluffs Retirement Home - \$1,200,000

We have the people to organize, raise funds, donate labor and provide expertise in museum development.

We have a group of experts on farm machinery, its repair and restoration.

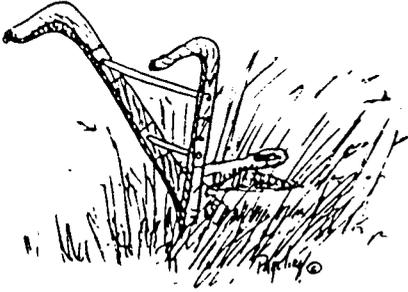
Excellent archives exist in private collections which will be donated.

Large collections of artifacts are available for display and donation to the museum.

Fort Benton and Chouteau County have been very progressive in civic developments with these projects:

1. New jail
2. Swimming pool
3. Three new areas of park development
4. Outdoor recreational facilities
5. Joint rural and city fire station

"Men with their hands in the soil and their two feet planted firmly on the ground brought statehood to Montana."



A PLACE

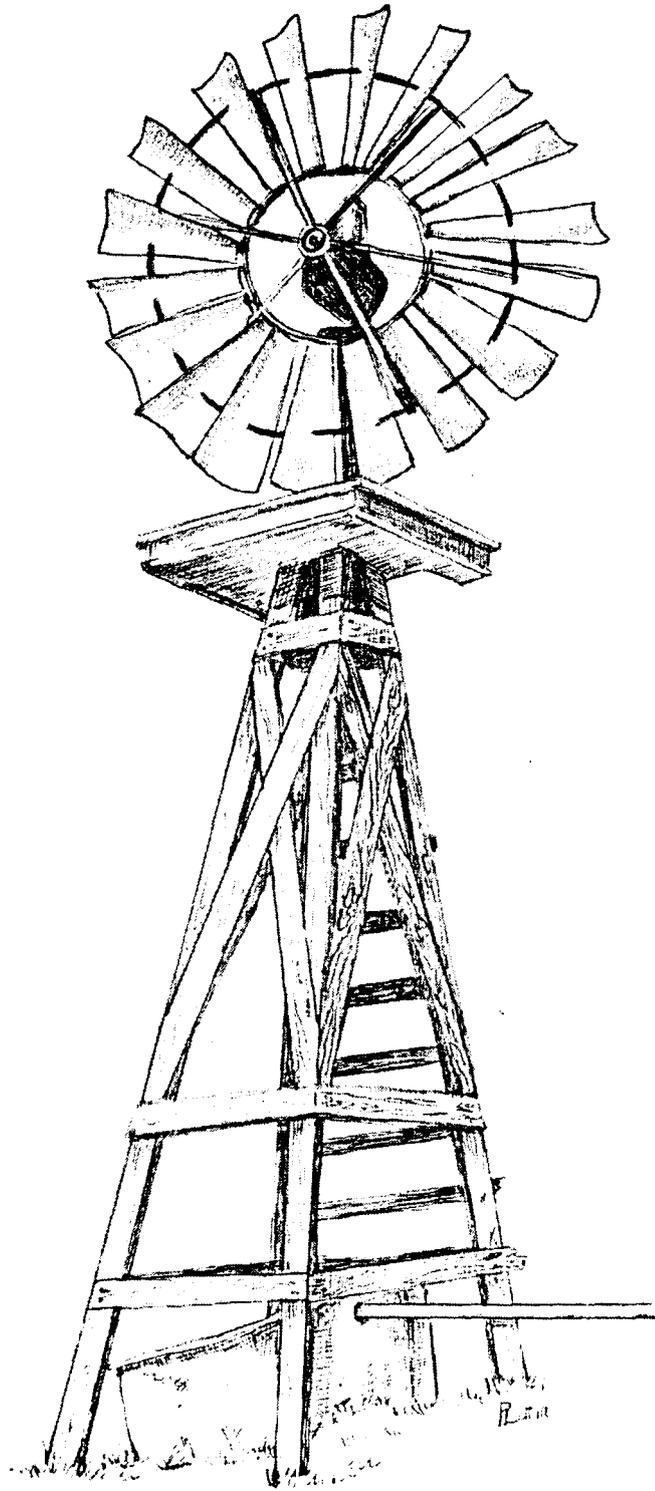
OF LASTING IMPORTANCE

With all of the ingredients for a successful project, we hope you will support our endeavor to bring recognition to agriculture. We want to give to the state a lasting project in memory of our one hundred years of statehood and the base from which it grew.

This accomplishment will bring unity to all aspects of our agricultural community, and provide an ongoing place where the old and new come together. Permanent recognition of the importance our state's number one industry will extend into our second century of statehood.



"Man must realize his heritage before he can successfully plan his future."



February 15, 1985

Statement to Legislative Committee regarding proposed...

MONTANA AGRICULTURE CENTER AND MUSEUM

by Leland Cade
2110 Mariposa Lane
Billings, Mont. 59102
Phone 656 3722

THE IDEA

The era of horse drawn farm equipment came and went during a relatively short period, from the mid 1800s into the 1920s, a period about the length of one lifetime. It was unique in American history, one very significant step in the mechanical revolution. Individuals born since the 1930s have little idea of what it was like, the machines used, the design features. The idea behind the museum is to preserve some of this history in a very unique sort of way.

THE PLAN

The plan is to tell a story, unique as museums go. Our idea is to tell basic stories. The idea is not to simply collect and display stuff. Some of the basic stories we intend to tell are; the evolution of repairs (the story of haywire), the story of bearings, the story of lubrication, the story of furrow openers, the story of moving grain, the evolution of cleaning grain--and many others.

THE RESOURCES

The resources available to such an effort are unique and considerable. The museum began with a starting point of 150 antique machines dating back to the 1860s. Many capable individuals are involved including Ted Worrall of Loma with his unique historical library; a number of older farmers in the Ft. Benton area who have already restored a number of machines; several active committee members from around the state; an idea that is unique in farm machinery museum history. The Ft Benton Community Improvement Association has agreed to act as sponsor, another unique resource.

FOR THE MONTANA CENTENNIAL

Montana will be 100 years old in 1989. Presumably the State will want to be involved in at least a few official projects. This is an opportunity for the State to become involved in a "once only" effort. The Committee does not expect to come back to the state for additional support.

THE REPUTATION OF FT. BENTON

Ft. Benton is unique in Montana. It is the birthplace of Montana commerce. It is in the middle of an enormous farming area, and thus very appropriate for such an expression. The community also has a unique demonstrated capability to get big projects completed; the Lewis and Clark Monument, the other museum, the bridge project, three pageants. It has a demonstrated capability to bring this project into meaningful reality by 1989.

We will appreciate whatever assistance seems appropriate.

Exhibit #5
2-15-85

CITY of FORT BENTON

1204 Front Street
Post Office Box 8
FORT BENTON, MONTANA 59442

406-622-5494
622-5495

February 14, 1985

Long Range Building Sub Committee
Montana State Legislature
State Capital
Helena, Mont.

Dear Sirs:

In your considerations of the proposed Montana Agricultural Center and Museum, I would like to offer the following input. Aside from Fort Benton being the ideal location for this center, based on our historical past as the "Birth Place of Montana", and our present position as one of the largest grain producing areas of the country I would like to address the economic issue.

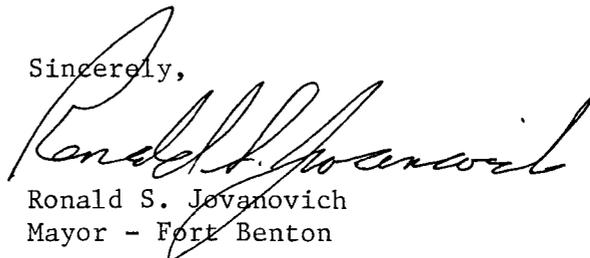
Fort Benton, like numerous Montana towns and cities is experiencing serious economic downturns. Sagging farm and ranch economics, declining populations and fewer farmers and ranchers, and the rising average ages of the population is threatening the future of "small town Montana".

As a result, Fort Benton like other communities is attempting to deversify its economic base. In our situation we are looking to tourism and recreation. Fort Benton has the basic foundation for this alternative economic base, but we do need help to begin its development. We are looking to you for this beginning.

If the "Building Montana" concept is to become a reality what better place to start than the "Birth Place of Montana".

Thank you for your consideration and positive response.

Sincerely,



Ronald S. Jovanovich
Mayor - Fort Benton

Exhibit 6
2-15-85

RENEWABLE RESOURCE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
Report to Legislature

Long Range Planning Subcommittee

PROJECT PRIORITY NO. 45, p. 81 - Guidelines for Community Water
Use Demands - W. A. Hunt, MSU

SUMMARY: This project proposes to develop criteria for determining peak municipal water use factors for Montana communities. These criteria will be used by consulting engineering firms for sizing mains, storage reservoirs, and pumps for water systems and by the state regulatory agencies (DHES and DNRC) for reviewing proposed improvements and additions to community water systems.

NEED: Consulting engineering firms contend that peak water use factors acceptable for State approval of water systems improvements are overly conservative and require the specification of oversized mains and other systems components which increase project costs. Because of the difference in opinions between the State personnel and the consultants, both parties strongly endorse a program to develop mutually agreed-upon criteria based on representative data collected in Montana communities.

BENEFITS: The development of such criteria will have a significant economic impact across the State. If the criteria allows a reduction in pipe specification from 8 to 6 inches in diameter, the installation cost is reduced by \$1500 per block (300 ft). If power requirements are reduced by 5 Kilowatts, the annual power cost is reduced by \$1970.

With the 264 incorporated municipalities facing approximately \$100 million to upgrade their water and sewer facilities to current standards, the development of criteria for peak use factors for community water systems has significant economic implications for the municipalities. These figures do not include projected costs of improvements in the 600-odd systems in unincorporated communities and rural areas.

2-15-85

RESOURCE INDEMNITY
TRUST ACCOUNT
Principal can be
spent when fund
reaches \$100m (10 yrs)

Interest
(\$13 m/biennium)

RESOURCE INDEMNITY
TRUST INCOME ACCOUNT

Earmarked
Coal Tax
.625 %

Revenues from
State-owned
Projects

30%

6%

64%

WATER DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL REVENUE
ACCOUNT
See attachment

DHES
MINI-
SUPERFUND

LEGACY SPECIAL
REVENUE ACCOUNT

Grants

Rehab of
State-owned
Projects

Administration

2/11/85

CASH FLOW FOR THE WATER DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE ACCOUNT

FY 86 and FY 87

REVENUE

Carry-over from FY 85	150,000
30% Interest Income from RIT	4,054,687
Project Revenues	422,210
Earmarked Coal Tax (.625%)- After Bond Debt Service	551,376
Loan Repayments	<u>1,089,328</u>
TOTAL	6,267,592

EXPENDITURES

	<u>DNRC</u>	<u>DNRC-Modified</u>	<u>LFA</u>
Water Courts	1,082,885	1,082,885	1,082,885
Centralized Services Division	205,000	-	205,000
Water Resources Division			
Water Development Bureau	718,000	718,000	718,000
Engineering Bureau			
Operations	785,000	-	785,000
Project Rehab(Capital Outlay)	800,000	800,000	2,018,000
Grants			
Amount	2,676,737	3,666,707	1,458,737
Number of Projects*	47	76	25

*As listed in the Water Development-RRD Report

RRD=Renewable Resource Development Program
 WD=Water Development Program
 RIL=Rangeland Improvement Loan Program
 RIT=Resource Indemnity Trust
 H.W.=Hazardous Waste Program

Coal Severance Tax Earmarked Revenue

1984-1985 Biennium	1986-1987 Biennium	1988-1989 Biennium	1990-1991 Biennium
1.25%* RRD (of 1.25%, .1875 to RIL)	1.25% RRD (of 1.25%, .1875 to RIL)	0% RRD	0% RRD
1.25% WD	1.25% WD	2.3125% WD .1875% RIL	2.5% WD 0% RIL
Total 2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

Resource Indemnity Tax Interest Revenue

64% RIT** 30% WD 6% H.W.	64% Legacy 30% WD 6% H.W.	64% Legacy 30% WD 6% H.W.	64% Legacy 30% WD 6% H.W.
Total 100%	100%	100%	100%

*Percent of the 50% of the coal tax not going into the trust
 ** Now used for the operations of DNRC and DSL

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND CONSERVATION
ENERGY DIVISION

Project #7

p. 29

Exhibit #8

2-15-85



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

32 SOUTH EWING

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-6697 ADMINISTRATOR & PLANNING AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
(406) 444-6696 CONSERVATION & RENEWABLE ENERGY BUREAU
(406) 444-6812 FACILITY SITING BUREAU

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MEMORANDUM

TO: Caralee Cheney
Chris Deveny
Water Development Bureau

FROM: Earl Griffith *EG*
Energy Division

DATE: February 14, 1985

RE: Clarification of 12-d stipulation monitoring program vs. MSU/RRU
proposed baseline study to assess degree of duplication

A review of the MSU/RRU proposal for baseline monitoring on Cow and Pony creeks does not in any way show a duplication of effort when compared to the 12-d Stipulation program. The following table shows the parameters evaluated and geographic areas covered by both programs.

<u>Parameters/area covered</u>	<u>12-d (MPC) (in place)</u>	<u>MSU/RRU (proposed)</u>
Surface water quality	Pony Creek - headwaters to mouth. Cow Creek and South Cow Creek to Sec. 6.	Lower Cow Creek to Rosebud Creek.
Groundwater	8 wells on Cow Creek and South Cow Creek. No new groundwater wells on Pony Creek.	Several new wells on Pony Creek to obtain comparable data.
Soil moisture (neutron probes)	None	At Cow Creek and Pony Creek near confluence with Rosebud Creek.
Geologic reconnaissance	None	Entire Cow/Pony Creek area.
IR photography to assess plant vigor and spread of salts.	None	Both drainages.
Precip/wind/evapotranspiration	None	Station proposed at Cow Creek alfalfa field near confluence with Rosebud Creek.

Further, the 12-d stipulation monitoring program was set up to assess the potential impact on Cow Creek from the Colstrip 3 and 4 flyash pond. The fact that water quality data could be used for baseline information regarding mining impacts is a bonus, but only (and I emphasize only) if these data could be compared to equivalent data from an undisturbed watershed. To date, no agency has undertaken a complete watershed study on an undisturbed basin in this area. Without the data acquisition as proposed by MSU/RRU, there is no opportunity to utilize the 12-d data for assessing mining impacts, and the result will be as so many others--an expensive but incomplete study.

EFG/jb

VISITORS' REGISTER

LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LESS THAN \$200,000

BILL NO. _____

DATE FEBRUARY 15, 1985

SPONSOR HB 205 AND HB 509

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Marron Miller	Butte	✓	
Orrin Ferris	Billings	✓	
WILLIAM HUNT	BOZEMAN	✓	
Leland Cade	Billings	✓ 509	
Janet Cade	Billings	✓ 509	
David E. Peterson	Eureka	205	
Tom Connell	Helena		
John J. Lepley	FT Benton	✓ 509	
Ways L. Allard	FT Benton	✓ 509	
Robert Dinton	Home	✓ 509	
Joe Purdy	Eureka	205	
Walt Britton	"	205	
Earl A. JEFFCOCK	"	"	
Judy Jacobson	Butte	✓	
Fred D. ...	Butte	X	
Ed Smith	State Dist 10	X	
Long Kucharli	Miles City	44 X	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.