1999 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2023

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2023

Senate Appropriations Committee

❑ Conference Committee

Hearing Date January 20, 1999

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
2	X		1100-end
		X	1-end
3	X		1-1177
2-15-99 1	X		4015-5500
Committee Clerk Signature	Kathy C. Hotterock		

Minutes:

SENATOR NETHING: Opened the hearing of SB2023; A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATION FOR DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES OF THE STATE WATER COMMISSION; TO PROVIDE FOR PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES; AND TO PROVIDE FOR DEPOSITS INTO THE RESOURCES TRUST FUND.

DAVE SPRYNCZYNATYK: State Engineer to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (tape 2, side A, meter 1160-4135).

SENATOR BOWMAN: Part of the problem is there is no place to drain the wetlands during the summer; then we turn right around and pay people to store water. Doesn't that create a kind of a friction between the wetlands and how you manage water? If you fill all the storage spots, and then we can't drain them, and then when we have a problem and there's no place for the water to go we have to pay somebody to hold the water.

DAVE SPRYNCZYNATYK: It is both confusing and difficult. The wetlands issue goes way back, but surveys show that nearly 97% of the drainage is legally authorized by the rule established by the legislature. We therefore find ourselves in a situation where we pay landowners to hold water back in those legally drained areas.

SENATOR TOMAC: Concerning the SW Pipeline project, what is the likelihood that at an anticipated date, that if Perkins County comes across and finds the money, what is the likelihood of that happening? Does that money go back into operation or does it go back into construction for the Elgin-Carson branch?

DAVE SPRYNCZNATYK: We don't have an expected date since they are presently seeking funds from Congress. We are hopeful that they are successful this year. Secondly, that money will go back into the resources trust fund to be used to advance construction in southwest ND.

DON FLYNN: Vice chair and Director of Southwest Water Authority to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 4965-5843).

SENATOR SOLBERG: Is your board growing too?

DON FLYNN: Our board remains the same size that it was.

SHARON ALT: Farmwife from New Leipzig to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (tape 2, side A, meter 6150-end, side B, meter 1-475).

RICHARD MILLER: Mayor of Carson, ND to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 508-775).

SENATOR TOMAC: Impress upon the committee the urgency in Carson. What happens if one of your wells goes down and is there money in this to get that reach to Carson next year?

RICHARD MILLER: For the last well we had to dig for Carson, we had to dig four or five different test holes, it was supposed to be a good supply of water, and this was dug eight years ago. Now it is pumping less than half capacity. We have no other place to go to tap more water, except a deep, deep well which will cost money that we do not have.

PINKY EVANS-CURRY: Manager of Southwest Water Authority. We have a commitment from USDA Rural Development for about $7.2M. We need the $6M to go with that. If we don't get this money we won't have enough to get to Carson. The other part, the $4.5M from South Dakota. They do not have an authorization from Congress yet, and it could be three years from now before we get that money from Perkins county in SD.

SENATOR TOMAC: That money is in this budget now?

PINKY EVANS-CURRY: $6M is not in the Executive Budget. We are asking for that to be added to that budget. If that doesn't happen we will not get the money from USDA. The money that we can borrow on our own from the users in the area will be so little that we will not get to Carson.

HERB GRENZ: Chairman of the North Dakota Irrigation Caucus to testify in support of SB2165 (testimony attached (meter-1080-1195).

SENATOR BOWMAN: If we subsidize irrigated farmers to help them with projects, what's to stop them once they increase their productivity on that land and make a profit on it, to buy out their neighbors who haven't got the luxury of having irrigated land?

HERB GRENZ: I don't think that's going to happen. If there is irrigation potential on a neighbors land, he has the prerogative to either to get into irrigation or sell it.

SENATOR NAADEN: What is the status of the Horsehead Irrigation Project?

HERB GRENZ: There are some problems, but they are being worked out. There will be organization of irrigation districts, finishing of reconnaissance studies to study feasibility. On Monday, January 25, the engineers will be providing information on the update of final testing, and starting to identify where the actual irrigation project will be involved. There will be no flood irrigation in Horsehead, it will be all pitted.

MAYNARD HELGAAS: Member of the Center Dakota Irrigation District to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 1445-2515).

SENATOR NAADEN: In Kidder County, people come in and rent the land for $60 an acre, they put on the well, and plant the potatoes. You have formed a district and you are borrowing the money to put on those systems, and you want the state to give you permission to increase your bond so you can put in more of it?

MAYNARD HELGAAS: What we are asking is that the Water Commission has the authority to handle these bonds for the districts, and also to make an allocation of $800,000 to set up as a reserve that does not cash out. A reserve to meet funds after the district has exhausted its resources. This is for the state of ND and for all districts, plus the development of additional districts.

SENATOR TALLACKSON: When growing potatoes you have to rotate at least every three years, maybe four; so that 11,000 acres has to be 40,000 acres, wouldn't it?

MAYNARD HELGAAS: Yes, potatoes should be on a minimum three year rotation. For every 100 acres of potato production you actually need 300 acres of irrigated ground. But you don't need it all in one year. We are not asking for a cash outlay. We are asking just to set aside a reserve for $800,000 which will allow $10M worth of irrigation development in the state. In my experiences in working with high value crops and processors is that they look at North Dakota and say that North Dakota does need to improve its ability to leverage this capital, and that is what we are doing in this kind of project.

JIM MCLAUGHLIN: Chairman of Cass County Joint Board and also on this board is Senator Tom Fischer, and if you have any information you want to discuss later, I'm sure he will talk to you. Senator Judy Lee also is familiar with what we want to talk about. Spoke in support of SB2023 (meter 3060-3154).

JEFF VOLK: Sheyenne-Maple Flood Control, Project Engineer to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 3155-4085).

DAN TWICHELL: West Fargo, submitting testimony on behalf of the Cass County Joint Water Resource District and the Sheyenne River Joint Water Resource District handed out testimony in support of SB2023 (testimony attached).

JERRY LEIN: State Engineer for the city of Wahpeton testified in support of SB2023 (meter 4163-4333). Wahpeton has submitted a request to the State Water Commission for funding the remaining nonfederal portion of our flood protection project. The proposal requests funding on a 50% state of North Dakota and 50% city of Wahpeton matching basis, up to a maximum state obligation of $3.5M.

SENATOR NETHING: You had made a request during the budget preparation status, is that correct?

JERRY LEIN: Yes, we made a request to be placed in the Governor's budget, which was successful and consequently we have made a request through the State Water Commission.

ALLEN WALTER: Director of Public Works, City of Minot testified in support of SB2023 (meter 4335-4628). Minot has worked for many years with the city water commission to develop the NAWS project; and hopefully this year we will see the bid and hopeful construction of the first phase starting at Minot and working towards Garrison. We hope this will be the beginning of a project which will bring water to all of north central North Dakota. Minot has adopted resolutions and passed ordinances to facilitate the NAWS project, such as an interim financing contract between Minot and the state water commission. An ordinance to put a temporary surtax on a city sales tax to pay for our share of the NAWS project. This will be put on ballot and brought to the people. We have also worked with the Garrison Conservancy District and have a resolution of support from them. We continue to work with the water commission on this project, and ask for your support for NAWS and for the appropriations for the state water commission.

DAVE KOLAND: Executive Director of Rural Water Systems Association to testify in support of SB2023 (meter 4650-4755). I want to speak specifically about the $600,000 that would provide money to fund the feasibility studies for the rural water systems that are now in the planning stages and are yet to be built. We will need to build those projects and find funding for them. The planning stage is extremely important in determining the best manner to benefit the most people in ND

BRUCE FURNESS: Mayor of Fargo to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 4780-5140).

SENATOR NETHING: Where was this $200,000? Was it in the water commission budget request, or...?

DAVE KRABBENHOFT: From the Office of Management and Budget. When the water commissions budget came in, this item was number 16 of 19 optionals and we didn't get down to it.

SENATOR BOWMAN: We talked earlier about the reservoir at Devils Lake and finding a way to move that water; there was some concern about the quality of water. If we can fund that problem and move water east, is that water something that will work into your plan or do you have to have water from the Missouri River?

BRUCE FURNESS: We have concerns about the water from Devils Lake should it occur naturally from the east end. If it comes from the west end, we are a lot more happy about that, we could work with that. We think the best solution is to mix any water coming from Devils Lake with water coming from the Garrison Conversion. We would prefer Missouri water, but can handle both.

DENNIS HILL: Chairman of ND Water Coalition to testify in support of SB2023 (testimony attached (meter 5413-5600).

SENATOR BOWMAN: You work with Garrison Diversion, and I know that one of the initial parts of that was to irrigate ND for all the land that we lost. Do you still work with them or is that a lost cause anymore as to where the funding was supposed to come from at the very beginning?

DENNIS HILL: We still promote and agree to the ideals of irrigation development in ND, whether state or federal funded. We certainly haven't given up our commitment to those federal resources.

DALE ANDERSON: President of the Greater North Dakota Association handed out written testimony in support of SB2023 (testimony attached).

GLENN MCCRORY: ND Water Resource District to testify in support of SB2023 (meter 5885-6047). This association supports all the water projects in ND, but also we just don't want you to forget about the line of the general projects under the contract fund. There are many small projects that are not always heard about.

SENATOR SOLBERG: Do all the organizations from the water resource districts all belong to the ND Coalition, or are we still fragmented?

GLENN MCCRORY: We are all behind a statewide promotion.

SENATOR SOLBERG: Does your organization have input into higher up in the state water commission into a comprehensive plan?

GLENN MCCRORY: We sure do, and the water commission a lot of times calls for us to sit in on making some of their decisions.

NORMAN SLETMOE: Tri-County Flood Control Project to testify in support of SB2023 (tape 3, side A, meter 80-505). I'm your average Joe farmer out there trying to make a living. I hear

discussion of all the water projects in the state and we have been working with our tri-county joint board to deal with flood water that's been affecting us since 1993. We have approval from the state water commission and have been working with them on a survey and study. We are approved for phase two. So, I am not here to ask for money. Because of our location we have been suffering for a long time and our proposal is a gated control system to relieve us from flood waters and excess waters that have been affecting agriculture in our area. For example, 3.8% of my lands are wetlands and I have been losing from 50-60% of my land to excess and flood waters. I have no means of generating income, then, to go to Fargo or any other place to spend my money so that it will turn over seven times. All the discussion of the water projects generates no objection from the landowners for water development in ND. Some of us have no problem with Devils Lake water coming down the Cheyenne, if it is regulated as stated and left in local control and not federal control. Our proposal to get rid of our water is not to add water to the rivers when they are at flood stage. We will hold it like we are now, with the gated control system. This is a new system in ND, but it has been done before. There are many members of our area that are members of the Golden Growers in Wahpeton, and we want to raise a crop to supply that plant with corn. We understand your problem of being asked to appropriate money for all these projects. Where do you get it? You get it from the taxpayer. Being a taxpayer, I am willing to pay my taxes for water development in ND, as long as everybody is treated fairly and gets their fair share for their project. Whatever you as legislators can do to increase funds however possible, for water development in ND, which has been long overdue, on a scale large enough to accomplish things and get it done right. I appreciate the cooperation of the water commission and local resource districts. Thank you for your support.

SENATOR NETHING: Is your group part of the coalition?

NORMAN SLETMOE: No, we are private landowners organized in 1994, and we proposed at that time to gate this system. We have an excessive water table that is held in by the fine soils and cannot release itself to the river even in the winter time. We now have the highest level of water table since 1993 and if it rains .1 inch, it raises the water table 1 inch. During one period, we had 2 inches of rain and the table came up 10 inches. I don't want to remove all the water from my land, only the excess, so that I have a fighting chance to get a crop. The gated system won't harm downstream interests, and we can do it because of the location of our area.

WARREN JAMESON: Manager, Conservancy District to testify in support of SB2023 and handed out testimony for Norman Haak, Chairman of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District (meter 750-865). Looking at Devils Lake as a source of water for Fargo; the biggest periods of the problems of Devils Lake are the periods of drought, which is when the hydrograph is down more than it is up. The outlet for Devils Lake would only operate when it is in flood stage or very high water stage. I also wanted to clarify the response about Garrison and irrigation. The Conservancy District is very much behind irrigation and we believe it to be a very important part to the future of ND. We simply don't think the Bureau of Reclamation is with it. We believe the future of irrigation in ND is best done by state and local partnerships, and that is where we will put our emphasis instead of the Bureau of Reclamation.

SENATOR SOLBERG: You then would agree that this pipeline may not be the best situation for Devils Lake, since it cannot be reversed and put water into Devils Lake. Would you agree?

WARREN JAMESON: Its no secret, I'm no big fan of the outlets.

ROBERT THOMPSON: State Water Commission and the North Cass Water Resource Board to testify in support of SB2023 (meter 940-1084). We really need to look at the Maple River Dam as an integral part of the water management in the Red River Basin. We look at the English Coolie and the bypass in Grand Forks and how much damage that saved and also the bypass in Fargo. The handout is a report of all the watershed projects in Minnesota, except one. The handout makes you aware of what's going on.

SENATOR NETHING: Closed the hearing on SB2023.

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2/15/99

SENATOR NETHING: Reopened the hearing on SB2023.

ALLEN KNUDSEN: Explained the amendments on SB2023.

SENATOR NETHING: Called for the motion on the amendments to SB2023.
SENATOR KRINGSTAD: Moved a Do Pass on the amendments to SB2023.
SENATOR SOLBERG: Seconded the motion.
ROLL CALL: UNANIMOUS VOICE VOTE.

SENATOR NETHING: Called for the motion on SB2023.
SENATOR ANDRIST: Moved a Do Pass as amended on SB2023.
SENATOR HOLMBERG: Seconded the motion.
ROLL CALL: 14 YEAS; 0 NAYS; 0 ABSENT & NOT VOTING.

CARRIER: SENATOR KRINGSTAD.

SENATOR NETHING: Closed the hearing on SB2023.

Date: 2-15-99
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2023

Senate APPROPRIATIONS Committee

☐ Subcommittee on

or

☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98045.0105

Action Taken DO PASS

Motion Made By SENATOR KRINGSTAD Seconded By SENATOR SOLBERG

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Nething, Chairman					
Senator Naaden, Vice Chairman					
Senator Solberg					
Senator Lindaas					
Senator Tallackson					
Senator Tomac					
Senator Robinson					
Senator Krauter					
Senator St. Aubyn					
Senator Grindberg					
Senator Holmberg					
Senator Kringstad					
Senator Bowman					
Senator Andrist					

Total (Yes) ✓ No

Absent

Floor Assignment UNANIMOUS APPROVED

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2-15-99
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2023

Senate APPROPRIATIONS Committee

☐ Subcommittee on

or

☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

Action Taken DO PASS AS AMENDED

Motion Made By SENATOR ANDRIST Seconded By SENATOR HOLMBERG

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Nething, Chairman	✓				
Senator Naaden, Vice Chairman	✓				
Senator Solberg	✓				
Senator Lindaas	✓				
Senator Tallackson	✓				
Senator Tomac	✓				
Senator Robinson	✓				
Senator Krauter	✓				
Senator St. Aubyn	✓				
Senator Grindberg	✓				
Senator Holmberg	✓				
Senator Kringstad	✓				
Senator Bowman	✓				
Senator Andrist	✓				

Total (Yes) 14 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment SENATOR KRINGSTAD

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2023: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Nething, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2023 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, after the first semicolon insert "and" and replace "payments in lieu of taxes; and to provide for deposits into the" with "a study by the state engineer of the feasibility and desirability of constructing dams and other impoundments in the Pembina River watershed"

Page 1, line 3, remove "resources trust fund"

Page 1, line 11, replace "8,128,141" with "8,048,657"

Page 1, line 17, replace "54,798,753" with "54,719,269"

Page 1, line 18, replace "45,446,368" with "45,435,921"

Page 1, line 19, replace "9,352,385" with "9,283,348"

Page 2, replace lines 12 through 19 with:

"**SECTION 6. STATE ENGINEER TO STUDY FEASIBILITY AND DESIRABILITY OF CONSTRUCTING DAMS AND OTHER IMPOUNDMENTS IN THE PEMBINA RIVER WATERSHED.** The legislative assembly finds that floodwater in recent years has inundated parts of the cities of Neche and Pembina, and thousands of acres of farmland along the Pembina River in Pembina County. Construction of flood control dams and other impoundments in the Pembina River watershed in the United States and Canada may reduce flows on the Pembina River that may result in less severe flooding of the cities and farmland along the lower reaches of the Pembina River. Therefore, within the limits of available funds, the state engineer shall conduct a comprehensive study of the feasibility and desirability of constructing dams and other impoundments in the Pembina River watershed for the purpose of reducing flows in the lower reaches of the Pembina River. The state engineer shall submit a report to an appropriate interim committee designated by the legislative council."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

DEPARTMENT 770 - STATE WATER COMMISSION

Senate - This amendment makes the following changes:

	EXECUTIVE BUDGET	SENATE CHANGES	SENATE VERSION
Salaries and wages	$8,128,141	($79,484)	$8,048,657
Operating expenses	6,050,687		6,050,687
Equipment	160,656		160,656
Capital improvements	23,624,024		23,624,024
Grants	13,785,245		13,785,245
Cooperative research	3,050,000		3,050,000
Total all funds	$54,798,753	($79,484)	$54,719,269
Less special funds	45,446,368	(10,447)	45,435,921
General fund	$9,352,385	($69,037)	$9,283,348
FTE	82.00	0.00	82.00

Detail of Senate changes to the executive budget includes:

	REDUCE COMPENSATION PACKAGE TO 2/2	ADJUST HEALTH INSURANCE COST	TOTAL SENATE CHANGES
Salaries and wages	($102,863)	$23,379	($79,484)
Operating expenses			
Equipment			
Capital improvements			
Grants			
Cooperative research			
Total all funds	($102,863)	$23,379	($79,484)
Less special funds	(13,417)	2,970	(10,447)
General fund	($89,446)	$20,409	($69,037)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

Senate changes narrative:

In addition this amendment adds a section requiring the state engineer to study the feasibility and desirability of constructing dams and other impoundments in the Pembina River watershed.

1999 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2023

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2023

House Appropriations Committee

❑ Conference Committee

Hearing Date March 4, 1999

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1	x	x	0-end
2	x	x	0-end
3	x		0-24.9
Committee Clerk Signature	Casey Davis		

Minutes:

SB 2023 - A bill for an act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the state water commission; to provide for payments in lieu of taxes; and to provide for deposits into the resources trust fund.

SB 2188 - A bill for an act to create and enact a new section to chapter 61-01 and chapter 61-02.1 of the ND Century Code, relating to statewide water development goals and the issuance of bonds to finance construction of flood control projects, the southwest pipeline project, a Devils Lake outlet, and a statewide water development program; to amend and reenact subdivision d of subsection 5 of section 61-02-02 of the ND Century Code, relating to the definition of works; to require the pledging of funds for certain water projects; to allocate funds from settlements with tobacco product manufacturers; to provide a statement of legislative intent; to provide for reports to the legislative council; to provide an appropriation; to provide an effective date; to provide an expiration date; and to declare an emergency.

CHAIRMAN DALRYMPLE opened discussion on SB 2188. An official hearing was not held, however testimony was taken in conjunction with the hearing for SB 2023.
1A: 0.0 SEN. JACK TRAYNOR, District 15, presented SB 2188. He discussed the Devils Lake emergency outlet and why it is needed.
1A: 9.5 SEN. VERN THOMPSON, co-chair of the Lake Emergency Management Committee, testified in support of SB 2188.
1A: 12.9 DAVE SPRYNCZYNATYK, State Engineer and Secretary of the State Water Commission, testified in favor of SB 2023 and SB 2188. (See testimony.)
1B: 3.5 SEN. DAVE NETHING, discussed and explained various sections of SB 2188.
1B: 25.3 SEN GARY NELSON testified in support of SB 2188.
1B: 36.2 REP. DELZER noted that the President's budget came out at $10 million instead of $27 million for Grand Forks. He asked how this is going to affect the scope of the project. Sen. Sprynczynatyk said that it would delay the completion of the project by a year or two, however it is not seen as a major setback by the Corps of Engineers.
2A: 10.6 REP. CARLSON asked if the intent is to sell $84 million of bonds right away. Mr. Sprynczynatyk said that there is no plan yet. They could issue five series of bonds or they could all be issued at once. Rep. Carlson continued by asking if they intended to issue the Grand Forks bonds immediately. Mr. Sprynczynatyk replied that the decision has not been made.
2A: 13.0 REP. CARLSON noted that President Clinton funded a lesser level for Grand Forks than was anticipated, and asked who makes up the difference. Mr. Sprynczynatyk said that it is split up. Some things are funded 100% by

the state, 100% by the federal government, or they may be split up 50-50%. $115 million is the non-federal share on the ND side of the river.
2A: 15.7 CHAIRMAN DALRYMPLE said that in the past the state had to have the federal dollars in hand before issuing the bonds, and asked if that would be done this time. Mr. Sprynczynatyk replied that the bill is essentially written this way.
2A: 28.0 REP. BYERLY expressed concern about SB 2188. Repayment revolves around the oil patch and the federal government tobacco settlement, neither of which the state can count on 100%.
2A: 46.0 JEFF VOLK, Project Engineer, testified for Sheyenne-Maple River Flood Control in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2A: 49.9 BUD SCHMITZ, Mayor of Wahpeton, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2A: 53.0 PAT OWENS, Mayor of Grand Forks, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 7.2 FRED STARK, Mayor of Grafton, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 10.5 COLLEEN VETTER, Elgin, testified in support of SB 2023. She presented samples of the bad water in the area. (See testimony.)
2B: 17.7 RICHARD MILLER, Mayor of Carson, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 22.7 JOE BELFORD, Co-Chair of Emergency Management Committee in Devils Lake, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 27.5 ALAN WALTER, Mayor of Minot, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 29.4 HERB GRENZ, Chairman of ND Irrigation Caucus, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 39.2 MAYNARD HELGAAS, ND Irrigation Caucus, testified in support of SB 2023.
2B: 45.0 JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Red River Joint Board, testified in support of SB 2023. (See testimony.)
2B: 48.7 GLENN MCCRORY, ND Water Resources Districts, testified in support of SB 2023.
2B: 50.2 JUNE HERMAN, American Heart Association, testified against the bill. She said that the funds from the tobacco settlement should go toward tobacco education efforts. (See testimony.)
3A: 7.0 REP. AARSVOLD presented two letters from his constituents regarding the need to use the tobacco settlement funds for the prevention of tobacco use, rather than for the water commission. (See attachments.)
3A: 14.0 BOB CLEMENTICH, American Cancer Society and Tobacco Free ND, testified against SB 2023. (See testimony.)
3A: 18.3 SUSAN KAHLER, American Lung Association, testified against SB 2023. (See testimony.)
3A: 20.0 DENNIS HILL, ND Water Coalition and ND Association of RECs, testified in support of SB 2188 on behalf of both organizations.
3A: 22.1 ANDREW VARVEL testified in opposition to SB 2188. (See testimony.)
CHAIRMAN DALRYMPLE closed the hearing on SB 2023 and testimony on SB 2188.

General Discussion

- ❑ Committee on Committees
- ❑ Rules Committee
- ❑ Confirmation Hearings
- ❑ Delayed Bills Committee
- ☑ House Appropriations
- ❑ Senate Appropriations
- ❑ Other

Date March 17, 1999			
Tape Number	Side A	B Side	Meter #
1		x	11.9-14.4
Committee Clerk Signature	Roxanne Hone		

Minutes:

Chairman Byerly opened the discussion on Senate Bill 2023.

1B: 12.0 Rep. Byerly presented amendment 98045.0202 to the committee regarding the Water Commission from the Judiciary committee. See attached amendment. The amendment addresses property that is currently under water. The owners are paying property tax on. The amendment reimburses these areas.
Rep. Byerly and Rep. Gulleson will be working on the budget.

No action was taken on the bill.

General Discussion

- ❑ Committee on Committees
- ❑ Rules Committee
- ❑ Confirmation Hearings
- ❑ Delayed Bills Committee
- ☑ House Appropriations
- ❑ Senate Appropriations
- ❑ Other

Date March 23, 1999			
Tape Number	Side A	B Side	Meter #
1	x		0-4.2
Committee Clerk Signature	Roxanne Kone		

Minutes:

Chairman Byerly opened the discussion on Senate Bill 2023.

1A: Rep. Byerly presented amendments 98045.0203: removal of one FTE and removes funding in operating expenses: $150,840. Rep. Byerly made a motion to adopt the amendment. Rep. Carlisle 2nd the motion. On a Roll Call Vote the motion carried, 6 voting Yes. Presented amendment 98045.0202 to committee. The amendment will be presented in full committee.

Rep. Poolman moved a DO PASS AS AMENDED. Rep. Tollefson 2nd the motion. On a Roll Call Vote the motion carried.
6 voting YES
Rep. Gulleson will carry the bill to the full committee.

General Discussion

- ❑ Committee on Committees
- ❑ Rules Committee
- ❑ Confirmation Hearings
- ❑ Delayed Bills Committee
- ☒ House Appropriations
- ❑ Senate Appropriations
- ❑ Other

Date March 23, 1999

Tape Number	Side A	B Side	Meter #
2	x		0-8.0

Committee Clerk Signature Casey Davis

Minutes:

SB 2023

CHAIRMAN DALRYMPLE opened discussion on SB 2023.
2A: 1.4 REP. GULLESON presented the GO subcommittee's recommendation and proposed amendment 0203. She moved to adopt amendments 0203. The motion was seconded by Rep. Poolman. A voice vote was taken and carried.
2A: 3.2 REP. BYERLY reminded the committee that they had discussed adopting the OMB amendment that had originally been proposed for SB 2008.
2A: 3.4 ALAN KNUDSON, Legislative Council, asked that the motion to adopt the amendment would also put the change in the bill for this session, instead of amending last session's laws.
2A: 3.5 REP. POOLMAN made the motion to adopt the OMB amendment and to make the changes in the current bill. The motion was seconded by Rep. Carlisle. A voice vote was taken and the motion carried.
2A: 3.9 REP. GULLESON moved for a Do Pass as amended. The motion was seconded by Rep. Poolman.
2A: 4.1 REP. MONSON asked about the capital improvements line item. Rep. Byerly replied that some of the funds were moved to the grants line item because of the type of projects they are.
2A: 7.9 A roll call vote was taken and the motion carried with 19 yeas and 1 nay. Rep. Gulleson will carry the bill.

98045.0202
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Representative D. Johnson
March 17, 1999

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2023

Page 1, line 2, after the semicolon insert "to provide payments for property tax losses from inundated agricultural land;"

Page 2, after line 11, insert:

"**SECTION 6. STATE WATER COMMISSION PAYMENTS FOR PROPERTY TAX LOSSES RELATING TO INUNDATED AGRICULTURAL LAND - APPROPRIATION.** The state water commission shall make payments to political subdivisions for property tax losses relating to inundated agricultural land, on a prorated basis if necessary, totaling $200,000, or so much of the funds as may be necessary, which is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1999, and ending June 30, 2001. The county auditor on behalf of the political subdivisions shall submit a claim to the state water commission for the loss of property tax revenue at the current assessed rate not to exceed $4 per acre if the property is inundated agricultural land as defined in section 57-02-27.2 and is a parcel of property containing fifty acres or more."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

HOUSE - This amendment appropriates $200,000 from the general fund for the State Water Commission to make payments to political subdivisions for the loss of property tax revenue, on a prorated basis if necessary, for inundated agricultural land for parcels of property containing fifty acres or more. The appropriation is effective through June 30, 2001.

98045.0205
Title.0300

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
House Appropriations
March 24, 1999

VR 3/24/99 1 of 2

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2023 APP 3-24-99

Page 1, line 2, replace the first "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the public service commission;"

Page 1, line 3, after "watershed" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 11, replace "8,048,657" with "7,973,109"

Page 1, line 12, replace "6,050,687" with "5,983,487"

Page 1, line 13, replace "160,656" with "152,556"

Page 1, line 17, replace "54,719,269" with "54,568,421"

Page 1, line 19, replace "9,283,348" with "9,132,500"

Page 1, after line 19, insert:

"**SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.** There is hereby appropriated from federal funds, the sum of $25,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the public service commission for the purpose of promoting the "one-call" call-before-you-dig program for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 1999."

APP 3-24-99

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"**SECTION 8. EMERGENCY.** Section 2 of this Act is declared an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

DEPARTMENT 770 - STATE WATER COMMISSION

HOUSE - This amendment makes the following changes:

	EXECUTIVE BUDGET	SENATE VERSION	HOUSE CHANGES	HOUSE VERSION
Salaries and wages	$8,128,141	$8,048,657	($75,548)	$7,973,109
Operating expenses	6,050,687	6,050,687	(67,200)	5,983,487
Equipment	160,656	160,656	(8,100)	152,556
Capital improvements	23,624,024	23,624,024		23,624,024
Grants	13,785,245	13,785,245		13,785,245
Cooperative research	3,050,000	3,050,000		3,050,000
Total all funds	$54,798,753	$54,719,269	($150,848)	$54,568,421
Less special funds	45,446,368	45,435,921		45,435,921
General fund	$9,352,385	$9,283,348	($150,848)	$9,132,500
FTE	82.00	82.00	(1.00)	81.00

Detail of House changes to the Senate version includes:

	REMOVE 1 FTE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSITION	REDUCE EQUIPMENT	REDUCE OPERATING EXPENSES	TOTAL HOUSE CHANGES
Salaries and wages	($75,548)			($75,548)
Operating expenses			($67,200)	(67,200)
Equipment		($8,100)		(8,100)
Capital improvements				
Grants				
Cooperative research				
Total all funds	($75,548)	($8,100)	($67,200)	($150,848)
Less special funds				
General fund	($75,548)	($8,100)	($67,200)	($150,848)
FTE	(1.00)	0.00	0.00	(1.00)

House changes narrative:

- Includes $35,000 for travel, $21,500 for the intern pilot program, $7,000 for professional development, and $3,700 for computer software.

DEPARTMENT 408 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

HOUSE - This amendment adds a $25,000 federal funds appropriation to the Public Service Commission for promoting the "One-Call" call-before-you-dig program for the remainder of the 1997-99 biennium.

Date: 3.23.99
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2023

House APPROPRIATIONS - Government Operations Committee

☐ Subcommittee on _____
or
☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98045.0203

Action Taken ADOPT AMENDMENT

Motion Made By BYERLY Seconded By CARLISLE

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Rex R. Byerly	✓				
Ron Carlisle	✓				
Ben Tollefson	✓				
Robert Huether	✓				
Pam Gulleson	✓				
Jim Poolman	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/23/99
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2023

House APPROPRIATIONS - Government Operations Committee

☑ Subcommittee on gov't ops
or
☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98045.0203

Action Taken DO PASS AS AMENDED

Motion Made By POOLMAN Seconded By TOLLEFSON

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Rex R. Byerly	✓				
Ron Carlisle	✓				
Ben Tollefson	✓				
Robert Huether	✓				
Pam Gulleson	✓				
Jim Poolman	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Gulleson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

~~Waiting for am~~

Date: 3-23-99
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2023

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Subcommittee on _____
or
☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Pass As Amended

Motion Made By Gulleson Seconded By Poolman

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Dalrymple	✓		Nichols	✓	
Vice-Chairman Byerly	✓		Poolman	✓	
Aarsvold	✓		Svedjan	✓	
Bernstein	✓		Timm	✓	
Boehm	✓		Tollefson	✓	
Carlson	✓		Wentz	✓	
Carlisle	✓				
Delzer		✓			
Gulleson	✓				
Hoffner	✓				
Huether	✓				
Kerzman	✓				
Lloyd	✓				
Monson	✓				

Total (Yes) 19 No 1

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Gulleson

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2023, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Dalrymple, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (19 YEAS, 1 NAY, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SB 2023 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, replace the first "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the public service commission;"

Page 1, line 3, after "watershed" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

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Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"**SECTION 8. EMERGENCY.** Section 2 of this Act is declared an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

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House changes narrative:

* Includes $35,000 for travel, $21,500 for the intern pilot program, $7,000 for professional development, and $3,700 for computer software.

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HOUSE - This amendment adds a $25,000 federal funds appropriation to the Public Service Commission for promoting the "One-Call" call-before-you-dig program for the remainder of the 1997-99 biennium.

1999 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2023

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB2023

Senate Appropriations Committee

❑ Conference Committee

Hearing Date April 5, 1999

Tape Number		Side A	Side B	Meter #
	1		X	1-1067
4-05-99	4	X		3663-end
4-05-99	4		X	460-1955
Committee Clerk Signature		Kathy C. Kottenbrock		

Minutes:

SENATOR NETHING: Opened the conference committee on SB2023.

ROLL CALL: Present: Senator Nething; Senator Kringstad; Senator Lindaas; Representative Byerly; Representative Carlisle; Representative Gulleson.

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: Basically, we added section 2, it's looks kind of funny because it has to do with Public Service Commission. At the Emergency Commission meeting last time, the items that were on their were tabled and they looked to the Appropriations Committees to put them in. This was the only bill we had left in our committee so that's the reason an appropriation of $25,000 in Federal funds for the Public Service Commission is in this particular budget. The jest of the House amendments were, was after our hearing, we sat down with the engineer, the head of the commission, and said, we don't have any problems with the way the bill came over from the Senate but, in keeping with our policy of trying to come up with some general fund dollars, we ask Dave if he could find $150,000 in general funds out of his budget or would he like us to do it. He obviously elected the first option and as a result of that, you see before you, there were some reductions and they are talked about in the House changes narrative; $35,000 in travel, $21,500 for an interim pilot for the weather modification program, $7,000 for professional development and $3,700 in computer software along with one position that was directly related to NAWS. He said that at this point in time, they did not need that person and most of the other changes, like the $3,700 in computer software and some of the travel and professional development were all related to that one position. These were things, that if I remember right, he told me they were in their optional reductions. These are not out of any programs that they considered part of their core programs.

SENATOR NETHING: Let's go back to the initial conversation that you had. What was this about on overall policy of doing what? I want to back to the $150,000, how did you arrive at that?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: In his case that is a percentage of his general fund dollars as determined by Chairman Dalrymple.
SENATOR NETHING: So he's the one that's been telling everybody how much to cut?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: Well, no I won't say, he's been giving us guidelines. In some cases it's been more as you've seen in some of the bills that have come over and on some, they are less. We felt that in the case of the water commission, we didn't really want to delve to deeply into, maybe I shouldn't say delve. We didn't want to go in at the same level that we do with some of the other budgets because, with the water bill and the bonding that is probably going to occur in this next biennium, we felt that the commission and the agency were going to have to have some of that increase spending authority they had asked for in their budget.

SENATOR NETHING: What percent is $150,000, what's the relationship? I guess I'm trying to figure out how you arrived at that?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: Well, the general fund after your amendment to this bill was about $9.2M, so the $150,000 would be ..., Jim has a calculator.

JIM SMITH: Legislative Council, 1.6%.

SENATOR NETHING: So you have no other reason to reduce this budget except that you were told to take out a percentage?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: No, not true.

SENATOR NETHING: I missed that.

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: When we looked at the budget, we looked felt that those guidelines were acceptable for the water commission budget and, we again, our philosophy was, if you want us to go and find the $150,000, we would do that, otherwise we left it up to the agency. I think that we could've justified changes significantly higher than this after having gone through the budget. Again, it gets back to, we felt that with the passage of SB2188 or the emanate passage of SB2188, we felt that we did not want to go to deep into this particular budget because they are going to have some significant work load changes as a result of SB2188.

SENATOR NETHING: The way we looked at budgets was a little different. We look at budgets in relationship to there was potential for reductions. Obviously, you looked at them with the idea that it's up to the agency to make the cuts. We didn't come in with a preconceived idea of the amount of money to be cut.

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: Again, I'm not saying that $150,000 was the magic number, we felt that we could've justified cuts significantly deeper than this. That's what we ended up settling on for a number. Again, in this particular budget, we knew that SB2188 was going through and the water commission was going to have a significantly higher workload than it had in the past, so, it was pretty tough to balance those two things. That's why, I guess in our committee one would call it a compromise at $150,000 and then we elected to have the agency make the decision on where it would be.

SENATOR NETHING: Are we going to see a constant percentage then on cuts on that basis?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman. There are some other budgets where we did indeed give the agency a number that we were shooting for and asked them to tell us where we could find that money.

SENATOR NETHING: I want to distribute to each of you a copy of a memo I received from the State Engineer. I needed to get a beginning point of what the impact is of the funds. What I'd like you to do at this stage of the game, is to take this with you so that you have an opportunity to read it. We have a little time here, maybe.

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: I'm a little surprised by the reaction of the water commission. This was certainly not the impression we were given on the House side as to what would happen because of the..I'm skimming this. We were under the impression that the changes that they were recommending were things that they could certainly live with. I guess, maybe the problem is, our interpretation of what one could live with perhaps. This comes as a real surprise to me, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR NETHING: Why don't you go ahead and you guys get a chance to read through it and digest it and then we'll meet again and go over these items, one-by-one and we'll see where we are. You need to have an opportunity to discuss it yourselves.

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: Like I said, this comes as a real surprise to us.

SENATOR NETHING: You can expect a lot of this from us because, we really are going to try, to understand the impact from the agencies on any cuts we are going to do. You'll be seeing a lot of this kind of information put together. On the other hand, we'll take time to do it. We're not going to try to railroad anything over you but, we need to get our discussion points clarified so everybody knows where we are coming from.

SENATOR NETHING: Anything else we should take a look at?

REPRESENTATIVE BYERLY: No, we did very little to the bill on purpose, because of SB2188. We will read over this and see how that fits in.

SENATOR NETHING: We'll adjourn and come back when we are notified.

4/10/99 **Tape 4, A, 3663-end; B, 460-1955**

SENATOR NETHING: Reopened the conference committee on SB 2023.
ROLL CALL: All members present.

SENATOR NETHING: The last time we met, I distributed a letter of March 29 I received from Dave Sprynczynatyk, State Engineer, noting the impact the House cuts would make to the Water Commission. (Attachment #1)

REP. BYERLY: We are aware of the letter. The reductions were in the optional adjustments. The FTE is for the NAWS project. He indicated they didn't need this person at this time. In his letter he says it would give them more flexibility on the IT stuff. Item #4 was equipment for the person who was to go onto the NAWS system.

DAVE KRABBENHOFT: OMB Item #1 in the letter is an IT position that is an executive recommendation. We used an existing NAWS position for that. We didn't create a new position.

DAVE SPRYNCZYNATYK: State Engineer reviewed the impact as presented in his letter and reasons why he felt consideration should be given to restoration. (tape A, 4188-4495)

SENATOR NETHING: These are things we approved that the House did not go along with. We need to find a way to bridge the gap between these 2 positions.

SPRYNCZYNATYK: Our first priorities are: 1st travel in- and out-state, 2nd to maintain a safety level in the intern pilot program, and 3rd to add an additional IT position. (tape A, 4595-4740)

SENATOR NETHING: SB 2188 has some varying degrees of additional responsibility in it. Would your priority be the same if SB 2188 is approved or have you taken that into consideration? (tape A, 4778)

SPRYNCZYNATYK: When this was submitted it was before SB 2188 was conceived. We've tried to determine what the impact of 2188 is going to be. It will require additional effort from within the staff. We're hopeful we'll be able to contract for some of those services within the bond proceeds and the issuance cost for the bond. If 2188 passes, we will have to shift our priorities for some people, but we haven't really figured out how else to do that at this point short of asking for additional help. We don't intend to do that, we intend to rearrange priorities. (tape A, 4917)

REP. BYERLY: When you look at the detail books on this budget, the travel budget in the Governor's recommendation increased by almost $100,000. It went up 15%. I accept the fact it costs money to travel. In this budget, there is not a reduction to their spending on any of the items. In this case, the $35,000 still gives them an increase of $60,000+ in travel. The same thing

can be said of all of these items. Out of about $9M in general fund funding, we're talking abut $150,000. (tape A, 5135)

SPRYNCZYNATYK: This is an increase in the travel. Our current projection through the biennium for the travel budget is to end up at about $700,000+. The Governor's budget increased that to $769,000. A big part of the increase is in fleet services. (tape A, 5290)

REP. BYERLY: On the Highway Patrol budget, we had fleet services re-project the numbers, and on that budget we were able to decrease the amount. In the Dept. of Transportation budget we were also able to make reductions in fleet services. (end of tape 4, side A)

SENATOR KRINGSTAD: (tape 4, side B, begins at 460) I run the motor pool at Bismarck State College and the increases have been substantial, and it does affect our travel.

SENATOR NETHING: How does the intern pilot program tie in with safety?

SPRYNCZYNATYK: When the clouds are seeded, there are 2 pilots in the plane. The copilot has been an intern from UND. You can get by with a single person flying the plane and seeding the clouds, but the safety aspect involves record keeping and various other duties while flying through thunderstorms. There is no FAA requirement, but since the program has been in place since the 1960's we've always had an intern copilot. They are not salaried. We pay them $32.50 per day stipend.

SENATOR NETHING: The House reduced this by one-half--from $43,000 was $21,500 to $26,000. How would you see this implemented with this cut?

SPRYNCZYNATYK: We would maintain a full program in the first year of the biennium and then in the second year attempt, if there are any savings elsewhere in the budget, to use that money to implement at least a portion of the program the second year of the biennium.

REP. BYERLY: In the optional reductions of the budget, you listed the intern pilot program as number 5th in priority, behind technology. It sounds like they want the travel restored fully, even though if we were to accept the House's amendment on travel, it is still an increase of $100,000 in travel. I believe the Senate and House's priorities #2 and #3 were the hydrologist and the water resource engineer. Maintaining the information technology plan, would be a combination of #'s 1, 4 and 5. (tape 4, B, 879)

SENATOR NETHING: Now you've elevated the intern pilot program to your second priority?

SPRYNCZYNATYK: Travel is still #1. When you look at full cost of the technology plan the cost of that is about $95,000. If any funds were restored, I would ask for the intern pilot program.

REP. BYERLY: HB 1040, the weather modification portion contained some significant changes. How do those affect your budget?

4-10-99

SPRYNCZYNATYK: HB 1040 was originally written so a statewide program could be implemented. HB 1040 eliminated statewide implementation of the program and allowed for the development of a plan and allowed the state to cost-share with a portion of the county that didn't want to be in the program. It doesn't have any impact on our ongoing operation. (tape B, 1090)

SENATOR NETHING: The salaries in the information technology part bother me because I'm concerned about salaries, how are you going to deal with this?

SPRYNCZYNATYK: The salary we're talking about - $75,000 in which case, is to fund a new position in information technology. We currently have 2 people working. As we've developed the IT plan over the last year and a half, we determined the need to expand to a 3rd highly skilled person. (tape B, 1365)

SENATOR NETHING: I think we need to come up with something that is reasonable.

REP. BYERLY: The House would meet the Senate halfway. I think that would be fair to the Department and to both sides.

SENATOR NETHING: We would add back in items #2 and #1 - the information technology position and the intern pilot program?

REP. BYERLY: I'd rather start with travel if Mr. Sprynczynatyk feels that is the most important priority, even though I think there is room in that budget for travel.

SENATOR NETHING: The $900,000 cut in the Highway Department budget in the area of the motor pool, that may affect fleet rental rates.

REP. CARLISLE: Couldn't we split the difference and let the Department figure out where to put the dollars?

SENATOR KRINGSTAD: Can the addition of the FTE be delayed a year?

SPRYNCZYNATYK: Yes, it could be. In view of the fact that one of our people resigned yesterday, we will have to replace that position first and that will not be easy.

REP. BYERLY: We actually removed that FTE position, so we're going to have to in the same motion to put that FTE position back in. That will also give Mr. Sprynczynatyk the ability within his budget to fund that FTE full time, if he chose.

REP. CARLISLE: I move the House recede and further amend to take out the $150,000 and restore $75,000 plus the FTE position.

REP. BYERLY: Seconded the motion.

ROLL CALL: 5 yeas; 1 nay; 0 absent & not voting.

4/10/99

MOTION CARRIED

Yeas: Senators Nething, Kringstad Lindaas; Representatives Byerly, Carlisle.
Nays: Rep. Gulleson.

SENATOR NETHING: Adjourned the conference committee. (tape 4, B, 1955)

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
(ACCEDE/RECEDE) - 420

07398

(Bill Number) SB 2023 (, as (re)engrossed):

Your Conference Committee

Attendance	SENATORS	Vote 4/10
P P	Nething	Y
P P	Kringstad	Y
P P	Lindaas	Y

Attendance	REPRESENTATIVES	Vote 4/10
P P	Byerly	Y
P P	Carlisle	Y
A/P P	Gulleson	No

☐ recommends that the (SENATE/HOUSE) (ACCEDE to) (RECEDE from) (723/724 725/726 S724/H726 S723/H725) the (Senate/House) amendments on (SJ/HJ) page(s) 874 - 75

☐ and place _____ on the Seventh order. (727)

☐ , adopt (further) amendments as follows, and place _____ on the Seventh order:

☐ having been unable to agree, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed. (690/515)

((Re)Engrossed) _____ was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

DATE: ___/___/___

CARRIER: Nething

LC NO. 98045 . 0205 of amendment

LC NO. 98045 . 0200 of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted _____

Statement of purpose of amendment _____

(1) LC (2) LC (3) DESK (4) COMM.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2023, as engrossed: Your conference committee (Sens. Nething, Kringstad, Lindaas and Reps. Byerly, Carlisle, Gulleson) recommends that the **HOUSE RECEDE** from the House amendments on SJ pages 874-875, adopt amendments as follows, and place SB 2023 on the Seventh order:

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on pages 874 and 875 of the Senate Journal and pages 955 and 956 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2023 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 2, replace the first "and" with "to provide an appropriation to the public service commission;"

Page 1, line 3, after "watershed" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 11, replace "8,048,657" with "8,013,657"

Page 1, line 12, replace "6,050,687" with "6,010,687"

Page 1, line 17, replace "54,719,269" with "54,644,269"

Page 1, line 19, replace "9,283,348" with "9,208,348"

Page 1, after line 19, insert:

"**SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.** There is hereby appropriated from federal funds, the sum of $25,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the public service commission for the purpose of promoting the "one-call" call-before-you-dig program for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 1999."

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"**SECTION 8. EMERGENCY.** Section 2 of this Act is declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

DEPARTMENT 770 - STATE WATER COMMISSION

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE - This amendment makes the following changes:

	EXECUTIVE BUDGET	SENATE VERSION	CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CHANGES	CONFERENCE COMMITTEE VERSION	HOUSE VERSION	CONFERENCE COMPARISON TO HOUSE VERSION
Salaries and wages	$8,128,141	$8,048,657	($35,000)	$8,013,657	$7,973,109	$40,548
Operating expenses	6,050,687	6,050,687	(40,000)	6,010,687	5,983,487	27,200
Equipment	160,656	160,656		160,656	152,556	8,100
Capital improvements	23,624,024	23,624,024		23,624,024	23,624,024	
Grants	13,785,245	13,785,245		13,785,245	13,785,245	
Cooperative research	3,050,000	3,050,000		3,050,000	3,050,000	
Total all funds	$54,798,753	$54,719,269	($75,000)	$54,644,269	$54,568,421	$75,848
Less special funds	45,446,368	45,435,921		45,435,921	45,435,921	
General fund	$9,352,385	$9,283,348	($75,000)	$9,208,348	$9,132,500	$75,848
FTE	82.00	82.00	0.00	82.00	81.00	1.00

Detail of Conference Committee changes to the Senate version includes:

	REDUCE OPERATING	REDUCE SALARIES AND WAGES	TOTAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CHANGES
Salaries and wages		($35,000)	($35,000)
Operating expenses	($40,000)		(40,000)
Equipment			
Capital improvements			
Grants			
Cooperative research			
Total all funds	($40,000)	($35,000)	($75,000)
Less special funds			
General fund	($40,000)	($35,000)	($75,000)
FTE	(0.00)	0.00	0.00

DEPARTMENT 408 - PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE - This amendment adds a $25,000 federal funds appropriation to the Public Service Commission for promoting the "One-Call" call-before-you-dig program for the remainder of the 1997-99 biennium.

Engrossed SB 2023 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

1999 TESTIMONY

SB 2023

NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER COMMISSION

TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO

SENATE BILL 2023

PRESENTED TO

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MARCH 4, 1999

By

David A. Sprynczynatyk, State Engineer

and Secretary to the State Water Commission

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is my pleasure to appear before you today to report on the State Water Commission and the Office of the State Engineer, whose overall mission and vision are to see

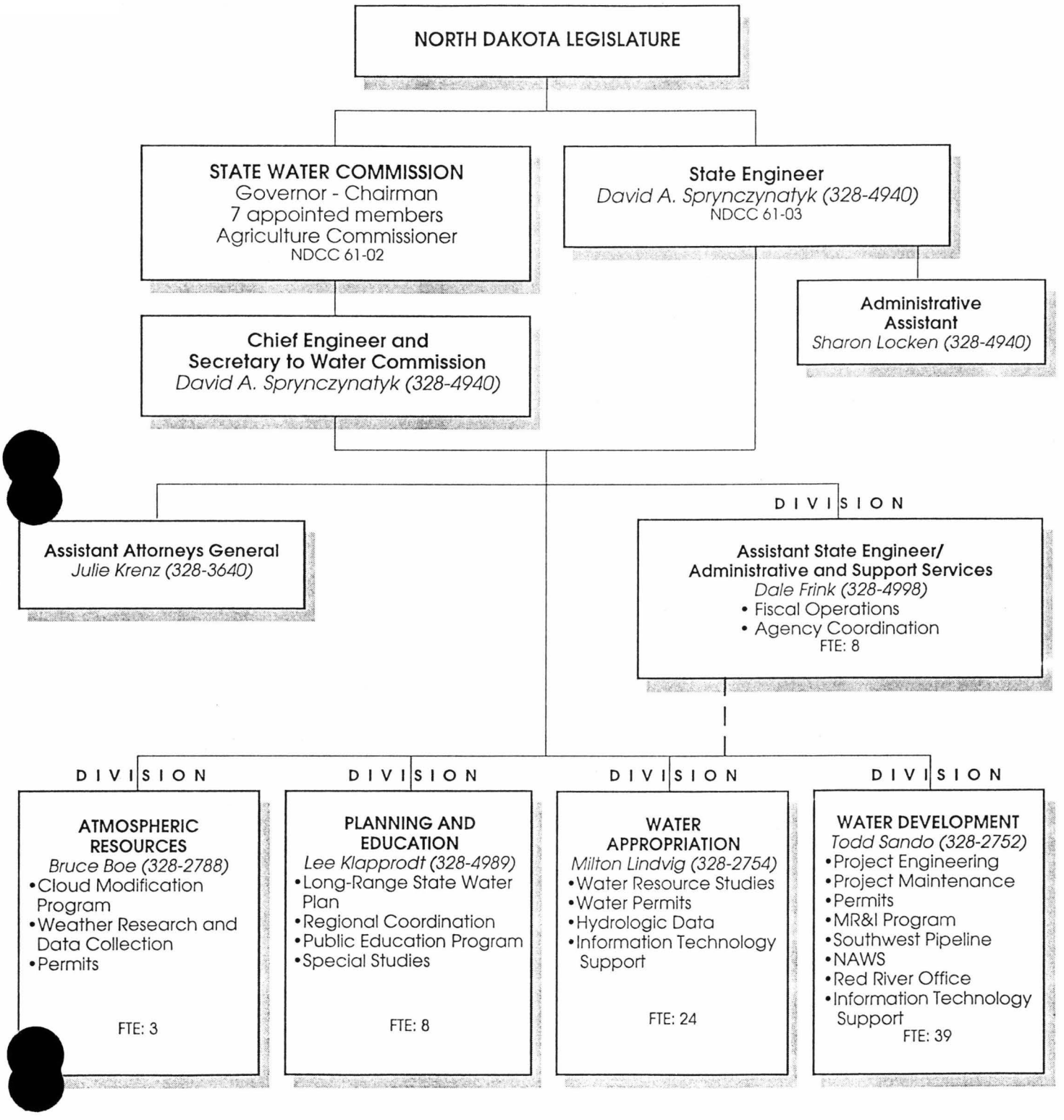
> ***"....that North Dakota will enjoy an adequate supply of quality water; water resource management will ensure health, safety, and prosperity; and the water needs for present and future generations will be balanced."***

How we do this organizationally, with an authorized staff of 82 positions, can be seen on ***page 2.***

My testimony is in two parts: first, an overview of the activities of the State Water Commission during the current biennium, and second, a discussion of the major programs for the next biennium. I will also address how Senate Bill 2188, the water development bill, will affect projects in the state; and, at the close of my testimony, I will briefly explain each section of Senate Bill 2188.

North Dakota
State Water Commission

Organizational Chart



TOTAL FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS OF 82 PERSONNEL

January 1, 1999

1997 - 1999 BIENNIAL OVERVIEW

North Dakota's most urgent water issues today are Devils Lake, Grand Forks, and a water supply to eastern North Dakota. Since 1993, North Dakota has experienced an extreme wet cycle, as can be seen on the maps on ***page 4.*** These maps show an increase in precipitation of nearly 30 percent per year in the summer months in eastern North Dakota. Over the last six growing seasons, portions of the state have received as much as 30 inches more precipitation than the long-term average.

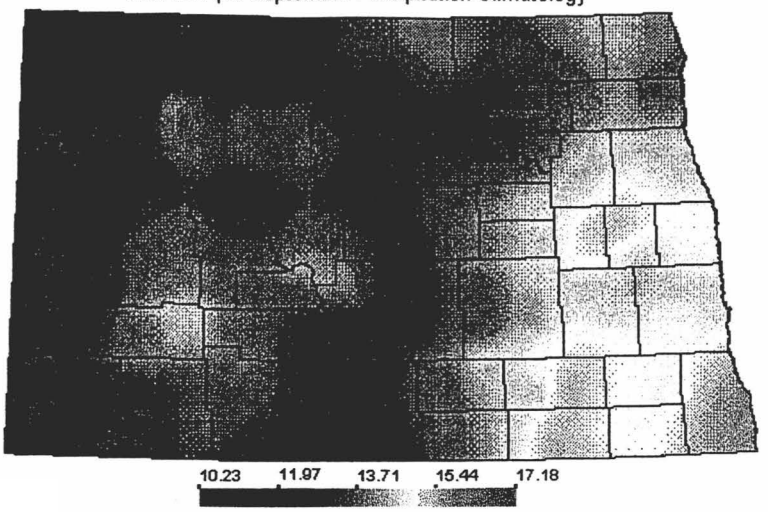
The level of Devils Lake is currently at elevation 1444.0. It is likely that the lake will set a new modern-day record in 1999, about 1.5 feet above its current level, and surpassing the 1998 record by nearly one foot. The figures on ***page 5*** show the fall and rise of Devils Lake over the past 130 years, and the rapid rise of over 21 feet since 1993. In response to the problems in the Devils Lake basin, the State Water Commission has dedicated extensive resources, both human and fiscal, to the problem.

Page 6 shows how the area of Devils Lake expands as the level increases. In the spring of 1993, Devils Lake was at elevation 1423 and covered only 45,000 surface acres. At elevation 1444, Devils Lake today covers nearly 105,000 acres. Increasing levels have had drastic impacts on communities, ranchers, farmers, homeowners, businesses, cabinowners, developers, utilities, and roads. To date, approximately $260 million dollars have been spent on infrastructure modifications and replacements in the last six years. ***Page 7*** shows how those damages have occurred as Devils Lake has risen since 1993.

The latest Corps of Engineers cost estimate for the outlet is $50 million. The Corps requires a 35 percent minimum cost share, therefore, $17.5 million would be required for the Devils Lake emergency outlet. The outlet would pump 300 cubic feet per second through a pipeline from the west end of the lake to the Sheyenne River. The Corps is still working on a draft Interim Report to Congress. This report is expected to be completed at the end of April. Water quality concerns and economic justification remain significant issues, as is the Canadian issue of the interbasin transfer of water. We are hopeful, however, that the issues can be resolved allowing the project to move forward. Annual operation and maintenance costs are estimated at $2.5 million.

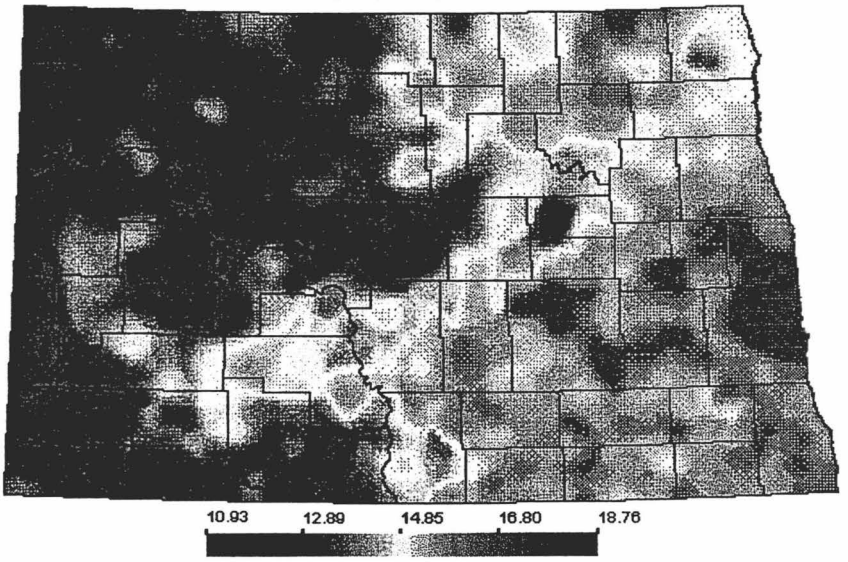
Everyone recalls the incredible flood of 1997, especially at Grand Forks. Damage was estimated in excess of one billion dollars in that city. In response to the flood, the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, requested the Corps of Engineers for assistance to develop flood control alternatives. In February, 1998, the Corps provided a report recommending a diking project for both cities. In October, 1998, Congress authorized the $350 million project. The nonfederal North Dakota share is $115 million. In December, 1998, Governor

1961-90 April-September Precipitation Climatology



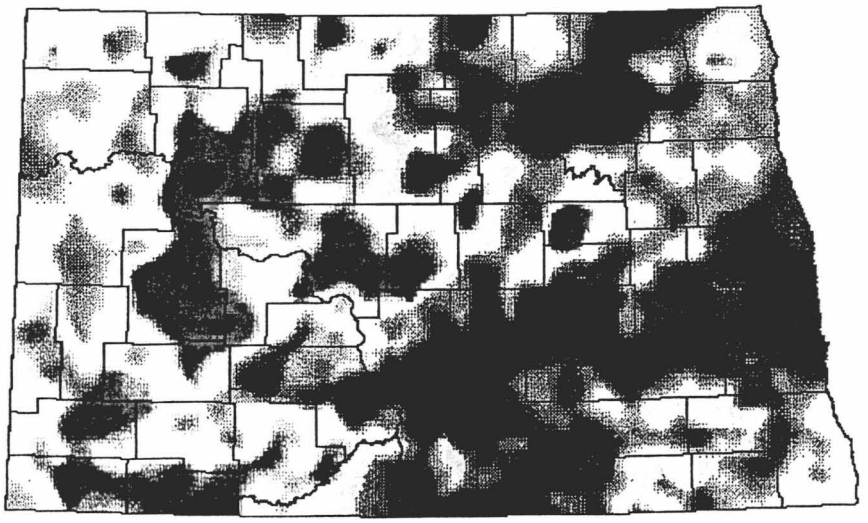
Units: inches
Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observer Network

1993-98 ARB Average April-September Precipitation

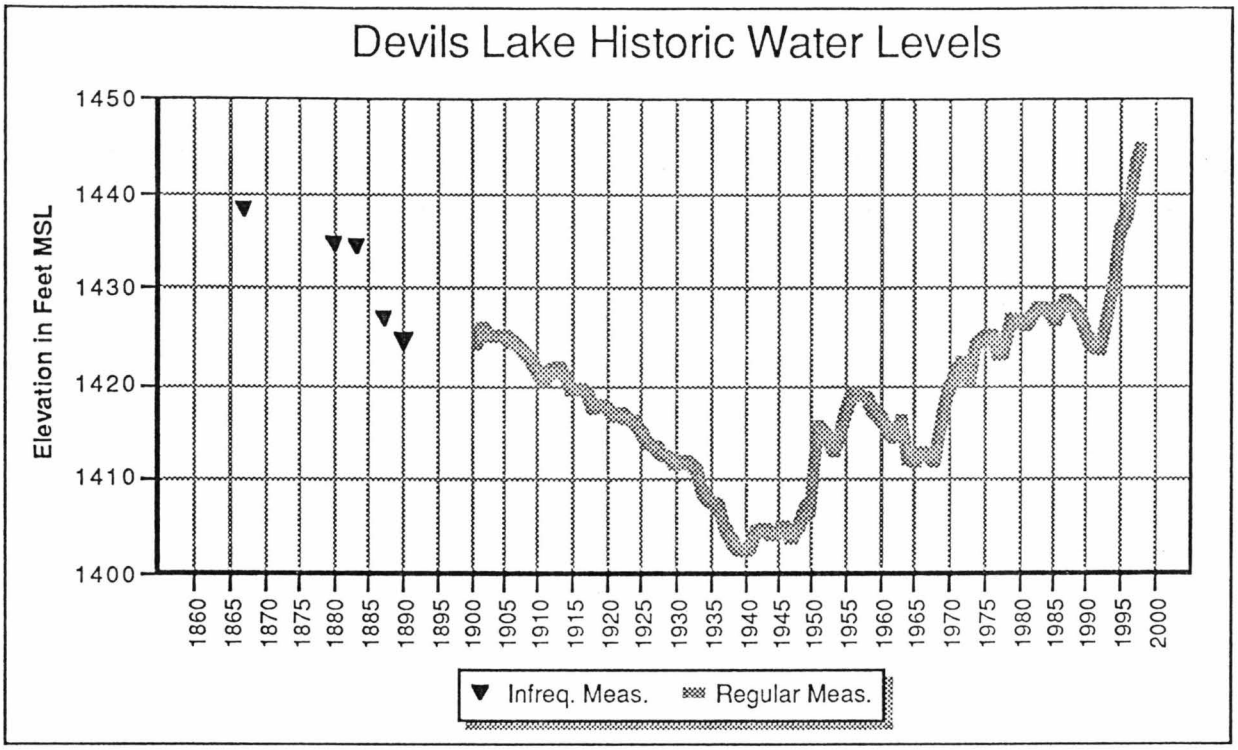


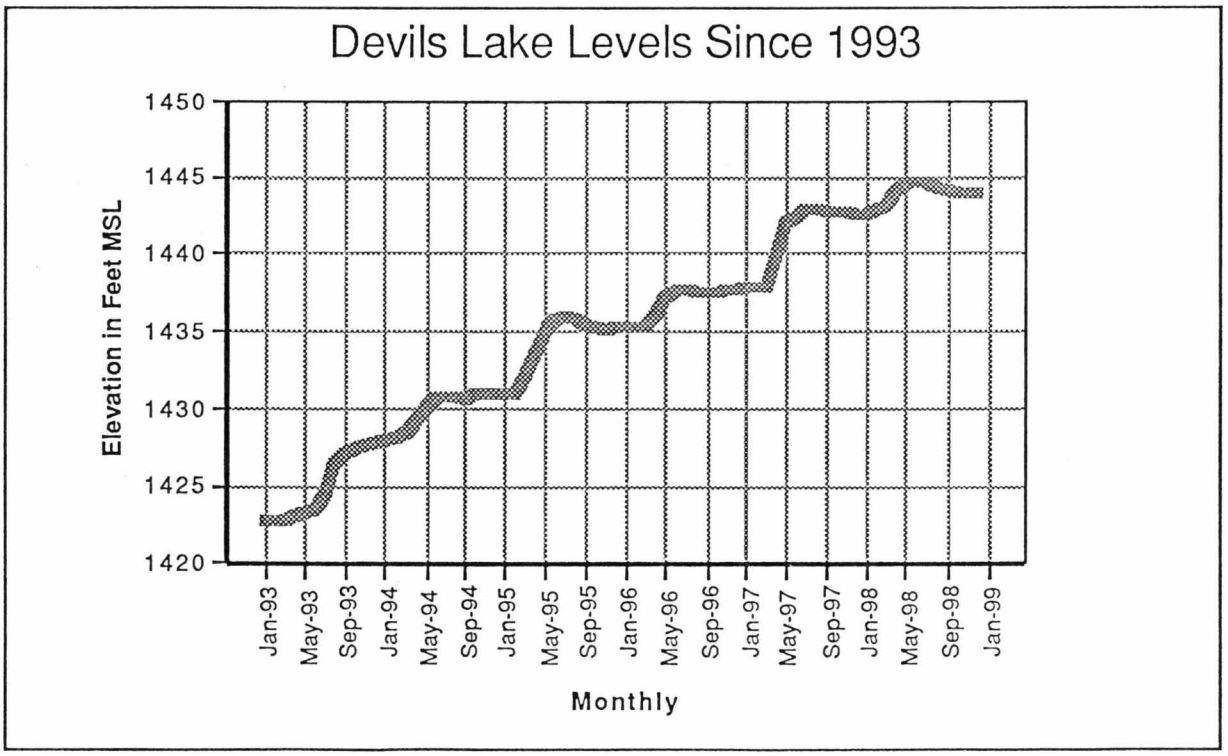
Units: Inches
Source: ND Atmospheric Resource Board Cooperative Observer Network

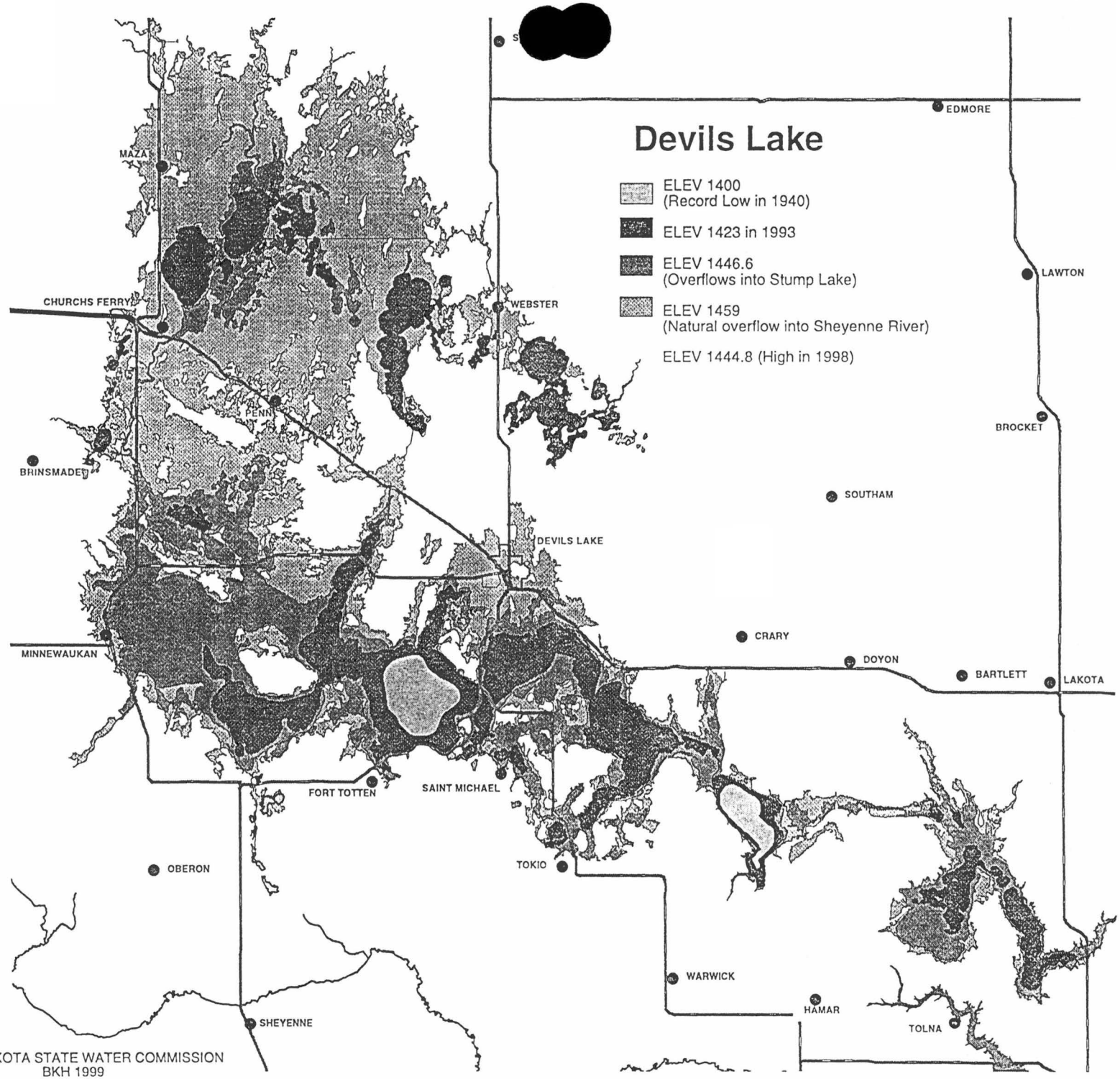
Annual Deviation of 1993-98 April-September Precipitation from 1961-90 Climatology



Units: Inches
Source: NDARB and NWS Cooperative Observer Networks


Devils Lake Historic Water Levels
Elevation in Feet MSL
1450
1440
1430
1420
1410
1400
1860
1865
1870
1875
1880
1885
1890
1895
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
Infreq. Meas.
Regular Meas.

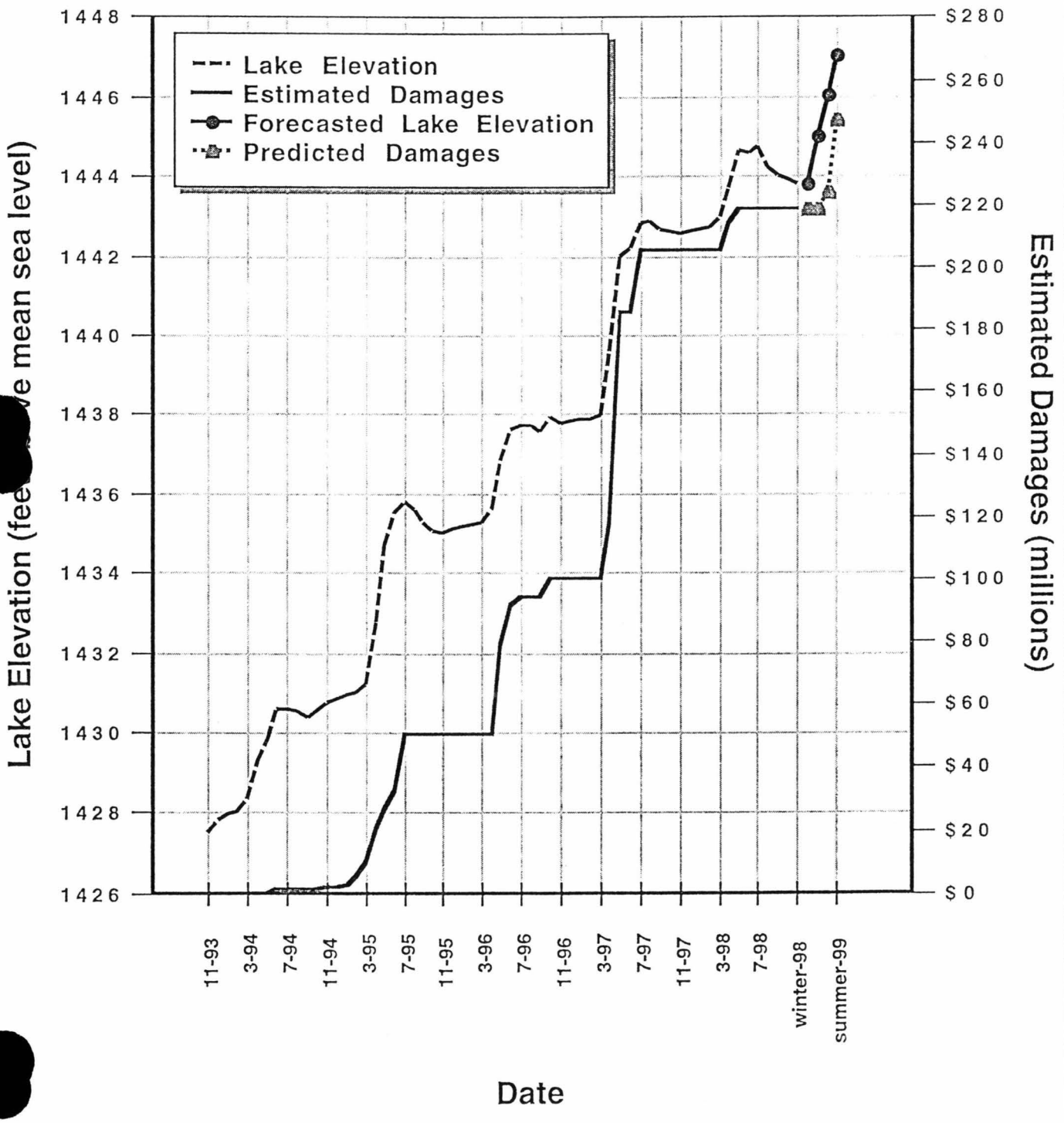

Devils Lake Levels Since 1993
Elevation in Feet MSL
1450
1445
1440
1435
1430
1425
1420
Jan-93
May-93
Sep-93
Jan-94
May-94
Sep-94
Jan-95
May-95
Sep-95
Jan-96
May-96
Sep-96
Jan-97
May-97
Sep-97
Jan-98
May-98
Sep-98
Jan-99
Monthly



NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER COMMISSION
BKH 1999

Devils Lake Flood Crisis

Past and Future Estimated Damages With Lake Elevations



Schafer recommended a $52 million state contribution for the project through the sale of bonds. The State of Minnesota has indicated it will pay all of the nonfederal Minnesota cost share, estimated at $59 million.

Grafton, on the Park River, did not experience major flooding in 1997 because of a significant flood fight that kept the city from flooding. Grafton is unique in that over 75 percent of the city is in the 100-year floodplain. For this reason, the city has been working with the Corps of Engineers to develop a flood control project.

Wahpeton experienced record flows on the Red River in 1997 and, for the most part, was successful in its flood control efforts. The city needs a permanent project and is working with the Corps on a Section 205 project to protect the city. Other cities in the Red River basin including Fargo, Drayton, Valley City and Pembina are also working on flood control projects.

The State Water Commission has been very involved with the International Joint Commission's Task Force formed to evaluate all aspects of flooding in the Red River basin. This Task Force consists of representatives from the United States and Canada jointly addressing ways to reduce future flood damages in the Red River basin. The Commission is also involved with the Red River Basin Board, bringing together local leaders to address future water management in the basin.

Garrison Diversion continues to be the most important and greatest challenge for the State and the Commission. In 1986, the project was reformulated with irrigation reduced, the Lonetree Reservoir was replaced by the Sykeston Canal, and the Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I) Water Supply program was added to compensate for part of the flooded land and lost irrigation. Now, 13 years later, it is abundantly clear that the 1986 Reformulation Act will not be completely implemented. As a result, we are in the process of revisiting the project authorization through the Dakota Water Resources Act. Securing North Dakota's right to the Missouri River and an adequate water supply for the state, particularly for eastern North Dakota, are critical priorities for the State Water Commission.

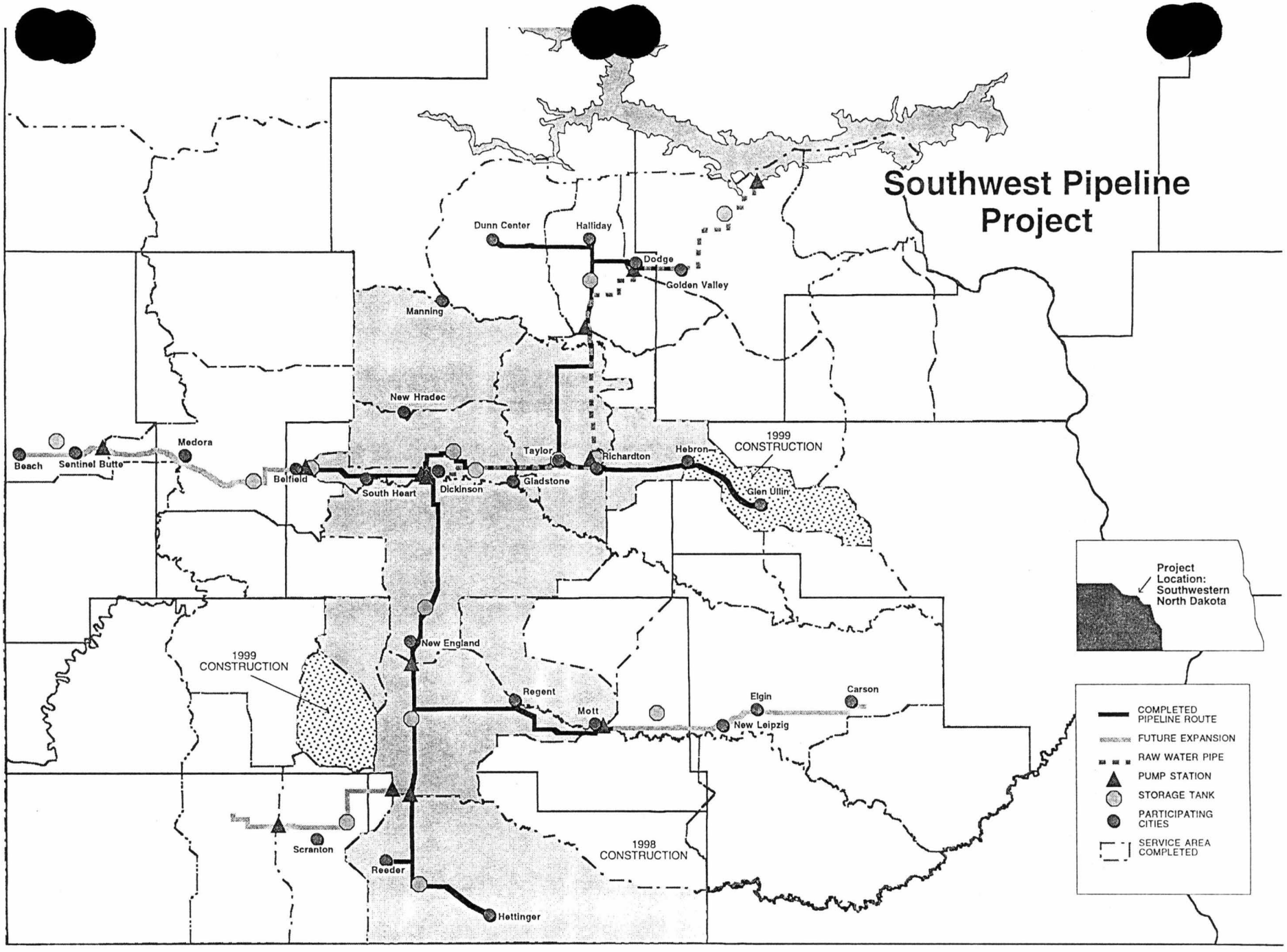
The MR&I program provided $20.5 million of federal grant funds for the two federal fiscal years from October, 1996 to September, 1998. The program is jointly administered by the State Water Commission and the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District. Funds were provided to Benson Rural Water, Burleigh Water Users, Grand Forks, Missouri West, Northwest Area Water Supply, North Valley Water, and the Southwest Pipeline.

In May, 1997, the State Water Commission approved the sale of revenue bonds as an important step in developing a revenue bonding program for the Southwest Pipeline Project. A total of $12.9 million in additional construction funding was secured during the biennium including $6.8 million in public sale bonds, privately placed bonds of $3.4 million and $100,000 with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and a $2.6 million grant from the USDA. The revenue bonding program was used to construct the Hettinger-Reeder phase of the project, supplying water to the cities of Hettinger and Reeder, and approximately 365 rural users. MR&I program funding of $3.7 million was used to construct portions of the Hebron-Glen Ullin service area, supplying water to Hebron, Glen Ullin, and about 95 rural users. In total, the project delivered 833 million gallons of water in 1997, and 927 million gallons of water in 1998. By next summer, when all rural connections constructed in 1998 are hooked up, the project will be delivering water to over 27,000 people serving 19 public water systems and about 1,540 rural users in the areas shown on the map on ***page 10.*** So far this biennium, pipeline water users have repaid $1,393,657 to the state in the form of capital repayments. Most of this repayment has gone to debt retirement.

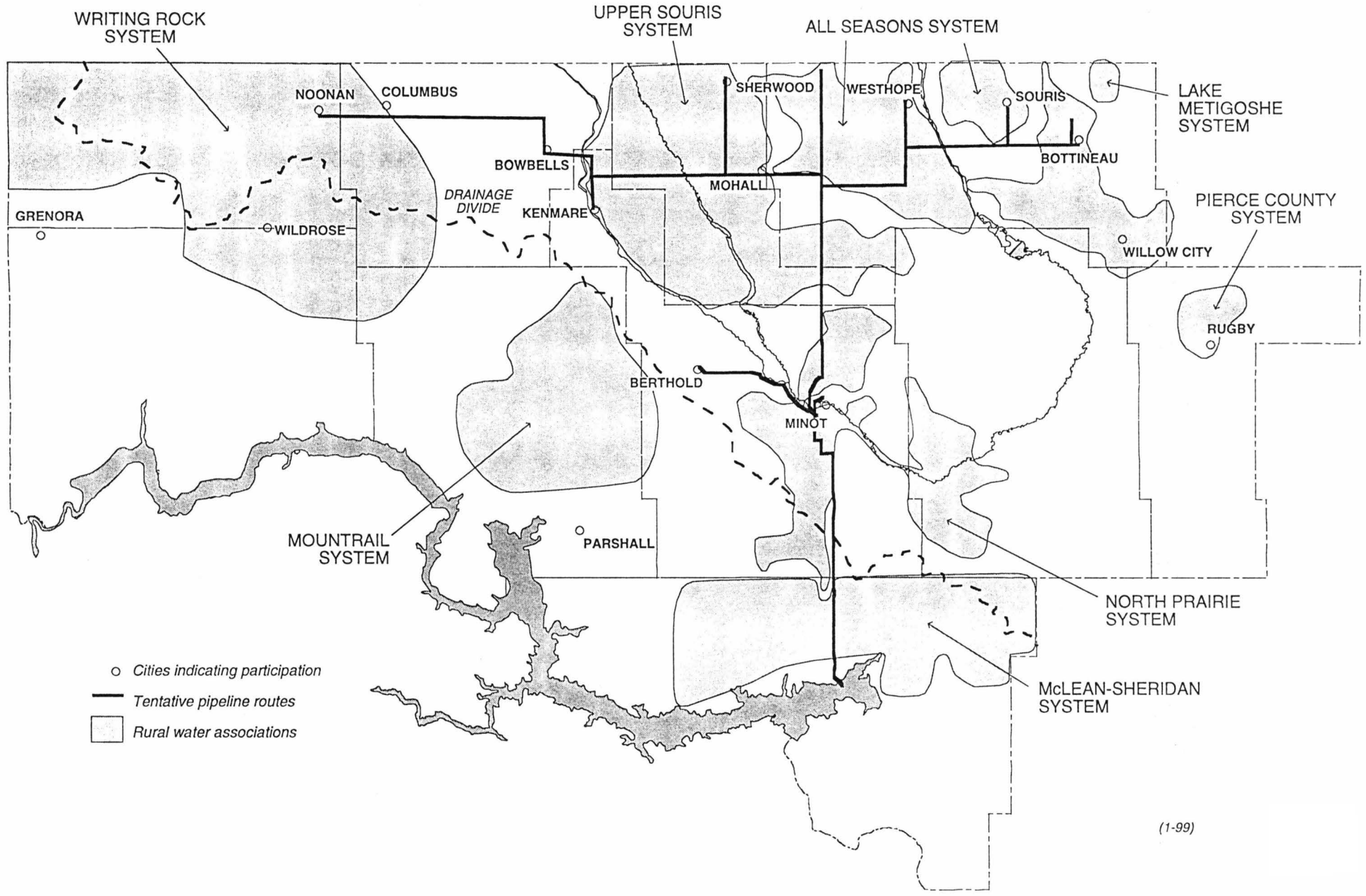
Long-term debt obligations of the Southwest Pipeline Project, developed through the revenue bonding program thus far, now total $689,350 per year through three series issues:

Bond Issue	***Amount Bonded***	***Annual Debt Service***
1997 Series A (Public) (30 years)	$ 6,830,000	$ 483,000
1997 Series B (USDA) (40 years)	$ 3,400,000	$ 201,600
1998 Series A (USDA) (40 years)	$ 100,000	$ 4,750
		$ 689,350

The Northwest Area Water Supply Project (NAWS) will supply water to communities and rural water systems in northwest and north central North Dakota as shown on ***page 11***. Fifteen (15) communities, including the city of Minot, have signed water service contracts with the State Water Commission. Two (2) rural water systems have indicated a willingness to sign contracts, pending approval from their lender, and one rural water system now receives water from the city of Minot. Several new rural water systems may be formed to distribute water from the project to rural areas not presently served by a rural water system. The total population of the communities, which have signed contracts, is about 64,000 people. When the potential rural water development is included, the service population will increase to about 75,000 people.


Southwest Pipeline Project
Dunn Center
Halliday
Dodge
Golden Valley
Manning
New Hradec
Medora
Beach
Sentinel Butte
Belfield
South Heart
Dickinson
Taylor
Richardton
Gladstone
Hebron
1999 CONSTRUCTION
Glen Ullin
New England
1999 CONSTRUCTION
Regent
Mott
Elgin
Carson
New Leipzig
Scranton
Reeder
1998 CONSTRUCTION
Hettinger
Project Location: Southwestern North Dakota
COMPLETED PIPELINE ROUTE
FUTURE EXPANSION
RAW WATER PIPE
PUMP STATION
STORAGE TANK
PARTICIPATING CITIES
SERVICE AREA COMPLETED

NORTHWEST AREA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



Phase I of the NAWS project, an upgrade and expansion of the city of Rugby's water treatment plant, was initiated this biennium. This treatment plant expansion and upgrade was found to be more feasible than a pipeline connecting Rugby to the rest of the project. Construction on the treatment plant began in May, 1998, and should be completed in September, 1999. A combination of MR&I grant money and a revenue bond are being used to finance construction. The annual debt retirement for this revenue bond series is $93,000.

Bond Issue	***Amount Bonded***	***Annual Debt Service***
1998 Series A (Public) (30 years)	$ 1,220,000	$ 93,000

During the current biennium, the development of the environmental assessment for NAWS, Phase II-Minot, continued and a proposed final document was published in September, 1998, along with a draft Finding of No Significant Impact. A major issue in the environmental assessment is the potential for biota transfer across the Continental Divide from the Missouri River to the Hudson Bay in Canada. While there has been no agreement reached with Canadian federal and provincial officials on the final features of the project, approval from the U.S. Department of State, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as required by the 1986 Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act, could be received within the next few months allowing the project to go forward, with the first construction contract on the main transmission pipeline awarded in 1999.

Discussions continue with the Corps of Engineers and downstream states on the operation of the Missouri River mainstem reservoirs. During the drought of the late 1980s and early 1990s, we saw serious impacts to cities, irrigators, hydropower generation, fish and wildlife, and recreation in our state. Although the Missouri River reservoirs have filled, the battle over water is still present. Many of the problems can be attributed to the release of water for downstream navigation. These required releases also affect river bank erosion rates and delta formations, which are serious problems for the state. As we fight for our water rights, we find that we must use the water in the Missouri River or lose it to other interests. The battles we fight now are to protect water rights for future generations of North Dakotans.

The Missouri River Basin Association continues to work toward a consensus on the revision of the Master Manual for Missouri River operations to present to the Corps for consideration in writing a final Master Manual. If all goes well, this could occur by the end of 1999. If the Missouri River Basin Association is successful, we may be able to avoid litigation with the Corps and with the lower basin states. The State of North Dakota, through the State Water Commission, is an active participant in the Missouri River Basin Association.

Within the state, the Commission performed major work on Armourdale Dam in Towner County, Arroda Dam in Mercer County, Erie Dam in Cass County, Kratchovil Dam in Walsh County, Lisbon Dam in Ransom County, North Lemmon Lake Dam in Adams County, and Silver Lake Dam in Sargent County. The Commission also performed annual runoff inspections at dams located throughout North Dakota and conducted regularly scheduled dam inspections at 43 dams during the biennium.

Thus far in the biennium, 229 permit applications for dams and dikes, 61 permit applications for drainage, and 31 permit applications for sovereign lands have been processed. In addition, 15 workshops and training sessions and 13 community assistance visits regarding floodplain management have been conducted and a non-structural planning and acquisition program has been initiated in partnership with FEMA for the city of Mott.

In 1997 and 1998, 234 applications for water permits were filed, which is approximately the same number as the previous two years. One hundred sixty-six (166) of the applications were for the irrigation of 43,000 acres. During these two years, irrigated acreage grew by an estimated 13,000 acres, bringing the total in the state to 247,000 acres. The next most numerous water use category was fish, wildlife and recreation with 42 applications, which compares to 35 applications for the previous two years.

Interest in the production of high value crops under irrigation continues to grow. Currently, irrigated potatoes for processing is the primary high value crop with about 35,000 acres in 1998. There is a significant potential that one of the current processing plants in North Dakota will expand its capacity in the next two years. This would result in a 30 to 40 percent increase in irrigated potato acreage. In the northwest part of the state, additional irrigated acreage is being developed for the production of sugar beets to accommodate the increased capacity of the processing plant at Sidney, Montana, and to meet crop rotation requirements. Potatoes are also being grown successfully on a trial basis in the area. That acreage is expected to also increase over the next several years. Therefore, it is anticipated that with this ongoing activity and the further potential for high value irrigated crops, the number of water permit applications will continue at least at the present level.

Water supply studies for municipalities and other entities continue to require a significant amount of time. The hydrologic data collection has been completed for a cooperative study with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources of the Wahpeton Buried Valley Aquifer, and the report preparation has started. Studies were completed in 1998 for the cities of Fortuna and Strasburg, and a request for a study proposal has been submitted by the city of Linton.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to support wetlands conservation efforts throughout the state. The State Water Commission manages the Wetlands Grant Program for other state and local agencies and organizations including the Department of Health, the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, and the Devils Lake Joint Water Resource Board. This past biennium, grants have expanded the State Water Commission's geographical information system, produced a wetlands program handbook, increased awareness about wetlands in the Devils Lake basin, and furthered wetlands education through demonstration projects, tours, and published material.

During the biennium, the State Water Management Plan underwent a major update, as directed by the 1997 Legislature. The new 1999 State Water Management Plan is the result of that process. A copy of the Plan's Executive Summary was provided to you earlier in the session. Substantial public, local government, and private organization input was necessary to achieve a workable plan. Public involvement was an integral part of the planning process. This Plan clearly outlines for state and local decision-makers the direction of water management at the beginning of the new millennium. Identification of statewide water development needs and the review of water management policies are major components of the new plan. Continual refinement will be ongoing and accomplished through regional and watershed studies. The 1999 State Water Management Plan is the foundation for the goals for future water development identified in Senate Bill 2188.

The 1999 State Water Management Plan identifies 112 projects, totalling $341.8 million for possible implementation in the 1999-2001 biennium. The state contribution would be $74.4 million, with the balance provided by the federal government and local cost share. This includes major projects such as the Grand Forks Flood Control, the Devils Lake Emergency Outlet, the Northwest Area Water Supply Project, and the Southwest Pipeline Project. The components of the Dakota Water Resources Act are also included in the Plan, starting in the year 2001. The remaining projects identified address flood control, snagging and clearing, channel improvements, irrigation development, and water supply needs.

Another significant component of the Plan was a review of the state's water management policies. As a result, new legislation was developed to address floodplain management issues and recommendations for future study involving such issues as instream flows, watershed management, federal and tribal water rights, and project funding alternatives.

The State Water Commission provides regular contributions to the *North Dakota Water Magazine*, and publishes several special reports such as the award-winning "Floods of 1997" report, informational Water Guides, and numerous white papers and fact sheets. Many of the educational materials and other information developed by the Planning and Education Division and the agency are available through the agency's web page at **http://www.swc.state.nd.us.**

The Water Education for Teachers (WET) project continues to evolve as an interdisciplinary water education program for teachers and students. The new "Explore Your Watershed" program, as part of WET, has significantly expanded the project's accessibility to youth educators. Project WET services during the 1997-1999 biennium reached a total of approximately 9,822 individuals through 75 educational program offerings. Project WET will be involved in at least 34 educational events during the 1997-1999 biennium including booths, exhibits, presentations, and water educational meetings.

Cloud seeding over six counties participating in the North Dakota Cloud Modification project continued in 1997 and 1998. A 1998 North Dakota State University economic evaluation of the project using actual production figures and cropping practices for the 1988-1997 period confirms considerable benefit from both hail suppression and rainfall augmentation aspects of the program, and indicates that the project more than pays for itself. According to the study, the six counties that participated in the 1997 project realized $8,353,000 in direct benefits, and $25,714,000 in additional business activity. The 1997 project cost was $565,000.

Cloud modification project radar sites in Bowman and Stanley were connected to the Internet in 1998, allowing real-time access to storm information to anyone wishing to visit the State Water Commission's home page. Frequent users included the National Weather Service's offices and numerous radio and television stations.

Growing season precipitation data continued to be collected by the Atmospheric Resource Board's statewide volunteer growing season rainfall observer network, which involves 850 people. These data continue to be helpful in assessing the continuing flooding problems in the Devils Lake basin, as well as elsewhere in North Dakota. Data from these observers was used to generate the maps that are shown on ***page 4.***

That concludes my overview of the activities of the State Water Commission. Now, to the next biennium.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILL 2023

Engrossed Senate Bill 2023 contains the Senate approved budget for the State Water Commission totalling $54.7 million, a decrease of $13 million from the present budget. The following table is a breakdown of the line items in the budget:

Line Item	*1997-1999 Present Budget*	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
Salaries and Wages	$ 7,717,043	$ 8,048,657	$ 331,614
Operating Expenses	8,176,853	6,050,687	(2,126,166)
Equipment	152,250	160,656	8,406
Capital Improvements	33,024,135	23,624,024	(9,400,111)
Grants/ Contracts	13,714,446	13,785,245	70,799
Devils Lake Bond Payments	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)
Cooperative Research	3,050,000	3,050,000	-
Total	$67,834,727	$54,719,269	($13,115,458)
Permanent Employees (full-time equivalents)	82.0	82.0	0

A comparison of revenue sources to support the budget for the State Water Commission in Senate Bill 2023 is as follows:

	1997-1999 Present Budget	1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget	Change from Present Budget
General Funds	$ 9,246,202	$ 9,283,348	$ 37,146
Federal Funds	25,246,946	20,970,305	(4,276,641)
Other Funds	33,341,579	24,465,616	(8,875,963)
Total	$67,834,727	$54,719,269	($13,115,458)

Overall, the budget proposed for the State Water Commission is similar to the current biennium. Salary increases reflect the Senate approved two percent raise for each year of the next biennium. The significant decreases in capital improvements are due to reduced construction on the Southwest Pipeline Project. The federal allocation from the MR&I program is capped at the present expenditure level until the Dakota Water Resources Act passes Congress. Reductions in operating expenses are also due, in part, to reduced design and construction on the Southwest Pipeline Project.

The grants program, also known as the Contract Fund, appears to be nearly equal to last biennium. However, the slight increase is due to higher anticipated obligated carryover of project funds from the current biennium. The Maple River dam and the Nesson Valley irrigation project have not started construction, although the State Water Commission has allocated $3.5 million to these two projects, which will be carried over to the next biennium. Overall, new funds available to water projects will be more than $2 million less than the current budget because of declining oil prices.

The Contract Fund is the major means for cost sharing in the efforts of local governments to enhance and maintain water management activities. The Contract Fund is used to assist in the development of local water resource projects and programs including hydrologic studies, flood control projects, water supply projects, recreation projects, irrigation projects, drainage projects, water supply studies, ground-water studies, and water data collections. A survey last year of water resource districts identified $93 million of water resource projects that could develop in the next biennium and that could request funding from the Contract Fund.

On December 21, 1998, the State Water Commission, acting under the Resources Trust Fund authority, recommended several projects for funding. A separate report on the Resources Trust Fund is provided, and is summarized in the following table:

RESOURCES TRUST FUND REQUEST

Regional Area, Program or Project	*Resources Trust Fund Request (State Water Commission)*
Obligated Carryover	$ 4,300,000
General Projects	1,887,104
Devils Lake	1,500,000
Irrigation Projects	800,000
Maple River Flood Control	1,500,000
Northwest Area Water Supply	100,000
Southwest Pipeline Project	705,000
Cloud Modification Project	125,000
Hydrologic Studies	630,000
TOTAL	$11,547,104

The breakdown of the revenue to the Resources Trust Fund is as follows:

RESOURCES TRUST FUND REVENUES

SOURCE	*AMOUNT*
Obligated Carryover	$ 4,300,000
Oil Extraction Tax and Interest	5,442,104
MR&I Loan Repayments	1,100,000
Southwest Pipeline Project Repayments, after Bond Payments	705,000
TOTAL	$11,547,104

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTING SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$1,277,258	$1,525,064	$247,806

The Administrative and Accounting Support Services Division provides support services for the agency, including office administration, communications, fiscal management, personnel management, and records management. The Senate approved budget for the division represents an increase of $95,009 in salaries, $146,297 in operations, and $6,500 in equipment.

Staffing of the division includes a position transferred from an unfilled position in the NAWS project to provide information technology agency support. Information technology support requirements have increased beyond what two employees can provide. Currently, only one individual supports all of our databases, which the entire agency relies upon. The transferred position will provide better information technology coordination in the agency and backup support for the databases of the agency.

The division budget also includes additional travel funds for the agency that will allow a similar amount of travel in the 1999-2001 biennium as is in the current biennium. The need for travel continues for several reasons. First, many cities and counties have flood control projects either under design or study requiring coordination at all levels. Several water supply studies are underway across the state necessitating travel. Devils Lake flooding will continue to require extensive support within the basin. Also, continued coordination on Missouri River issues with the basin states and federal agencies, as well as coordination of issues on the Souris and Red Rivers requires extensive travel. In addition, the Dakota Water Resources Act, being considered in Congress, requires considerable involvement on the part of the Commission.

The increase in equipment is primarily for computer equipment replacement. The State Water Commission has some computer equipment that is nearly ten years old. Technology changes so rapidly that computers just two or three years old have limited capability in some areas. This equipment fund increase will allow for us to move toward an objective of replacing computer equipment every five years on the average, which is part of the agency's approved technology plan.

PLANNING AND EDUCATION DIVISION

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$890,820	$913,857	$23,037

The Planning and Education Division's major responsibilities include development and maintenance of water management plans, management of the agency's information and education programs, representation in regional coordination efforts, support to other divisions, and special planning studies. The Senate approved budget contains a net increase of $23,037 compared to the 1997-1999 budget primarily in the area of salaries. It should be noted that the proposed budget shifts the funding source for 25 percent of one full-time employee from general funds to federal funds making that position vulnerable to future grant success.

In the 1999-2001 biennium, the division will focus on addressing policy issues identified in the 1999 State Water Management Plan, special studies such as the Devils Lake basin and Red River basin water management plans, financing for further water development, and advancing the agency's water education program.

WATER APPROPRIATION DIVISION

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$3,370,217	$3,452,825	$82,608

The Water Appropriation Division is responsible for the processing of water permit applications, administration of water rights, collection of hydrologic data, and water supply investigations. The Senate approved budget includes an increase of $88,734 in salaries, an increase in operating expenses of $10,374, and a decrease in equipment of $16,500.

The primary focus of the division for the 1999-2001 biennium will be continued processing of water permits and the collection of hydrologic data needed for making informed decisions on water appropriation and management. There is currently a backlog of approximately 160 water permits requiring evaluation, and it is expected that about 200 new applications will be filed during the upcoming biennium. A significant portion of this effort will support the economic development initiative of adding high value irrigated crops to the state's agricultural base, and the related processing of those crops.

It is also expected that the creation of new irrigation districts will increase during the next several years. There are two studies underway to determine if it is feasible to irrigate certain areas of land in Mercer and Emmons Counties. It is anticipated that irrigation districts will be created in order to advance the proposed development. This will be a common approach in developing larger acreage utilizing water from the Missouri River, as well as in other areas, because of some of the advantages provided by district development.

WATER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$15,313,551	$15,038,520	($275,031)

The Water Development Division is responsible for project engineering and maintenance, MR&I program administration, floodplain management coordination, dams, dikes and drainage permits, and the operations of the Red River office in West Fargo. The Southwest Pipeline Project and the Northwest Area Water Supply Project are managed within the division, but are separate cost centers.

The Senate approved budget includes a decrease of $275,031 from the current biennium. This decrease is primarily due to lower projected revenues into the Resources Trust Fund. As a result, new water projects will have access to fewer funds from the Contract Fund in the next biennium.

In the 1999-2001 biennium, the division focus will continue to be on water development including flood control, channel improvements, snagging and clearing, drainage, water supply, irrigation, recreation, and bank stabilization. Several flood control projects are at various stages of project investigation, design, development and construction. These include Grand Forks Flood Control, Devils Lake Emergency Outlet, Devils Lake levees, Devils Lake Available Storage Acreage Program (ASAP), Baldhill Dam Five-Foot Flood Control Pool Raise, Maple River Dam, Pembina Dikes, private ring dikes, McHugh Slough, and a number of drainage and snagging and clearing projects. Various water supply projects include the Southwest Pipeline, Northwest Area Water Supply, MR&I Program, Red River Valley Needs Assessment, along with the Garrison Diversion Project and the proposed Dakota Water Resources Act. Irrigation development efforts include Nesson Valley and Buford-Trenton in Williams County, Elk Charbon in McKenzie County, Horsehead Flats in Emmons County, and Mercer and Oliver Counties studies.

Several projects proposed for repair and maintenance in the next biennium include Tolna Dam, Froelich Dam, Cedar Lake Dam, Mayville Dam, Lynch Dam, Belfield Dam, Morrison Lake, Snowflake Creek, Green Lake, Antelope Creek, Marmarth, and Grand Forks Riverside Dam.

ATMOSPHERIC RESOURCE DIVISION

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$5,365,745	$5,376,430	$10,685

The Atmospheric Resource Division is responsible for the licensing, permitting, and administrative oversight of cloud seeding activities in the state, as well as weather research and data collection. The Senate approved budget includes an increase of $17,853 in salaries, an increase of operating expenses of $35,600, an increase in equipment of $19,000, and an offsetting decrease in expenditures in grants of $61,768.

Funding at the recommended levels maintains present state cost sharing of county cloud seeding operations, but does not consider the addition of Williams County to the program. Data collection by the cooperative growing season rainfall network will continue, but resources are not provided for any analysis, nor for any project evaluation efforts. Also not considered are increased project costs associated with inflation and the transition from the older Piper Twin Comanche seeding aircraft to the more modern Seneca II aircraft. This change was necessitated as the 1960s vintage Twin Comanches employed by the contractor have become increasingly difficult to find parts for and have, therefore, been more difficult to keep fully operational.

The weather modification intern pilot program (in cooperation with UND Aerospace) and the intern meteorologist (with UND Atmospheric Sciences) are provided for within the recommended budget.

NORTHWEST AREA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$23,359,774	$27,521,078	$4,161,304

During the 1999-2001 biennium, construction on the main transmission pipeline for the Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) Project will begin at the city of Minot's water treatment plant and proceed southward toward the Missouri River. The main transmission pipeline to Minot will supply Missouri River water to 35,000 residents of Minot, 9,000 residents of the Minot Air Force Base, and 1,400 connections on the North Prairie Rural Water system. Also, during the biennium, construction will likely begin on a larger pipeline from the city of Rugby's water treatment plant to the city's well field seven miles to the east.

The budget request assumes federal funding for 65 percent of the project costs from the MR&I program. In the case of the pipeline to Rugby, the remaining 35 percent of the construction costs of the project will be funded by revenue bonds, with the bond payments paid by the water users. For the main transmission pipeline, the 35 percent nonfederal share is proposed to be funded by a one cent city sales tax in Minot. This sales tax will be voted on by the residents of Minot on March 23, 1999.

SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT

1997-1999 Present Budget	*1999-2001 Senate Approved Budget*	*Change From Present Budget*
$16,257,362	$891,495	($15,365,867)

Construction objectives for the 1999-2001 biennium include the Mott-Elgin service area, and extending services to Grant County including the cities of Elgin, New Leipzig and Carson. All operations and maintenance functions have been transferred to the Southwest Water Authority, and there are no funds requested for the project's operations and maintenance.

In 1999, the Southwest Pipeline Project is not likely to receive any funds from the Garrison MR&I program. These funds have been a mainstay of the construction program since the MR&I program began in 1986. To continue construction in 1999, an alternative source of funding must be secured. The most likely source is a combination of grant/loan assistance from the USDA Rural Development and state funding. Some funding may be received from the State of South Dakota, if the Perkins County Rural Water system is successful in getting federal construction funding and connects to the project south of Hettinger. A previous arrangement requires South Dakota to pay the State Water Commission $4.5 million before any water is received from the project. This money is repayment for Perkins County's allocated share of previously constructed project components. Senate Bill 2188 includes legislative intent for the Southwest Pipeline Project to receive up to $6 million of funding, including $4.5 million from either Perkins County or bonding. These funds, along with USDA funds, will be used to build the Mott-Elgin service area. In following years, MR&I funds may again be used for construction of the Southwest Pipeline Project, if the Dakota Water Resources Act is passed into law.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, that concludes my formal presentation on Senate Bill 2023. With your concurrence I would like to further explain the sections of Senate Bill 2188 and the project needs in the bill.

Senate Bill 2188 establishes legislative goals for comprehensive statewide water development, authorizes the issuance of bonds for critical water projects, and allocates a portion of the tobacco settlement funds for water development.

Section 1 incorporates, as legislative goals, the 1999 State Water Management Plan as adopted by the North Dakota State Water Commission, chaired by Governor Schafer, at its December 21, 1998 meeting. This plan is designed to meet the short- and long-term water resource needs of the state for municipal, rural, industrial, and agricultural water supply. It is also designed to protect the state's current and future water usage and claim its proper share of Missouri River water. The plan was developed over an 18-month period, with considerable public input.

Section 2 of the bill amends the definition of works to include works for flood control projects to ensure the Commission has the authority to issue bonds for flood control projects. Current law implies flood control, but is not explicit.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the Commission to issue bonds for a Devils Lake emergency outlet, the Southwest Pipeline Project, Grand Forks, Grafton, and Wahpeton flood control projects, and other projects authorized pursuant to the federal Dakota Water Resources Act. Congress must authorize and provide funding for all of these projects, except the Southwest Pipeline Project, before the Commission can issue bonds. The Commission can only issue bonds for the Southwest Pipeline Project under this Act if it appears the Perkins County, South Dakota, rural water system will not make a $4,500,000 payment to the Commission.

Section 3 also limits the amount of bonds that the Commission can issue for construction costs of the projects as follows:

Grand Forks Flood Control	**$52 million, or 45 percent of Grand Forks's share, whichever is less**
Wahpeton	**$3.5 million, or 50 percent of Wahpeton's share, whichever is less**
Grafton	**$4.8 million, or 50 percent of Grafton's share, whichever is less**
Southwest Pipeline Project	**$4.5 million**
Devils Lake Outlet and Dakota Water Resources Act	**$20 million**
Total	***$84.8 million***

Section 3 limits the time in which an action can be brought to challenge the validity of the bonds to 30 days after the Commission adopts a resolution authorizing the sale of the bonds.

Section 3 also provides the sources for repayment of the bonds authorized under this Act. The primary source of repayment is intended to be from transfers made into the Resources Trust Fund of 45 percent of the funds received by the state from the 1998 tobacco settlement; additional sources are transfers made by the legislative assembly from the first available current biennial earnings of the Bank of North Dakota; appropriations of other current available funds; and any other revenues made available by the Commission. This section clarifies that bonds issued under this Act are not general obligation bonds of the state.

Section 4 requires, as a condition to the issuance of bonds for the Grand Forks flood control project, that Grand Forks pledge revenues from its corporate center to the state. The revenues that Grand Forks must pledge are those received after bonds issued for the corporate center have been repaid. In addition, Grand Forks must pledge the proceeds of the sale of the corporate center, if it is voluntarily sold, as repayment for the flood control project. The revenue pledged to the state must be in amounts similar to the amounts dedicated for repayment of the bonds issued by Grand Forks for the corporate center. The revenues must be pledged to the state from the date of the final payment of the revenue bonds until the end of the life of the corporate center.

Section 5 allocates 45 percent of the funds received by the state from the 1998 tobacco settlement agreement to the Resources Trust Fund to be used to repay bonds issued under this Act or for other water projects.

Section 6 is the legislative intent section for funding for the Southwest Pipeline Project. The intent is that a total of $6,000,000 of funding will be provided to the project from a combination of sources, which may include the Perkins County water system in South Dakota, bonds, or other available resources.

Section 7 authorizes the Commission to issue bonds for the Southwest Pipeline Project when the State Engineer certifies that the Perkins County water system will not make a payment to the Commission.

Section 8 requires the State Engineer to report to the budget section, or other interim committee specified by the Legislative Council, regarding the implementation of the comprehensive statewide water development program, the State Water Management Plan, and the issuance of any bonds under Senate Bill 2188.

Section 9 is the effective date clause and provides that bonds may only be issued from the effective date of the Act through June 30, 2001.

Section 10 declares the Act to be an emergency measure.

It is important that the State of North Dakota make its total obligation to the Grand Forks flood control project now so that the city of Grand Forks knows what the state's contribution will be before it enters into the local project cost share agreement with the Corps of Engineers this summer. Even though construction will take several years, the obligation should be made up front and funds must be available from the signing of the agreement through completion of the project. Also, since interest rates are currently very low, it makes sense to bond for the total state portion now. This will lock in a favorable interest rate for the entire term of the bond, which could mean no interest cost during most of the construction period since the bond proceeds can also be invested during that period. A future legislature could decide to pay off the bonds at any time, even during the construction period.

If Grand Forks is to fully recover from the 1997 flood and be prepared for a similar event in the future, a flood control project for the city is essential. We know larger events have occurred in the past and will occur again. Grand Forks received world-wide publicity in 1997. Certainly getting new businesses to locate to Grand Forks will be more difficult without flood control for the city. In all likelihood, East Grand Forks, Minnesota, will be protected. Senate Bill 2188 provides for up to $52 million for flood control at Grand Forks.

The Grafton flood control project has an estimated cost of $25 million, with a nonfederal cost share of up to $9.6 million. The project is not presently authorized, but is a part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 that likely will be passed by Congress in the next few months.

Wahpeton requested a $3.5 million cost share from the state in December, 1998. Senate Bill 2188 limits its cost share to a maximum of $3.5 million of the nonfederal cost share.

In the past, the state has provided funds to many other flood control projects. The Commission has provided funds for the Sheyenne River flood control project to protect West Fargo and surrounding areas, and the Souris River flood control project to protect Minot and surrounding areas. Other examples include projects at Beulah, Devils Lake, Enderlin, Harwood, and Argusville. The Commission is also working on future projects such as the five-foot raise of the flood control pool at Baldhill Dam to protect Valley City and downstream areas.

The language in Senate Bill 2188 regarding Devils Lake is similar to legislation approved two years ago that provided $20 million, through bonding, for funding the nonfederal cost share requirement of the Devils Lake and Garrison Diversion projects. Senate Bill 2188 updates and clarifies the bonding language in current law, making the issuance of the bonds more efficient.

The funding authority included in Senate Bill 2188 for the Southwest Pipeline Project would be used to construct the Mott-Elgin phase of the project, which includes water for New Leipzig, Elgin, Carson, and farms in the area. Up to $6 million would be provided for the project, with $4.5 million from the Perkins County, South Dakota, project, or if that does not happen, bonds would be issued for $4.5 million. The remaining $1.5 million would come from a combination of other authorities and funds available to the State Water Commission, including funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Resources Trust Fund, existing bonding authority from the Southwest Pipeline Project, and other sources.

Determining the annual debt service for bonding requires several assumptions to be made such as project start date, interest rates at the time of bond issuance, term period, when debt service payments begin, and whether bonds will be issued individually or collectively. Since these projects are in various stages of development, the project start date and other items are in question. With these qualifications, the following is an estimate of the average annual debt service payments required to provide the bond project amounts included in Senate Bill 2188:

Bond Issue	*Project Amount*	*Estimated Average Annual Net Debt Service (20-Year Term)*
Grand Forks	**$ 52.0 Million**	**$4,114,000**
Wahpeton	**3.5 Million**	**293,000**
Grafton	**4.8 Million**	**401,000**
Devils Lake Outlet	**20.0 Million**	**1,582,000**
Southwest Pipeline	**4.5 Million**	**394,000**
Total	**$ 84.8 Million**	**$6,785,000**

In closing, I emphasis that the flood control projects included in this bill are very important and necessary projects in various stages of development. Since some are federal projects, a great number of entities are involved. Construction schedules and nonfederal cost share requirements often change several times before a project is completed. For example, about three weeks ago, the President's budget for Fiscal Year 2000 was released including $10 million for Grand Forks, not $27 million as originally planned, thus potentially changing the nonfederal North Dakota cost share in the next biennium. The actual cost share during each biennium will not be known until well into the biennium. The current cost share for the 1999-2001 biennium is still approximately $50 million for the non-federal North Dakota portion. Devils Lake is another example of constant changes. The Corps is now considering another outlet route. As a result of changes, federal projects require flexibility.

Finally, attached to my testimony (***page 31)*** is an explanation of a few technical clarifications that have been raised regarding the language in Senate Bill 2188.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, that completes my testimony. I would be pleased to try to answer any questions you may have.

Technical clarifications regarding Engrossed SB No. 2188.

While the legislative goals section of the bill indicates a state commitment to Grand Forks of $25,000,000 during the 1999-01 biennium and $27,000,000 in the 2001-03 biennium, the legislative authorization allows, and the intent is to issue the entire state obligation of $52,000,000 for construction during the 1999-01 biennium.

Throughout the bill, there are references to bonds being issued pursuant to the new chapter created by the bill, N.D.C.C. ch. 61-02.1. The bonds will actually be issued under the State Water Commission's (Commission) general bonding authority in existing law, N.D.C.C. § 61-02, for the projects authorized by the new chapter, N.D.C.C. ch. 61-02.1.

Engrossed SB No. 2188 provides that before the Commission can issue bonds for flood control projects for Grand Forks, Grafton, Wahpeton, or Devils Lake, the project must have "received" federal funds. See page 10, line 15. The United States Army Corps of Engineers will construct these flood control projects. Under federal law, the projects authorized by Congress do not actually receive federal funds. Rather, Congress authorizes projects and appropriates money to be used to construct the projects authorized. It is at this point that the State Water Commission would consider a project to have "received" federal funds, thus meeting the requirements of the bill and enabling the Commission to issue bonds pursuant to Engrossed SB No. 2188 for the project.

Section 4 of the bill requires Grand Forks to pledge the proceeds of the sale of the corporate center if it is sold. This would only be required for a voluntary sale of the corporate center. If the corporate center were involuntarily sold, for example through a foreclosure, the city would not have the authority to pledge the proceeds to the state. In addition, because the city is issuing bonds to pay for a portion of the corporate center, the bondholders would have a contractual security interest in the center. Any sale would be subject to the rights of the purchasers of bonds issued to construct the corporate center.

Section 5 of the bill allocates funds from the 1998 tobacco settlement to the resources trust fund for use in paying for bonds issued under the bill or for other water projects. The funds received from the tobacco settlement, and any earnings on those funds will be accounted for separately from any other funds in the resources trust fund to ensure that general tax dollars are not used to repay bonds.

Section 9 provides that the authority to issue bonds under the bill expires on June 30, 2001. If bonds are issued, however, the Commission could continue to exercise all other powers granted to it under the bill and to comply with any covenants entered into with regard to issuing bonds before that date.

SB 2023
4/10/99
#1

Office of the State Engineer

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator David Nething

FROM: David A. Sprynczynatyk, State Engineer

RE: SB 2023

DATE: March 29, 1999

On Friday, March 28, the House of Representatives adopted SB 2023, the State Water Commission's budget. The adopted version of the House includes a reduction from the Senate version of approximately $150,000 in general funds. This is a reduction from the Governor's budget, which when adjusted for salaries is the same as our current budget. Given the current efforts in water development and water management in the state, this will have an impact on the Commission's activities and I ask that the Senate consider reinstating the funds in conference committee.

An explanation of the impact of the reduction is as follows:

1) Salaries - $75,548 reduction.

The State Water Commission originally requested an FTE for its information technology staff in an optional adjustment request. The Executive Recommendation included $75,548 in salaries for this position but moved the FTE from an unfilled position assigned to the NAWS project. The need for the IT position has been apparent for several years and for that reason was included in the State Water Commission's Information Technology Plan developed as a requirement of House Bill 1034 passed by the legislature in 1997. Currently, two people provide IT support for the State Water Commission including database management, IT administration, and general service support. However, the IT support requirements have increased beyond what two people can provide. Presently, only one individual supports all database needs. The Commission has several large databases and many individuals rely on them to complete their daily job duties. The databases are available to the public on the Internet and therefore reliability is very important. The new FTE would provide additional IT support for the agency, especially in database management. This will also allow for the more efficient processing of permits, particularly water permits, since the analysis of the managed data is an important part of the processing.

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2) Intern Pilot Program - $21,500 reduction.

Each summer, ten intern co-pilots from the University of North Dakota learn how to seed clouds safely by flying with experienced pilots-in-command throughout the summer. In addition, the interns are responsible for keeping flight records of when and where seeding activities take place. This program also provides a pool of experienced pilots from which the project can draw in future years, increased safety in terms of aircraft operations, and detailed records of all seeding. Full funding ($43,000) would continue the daily stipend of $32.50 per day during the project for each intern for both project seasons; this is the intern's only compensation as they are not placed on payroll.

The reduction of $21,500 would eliminate interns from the project from most aircraft during the second year of the biennium, resulting in reduced detail in cloud seeding record keeping (the pilot would have to do it). There would also be fewer experienced weather modification pilots to draw from the following season. Finally, two pilots are safer than one, especially true when flying near hazardous conditions; this would no longer continue during the second season of the biennium.

3) Agency Travel - $35,000 reduction.

The State Water Commission will spend approximately $702,000 on travel during the 1997-99 biennium. The amount of travel is expected to be greater next biennium for several reasons. A significant part of our travel has been in support of Red River and Devils Lake flooding problems and projects. Flood control projects are now under design for Grand Forks and other cities in the Red River Basin, and construction will be underway next biennium. In addition, Devils Lake projects will continue to require extensive efforts. Also, the State Water Commission is very involved with the Missouri River issues both in-state and throughout the eight basin states. It is very important that North Dakota have state representation at these meetings. Finally, the passage of the Dakota Water Resource Act in Congress will require substantial travel and support.

Travel costs have been helped this biennium due to lower fuel prices. However, state fleet services' budget guidelines show significant mileage rate increases for many State Water Commission vehicles, particularly pickups, vans, and utility vehicles. Based on our mileage history and the mileage rates provided by Fleet Services, the total increase in motor pool costs will be $45,000.

The Governor's budget included $769,000 for travel. This amount was also approved by the Senate. With the reduction of $35,000 for general agency travel, the amount left is $734,000. Given the project increase in fleet service rates, this represents an overall increase of approximately 5 percent for the next two years.

With increases in fleet services rates, lodging, and air fairs, this will require reductions in agency travel during the next biennium.

4) Agency Equipment - $8,100 reduction.

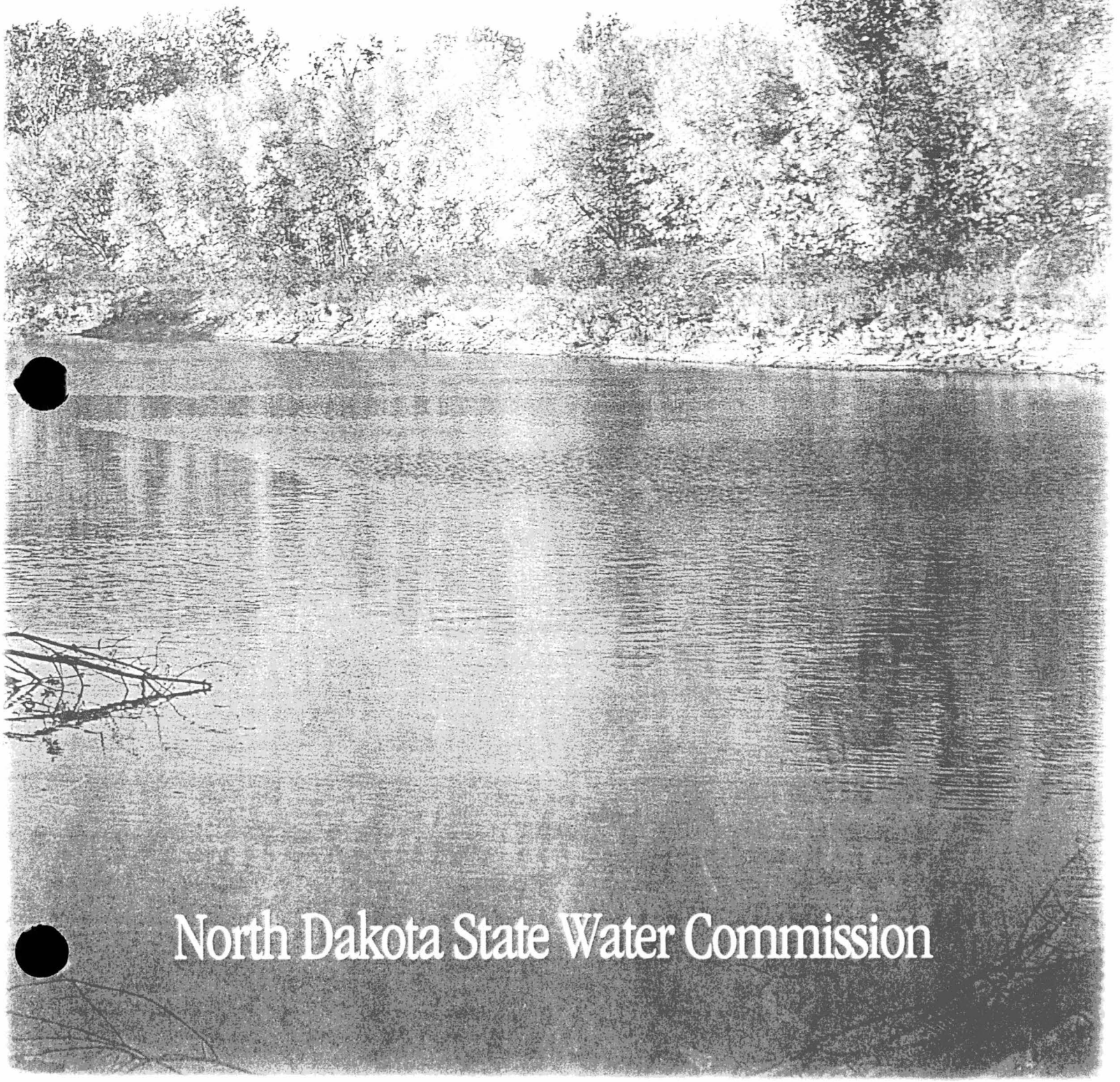
The State Water Commission's IT Plan indicates the replacement of personal computers every five years. This is considered the maximum useful life of a computer although a three year replacement plan would be preferable. As a result, the IT Plan included $142,000 in equipment for the 1999-2001 biennium. Due to the 95 percent budget submittal requirements, only $97,500 was included in our base budget request. The executive recommendation included another $23,000 for a total of $120,500. The House amendments reduce this by $8,100 to $112,400 or $29,600 less than the amount included in our IT Plan. This reduction is partially offset by lower costs of new PC computers. However, extending the useful life of a computer beyond five years is not practicable. The $8,100 reduction will make the situation even more difficult.

5) Miscellaneous Reductions in Operating Expenses - $10,700

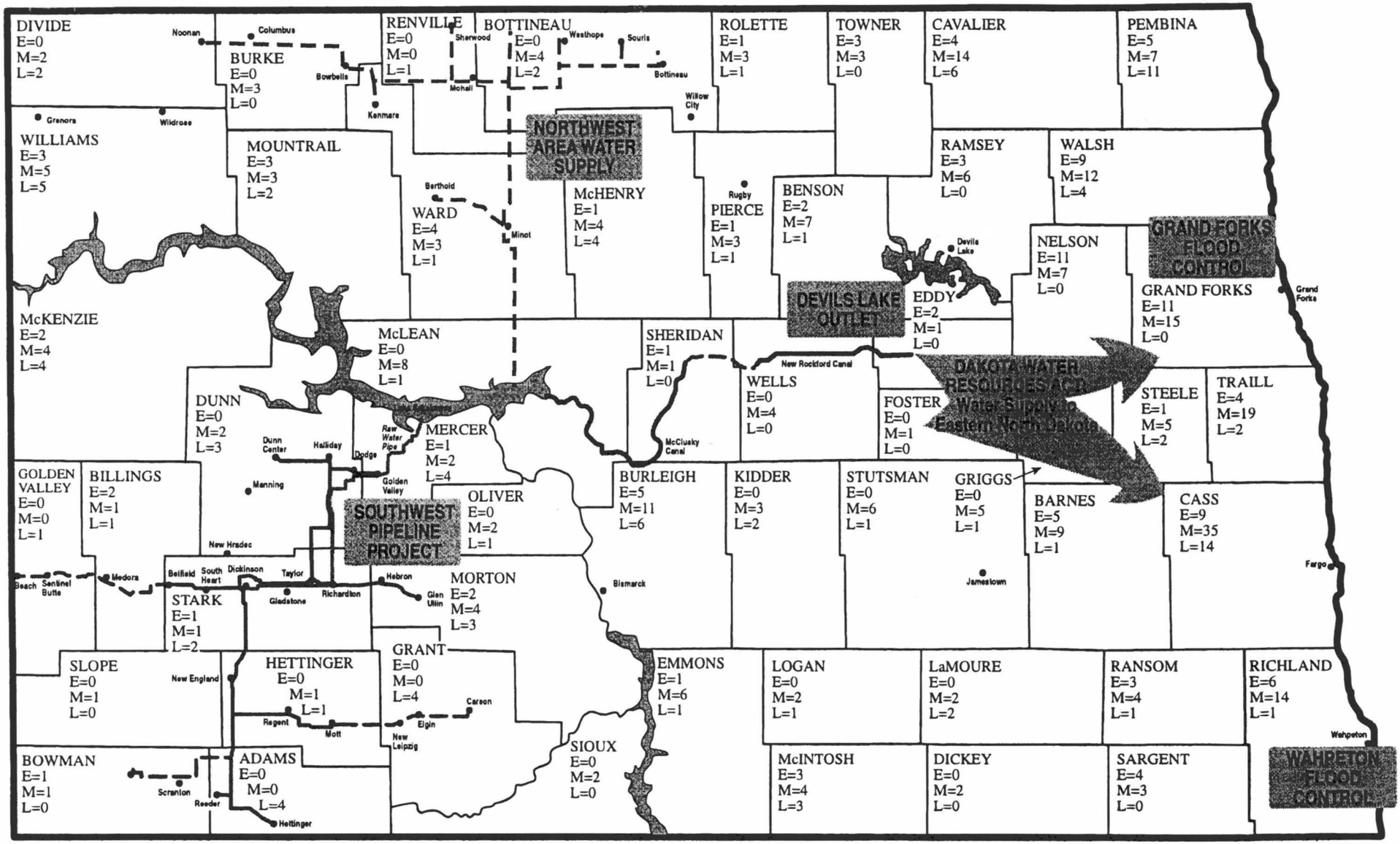
Reductions in professional development and computer software will cause some impacts but less than the other cuts. The professional development was to focus primarily on further information technology training, and the computer software was to keep existing software current as update versions become available.

1999
State Water Management Plan
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTACT STATE WATER COMMISSION FOR COPY



North Dakota State Water Commission



1999 STATE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECTS

COUNTY NAME
E (Early)= # of projects in 1999-2001 Timeframe
M (Middle)= # of projects in 2001-2011 Timeframe
L (Late)= # of projects in Beyond 2011 Timeframe

Included are a variety of projects: flood control, recreation, channel maintenance, municipal and rural water supply, irrigation development, and drainage.

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Barnes	Red	Baldhill Dam - Five Foot Flood Pool Raise	1999-2001	11,585,000
Barnes	James	Meadow Lake Water Management	1999-2001	150,000
Barnes	Red	Mill Dam Repairs - Valley City	1999-2001	50,000
Barnes	Red	Sheyenne River Snagging & Clearing - Barnes County	1999-2001	90,000
Barnes	James	Upper Bear Creek Water Management	1999-2001	8,000
Benson	Devils Lake	Benson Rural Water Phase I	1999-2001	9,673,000
Benson/Ramsey//Towner/Cavalier/Nelson	Devils Lake - regional	Devils Lake Emergency Outlet - Peterson Coulee	1999-2001	50,000,000
Benson/Ramsey/Cavalier/Towner/Nelson	Devils Lake	Devils Lake Emergency Outlet-Peterson Coulee-Operations	1999-2001	1,250,000
Billings	Missouri	Island Removal - Little Missouri River	1999-2001	200,000
Billings	Missouri	Little Missouri River Bank Stabilization - Medora	1999-2001	750,000
Bowman/Slope/McKenzie/Mountrial/Ward/William	Missouri	Atmospheric Water Management Project	1999-2001	1,164,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Burnt Creek Project	1999-2001	150,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Jackman Coulee Flood Study - Bismarck	1999-2001	20,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Missouri River Bank Revegetation - Bismarck Area - Study	1999-2001	N/A
Burleigh/McLean	Missouri	Missouri River Bank Stabilization - Burleigh & McLean County	1999-2001	6,700,000
Burleigh/Morton/Oliver/McLean/Mercer	Missouri	Missouri River 2020 Initiative-Study	1999-2001	60,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #13 Improvements	1999-2001	1,750,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #35 - Channel Improvements	1999-2001	100,000
Cass	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Noble & Wiser Twps-Cass Co.-Phase I	1999-2001	375,000
Cass	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Raymond, Berlin, and Harwood	1999-2001	500,000
Cass	Red	Maple River Dam	1999-2001	16,000,000
Cass	Red	Overland Flood Protection - North of Fargo (Reed Twp.)	1999-2001	1,500,000
Cass	Red	Overland Flood Protection - South Fargo (Stanley & Pleasant	1999-2001	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Swan Creek Watershed Improvements - Phase II	1999-2001	125,000
Cass/Richland/Ransom	Red	Tri-County Flood Control Project #1894 - Study	1999-2001	160,000
Cavalier	Red	Grey Twp. Drain #1	1999-2001	35,000
Cavalier	Red	Langdon - Mt. Carmel Supply Line- Planning	1999-2001	50,089
Cavalier	Red	Langdon WTP Exp. & Impr. - Planning	1999-2001	138,125
Cavalier	Red	Upper Rush Lake Basin Clean-Out	1999-2001	130,000
Cavalier/Towner	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV - Munich to Cando - Planning	1999-2001	138,000
Cavalier/Towner	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - PhaseIV- Munich to All Seasons - Planning	1999-2001	69,850
Cavalier/Towner/Ramsey	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV - Rural Distribution - Planning	1999-2001	174,375
Eddy	James	Rocky Run Channel Improvements - Eddy Co.	1999-2001	N/A

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Eddy	Red	Warsing Low Level Outlet - Eddy Co.	1999-2001	12,000
Emmons	Missouri	Linton Flood Control - Spring Creek Diversion	1999-2001	100,000
Grand Forks	Red	Cole Creek Channelization	1999-2001	295,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - New Clearwell & Trans.	1999-2001	14,820,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Temporary Sludge Dewater	1999-2001	6,990,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users Distribution Impr. - Planning	1999-2001	235,200
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - Exp. - 1MG Clearwell -	1999-2001	32,100
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - RWS Interconnect - Planning	1999-2001	10,830
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - WTP Exp. - Planning	1999-2001	54,600
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks Water Plant - Intake and Trans. Line Repl.	1999-2001	25,400,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - WTP Impr. - Planning	1999-2001	850,000
Grand Forks	Red- regional	Grand Forks/E. Grand Forks Flood Control	1999-2001	88,522,038
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks/E. Grand Forks Greenway Project (Planning,	1999-2001	1,000,000
Grand Forks	Red	Riverside Park Dam Repairs- Grand Forks	1999-2001	1,125,000
Hettinger/Adams/Stark/Grant/Morton	Missouri- regional	Southwest Pipeline Project (Mott-Elgin)	1999-2001	17,500,000
McHenry	Souris	Willow Creek Bank Stabilization/Channel Improvement	1999-2001	30,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Southwest Wishek Area - Channel Improvement	1999-2001	40,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Well Protection - Zeeland Aquifer	1999-2001	N/A
McIntosh/Logan/Emmons	Missouri	Green Lake Watershed Diversion Project - Study	1999-2001	15,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Elk Charbonneau Irrigation Project	1999-2001	7,384,000
McKenzie	Missouri	McKenzie County Rural Water - Planning	1999-2001	400,000
McLean/Ward	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply - Phase II (Minot 1999-2001)	1999-2001	20,000,000
Mercer/Oliver	Missouri	Mercer/Oliver Irrigation Project - Study	1999-2001	N/A
Morton	Missouri	Harmon Lake - Dam #6	1999-2001	2,100,000
Morton/Oliver/Mercer	Missouri	Missouri River Bank Stabilization - Morton, Mercer & Oliver	1999-2001	6,940,000
Mountrail	Missouri	Mountrail County Irrigation Project - Study	1999-2001	100,000
Mountrail	Missouri	White Earth Dam Modification	1999-2001	150,000
Mountrial	Missouri	New Town - WTP Replacement - Planning	1999-2001	75,000
Multi-county	Devils Lake	Devils Lake Flood Related Programs/Studies	1999-2001	1,500,000
Nelson	Red	City of Petersburg Flood Control Project	1999-2001	25,000
Nelson	Red	McVille Dam - Study	1999-2001	N/A
Nelson	Devils Lake	NE Watercourse in Stump Lake	1999-2001	30,000
Nelson	Red	Nelson Co. Drain #12 (Enterprise & Sarnia Twp.)	1999-2001	638,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Nelson	Devils Lake	NW City of Lakota - Flood Control	1999-2001	35,000
Nelson	Red	Sheyenne River - Forde Township Snagging and Clearing	1999-2001	45,000
Nelson	Red	Sheyenne River - Peterson Dam (Snag & Clear and Lake	1999-2001	60,000
Nelson	Red	Silver Creek Dam Reconstruction	1999-2001	170,000
Nelson	Devils Lake	Stump Lake Discharge to Sheyenne River - Study	1999-2001	100,000
Nelson	Red	Tolna Dam Repairs	1999-2001	7,000
Nelson/Ramsey	Devils Lake	Lakota/Bartlett Twp. County Flood Control	1999-2001	20,000
Pembina	Red	Cart Creek Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	150,000
Pembina	Red	Drayton Dam - Modify Waterway	1999-2001	N/A
Pembina	Red	Drayton Dam - Study	1999-2001	250,000
Pembina	Red	Drayton - WTP Advanced Treatment - Planning	1999-2001	74,500
Pembina	Red	Pembina River Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	N/A
Pierce	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply - Rugby WTP	1999-2001	3,000,000
Pierce	Souris	Pierce County Rural Water	1999-2001	4,492,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Chain Lakes Improvements-Duck Road	1999-2001	27,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Morrison Lake Control Structure	1999-2001	50,000
Ransom	Red	Shenford Flood Control Project	1999-2001	80,000
Ransom/Richland	Red	McLeod Flood Control Project	1999-2001	30,000
Ransom/Sargent	Red	Ransom - Sargent Rural Water	1999-2001	22,625,640
Richland	Red	Antelope Creek Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	175,000
Richland	Red	Ibsen Twp. Flood Control #97	1999-2001	120,000
Richland	Red	Kidder Dam - Modify Waterway - Richland Co.	1999-2001	120,000
Richland	Red	Kristen Dam -- Removal of Channel Obstruction - Richland Co.	1999-2001	175,000
Richland	Red	Lake Elsie Marina	1999-2001	60,000
Richland	Red	Wild Rice River Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	475,000
Rolette/Towner	Souris	All Seasons Water Users - System IV Exp. Phase III -	1999-2001	420,000
Sargent	Red	Brummond Lubke Dam T-1A Repairs	1999-2001	25,000
Sargent	Red	Nelson Dam Repairs	1999-2001	25,000
Sargent	Red	Preliminary Engineering of Water Channels, Natural and Legal	1999-2001	50,000
Sargent	Red	Silver Lake Bifrost Bridge	1999-2001	150,000
Sheridan	Red	Denhoff Twp. Channel Improvement	1999-2001	N/A
Stark	Missouri	Belfield Watershed Project (Heart River)	1999-2001	2,265,000
Statewide	All	USGS Hydrologic Studies	1999-2001	1,260,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Steele	Red	Steele Co. Drain #13	1999-2001	90,000
Traill	Red	Hillsboro - WTP Expansion - Planning	1999-2001	125,000
Traill	Red	Mayville Advanced Treatment - Planning	1999-2001	62,500
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #57A	1999-2001	656,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #627 Improvements	1999-2001	850,000
Walsh	Red	Dam #5 - Middle Branch of the Park River	1999-2001	3,500,000
Walsh	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Walsh Co. Phasel	1999-2001	659,000
Walsh	Red	Forest River Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	125,000
Walsh	Red	Grafton Intake Replacement (Park River Intake) - Planning	1999-2001	25,000
Walsh	Red	Grafton - WTP Replacement - Planning	1999-2001	125,000
Walsh	Red	Homme Dam Safety	1999-2001	8,300,000
Walsh	Red	Morais River Snagging & Clearing	1999-2001	100,000
Walsh	Red	Park River Snagging and Clearing	1999-2001	250,000
Walsh	Red	Walsh RWU Expansion and WTP Impr. - Planning	1999-2001	40,000
Ward	Souris	Minot - Northwest Drainage Area	1999-2001	250,000
Ward	Souris	NAWS /Studies	1999-2001	100,000
Ward	Souris	Sawyer Highway 52 Crossing	1999-2001	75,000
Ward	Souris	Souris River Snagging and Clearing	1999-2001	1,000,000
Williams	Missouri	Buford - Trenton Irrigation District Expansion-Phase I	1999-2001	1,500,000
Williams	Missouri	Nesson Valley Irrigation	1999-2001	6,500,000
Williams	Missouri	Williston Transmission Line Impr. - Phase I	1999-2001	3,440,000
Adams/GoldenValley/Slope	Missouri- regional	Southwest Pipeline Project (Bowman-Scranton)	2001-2011	14,730,000
Barnes	Red	Dazey Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Barnes	Red	Lake Ashtabula Restoration	2001-2011	800,000
Barnes	Red	Sheyenne River Bank Stabilization - Barnes	2001-2011	657,000
Barnes	Red	Upper Maple River Watershed Retention Dams	2001-2011	2,000,000
Barnes	Red	Valley City Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	14,300,000
Barnes	Red	Wimbledon Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	140,000
Barnes	Red	Woodland Park Water Supply - Valley City Area	2001-2011	N/A
Barnes, Cass, Grand Forks, Traill, Pembina, and	Red- regional	Eastern ND Water Supply - DWRA	2001-2011	168,000,000
Barnes/Cass/Griggs/Stutsman/LaMoure/Ransom	Red	Barnes Rural Water Users Phase I Impr.	2001-2011	900,000
Barnes/Cass/Griggs/Stutsman/LaMoure,Ransom	Red	Barnes Rural Water Users - Phase II Impr.	2001-2011	4,865,000
Benson	Devils Lake	Benson Rural Water Phase II	2001-2011	10,256,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Benson	Red	Esmond Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Benson	Devils Lake	Leeds Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Benson	Red	Maddock Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Benson/Ramsey	Devils Lake	Lower Mauvais Coulee-Phase III	2001-2011	930,000
Benson/Ramsey/Cavalier/Towner/Nelson	Devils Lake	Devils Lake Emergency Oulet-Peterson Coulee-Operations	2001-2011	12,500,000
Benson/Ramsey/Cavalier/Towner/Nelson	Devils Lake - regional	Devils Lake Emergency Outlet - Peterson Coulee	2001-2011	15,000,000
Benson/Ramsey/Towner/Nelson/Rolette/Cavalier	Devils Lake	Land Management Practices - Devils Lake Basin	2001-2011	1,000,000
Billings	Missouri	Center for the American West Water Supply - Medora	2001-2011	N/A
Billings/Slope/Dunn/Golden Valley/Oliver/Mercer	Missouri- regional	Southwest Pipeline Project (Little Missouri,Oliver, Mercer,	2001-2011	30,000,000
Bottineau	Souris	All Seasons Water Users - System I Expansion	2001-2011	1,500,000
Bottineau	Souris	All Seasons Water Users - System I Improvements	2001-2011	900,000
Bottineau	Souris	Lake Metigoshe Restoration	2001-2011	N/A
Bottineau	Souris	Westhope Water Supply	2001-2011	797,600
Bottineau/Ward/ Renville	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (ND#5/US#83-Kenmare Jct)	2001-2011	9,000,000
Bowman	Missouri	Rhame Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Burke	Souris	Lignite Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Burke	Souris	Portal Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Burke	Missouri	Powers Lake Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - Raw Water Intake Replacement	2001-2011	5,480,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - WT Filter Expansion	2001-2011	5,390,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck -WT Recarbonation/Ozone Contact Basin	2001-2011	9,200,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - WT Sludge Dewatering Facility Exp.	2001-2011	12,780,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - WT Softening Expansion-Phase I	2001-2011	4,449,500
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck-West End Reservoir Exp./Disinfection Contact Basin	2001-2011	5,340,000
Burleigh	Missouri	City of McKenzie Flood Control Dike	2001-2011	10,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Lincoln Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Burleigh	Missouri	National Guard - Landfill Coulee Evaluation - Bismarck - Study	2001-2011	N/A
Burleigh	Missouri	Wilton Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Wing Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Burleigh/Emmons/Logan	Missouri	Long Lake/Long Lake Creek/Goose Lake/North Lake Channel	2001-2011	N/A
Cass	Red	4th Street Dam - Fargo	2001-2011	4,000,000
Cass	Red	Arthur Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Cass	Red	Briarwood Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #14 Improvements	2001-2011	2,350,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #24 Improvements	2001-2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #25 Improvements	2001-2011	400,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #26 Improvements	2001-2011	400,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #27 Improvements	2001-2011	2,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #29 Improvements	2001-2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #40 Improvements	2001-2011	1,500,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #41 Improvements	2001-2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #45 Improvements	2001-2011	2,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #47 Improvements	2001-2011	150,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #53 Improvements	2001-2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain # 55 Improvements	2001-2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Cass County Drain #40 Improvements	2001-2011	1,250,000
Cass	Red	Cass Rural Water Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Cass	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Noble & Wiser Twps-Cass Co.-Phase II	2001-2011	375,000
Cass	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Raymond, Berlin, and Harwood	2001-2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Gardner Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
Cass	Red	Harwood Water Supply System Impr.	2001-2011	800,000
Cass	Red	Horace Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Cass	Red	Lower Sheyenne River Flood Protection (Harwood & Reed Twp.)	2001-2011	5,000,000
Cass	Red	Overland Flood Protection South Fargo - West Fargo (Barnes &	2001-2011	4,000,000
Cass	Red	Oxbow Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	75,000
Cass	Red	Page Water Supply Inpr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Cass	Red	Sheyenne River FC - Warren & Normanna Twp. (Dike	2001-2011	2,000,000
Cass	Red	Sheyenne River Snagging and Clearing	2001-2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Swan Creek Watershed Improvements - Phase III	2001-2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Swan Creek Watershed Improvements - Phase IV	2001-2011	1,250,000
Cass	Red	West Fargo Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Cass	Red	Wild River Snagging and Clearing	2001-2011	200,000
Cass/Grand Forks/Griggs/Nelson/Steele	Red	Dakota Water Users - Distribution Expansion	2001-2011	1,800,000
Cass/GrandForks/Griggs/Nelson/Steele	Red	Dakota Water Users - System Improvements	2001-2011	1,150,000
Cass/Ransom/Richland	Red	Tri-County Flood Control Project #1894	2001-2011	N/A
Cavalier	Red	Cypress Creek #2	2001-2011	50,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Cavalier	Red	Cypress Creek #3	2001-2011	35,000
Cavalier	Red	Cypress Creek Drain #1	2001-2011	250,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Gordon Twp. Drain #1	2001-2011	300,000
Cavalier	Red	Langdon - Mt. Carmel Supply Line - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	2,454,361
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV- Langdon to Munich	2001-2011	2,300,000
Cavalier	Red	Langdon WTP Advanced Treatment	2001-2011	1,100,000
Cavalier	Red	Langdon WTP Exp. & Impr. - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	5,386,875
Cavalier	Red	Padden Lake Flood Control	2001-2011	55,000
Cavalier	Red	Rush Lake Management	2001-2011	900,000
Cavalier	Red	South Fork of Pembina River Dam	2001-2011	3,200,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Starkweather Coulee Clean-out	2001-2011	250,000
Cavalier	Red	Waterloo-South Dresden Improvements	2001-2011	100,000
Cavalier/Pembina	Red	Walhalla Twp. Drain #2 & #3	2001-2011	130,000
Cavalier/Towner	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV - Munich to All Seasons -	2001-2011	1,327,150
Cavalier/Towner	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV - Munich to Cando - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	2,622,000
Cavalier/Towner/Ramsey	Devils Lake	Langdon RWU - Phase IV - Rural Distributation - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	6,800,625
Dickey	James	Ludden Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
Dickey	James	Oakes Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Divide	Souris	Crosby Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Divide	Souris	Fortuna Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	50,000
Dunn	Missouri	Killdeer Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Dunn	Missouri	Little Missouri Bay Recreation Area Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	900,000
Eddy	James	New Rockford Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Emmons	Missouri	Braddock Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	75,000
Emmons	Missouri	Hague Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Emmons	Missouri	Hazelton Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Emmons	Missouri	Horsehead Irrigation Project	2001-2011	59,300,000
Emmons	Missouri	Linton Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Emmons	Missouri	Strasburg Water Supply Inpr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Foster	James	Carrington Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	3,792,000
Golden Valley/Billings	Missouri- regional	Southwest Pipeline Project (Medora-Beach)	2001-2011	17,405,000
Grand Forks	Red	Bentrue Twp. Erosion Structure	2001-2011	150,000
Grand Forks	Red	Dam Site #10 - Turtle River Watershed	2001-2011	3,000,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Grand Forks	Red	Emerado Water Tower	2001-2011	32,448
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Fork/E. Grand Forks Greenway Project (Multi-year	2001-2011	3,566,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users Distribution Imp. -	2001-2011	5,273,800
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - Exp. - 1MG Clearwell -	2001-2011	1,037,900
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - Raw Water Trans. Line	2001-2011	1,071,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - RWS Interconnect-	2001-2011	350,170
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Traill Water Users - WTP Exp. - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	1,765,400
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - Water Recl. Facility Repl.- Design/Constr.	2001-2011	24,500,000
Grand Forks	Red	Grand Forks - WTP Impr. - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	69,150,000
Grand Forks	Red- regional	Grand Forks/E. Grand Forks Flood Control (Multi-year Constr.)	2001-2011	125,571,962
Grand Forks	Red	Hazenbrook Channel & Erosion Control Structure	2001-2011	2,000,000
Grand Forks	Red	Larimore Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	2,250,000
Grand Forks	Red	Turtle River Snagging & Bank Stabilization	2001-2011	375,000
Grand Forks/Nelson/Walsh	Red	Tri-County Water Users Expansion	2001-2011	3,100,000
Grand Forks/Walsh	Red	Agassiz Water Users Impr.	2001-2011	11,658,000
Griggs	Red	Binford Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Griggs	Red	Cooperstown Drain	2001-2011	100,000
Griggs	Red	Cooperstown Supply Imp.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Griggs	Red	Hannaford Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	140,000
Griggs	Red	Mabel - Dover - Bartley Drain	2001-2011	150,000
Hettinger	Missouri	Mott Dam	2001-2011	23,500,000
Kidder	Missouri	Robinson Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
Kidder	Missouri	Steele Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Kidder	Missouri	Tuttle Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
LaMoure	James	LaMoure Dam - Low Level - LaMoure Co.	2001-2011	23,000
Logan	Missouri	Lehr Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Logan	Missouri	Napoleon Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	340,000
McHenry	Souris	Deering Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	100,000
McHenry	Souris	Granville Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
McHenry	Souris	Towner Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	234,000
McHenry	Souris	Velva Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	375,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Ashley Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Ventura Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
McIntosh	Missouri	Wishek Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Zeeland Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	240,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Alexander Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	100,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Charlson Irrigation Project	2001-2011	20,000,000
McKenzie	Missouri	McKenzie County Rural Water - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	3,600,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Watford City WTP Improvements	2001-2011	1,500,000
McLean	Missouri	Benedict Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
McLean	Missouri	Garrison Rural Water Improvements	2001-2011	1,000,000
McLean	Missouri	Garrison Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	11,200,000
McLean	Missouri	Mercer Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	100,000
McLean	Missouri	Riverdale Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	11,900,000
McLean	Missouri	Underwood Water Supply	2001-2011	1,785,215
McLean	Missouri	Washburn Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	11,600,000
McLean/Sheridan	Missouri	McLean - Sheridan Rural Water Impr.	2001-2011	12,219,000
McLean/Ward	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply - Phase II (Minot 2001-2002)	2001-2011	22,000,000
Mercer	Missouri	Lake Sakakawea Estate Water Users	2001-2011	159,000
Mercer	Missouri	Stanton Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	340,000
Morton	Missouri	Auxiliary Pumps and Gravity Drain - Heart River	2001-2011	299,000
Morton	Missouri	Bank Stabilization - Heart River	2001-2011	568,000
Morton	Missouri	Channel Liner-Mandan	2001-2011	200,000
Morton	Missouri	Mandan Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	16,060,000
Mountrail	Missouri	Powers Lake Dam Repairs	2001-2011	150,000
Mountrial	Missouri	Mountrail Rural Water Users Impr.	2001-2011	10,000,000
Mountrial	Missouri	New Town WTP Replacement - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	2,925,000
Nelson	Devils Lake	Lakota Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Nelson	Red	McVille Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Nelson	Red	Michigan Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Nelson	Red	Pekin Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Nelson/Grand Forks/Walsh	Red	Forest River Flood Retention	2001-2011	2,000,000
Nelson/Griggs/Steele	Red	Aneta South Flood Control (Nelson, Griggs, Steele County	2001-2011	60,000
Nelson/Steele	Red	Goose River Snagging & Clearing (Nelson - Steele Counties)	2001-2011	420,000
Oliver	Missouri	Center - North System Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	210,000
Oliver	Missouri	Center - South System Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT_NAME	SWC_Proirity	Total_Cost
Pembina	Red	Cart Creek Dams	2001-2011	600,000
Pembina	Red	Drayton Clearwell Replacement	2001-2011	500,000
Pembina	Red	Drayton Dam Reconstruction	2001-2011	2,000,000
Pembina	Red	Drayton - WTP Advanced Treatment - Design/Construction	2001-2011	2,425,000
Pembina	Red	Pembina Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	11,600,000
Pembina	Red	Renwick Dam Modification	2001-2011	800,000
Pembina/Cavalier	Red	North Valley Water Assoc. Expansion	2001-2011	900,000
Pierce	Red	Selz Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Pierce	Red	Southern Pierce County Rural Water Impr.	2001-2011	2,300,000
Pierce/Multiple	Souris	Rugby Tranmission Line	2001-2011	1,500,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Cavanaugh Lake Stabilization	2001-2011	20,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Devils Lake Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Starkweather Coulee-Ramsey Co.	2001-2011	150,000
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Sweetwater Coulee-Phase II	2001-2011	70,000
Ramsey/Cavalier	Devils Lake	Starkweather Coulee Improvement	2001-2011	5,000,000
Ramsey/Eddy/Foster	Devils Lake	Ramsey County Rural Water 2	2001-2011	3,300,000
Ransom	Red	Aliceton Twp. Dam - Ransom	2001-2011	130,000
Ransom	Red	Elliot Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	N/A
Ransom	Red	Enderlin WTP Improvements	2001-2011	750,000
Ransom	Red	Lisbon Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	700,000
Renville/Bottineau	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (ND#5/US#83 - Bottineau)	2001-2011	7,700,000
Richland	Red	Christine Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	140,000
Richland	Red	Colfax Watershed Project	2001-2011	1,346,000
Richland	Red	Fairmount Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	200,000
Richland	Red	FCP #14 Reconstruction - Richland Co.	2001-2011	1,000,000
Richland	Red	Hankinson Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	6,500,000
Richland	Red	Lidgerwood Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Richland	Red	Richland Co. Drain #6 Lateral	2001-2011	200,000
Richland	Red	Richland Co. Drain #72 Lateral B	2001-2011	75,000
Richland	Red	Sheyenne River to Wild Rice River Diversion	2001-2011	7,500,000
Richland	Red	Southeast Water Users Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Richland	Red	Southeast Watershed Food Control Project - Richland Co.	2001-2011	1,000,000
Richland	Red	Walcott WTP Improvements	2001-2011	1,200,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Richland	Red	Wyndmere Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Richland/Sargent	Red	Wild Rice River Flood Retention	2001-2011	2,000,000
Rolette	Souris	Dunseith Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Rolette	Souris	Rolette Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Rolotte/Towner	Souris	All Seasons Water Users - System IV Exp. Phase III - Constr.	2001-2011	1,680,000
Sargent	Red	Crooked Creek Watershed Improvements	2001-2011	5,225,000
Sargent	Red	Havana - North Water Supply System	2001-2011	420,000
Sargent	Red	Havana - South Water Supply System	2001-2011	420,000
Sheridan	Red	Goodrich Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Sioux	Missouri	Selfridge WaterSupply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Sioux	Missouri	Solen Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
Slope	Missouri	Marmarth Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Stark	Missouri	Meyer Dam Repairs	2001-2011	50,000
Steele	Red	Sharon Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Steele	Red	Steele Co. Drain #14	2001-2011	N/A
Steele	Red	Steele County Drain #2	2001-2011	N/A
Steele/Grand Forks/Traill	Red	Goose River Flood Retention	2001-2011	2,000,000
Steele/Grand Forks/Traill	Red	Steele, Grand Forks and Traill Counties, Drain #4	2001-2011	N/A
Stutsman	James	Jamestown Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	16,050,000
Stutsman	James	Kensal Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	140,000
Stutsman	Missouri	Medina Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,920,000
Stutsman	Missouri	Streeter Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Stutsman	James	Woodworth Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	100,000
Stutsman/Foster/Griggs/LaMoure	James	Stutsman Rural Water Users Improvements	2001-2011	3,100,000
Stutsman/LaMoure/Dickey	James	James River Irrigation Project - Study	2001-2011	N/A
Traill	Red	Brokke Drain #30 Reconstruction	2001-2011	30,000
Traill	Red	Buffalo Coulee Improvements	2001-2011	3,000,000
Traill	Red	Elm River Channel Improvements	2001-2011	2,000,000
Traill	Red	Galesburg Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Traill	Red	Hillsboro WTP Expansion - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	4,875,000
Traill	Red	Mayville Advanced Treatment - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	2,437,500
Traill	Red	Mayville Intake Imrprovements	2001-2011	200,000
Traill	Red	Preston Floodway	2001-2011	250,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Traill	Red	Rust Drain #24 Reconstruction	2001-2011	40,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #13 Improvements	2001-2011	200,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #28 Improvements	2001-2011	N/A
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #3420 Reconstruction	2001-2011	1,200,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #38 Improvements	2001-2011	200,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain #53 Improvements	2001-2011	30,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain T 148	2001-2011	1,000,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain Twp. 145	2001-2011	100,000
Traill	Red	Traill Co. Drain Twp. 147 Improvements	2001-2011	250,000
Traill	Red	Traill County Rural Water Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Traill/Cass	Red	Elm River Flood Retention	2001-2011	1,000,000
Walsh	Red	Drain #31 Reconstruction - Walsh Co.	2001-2011	725,000
Walsh	Red	Farmstead Ring Dikes-Walsh Co. Phase II	2001-2011	659,000
Walsh	Red	Grafton Flood Control Project	2001-2011	17,600,000
Walsh	Red	Grafton Intake Replacement (Park River) - Design/Constr.	2001-2011	275,000
Walsh	Red	Grafton - Interim WTP Improvements	2001-2011	1,231,415
Walsh	Red	Grafton - WTP Replacement - Design/Construction	2001-2011	10,500,000
Walsh	Red	Lateral A - Walsh County	2001-2011	200,000
Walsh	Red	Minto WTP Improvements	2001-2011	250,000
Walsh	Red	Park River New Wells	2001-2011	2,230,000
Walsh	Red	Park River WTP Impr.	2001-2011	1,500,000
Walsh	Red	Walsh RWU Expansion and WTP Impr. - Construction	2001-2011	1,785,000
Walsh	Red	Walsh RWU Expansion and WTP Impr. - Design	2001-2011	275,000
Ward	Souris	Brooks Addition - Minot Area	2001-2011	100,000
Ward	Souris	Burlington Dams	2001-2011	2,500,000
Ward	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply - Minot WTP Expansion	2001-2011	15,860,000
Ward	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (Minot-Berthold)	2001-2011	3,000,000
Ward	Souris	Puppy Dog Coulee	2001-2011	2,000,000
Ward	Missouri	Ryder Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Ward	Souris	Upper Basin Storage - Des Lacs	2001-2011	3,900,000
Ward/Burke/Mountrial/Divide/Williams	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (Mountrail - Writing Rock)	2001-2011	5,000,000
Ward/Burks/Divide	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (Kenmare Jct. - Noonan)	2001-2011	5,360,000
Ward/Renville/Bottineau	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (Minot - ND#5/US#83)	2001-2011	17,800,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Wells	James	Bowden Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	1,200,000
Wells	James	Cathay Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	420,000
Wells	James	Central Plains Water District - Wells Co.	2001-2011	800,000
Wells	Red	Harvey Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	5,800,000
Williams	Missouri	Buford - Trenton Irrigation District Expansion-Phase II	2001-2011	1,500,000
Williams	Missouri	Drainage Improvement - West of Williston	2001-2011	N/A
Williams	Missouri	Fort Union Trading Post Water Supply Impr.	2001-2011	100,000
Williams	Missouri	Williams Rural Water Impr.	2001-2011	2,600,000
Williams	Missouri	Williston WTP - Phase II & III	2001-2011	24,030,000
Williams/Mountrial	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply (GWP- WTP's)	2001-2011	5,425,000
Adams	Missouri	Buffalo Creek Dam	beyond 2011	1,200,000
Adams	Missouri	Hettinger Dam	beyond 2011	10,600,000
Adams	Missouri	Square Butte Dam	beyond 2011	614,000
Adams	Missouri	Thunderhawk Dam	beyond 2011	35,200,000
Barnes/Cass/Ransom	Red	Sheyenne River Flood Retention	beyond 2011	6,000,000
Benson/Ramsey//Towner/Cavalier/Nelson	Devils Lake - regional	Devils Lake Emergency Outlet - Peterson Coulee	beyond 2011	15,000,000
Benson/Ramsey/Cavalier/Towner/Nelson	Devils Lake	Devils Lake Emergency Oulet-Peterson Coulee-Operations	beyond 2011	12,500,000
Billings	Missouri	Blacktail Dam	beyond 2011	2,000,000
Bottineau	Souris	Oak, Wolf, and Willow Creek Floodplain Management Study	beyond 2011	N/A
Bottineau	Souris	Thompson Lake Study	beyond 2011	N/A
Burleigh	Missouri	Apple Creek Flood Control Dams	beyond 2011	200,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - WT Pretreatment Expansion	beyond 2011	7,240,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Bismarck - WT Softening Expansion - Phase II	beyond 2011	4,120,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Burnt Creek Dam	beyond 2011	3,000,000
Burleigh	Missouri	McDowell Dam Improvements	beyond 2011	360,000
Burleigh	Missouri	Tyler Coulee Improvements	beyond 2011	400,000
Cass	Red	Buffalo Creek Channel Improvements	beyond 2011	1,500,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #10 Outlet Improvements	beyond 2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #13 Outlet Improvements	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #40 Outlet Improvements	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Cass Co. Drain #9 Outlet Improvements	beyond 2011	500,000
Cass	Red	Lynchburg Channel Improvements	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Maple River Channel Improvements	beyond 2011	1,500,000

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT_NAME	SWC_Proirity	Total_Cost
Cass	Red	Maple River Debris Removal	beyond 2011	400,000
Cass	Red	Maple River T-114 Dam	beyond 2011	900,000
Cass	Red	Maple River T-132 Dam	beyond 2011	1,800,000
Cass	Red	Rush River Snagging and Clearing	beyond 2011	150,000
Cass	Red	Sheyenne River Snagging and Clearing	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Cass	Red	Wheatland Channel Improvements	beyond 2011	1,500,000
Cass	Red	Wild Rice River Snagging and Clearing	beyond 2011	200,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Calio Coulee Improvements	beyond 2011	150,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Henderson #2 Drain	beyond 2011	120,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	Nekoma - Billings Drain	beyond 2011	80,000
Cavalier	Devils Lake	North Loma #1 Drain	beyond 2011	60,000
Cavalier	Red	Pembilier Dam	beyond 2011	N/A
Cavalier/Pembina/Walsh	Red	Stream Restoration Project (Red River & Major Tributaries in NE	beyond 2011	250,000
Divide	Souris	Long Creek Dam - Divide Co.	beyond 2011	25,000
Divide	Souris	Slough South of Crosby-Flood Control Study	beyond 2011	N/A
Dunn	Missouri	Emerson Dam	beyond 2011	11,500,000
Dunn	Missouri	Fayette Dam	beyond 2011	3,000,000
Dunn	Missouri	North Coyote Creek Dam	beyond 2011	710,000
Emmons	Missouri	Beaver Bay Dam	beyond 2011	3,000,000
Golden Valley	Missouri	Odland Dam Improvements	beyond 2011	996,000
Grand Forks	Red- regional	Grand Forks/E. Grand Forks Flood Control (Multi-year Constr.)	beyond 2011	50,700,000
Grant	Missouri	Cannonball Dam	beyond 2011	19,400,000
Grant	Missouri	Louse Lake Dam	beyond 2011	2,800,000
Grant	Missouri	Lower Antelope Creek Dam	beyond 2011	4,400,000
Grant	Missouri	Otter Creek Dam	beyond 2011	710,000
Griggs	Red	Red Willow Lake Restoration	beyond 2011	400,000
Hetteringer	Missouri	Lenhardt Dam	beyond 2011	910,000
Kidder	Missouri	Lake Isabel Stabilization	beyond 2011	32,000
Kidder	Missouri	Lake Williams Recreation Facilities	beyond 2011	N/A
LaMoure	James	Memorial Park Dam Repairs - LaMoure Co.	beyond 2011	50,000
Logan	Missouri	Hildenbrand Dam Repairs	beyond 2011	100,000
McHenry	Souris	Oak Creek Bank Stabilization	beyond 2011	N/A
McHenry	Souris	Ox, Oak, and Willow Creek Flood Control Dams	beyond 2011	N/A

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
McHenry	Souris	Souris River Washout	beyond 2011	60,000
McHenry	Souris	Wintering River Flood Control and Bank Erosion Study	beyond 2011	N/A
McIntosh	Missouri	Coldwater Lake Shoreline Improvements	beyond 2011	N/A
McIntosh	Missouri	Green Lake Dredging Project	beyond 2011	1,400,000
McIntosh	Missouri	Jund Dam Repairs	beyond 2011	32,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Cartwright Charboneau Irrigation Project	beyond 2011	14,000,000
McKenzie	Missouri	McKenzie County Long-Term Irrigation Development	beyond 2011	96,000,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Tobacco Garden Irrigation Project	beyond 2011	8,000,000
McKenzie	Missouri	Yellowstone Streambank Stabilization	beyond 2011	545,000
McLean	Missouri	Brush, Pelican, & Peterson Lake Improvement	beyond 2011	2,600,000
Mercer	Missouri	Beulah Dry Dams (three dams)	beyond 2011	700,000
Mercer	Missouri	Pumpback Reservoir-Fort Berthold Reservation	beyond 2011	11,500,000
Mercer	Missouri	Spring Lake Dam	beyond 2011	6,500,000
Mercer	Missouri	Zap Flood Control	beyond 2011	30,000
Morton	Missouri	Danzig Dam Restoration	beyond 2011	N/A
Morton	Missouri	Hailstone Creek Dam	beyond 2011	662,000
Morton	Missouri	Heart River Stabilization Demonstration Project	beyond 2011	30,000
Mountrail	Missouri	Paulsen Dam Repairs	beyond 2011	20,000
Mountrail	Missouri	Stanley Erosion Control	beyond 2011	10,000
Oliver	Missouri	Otter Creek Dam	beyond 2011	3,200,000
Pembina	Red	Green Belt - Pembina River	beyond 2011	N/A
Pembina	Red	Pembina River Floodway	beyond 2011	N/A
Pembina	Red	Tongue River Cutoff Channel E Improvements	beyond 2011	695,000
Pierce	Souris	Horseshoe Lake Flood Control	beyond 2011	1,200,000
Ransom	Red	Moellenkamp Dam - Ransom Co.	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Renville	Souris	North Tolley Flood Control Study	beyond 2011	N/A
Richland/Sargent	Red	Wild Rice River Flood Retention	beyond 2011	3,000,000
Rolette	Souris	Wolf Creek Flood Control Study	beyond 2011	N/A
Stark	Missouri	Plum Creek Dam	beyond 2011	3,000,000
Stark	Missouri	Upper Antelope Creek Dam	beyond 2011	3,400,000
Steele	Red	Goose River Dam #145	beyond 2011	6,500,000
Steele	Red	Hugo Dam	beyond 2011	75,000
Stutsman	James	Pipestem Creek Stabilization	beyond 2011	N/A

State Water Management Plan Projects

County	Watershed	PROJECT NAME	SWC Proirity	Total Cost
Stutsman, LaMoure, Dickey	James	Dam Deterioration-James River Basin	beyond 2011	N/A
Traill	Red	Norway Township Dam	beyond 2011	202,000
Traill/Cass	Red	Elm River Flood Retention	beyond 2011	2,000,000
Walsh	Red	Milton Dam	beyond 2011	2,700,000
Walsh	Red	Minto WTP Replacement	beyond 2011	950,000
Walsh	Red	Red River Snagging & Clearing	beyond 2011	1,000,000
Walsh	Red	Tiber-Vesta Dam	beyond 2011	9,000,000
Ward	Souris	Niobee Coulee Dam	beyond 2011	1,600,000
Ward/Burke/Mountrial/Divide/Williams	Souris- regional	Northwest Area Water Supply 2	beyond 2011	25,000,000
Williams	Missouri	Blacktail Dam Spillway	beyond 2011	546,000
Williams	Missouri	Kummer Drain - Williams Co.	beyond 2011	100,000
Williams	Missouri	Little Muddy Irrigation Project	beyond 2011	20,000,000
Williams	Missouri	Little Muddy Low Level Dam	beyond 2011	N/A
Williams/McKenzie	Missouri	Missouri River Channelization-Williston Area Dredging	beyond 2011	25,000,000

REQUEST FOR FUNDING

FROM THE

RESOURCES TRUST FUND

FOR THE

1999 - 2001 BIENNIUM

DECEMBER 21, 1998

NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER COMMISSION

Section 57-51.1-07.1 (2) of the North Dakota Century Code requires that "every legislative bill appropriating monies from the Resources Trust Fund, pursuant to subsection one, must be accompanied by a State Water Commission report."

This report is submitted in response to the above requirement. Revenues into the Resources Trust Fund (RTF), for the base budget report, assumes that 20 percent of oil extraction taxes are deposited into the RTF along with other authorized revenues. Base budget revenues include $5,296,218 from oil extraction tax revenue, $1,100,000 from Municipal, Rural, and Industrial loan repayments, $700,000 from Southwest Pipeline Project repayments, $5,000 in oil royalties, and $145,886 of interest income. In addition, approximately $4,300,000 of obligated funds for construction contracts will not be expended during the current biennium and will be carried into the 1999-2001 biennium. Therefore, the base budget assumes total revenues into the RTF of approximately $11,547,104.

Funding for the projects included in this report are based on these revenues. However, the estimated needs for water development far exceed these revenues. The following table compares the base budget request into the RTF, 1999 State Water Management Plan identified needs, and the immediate water needs as estimated by the Water Coalition.

FUNDING

Regional Area, Program, Or Project	Base Budget Request (20% Oil Extraction Tax)	1999 State Water Management Plan	N.D. Water Coalition Priorities
I. Obligated Carryover	$4,300,000		
II. Contract Funds			
General Projects	$1,887,104	$ 9,200,000	$ 3,000,000
Devils Lake	$1,500,000	$ 19,000,000	$ 2,600,000
Maple River Dam	$1,500,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 6,000,000
Irrigation (Elk Charbon, Nesson Valley, or Horsehead Flats)	$ 800,000	$ 5,600,000	$ 3,000,000
USGS Hydrologic Studies	$ 630,000	$ 630,000	
III. Northwest Area Water Supply	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	
IV. Southwest Pipeline	$ 705,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 6,000,000
V. Cloud Modification Project	$ 125,000	$ 280,000	
VI. Grand Forks Flood Control		$25,000,000	$25,000,000
VII. MR&I Planning		$ 600,000	$ 600,000
TOTAL	**$11,547,104**	**$74,410,000**	**$46,200,000**

I. OBLIGATED CARRYOVER

A. Project Description

It is estimated that approximately $4,300,000 of 1997-99 biennium projects will not be completed by June 30, 1999. Therefore, the obligated funding for these projects must be carried over into the 1999-2001 biennium.

B. State Water Plan

The majority of these projects are included in the State Water Plan.

C. Alternative Funding Sources

Alternative funding sources for the smaller projects funded from the contract fund are generally nonexistent; therefore, the local sponsor would be required to pay the entire costs. This would be particularly difficult for carryover projects, since construction may be underway and it would be difficult for the locals to terminate the project.

D. State Water Commission Recommendation

The State Water Commission requests $4,300,000 for projects approved by the State Water Commission during the 1999-2001 biennium, but which will not be completed by June 30, 1999.

II. STATE WATER COMMISSION CONTRACT FUND

A. Project Description and Related Engineering Studies

The State Water Commission's contract fund is used to cost-share with local sponsors on engineering construction projects and on the hydrologic data collection program. The engineering construction projects include flood control, water supply, recreation, irrigation, and drainage. Engineering studies and extraordinary maintenance are also cost-shared. Depending on the project type, 25 percent to 50 percent is provided by the State Water Commission. The contract fund has been used as the state's primary water resource development fund since 1943.

Based on a survey of the 61 water resource districts in the state, it was determined that over $93.3 million of projects potentially could be developed in the next biennium. Following State Water Commission cost-share policies, the state's share would be $23.1 million. While the survey was sent to all Water Resource Districts, not all responded. In addition, several projects of statewide or required significance are being pursued by entities other than Water Resource Districts. Therefore, the list does not include all water projects under consideration by various groups and organizations. Notable projects not on the list include the Southwest Pipeline Project, the Northwest Area Water Supply Project, and Grand Forks Flood Control.

The contract fund also supports the State Water Commission's U.S. Geological Survey Cooperative Program and contract services. The hydrologic data collection part of the program consists of the stream flow gaging network and monitoring ground water levels and quality. This program is an essential element in the ongoing process of managing the state's water resources. The program is cost-shared with the U.S. Geological Survey on a 50-50 basis. Contract services to support hydrologic investigations include test drilling and related work, surveying, water level measurements, stream gage measurements and soil classifications.

Due to the flooding problems at Devils Lake, an emergency outlet is being designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the State Water Commission and local entities. The construction cost of the outlet is currently estimated to be $46 million, with 65% of the cost to be paid by the Corps. Construction costs and mitigation, including downstream impacts, have not yet been finalized and the construction schedule for the outlet is still uncertain. No RTF monies are designated for a Devils Lake Emergency outlet. However, $20 million of bonding authority was approved last legislative session for construction of the outlet, and a reauthorization is requested for the 1999-2001 biennium. Other ongoing efforts that depend on RTF funds at Devils Lake include the available storage acreage program (ASAP) and the Devils Lake feasibility study.

Due to flooding problems along the Sheyenne River, a raise of the flood pool of Baldhill Dam is proposed. The total cost of the pool raise is estimated at $10-15 million with about $4 million required from nonfederal sources. The Sheyenne River Joint Water Resource District

was formed in 1994 to serve as the local sponsor. The State Water Commission guidelines would allow up to a 50 percent cost-share for nonfederal eligible items, or $2 million. No funds are currently allocated for the Baldhill Dam raise. Earliest construction start would be the summer of 2001.

The Maple River Dam is a proposed flood control project located on the mainstem of the Maple River. The total cost of the Maple River Dam is estimated at $16 million, with about $8 million potentially eligible for a state cost-share. Two million dollars was allocated in the 1997-1999 biennium that will be carried over into the 1999-2001 biennium. A two to three year construction period is anticipated to start during the 1999-2001 biennium.

B. State Water Plan

The majority of the potential water management projects are included in the State Water Plan. The State Water Commission does review the projects individually, as specific requests are made, to determine whether the projects are compatible with water management plans.

C. Description of Project Need

As previously indicated, the contract fund is used to cost-share on all types of water resource projects in the state. The 61 water resource districts have several projects that are ready for development, and many more in the preliminary development stage. These projects individually are not extremely comprehensive or costly, but the projects are very important to specific areas and often have a higher benefit-to-cost ratio than larger projects.

D. Alternative Funding Sources

Alternative funding sources for the smaller projects funded from the contract fund are generally nonexistent. Federal funding through the North Dakota Game and Fish Department is sometimes available as a one-third match, depending upon project type. Some projects are funded on a basis of one-third local, one-third State Water Commission (contract fund), and one-third North Dakota Game and Fish. Without state assistance, the locals would not be able to develop the smaller projects.

E. State Water Commission Recommendation

The State Water Commission requests $1,887,104 for general projects, $1,500,000 for Devils Lake studies and costs, $1,500,000 for Maple River Dam, $800,000 for irrigation development, and $630,000 for hydrologic investigations.

III. NAWS

A. Project Description and Related Engineering Studies

The Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) project is proposed to furnish potable water from the Missouri River and other sources to ten northwestern North Dakota counties. Forty-one cities, four existing rural water associations (RWA's), and five proposed RWA's participated in the NAWS prefinal design which was completed in 1995. Missouri River water was proposed to be distributed from three separate intakes, two on Lake Sakakawea and one on Lake Audubon.

At the completion of the prefinal design, the forty-one cities and the four existing RWA's considered agreements to purchase water from the project if it were ever built. Fifteen cities and two existing RWA's signed these agreements with the State Water Commission.

The total cost of supply, the fifteen cities and two RWA's, with water is estimated at $110 million. This cost includes some capacity for cities which may elect later to receive water from the project. In 1998, the city of Kenmare requested to be added to the project.

The proposed funding for the project is a combination of 65 percent federal MR&I dollars and revenue bonds for the remaining 35 percent. Interest and principal payments will be paid back by project water users through water use fees.

Construction on the first phase of the project, expansion of the water treatment plant in Rugby, began in the spring of 1998. This treatment plant will serve the city of Rugby and a possible rural water system from an existing groundwater source nearby. The second phase of the project, the water pipeline to Minot, is scheduled to start construction in the summer of 1999. It is anticipated that construction of this phase of the project could require three years.

In June 1996, the State Water Commission approved $50,000 from the contract fund for partial payment of the NAWS project management in the 1995-1997 biennium. The Commission approved an additional $50,000 from the contract fund in October 1997 for these costs in the 1997-1999 biennium. The requested $100,000 is a continuation of partial funding of project management from the contract fund during the next biennium. This money is partially matched by federal money and is primarily for the expense of a Project Manager.

B. State Water Plan

The NAWS project is an integral component of the State Water Plan. The 1992 State Water Plan, developed when the NAWS project was at a very preliminary stage, includes construction of the NAWS project to supply domestic water supplies to northwestern North Dakota. NAWS is now envisioned to supply 15 to 20 cities and several RWA's in the ten northwestern counties.

C. Description of Project Need

Most cities and small communities, as well as farms and ranches in northwestern North Dakota, are obtaining their water supplies from ground water sources which can be of poor quality and limited quantity. With the exception of the Missouri River, surface water supplies are also considered marginal from the standpoint of both quality and quantity. The residents of many cities and farms in the area haul drinking water from sources which can be many miles distant.

D. Local Sponsorship

The state legislature authorized the State Water Commission to develop the NAWS project in 1991. The legislation also created a NAWS Advisory Committee of local representatives. The committee includes one representative from each of the following: the city of Minot, city of Williston, small towns in the project area, Garrison Diversion Conservancy District, Water Resource Districts in the project area, Rural Water Associations, State Water Commission, Three Affiliated Tribes, and one at-large member.

It is anticipated that an operating entity will be created at some time to manage and operate portions of the project after they are constructed. The State Water Commission will remain responsible for constructing the uncompleted portions of the project and would transfer operation and management responsibilities to the entity as they are constructed. This entity would be required to meet all of the obligations required in the NAWS Water Service Contracts.

E. Alternative Funding Sources

The current proposal is to fund the local share of the construction costs of the project by issuing revenue bonds. The bonds will be paid back with project water user fees, but until water is delivered to Minot and user fees are collected, there will be no significant collection of funds.

The city of Minot has proposed using a city sales tax to pay for a portion or all of the local share of the project costs. Whether or not this comes to pass remains to be seen, but if it does, it will impact the decision of whether to use bonds for the local share.

F. State Water Commission Recommendation

The State Water Commission requests $100,000 for the Northwest Area Water Supply Project, which is to be used to partially pay project management expenses.

IV. SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT

A. Project Description and Related Engineering Studies

The Southwest Pipeline Project (SWPP) is a water supply system furnishing Missouri River water to cities and farms in southwestern North Dakota. Water is withdrawn from Lake Sakakawea, at Basin Electric Cooperative's intake structure, located on Renner Bay northwest of Beulah. The project began serving the city of Dickinson in October 1991 and is currently serving Assumption Abbey, Belfield, Dickinson, Dodge, Dunn Center, Gladstone, Golden Valley, Halliday, Hebron, Hettinger, Manning, Mott, New England, New Hradec, Reeder, Regent, Richardton, Sacred Heart Monastery, South Heart, Taylor and soon Glen Ullin. In addition to these public water systems, more than 1,600 rural users are served directly by the project. Capital repayment by all users is expected to total $2,045,000 next biennium. Of this amount, $1,381,000 will be used to repay revenue bonds and the remaining $705,000 will be deposited into the Resources Trust Fund.

The project authorization includes an option to serve a rural water system in Perkins County, South Dakota, at full cost to the rural water system. The required agreement and other conditions to serve this area are now in place. The authorization and agreement requires the Perkins Rural Water users to make payment before service begins of $4.5 million. This repays the SWPP for capacity from its intake to approximately New England. Capacity in the pipeline from New England to the South Dakota line was paid by South Dakota as it was constructed. South Dakota user payments depend on the timing of construction of the project in South Dakota. It is possible that the repayment of the $4.5 million will take place during the 1999-2001 biennium.

In the past, funding for the project has been primarily a combination of federal MR&I dollars and state funds mostly from the Resourcess Trust Fund. The majority of the state funds were appropriated before 1985. However, the federal MR&I program requires all projects to provide at least a 25 percent nonfederal match and larger appropriations will be required for the pipeline if the project is to be completed using this funding source. In 1997, a revenue bonding program for financing construction was developed. A total of $12.8 million in construction funding includes $6.8 million in publicly sold bonds, a $3.4 million bond privately placed with the USDA, and a $2.6 million grant from USDA, which was made possible through this program.

B. State Water Plan

The Southwest Pipeline Project is an integral part of the State Water Plan. The State Water Plan was developed on the assumption that the Southwest Pipeline Project would meet the municipal and rural water needs in southwestern North Dakota. To date, 24 cities have executed water service contracts and 3,200 rural users have signed agreements to receive Southwest Pipeline Project water.

C. Description of Project Need

The need for the project is well documented. The area's surface water supplies are erratic and cannot be relied upon as a dependable water supply. The ground water aquifers are extremely limited, and those that do exist contain water of very poor quality. Many cities obtain their water supplies from wells 1,000 to 1,500 feet deep. Many farms obtain their water from lignite coal aquifer seams that yield water of a dark brown color resembling coffee. Many other farms and ranches are forced to haul water often at distances of 15 to 20 miles.

In 1991, seven communities in southwestern North Dakota were informed by EPA that the fluoride levels in the current water supplies exceed the primary drinking water standards. EPA indicated that large fines would be imposed if the fluoride problem is not corrected. As a result, the State Water Commission modified the pipeline's construction schedule in order to provide Southwest Pipeline water to these communities as the first priority. These communities were served in late 1994. Since that time, the cities of Reeder and Hettinger were cited for violation of the fluoride standard. Service to Reeder and Hettinger commenced in December of 1997. Recently, the city of Glen Ullin received a notice that it too was in violation of the fluoride standard. Service to Glen Ullin is expected to commence by March 1999.

D. Local Sponsorship

The state legislature authorized the Southwest Water Authority in 1991. The Authority consists of elected representatives of the counties in the service area and serves the local sponsor for the project, and has authority to operate and maintain the Southwest Pipeline.

In January 1996, operation and maintenance functions were delegated to the Southwest Water Authority under the terms of a transfer agreement. All operations staff employed by the State Water Commission were also transferred to the State Water Authority. Capital repayment fees are collected by the State Water Authority and forwarded to the State Water Commission for repayment of revenue bonds or deposited in the Resourcess Trust Fund.

E. Alternative Funding Sources

Future construction of the Southwest Pipeline Project is at crossroads. The Southwest Pipeline Project has received approximately $69.7 million of federal MR&I funds. The entire MR&I program includes $200 million for the entire state. In order to provide funds to other state projects, such as NAWS, the State Water Commission and Garrison Diversion Conservancy District decided to limit the portion allocated to the Southwest Pipeline project to the current amount until the $200 million current authorization is increased. Although additional bonding capacity of the project is limited, we will continue to explore bonding as a method of financing continued construction. The Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund also represents some possibilities which are currently being explored. It is possible that construction will be discontinued for a 2-year to 4-year period until the federal MR&I authorization ceiling is increased.

F. State Water Commission Recommendation

The State Water Commission requests $705,000 for the Southwest Pipeline Project, which is the estimated surplus repayment of the users of the Southwest Pipeline Project once bond payments have been made. If the $4.5 million repayment from the Perkins County rural water system is received, emergency commission approval may be requested.

V. NORTH DAKOTA CLOUD MODIFICATION PROJECT

A. Project Description

The North Dakota Cloud Modification Project (NDCMP) is a multi-county operational cloud seeding (cloud modification) project for the dual purposes of hail damage reduction and rainfall augmentation. The project, conducted each year during the months of June, July, and August, presently involves six counties grouped into two operational districts. District I is comprised of Bowman and Slope counties, and District II is made up of McKenzie, Mountrail, Ward, and Williams counties.

Treatment of suitable cumuliform clouds (thunderstorms and developing thunderstorms which meet certain criteria) is accomplished by aircraft, which are directed by meteorologists from within radar-equipped operations centers. Operations are conducted as dictated by the presence of suitable clouds every day of the week, around the clock, for the duration of the three month project period.

Clouds which are slow to develop precipitation are "seeded" with artificial ice nuclei in the form of silver iodide aerosols and/or dry ice, to accelerate precipitation development and improve precipitation efficiency. Independent evaluations based on analyses of rainfall and crop-hail insurance data suggest incremental increases in precipitation ranging from 7-14%, and long-term annual reductions in crop-hail damage of 45%, respectively.

Pilots, aircraft, and treatment equipment are retained through contracts let on a competitive bid basis. Project radars are reconditioned sets obtained from the National Weather Service, owned and operated by the State. The seasonal meteorological staff who direct operations are retained by the State. Day-to-day decisions, such as whether or not to conduct operations to increase rainfall, are made by district operations advisory committees comprised of members from each participating county's weather modification authority and county commission.

Operations are conducted in accordance with the NDCMP Operations Manual, which is consistent with ASCE Manual on Engineering Practice No. 81 (1995), *Guidelines for Cloud Seeding to Augment Precipitation*. Safeguards designed to ensure the suspension of cloud treatment activities during potentially hazardous conditions are delineated in the Operations Manual, and incorporated in operations procedures.

In 1997, the Legislative Assembly allocated $125,000 from the Resourcess Trust Fund for supplemental state cost-sharing of NDCMP operations, in addition to $121,000 from the General Fund. In late April, the State Water Commission indicated its concurrence by approving the use of funds from the contract fund.

B. State Water Plan

The NDCMP is included and summarized within the Atmospheric Resources Management objectives within the State Water Plan. This reflects the increased use of atmospheric resources management technology as a water management tool in the western United States. While the primary North American applications of the technology are presently to increase water supplies by augmenting rainfall or snowpack (California, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah), hail suppression is also a serious objective (Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota; Alberta, Canada).

C. Description of Project Need

Western North Dakota is chronically water-short. Most growing seasons, additional rainfall is both welcome and very beneficial in terms of increased production. In a typical summer, rainfall might be increased through atmospheric resources management technology by slightly more than an inch over the course of the growing season. Crop models indicate significant benefits; examination of wheat yields over an extended period revealed about 6% greater wheat production from within the target areas.

In addition, North Dakota is hail-prone. Each year, crops worth many tens of millions of dollars are lost. Efforts to reduce crop-hail damage have been successful. Property damage is also very likely reduced, though the magnitude of such reductions has not yet been quantified.

D. Local Sponsorship

Law presently provides for local tax levies up to seven mills to support the program. Such levies are in place in all project counties and are at the seven mill maximum in Bowman and Slope counties. Though at one time the state-to-county cost share ratio was 50:50, reduced state funding has changed this. In the present biennium, the ratio is approximately 25:75. This ratio is somewhat lower than in recent bienniums due in part to the addition of Williams County to the project in 1997. The 1998 NDCMP cost $580,000, of which $441,000 (76%) was generated by the counties.

Counties participating in the NDCMP have each created local weather modification authorities, or as in the case of Williams County, have exercised a section of the law which allows a county water resources board to sponsor the project on a trial basis for up to four years. This latter course can be pursued only after a public hearing and the vote of the county commission.

E. Alternative Funding Sources

In the present biennium, the NDCMP is funded by about 75% county funds and 25% state funds including $121,000 appropriated from the General Fund and $182,000 appropriated

through the Contract Fund of the State Water Commission. Of this, $57,000 was approved by the Commission in the spring of 1998 on the recommendation of the State Engineer to cover a funding shortfall resulting from an unexpectedly busy 1997 season and the participation of Williams County. The 1999-2001 Water Commission budget request again includes $125,000 from the Resources Trust Fund.

VI. GRAND FORKS FLOOD CONTROL

In response to the largest and most devastating flood in Grand Forks history, the Corps of Engineers has developed an acceptable permanent flood control project for Grand Forks and East Grand Forks. The total financing for a flood protection project is expected to cost $343,738,000 based on an August 1998 estimate. The Governor's budget has proposed to finance the State of North Dakota's share ($52 million) through bonding. The timeline for project completion is through the year 2005. The 1999-2001 proposed budget does not include any RTF funds for a permanent flood control project.

VII. MR&I PLANNING MONEY

Many communities have been unable to study their water supply problems because of lack of funds. Presently there are no funds available in the Garrison Diversion MR&I program. To meet these needs, funding of $600,000 is needed for planning and design of MR&I water supply projects. This is based on concerns expressed at the 1999 State Water Plan public involvement process meeting and a meeting of the North Dakota Water Coalition. The 1999-2001 proposed budget does not include any RTF funds for MR& I planning.

North Dakota
WATER
COALITION

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MEMBERS
Associated General Contractors of North Dakota

BOMMM Joint Water Resource Board

Cass County Joint Water Board

City of Bismarck

City of Devils Lake

City of Dickinson

City of Fargo

City of Grand Forks

City of Minot

City of Williston/Upper Missouri Lake Sakakawea Planning Council

Devils Lake Basin Joint Board

Fargo Moorhead Chamber of Commerce

Garrison Diversion Conservancy District

Greater North Dakota Association

Industrial Development Association of North Dakota

North Dakota County Commissioners Association

North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives

North Dakota Atmospheric Resource Board

North Dakota Education Association

North Dakota Farmers Union

North Dakota League of Cities

North Dakota Municipal Bond Bank

North Dakota Rural Water Systems Association

North Dakota State Water Commission

North Dakota Water Resource Districts Association

North Dakota Water Users Association

North Dakota Weather Modification Association

Red River Joint Water Board

Souris-Northwest Joint Water Resource Board

Southwest Water Authority

West River Joint Water Board

Testimony of Dennis Hill
Executive Vice President and General Manager
North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives
and
North Dakota Water Coalition Chairman
on SB 2023, 2164, 2165 & 2188
January 20, 1999

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee:

My name is Dennis Hill and I'm the Executive Vice President and General Manager of the North Dakota Rural Electric Cooperatives. I also serve as Chairman of the North Dakota Water Coalition, and I am testifying in favor of all four water funding bills before you this morning.

The North Dakota Water Coalition was formed to complete North Dakota's water infrastructure. It is comprised of 30 statewide organizations representing agriculture, business, cities, counties, contractors, economic development, education and various water organizations.

The project representatives have told you about their projects and needs, but I just want to stress the following:

- We need to take care of Devils Lake and Grand Forks;
- We need to supply water to Southwest and Northwest North Dakota;
- We need to provide high quality water to rural residents;
- We need to develop irrigation; and
- We need to complete the Dakota Water Resources Act.

These projects are critical to the future well being and prosperity of the state of North Dakota.

We certainly wish the state of North Dakota could meet all the water development and flood control requests of our state. But, as you know, the needs far exceed the resources. The North Dakota Water Coalition has endorsed a funding recommendation for $20.1 million in state funds plus bonding to meet the state's most critical needs. That recommendation is attached.

In conclusion, the water infrastructure in our state is the last utility service to be fully developed, that's why the priority we place on our water infrastructure must be high. We appreciate your support of water in the past and ask that you help complete North Dakota's water infrastructure, for economic growth and quality of life.

Hill testimony in support of SB 2023, 2164, 2165 & 2188.

ND Water Coalition

NORTH DAKOTA WATER COALITION
1999 –2001 Budget Summary

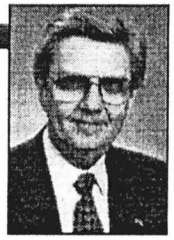
The Governor's budget, which was announced December 10, called for **$8.1** million in new money for water development projects under authority of the State Water Commission Contract Fund.

RTF (Oil Extraction Tax 20%)	$5,200,000
General Fund	$ 900,000
MR&I Repayment	$1,100,000
Southwest Repayments	$ 700,000
Oil revenue interest	$ 150,000
Total	**$8,050,000**

In addition, the Governor's budget called for $52 million in bonding authority for Grand Forks and the reauthorization of $20 million in bonding authority for Devils Lake and other water projects including the Dakota Water Resources Act.

The State Water Commission (SWC) 1999 State Water Management Plan identifies a need of $74.4 million for the 1999-2001 timeframe and includes partial funding for Devils Lake and Grand Forks based on construction costs. Recognizing the bonding proposals, the state funds identified in the SWC Plan for the next biennium equals **$34.4** million. The North Dakota Water Coalition endorsed an even tighter priority list, which calls for **$20.1** million in state funding for the next biennium. This plan requires **$12** million more than the Governor's budget, which includes **$8.1** million of new money. See the chart below.

	Project, Program or Area	Contract Fund Base Budget Request (RTF & General Fund)	SWC 1999 State Water Management Plan	North Dakota Water Coalition Priorities
I.	General Projects (USGS, cloud mod., MR&I planning, WRD projects, etc.)	$3,542,000	$12,210,000	$3,500,000
II.	Devils Lake	$1,500,000	$2,500,000 & Bonding	$1,500,000 & Bonding
III.	Maple River Dam	$1,500,000	$8,000,000	$6,000,000
IV.	Irrigation	$ 800,000	$5,600,000	$3,000,000
V.	Northwest Area Water Supply	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$100,000
VI.	Southwest Pipeline	$ 705,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
VII.	Grand Forks Flood Control		Bonding	Bonding
	TOTAL	**$8,147,000**	**$ 34,410,000**	**$20,100,000**



"North Dakota's growing economy faces risks. One of those risks is water, the most limiting and valuable resource throughout the state. GNDA believes the state needs to broaden and excite a new constituency base and develop new partnerships dedicated to completion of Garrison Diversion and all other high priority water projects. GNDA believes the North Dakota Water Coalition is the strongest network to broaden and ignite this new constituency base to ensure future economic growth and enhance our quality of life."

Dale O. Anderson
President
Greater North Dakota Association

"As we prepare to enter a new millennium, it is imperative that we maximize our state's potential for future growth and development. A statewide water delivery system is a key to realizing our potential for industry, agriculture, and a high quality of life for all North Dakotans."

Robert Carlson
President
North Dakota Farmers Union

Accomplishments

- ☐ Provided a unified voice for statewide water development since 1995.
- ☐ Established a statewide Water Priorities Plan in 1997.
- ☐ Secured $47 million in state funds and bonding authority for water development from the 1997 Legislative session.
- ☐ Lobbied for and secured the increase of the Resources Trust Fund allocation from 10 to 20 percent for water development.
- ☐ Successfully lobbied to have the Resources Trust Fund used exclusively for water project development.

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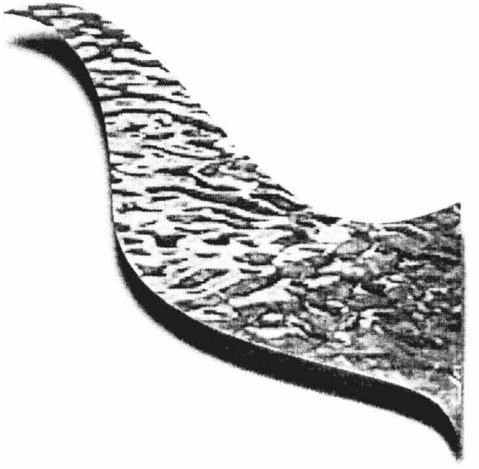


ORGANIZED TO COMPLETE NORTH DAKOTA'S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE.

Establishment

The North Dakota Water Coalition was established in July 1994. The initiative for the Water Coalition came from Flagship Initiative #6 of the North Dakota Vision 2000 Report, which states:

The North Dakota 2000 Committee recommends that North Dakota establish a "Coalition for Infrastructure Projects" to further develop three key elements of our state's infrastructure: water resources, telecommunications, and advanced air transportation.

North Dakota should take the lead in developing the Garrison Diversion Project. The state's leadership should not be viewed as relief from federal responsibility, but as a renewed effort to work with the federal government and Canada for municipal, industrial, recreation and tourism, agricultural and environmental purposes...

"Only through a strong unified voice will North Dakota realize the potential value of one of its most important natural resources—water. The North Dakota Water Coalition, because it represents the many different statewide, regional and local interests, is that voice."

Connie Sprynczynatyk
Executive Director
North Dakota League of Cities

Goals

1. To provide a high quality reliable water supply across North Dakota for manufacturing, industrial, energy by-product utilization, agriculture, agricultural processing, recreation, wildlife, municipalities and rural water systems which have inadequate supply or quality of water.

- ❒ Complete a workable and achievable Garrison Diversion Project through passage of the Dakota Water Resources Act to provide an affordable, multiple-use water supply to central and eastern North Dakota, including the Sheyenne and Red Rivers
- ❒ Complete the Southwest Pipeline and Northwest Area Water Supply projects
- ❒ Stabilize Devils Lake
- ❒ Secure adequate funding for the Municipal, Rural and Industrial Program (MR&I)
- ❒ Develop multi-use statewide water impoundments for recreation, wildlife, and fishing
- ❒ Secure funding for irrigation development

2. To complete projects to control and alleviate flood waters and damages.

- ❒ Support Grand Forks and Devils Lake flood control, Baldhill Dam and reservoir, Maple River Dam, and other projects.
- ❒ Advocate for bank protection along the Missouri River and other eroded areas.

3. Support Missouri River Master Manual revisions to provide maximum benefits to North Dakota.

Membership

The North Dakota Water Coalition is made up of about 30 statewide organizations, regional entities, municipalities, and other groups from across North Dakota.

Membership is $1,000 per year, and any group or organization that subscribes to the mission and goals of the North Dakota Water Coalition, and would like to help achieve a brighter future for North Dakota, is invited to join.

" Water is North Dakota's greatest natural resource, and it should be used wisely. The RECs joined the Water Coalition to make sure our voice is heard in how we develop the state's water infrastructure."

Dennis Hill
Executive Vice President
North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives

"The City of Grand Forks is a member of the North Dakota Water Coalition because the Water Coalition serves as a forum for the city to take a proactive stance on statewide water issues."

Ken Vein
Public Works Director/City Engineer
City of Grand Forks

Meeting the Challenge

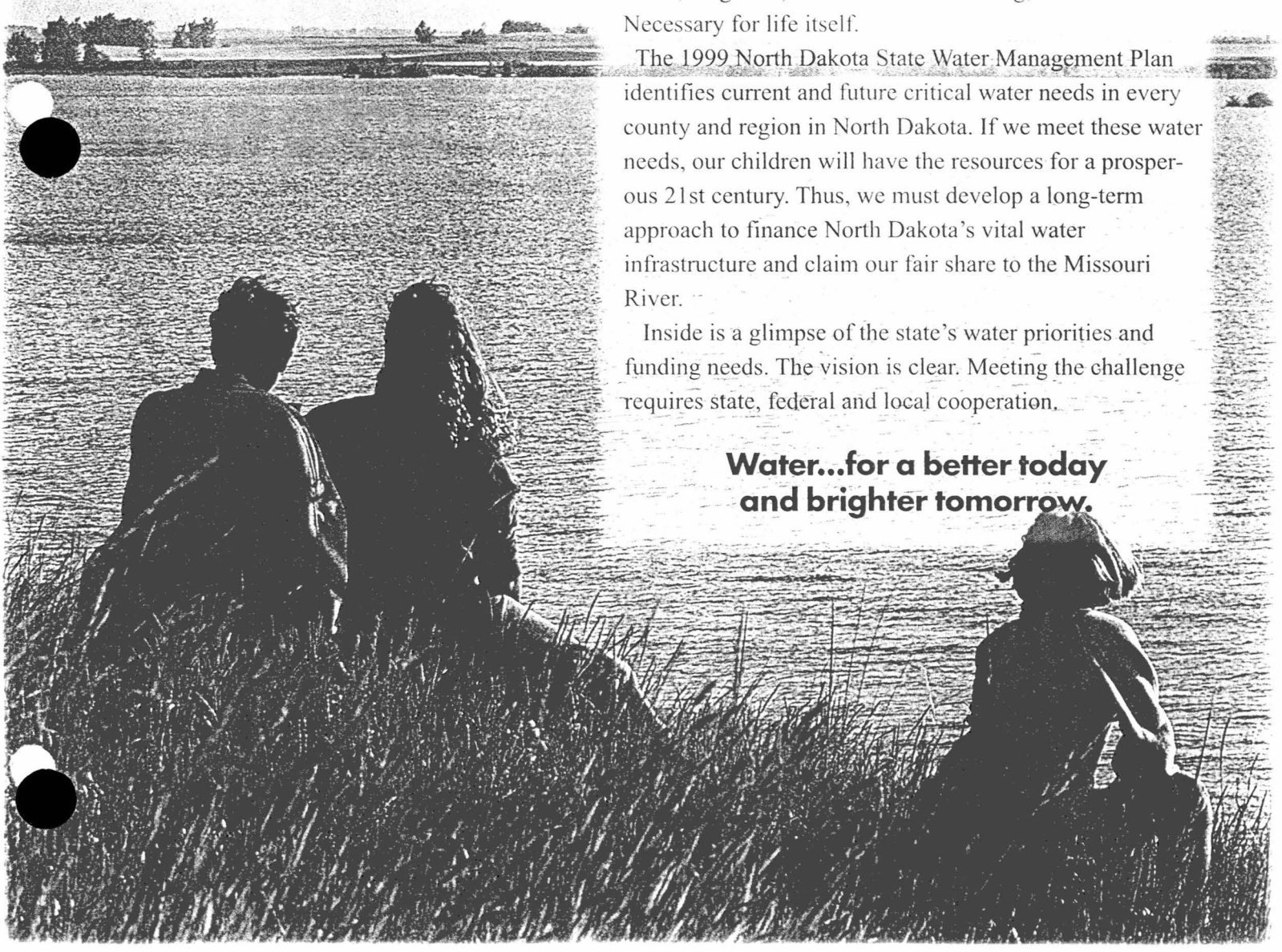
A Focus on North Dakota's Critical Water Needs

Water...essential for economic growth and quality of life. Necessary for agriculture, recreation, industry, rural water, irrigation, wildlife, manufacturing, and other uses. Necessary for life itself.

The 1999 North Dakota State Water Management Plan identifies current and future critical water needs in every county and region in North Dakota. If we meet these water needs, our children will have the resources for a prosperous 21st century. Thus, we must develop a long-term approach to finance North Dakota's vital water infrastructure and claim our fair share to the Missouri River.

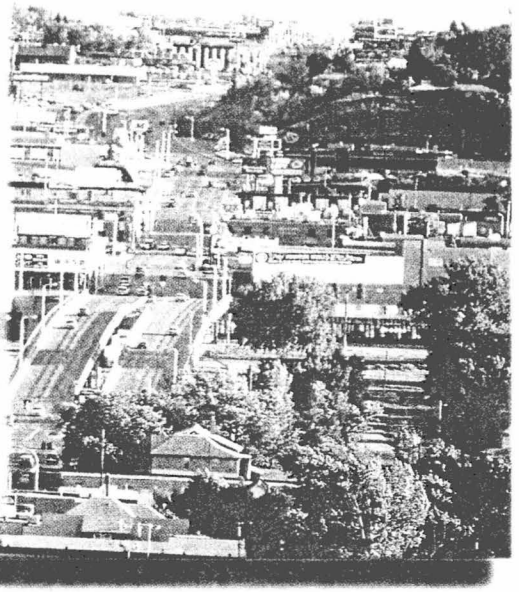
Inside is a glimpse of the state's water priorities and funding needs. The vision is clear. Meeting the challenge requires state, federal and local cooperation.

Water...for a better today and brighter tomorrow.



Northwest Area Water Supply

The project is a regional water system for northwestern and northcentral North Dakota utilizing Missouri River water for municipal, rural and industrial (MR&I) purposes. The NAWS project, scheduled for construction in 1999, will be implemented over a period of 10 to 15 years. Current configuration includes 15 cities, plus three existing and four proposed rural water systems, serving a total population of approximately 75,000 people.



GARRISON DIVERSION

Garrison Diversion is well known as a project to supply high-quality Missouri River water to eastern North Dakota. Other priorities of the project include providing water in the state for municipal, rural and industrial (MR&I) use, fish and wildlife, recreation, flood control, augmented stream flows and ground-water recharge.

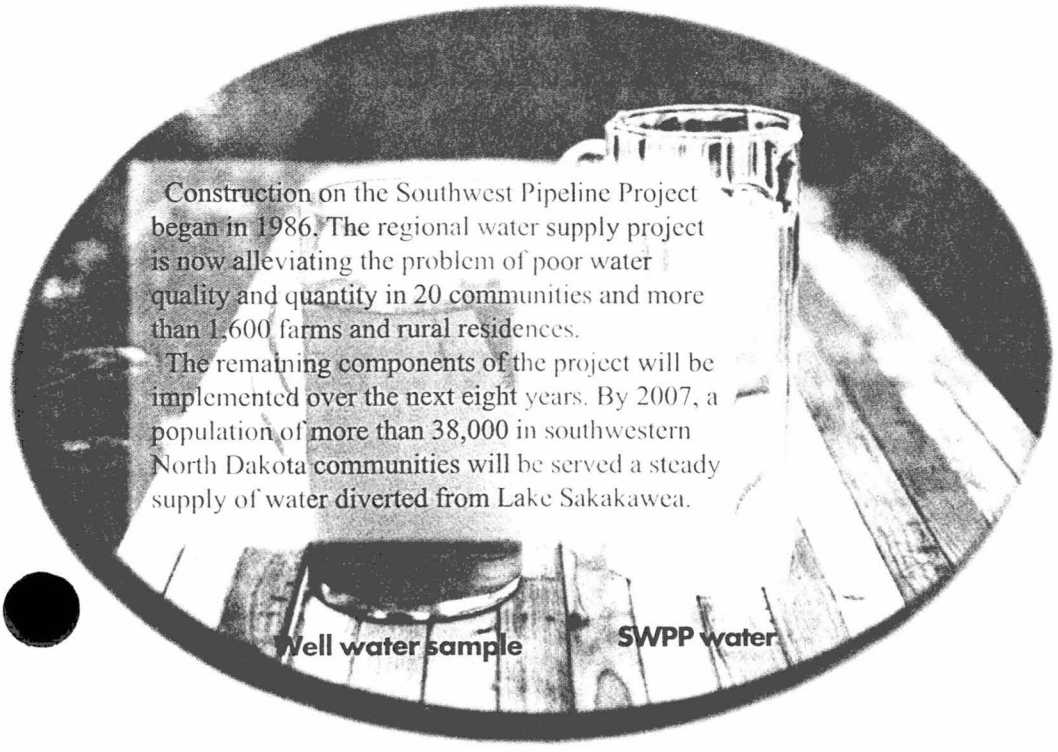
The Dakota Water Resources Act of 1999 (DWRA) outlines a program to complete Garrison Diversion facilities and meet the water needs of North Dakota. The DWRA further amends the Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act of 1986.

Other Municipal, Rural & Industrial Projects

The current Garrison Diversion MR&I funding will be used to complete portions of ...son Rural Water, NAWS, Pierce Rural Water, Ransom Sargent Regional Water ...em, and others.

The State Water Management Plan identifies 144 MR&I projects needing future funding.

Southwest Pipeline Project



Construction on the Southwest Pipeline Project began in 1986. The regional water supply project is now alleviating the problem of poor water quality and quantity in 20 communities and more than 1,600 farms and rural residences.

The remaining components of the project will be implemented over the next eight years. By 2007, a population of more than 38,000 in southwestern North Dakota communities will be served a steady supply of water diverted from Lake Sakakawea.

Well water sample

SWPP water

Missouri River

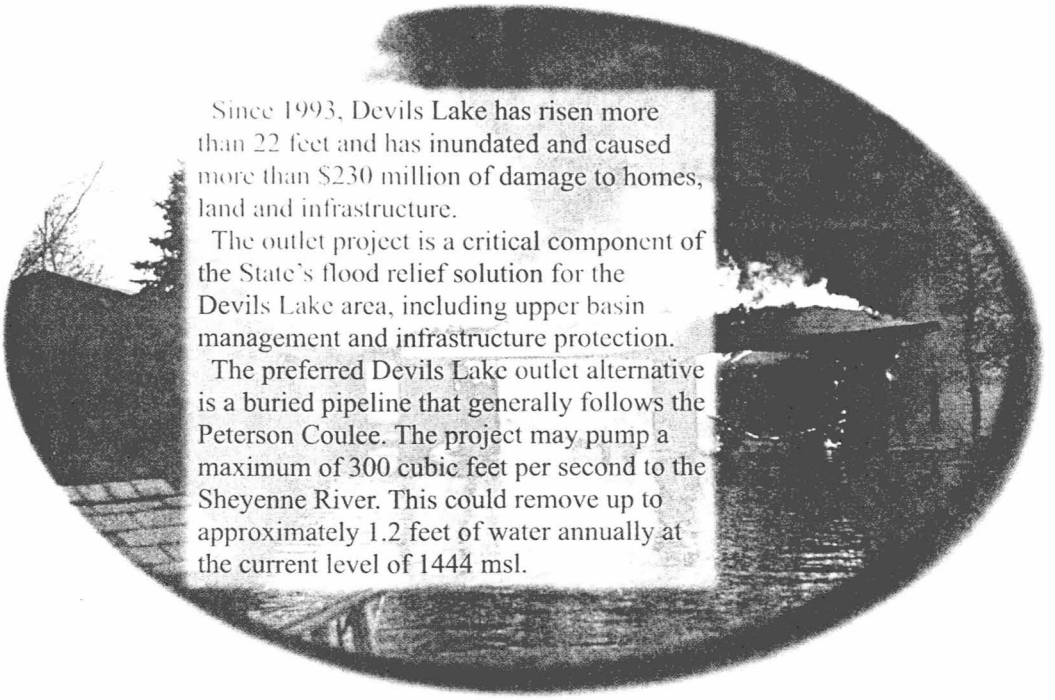
The Missouri River Coordinated Resource Management Program is underway to address critical Missouri River issues, including bank stabilization, fishing, recreation, water management, endangered species, land use, natural resources, and water quality.

Dakota Water Resources Act of 1999

Key Components:

- Complete facilities to meet Red River Valley water supply needs
- State Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I) grant program
- Indian MR&I
- Recreation projects
- Natural Resources Trust
- 77,000 acres of irrigation in the Missouri Basin drainage area

Devils Lake Outlet



Since 1993, Devils Lake has risen more than 22 feet and has inundated and caused more than $230 million of damage to homes, land and infrastructure.

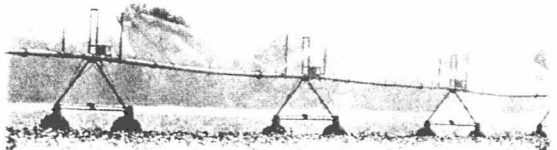
The outlet project is a critical component of the State's flood relief solution for the Devils Lake area, including upper basin management and infrastructure protection.

The preferred Devils Lake outlet alternative is a buried pipeline that generally follows the Peterson Coulee. The project may pump a maximum of 300 cubic feet per second to the Sheyenne River. This could remove up to approximately 1.2 feet of water annually at the current level of 1444 msl.

General Projects

Every North Dakota region and county has projects included in the State Water Management Plan. The State Water Commission provides support for these water management and development projects, which require cost-sharing with local entities, primarily water resource districts. Joint water boards are playing a key role in these local water management projects.

Irrigation



North Dakota, which ranks last among the 17 western states in terms of total irrigation, has exciting potential for new irrigation development and increased economic opportunity.

The State of North Dakota, local entities, and private business will have to provide the needed capital and infrastructure requirements to develop significant Missouri River irrigation opportunities.

Red River Flood Control

The Red River swelled to record levels in 1997 causing billions of dollars in damage and the complete evacuation of Grand Forks.

The proposed flood control project will provide protection to the cities of Grand Forks, N.D./East Grand Forks, Minn. from a future flood event greater than 1997's.

The project consists of a levee system that will be constructed on both sides of the Red River. Anticipated completion date of the project is 2004.

Several other Red River flood control projects are being considered, including Wahpeton, Grafton and Fargo protection, and others.

Photos provided by N.D. Tourism, Minot Area Chamber of Commerce and Water Education Foundation

Summary of Water Funding Needs

PROJECTS	COST	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL
	(in millions of dollars)			
Water to Eastern North Dakota (DWRA)	168.0	168.0	*	*
Southwest Pipeline Project (remaining)	79.6	54.9	22.2	2.5
Northwest Area Water Supply Project	139.0	90.4	*	48.6
Other MR&I	689.3	203.9	241.2	244.2
Grand Forks Flood Control	214.1	101.4	52.0	60.7
Devils Lake Outlet	50.0	32.5	*	*
General Projects	696.9	93.1	255.9	347.9
TOTAL	2,036.9	744.2	571.3	703.9

* Undetermined

Source: SWC 1999 State Water Management Plan

State Funding

NORTH DAKOTA's primary funding source for water development is the Resources Trust Fund (RTF). Twenty percent of the oil extraction tax is dedicated to water, generating $5.2 million for the 1999-2001 biennium. (The 1999 Legislature is considering a tobacco fund allocation for water.)

Below are examples of nearby state funding sources and amounts.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Funding sources:

Tank inspection fee for petroleum products
Online video lottery tax
Major water projects contractors tax

State funding:

$9 million/year, $18 million/biennuim

MONTANA

Funding sources:

Treasure State Endowment Program
Renewable Resource Grant Program
Coal severance bond repayment

State funding:

$7 - $10 million/year, $14 - $20 million/biennium

WYOMING

Funding sources:

1.5 percent coal excise tax
.167 percent oil and gas severance tax
Loan repayments

State funding:

$35 million/year, $70 million biennium

Executive Budget

The Governor's Budget calls for $8.1 million in new money for water development projects for the 1999-2001 biennium.

State Funding Sources	In millions
Resources Trust Fund (Oil Extraction Tax 20%)	$5.2
General Fund	$ .9
MR&I Repayment	$1.1
Southwest Repayments	$ .7
Oil Revenue Interest	$ .2
TOTAL	**$8.1**

Proposed Allocation	In millions
General Projects	$3.5
Devils Lake	$1.5 & Bonding
Maple River Dam	$1.5
Irrigation	$ .8
NAWS	$ .1
SWPP	$ .7
Grand Forks Flood Control	Bonding
TOTAL	**$8.1**

The Governor's budget includes $52 million in bonding authority for Grand Forks, and the reauthorization of $20 million in bonding authority for Devils Lake and other water projects included in the Dakota Water Resources Act (Garrison Diversion).

GNDA
Greater North Dakota Association

STATEMENT BY DALE O. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, GREATER NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION, REGARDING SB 2023, SB 2164, SB 2165, AND SB 2188; NORTH DAKOTA SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, JANUARY 20 1999.

Chairman Nething and members of the North Dakota Senate Appropriations Committee. I am Dale O. Anderson, President, Greater North Dakota Association. Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony regarding SB 2023, SB 2164, SB 2165 and SB 2188.

The Greater North Dakota Association is the voice for business and principal advocate for positive change for North Dakota. GNDA was organized in 1925 as a statewide, general business organization. The organization's membership of 950 is an economic and geographic cross section of North Dakota's private sector, including statewide associations and local chambers of commerce, development organizations and convention and visitors organizations. GNDA is governed by a 25 member Board of Directors elected by GNDA's membership. The Board of Directors sets the organization's policy.

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

GNDA historically has been and continues to be a leader in job creation in North Dakota. Recently, GNDA was one of the participants in the Vision 2000 process. Nearly 7,000 people participated in town hall meetings to provide input into the development of a common vision for economic development in North Dakota.

GNDA

Box 2639 • 2000 Schafer St. • Bismarck, ND 58502 • (701) 222-0929 • Fax: (701) 222-1611 • 1-800-382-1405
North Dakota's State Chamber of Commerce

The Vision 2000 Committee articulated a vision for North Dakota which is to unite together to build a new North Dakota so we may realize our highest potential in creating a solid, diversified and successful rural economy, tailored to our needs and accomplished at a pace we can afford.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Communities across the state are experiencing the success of the efforts to grow jobs, create wealth and grow the economy. However, there some warning signs beginning to appear. There is growing concern that key opportunities for job creation are being missed. North Dakota's growing economy faces risks. As we work together to grow North Dakota, one of those risks is water.

Water - quality and quantity – is the most limiting and valuable resource throughout the state. The needs to finance water development in our state are immense. The priorities include:

- **Economic growth opportunities such as potatoes and corn production and processing require a dependable and adequate supply of water;**

- **A dependable and adequate water supply to satisfy the growing needs of the Red River Valley, the James River, Devils Lake stabilization and recreation, and other areas for the long term future;**

- **Communities and rural areas served by projects like the Southwest Pipeline Project, Northwest Area Water Supply Project need a clean, dependable water supply to preserve the quality of life in rural North Dakota; and**

- **The construction of flood control or reduction projects to protect health, prosperity and enterprises.**

GNDA has a long record of building partnerships to grow North Dakota, including water development. To that end, GNDA is committed to the completion of the Garrison Diversion Project and other water delivery systems that will improve the quantity and quality of water available to citizens of North Dakota. GNDA is a member of the North Dakota Water Coalition.

CONCLUSION

North Dakota is at a crossroads. We are faced with very important choices that will determine the character and economic future of our state well into the 21st century. To act boldly as articulated by Vision 2000 will likely provide us with every increasing opportunities.

- **GNDA believes that North Dakota needs to adaps its infrastructure such as water so that it best facilitates the growth of the state's four-part economy and best serves the needs of our citizens, business, agriculture, industry and tourism/recreation places;**

- **GNDA believes that the source and amount of financial commitment to water development must be established by the North Dakota Legislature;**

- **GNDA believes that the State of North Dakota must make a greater financial commitment to the development of water resources;**

- **GNDA believes that increases in state spending must be consistent with the level of growth in the economy.**

Water is a vital resource from which we can all benefit. We must collaborate to provide a long-term water supply for the Red River Valley, the James River, northwest and southwest North Dakota, Devils Lake stabilization and recreation, and other priority needs.

- **GNDA supports SB 2023;**

- **GNDA will finalize its position on SB 2164, SB 2165 and SB 2188 during its Board of Director meeting on January 27, 1999.**

Thank you Chairman Nething and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee

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North Dakota League of Cities

House Appropriations Committee

SB 2188 & 2023

March 4, 1999

Members of the House Appropriations Committee, it is my pleasure to present written testimony in favor of SB 2023 and 2188. North Dakota now numbers three hundred sixty-one incorporated cities and every one requires a reliable supply of clean water for growth and prosperity.

The League of Cities began its participation with the 1999 State Water Plan update when the State Water Commission hosted meetings in 1997 to gather public input and concerns. Mayors and water system operators were specifically asked about municipal water management needs. The League of Cities encouraged community involvement with the planning process and also participated in the review of the draft plan.

SB 2188 is good news for cities. Major regional projects include the Devils Lake emergency outlet, Grand Forks flood control project, Southwest Pipeline, Northwest Area Water Supply project, Wahpeton flood control project, and other MR&I projects (e.g., water supply for ND cities and rural water systems). The plan includes the proposed Dakota Water Resources Act which will supply water to eastern North Dakota. Over 300 smaller projects are identified, including local flood control, recreation development, irrigation and water supply, stream and channel maintenance projects, and drainage. The plan incorporated into SB 2188 will provide benefits throughout this state for generations to come.

For decades we have lived with the promise of the Garrison Diversion Project which was designed to carry Missouri River water across the state of North Dakota for the benefit of all citizens. North Dakota and its cities have struggled to maintain growth despite daunting challenges, including water management. We have worked to supply adequate water for the state's industries and businesses. We continue to search for ways to fund rural and community water supply projects such as the Southwest Pipeline Project, the Northwest Area Water Supply Project and water for the Red River Valley. Without significant help from the funding mechanism in SB 2188, it is our fear we will not be able to sustain the state's progress toward prosperity.

Some legislators have wondered aloud if North Dakota is wise to bond with anticipated dollars. Whether the state should issue bonds for any project is a policy matter for legislative discussion. What is clear is that North Dakota's water needs are critical and require action *now*. The potential economic and social development of the state is dependent on consistent quantities of clean water and the state has not perfected its claim to Missouri River water.

Bonding for infrastructure projects with expected returns is common in North Dakota, as well as in other states. Bonding for water projects assumes an economic, social, and environmental return from development of needed infrastructure.

The greater risk may be *not* investing in North Dakota's infrastructure to meet identified water needs. Please support passage of SB 2188 and 2023.

League of Cities

North Dakota Irrigation Caucus

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Bismarck, ND 58502
701-223-4615, 701-223-4645(fax)
email: ndwater@btigate.com

Dedicated to expanding irrigation to build and diversify our economy.

Testimony of Herb Grenz
Chairman of North Dakota Irrigation Caucus
on Senate Bill 2023
January 20, 1999

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Herb Grenz and I am Chairman of the North Dakota Irrigation Caucus which is an independent and unified voice representing irrigation growers, irrigation dealers and suppliers, and irrigation districts and other irrigation interests.

The North Dakota Irrigation Caucus presently is focusing on irrigation projects and districts throughout the state. From Nesson Valley, Elk Charbon, Oliver-Mercer, Horsehead Valley and Central Dakota, and many private individual projects.

Potato and sugarbeet irrigation is on the increase. Alfalfa, vegetable, etc. are also being studied for additional acreage and processing new crops and processing ventures place a large enticement on producers to expand.

Irrigation provides tremendous economic development. It is a bright spot for North Dakota farmers. Irrigation will help move North Dakota ahead in its economic development, and will provide quality jobs, better pay in our rural areas, and help keep people in our rural communities.

Irrigat Caucus

However, we are finding that for irrigation projects to succeed, we must have the physical capabilities to function effectively, and it must also have the interest of the state's help if irrigation is to reach its potential. We must work together and be united. The North Dakota Irrigation Caucus is asking for your favorable support of Senate Bill 2023.

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North Dakota irrigation growers have the ability to support the demands of the agricultural processing plants by providing them with crop quality, crop uniformity, and crop stability. Because of this success, the agricultural processing plants want to expand their processing capabilities.

Aviko, a french fry plant located in Jamestown, presently contracts 4.6 million hundred weight -- they have announced plans to increase production to 9.2 million hundred weight.

Holly Sugar, located in Sidney, Montana, presently contracts 38,800 acres of sugarbeets. This plant is increasing its acreage contracts to 70,000 acres.

Simplot, of Grand Forks, wants to contract an additional 1 million hundred weight of potatoes.

North Dakota irrigators have met the ag processing plants requirements. Now it seems we are being challenged. These processing plants want to grow, can we grow fast enough to supply them?

North Dakota could sustainably irrigate a total of 600,000 acres each year with Missouri River and ground water development. This acreage will be only 2.5 percent of the cultivated land, but could add over 15 percent of the total crop cash receipts in the state.

Irrigation will help move North Dakota ahead in its economic development, and will provide quality jobs, better pay in our rural areas, and help keep people in our rural communities.

However, we are finding that for irrigation projects to succeed, we must have the physical capabilities to function effectively, and we must also have the state's help if irrigation is to reach its potential. We must work together and be united. The North Dakota Irrigation Caucus is asking for your favorable support of Senate Bill 2023.

FACTS
YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IRRIGATION

DID YOU KNOW. . .

In 1997, the average irrigated acre in North Dakota added $1,070 in gross business volume to the states economy. That's over and above the business activity generated by the production from that acre when it was dryland farmed. It includes the additional economic activity generated in non-farm sectors.

The 230,000 acres irrigated in 1997 generated over $220 million in additional gross business in North Dakota.

With 250 irrigated acres, the average irrigator generates more than $268,000 in additional gross business volume over the amount generated when the land was farmed in a dryland mode.

There are 300,000 more acres that could be irrigated from just groundwater sources. With these additional acres, North Dakota could annually increase its gross business volume by $320 million.

Two acres of irrigated alfalfa will supply the yearly alfalfa forage requirements for three high producing dairy cows.

North Dakota ranks last in total irrigated acreage in the seventeen states in the west that come under the irrigation development umbrella of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

North Dakota ranks 31st in the nation in total irrigated acres, but ranks 5th in the nation in total acres planted to principal crops (1998 data).

Eleven states EAST of the Mississippi River have more irrigated acres than North Dakota. States east of the Mississippi are often percieved to have sufficient rainfall, so that irrigation is not economical or needed.

In the last 10 years the number of irrigated acres has increased in the EASTERN states (east of the Mississippi River) and the number of irrigated acres in the 17 states of the WEST has decreased.

Arkansas ranks 5th and Florida ranks 9th In the nation in total irrigated acres. Arkansas has about 3.8 million irrigated acres and Florida has 2.2 million irrigated acres (1998 data).

Thomas F. Scherer
NDSU Extension Agricultural Engineer

Irrigation

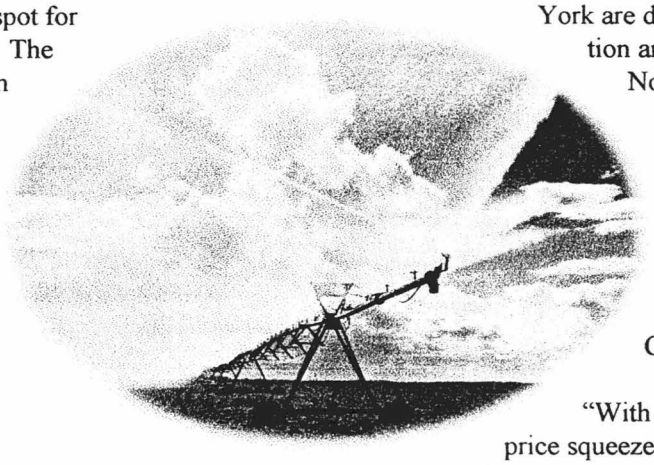
Building and Diversifying North Dakota's Economy

Herb Grenz, Linton
Horsehead Irrigation Project
North Dakota Irrigation Caucus
Chairman

"There is no question that irrigation provides tremendous economic development. It is a bright spot for North Dakota farmers. The North Dakota Irrigation Caucus intends to be a vigorous advocate for irrigators and irrigation projects in North Dakota. If irrigation is to reach its potential, we must work together and be united."

Bill Van Ray, Pettibone, Farmer
Central Dakota Irrigation District

"Unlike most rural areas, Kidder County development is intense. CRP land is coming out for production and even absentee landowners living in places like New York are developing their land for irrigation and reinvesting money back into North Dakota."



Wayne Vance,
Nesson Valley
Farmer
Chairman

"With the present cost-price squeeze relative to growing the traditional small grain crops such as wheat and barley, it is important to North Dakota farmers to have alternative crops from which to choose, especially in semi-arid northwestern North Dakota, where the Missouri River flows right by us."

Maynard Helgaas
Midwest
Agri-Development
Corporation
Chairman

"Irrigation development requires the introduction of a high-value crop to the area and generally requires manufacturing processing or a process of adding value to the production before it leaves the area and the state. For this reason, it is an opportunity and a need for irrigation districts and economic development entities within those communities to form regional development teams to bring these high-value crops to the area."

North Dakota
Irrigation Caucus

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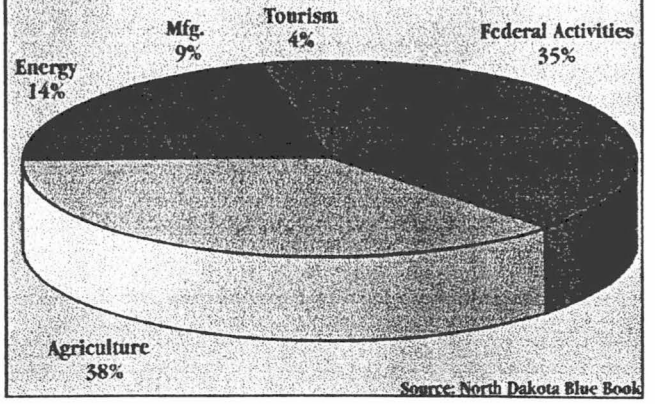
North Dakota Agriculture

Agriculture, North Dakota's leading industry, makes up 38 percent of the state's economic base **(See Figure 1)** and generated more than $3 billion in revenue in 1997. Ninety percent of the land in North Dakota is in farms, making the state fourth in the nation in percentage of total acres devoted to agriculture and in the percentage of economic base derived from agriculture.

FIGURE 1. NORTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY IN THE 1990s



Farming in North Dakota

Total Acres	45,200,000
Farms and Ranches	42,900,000
Under Cultivation	27,725,000
-CRP or Fallow	6,500,000
-Crops	21,300,000

Source: ND Ag Statistic Service 1997

North Dakota's main agricultural products are wheat and cattle. With 1950s prices and 1990s costs, living expenses have surpassed net farm income as shown in **Figure 2 & 3**, making alternative crops grown under irrigation attractive.

FIGURE 2. NET RETURNS PER ACRE FOR WHEAT IN N.D.

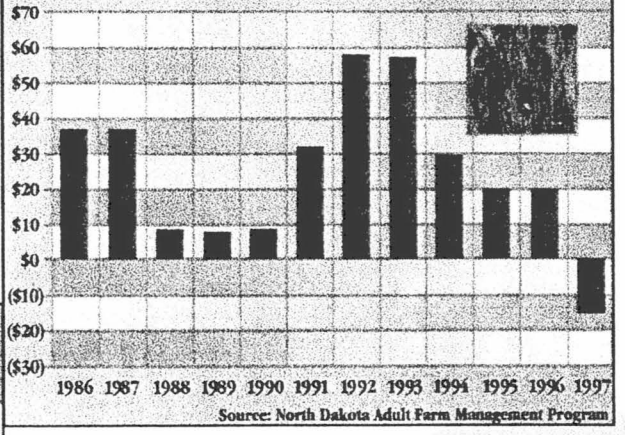
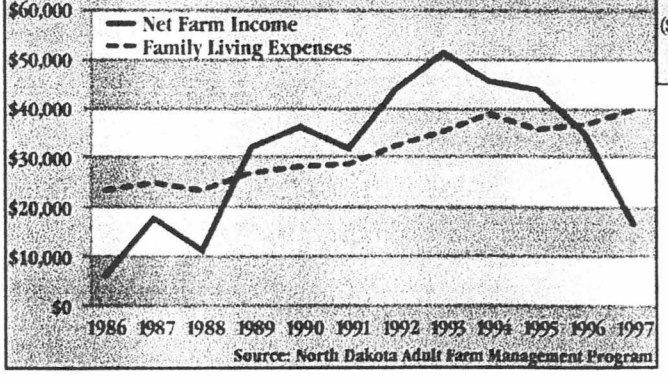


FIGURE 3. NET FARM INCOME VS. LIVING EXPENSES



Current Irrigation

In 1998, about 235,000 acres of crops were irrigated, as shown below. Although irrigated acreage only makes up one percent of the cultivated land in North Dakota, it produces 4.1 percent of the total cash receipts according to information published by the North Dakota Ag Statistics Service (1997).

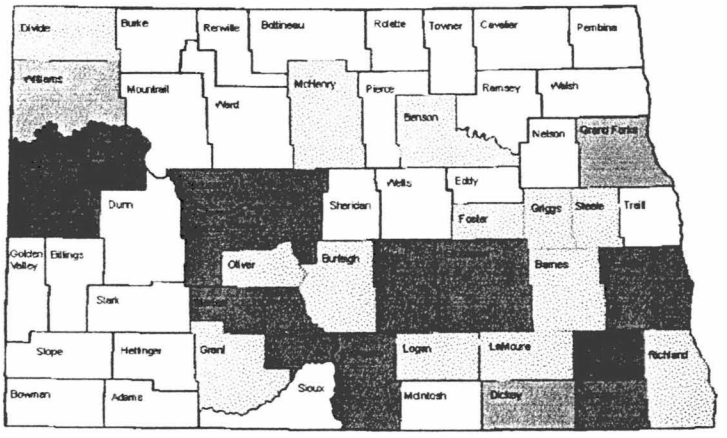
North Dakota farmers are successfully growing potatoes, carrots, alfalfa, sugarbeets and other specialty crops. **Figure 4** shows where irrigation is taking place in North Dakota.

Irrigated Acres in North Dakota
235,000 acres - 1% of Cultivated Land

Corn	75,000
Alfalfa and Hay	50,000
Wheat and Barley	35,000
Potatoes	35,000
Dry Beans	24,000
Sugarbeets	16,000

Source: NDSU Ext. Service 1998

Figure 4 Map of Current North Dakota Irrigation



Source: NDSU Ext. Service 1998

Irrigation Systems

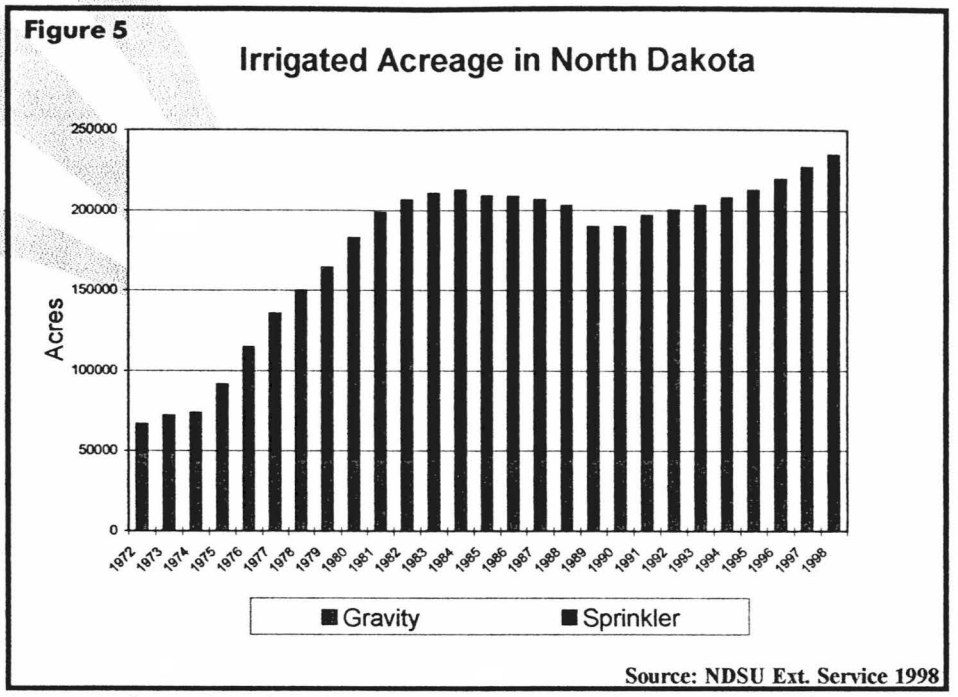
75% Center Pivot Sprinkler Systems

20% Gravity Systems

5% Other Sprinkler Systems

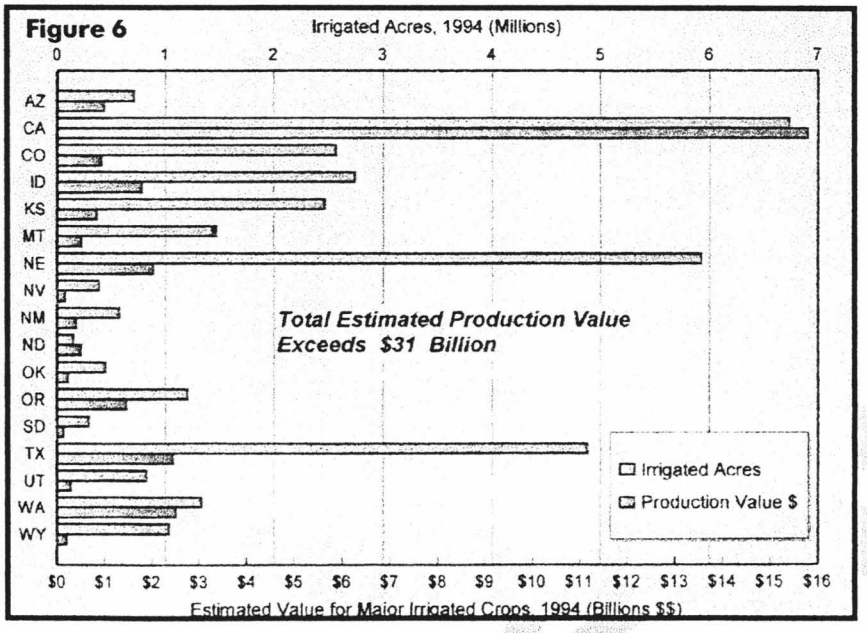
According to Tom Scherer, NDSU Extension Agricultural Engineer, center pivots are the sprinkler systems of choice in areas of good groundwater and irrigable soils. Center pivots are used because of their low labor requirement and adaptability. Practically all irrigation development has been away from the river systems, where irrigation began in North Dakota. However, much of the older irrigated land has experienced conversion of land to new irrigation methods - primarily center pivots.

Figure 5 demostrates the rate of irrigation development in recent years.



Since 1990, North Dakota has been gaining 5 to 6 thousand acres of new irrigated land every year.

North Dakota has not seen the irrigation development that was envisioned before statehood. **Figure 6** compares North Dakota irrigated acres and production values to other states in the nation.



Economics

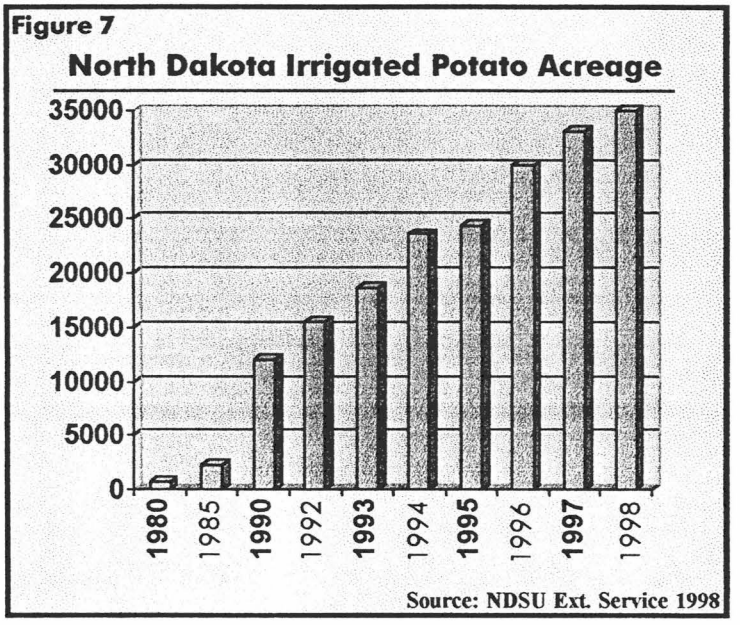
In North Dakota it seems only natural that economic prosperity would come from a trade North Dakotans know best – farming. Rudy Radke, NDSU Extension Ag Diversification Specialist, says North Dakota should concentrate on the production of high-value crops and the processing of these crops.

"Farmers in the nation have $700 billion invested in production agriculture, which produces $100 billion in value," Radke said. "Agricultural processors have $100 billion invested, but produce almost $200 billion in value. Thus it only makes sense for farmers to get involved in agricultural processing and add value to their production of crops."

Although irrigation has always been considered an important part of the social and economic development of North Dakota, to date, irrigation development has not been what was anticipated. However, since 1988 interest in irrigation has increased due to several factors:

* Drought from 1988 to 1990
* Increase in market demand for processed potatoes, in particular French fries
* Processors demanding high quality, uniform size potatoes.

Figure 7



Potatoes

Irrigated potato acreage has increased substantially due to market demand as shown in **Figure 7**.

According to Tom Scherer, NDSU Extension Agricultural Engineer, potatoes are a high risk, high economic return crop. Private financing is the standard method of paying for irrigation development in North Dakota. The U.S. government is not involved with financing any of the irrigation expansion currently taking place in North Dakota. The net cash flow for irrigated high value crops such as potatoes is much higher than traditional wheat crops, as shown in **Figure 8**.

Figure 8

Projected 1998 Crop Budgets
NDSU Extension Service

Area of North Dakota	Crop	Net Cash Flow/Acre
North Central	Spring Wheat	$18.87
South West	Spring Wheat (recrop)	$7.36
South West	Spring Wheat (fallow)	$5.65
South Valley	Spring Wheat	$12.37
Western	Irrigated Potatoes	$382.29
Central	Irrigated Potatoes	$489.94

Ag Processing

The increased production of high-value crops is driving the development of new agricultral processing plants in North Dakota. These processing plants want the quality, uniformity and crop stability found only in crops grown under irrigation. Holly Sugar, Simplot, and AVIKO understand the great potential of irrigation development as they plan for future expansion.

AVIKO

AVIKO has contracted 4.6 million hundred weight of potates for 1999. This includes 11,000 irrigated acres and 2,000 dry acres, which would produce 240 million pounds of processed potatoes annually. If the AVIKO plant expansion is completed, the plant could process an additional 4.6 million hundred weight of potatoes annually.

Holly Sugar

Predicted expansion of the Holly Sugar operation in nearby Sidney, Montana offers Nesson Valley farmers even more incentive to irrigate crops. The company is planning a two-phase expansion, from 38,800 acres to 47,500 acres in the first phase in 1998 and up to 70,000 acres for the second phase.

Simplot

Simplot contracted nine million hundred weight of potatoes in 1998. This includes 24,000 irrigated acres and 6,000 dry acres, which produced 850 million pounds last year. When the Simplot plant expansion is completed, the plant will produce approximately another million hundred weight.

North Dakota Commission on the Future of Agriculture

In 1997, the Commission on the Future of Agriculture was organized to significantly increase net farm income, improve the quality of rural life, and increase North Dakota's rural population. The Commission's goals include implementing high quality production and value-added processing, diversifying ag production, increasing farm and non-farm cooperation, and creating a favorable political, regulatory, economic, trade, financial, and natural resource environment so we can compete in the global marketplace.

One of the objectives is the development of a strategic plan for economic development through irrigation, to be supported by state funding.

North Dakota State Board of Agricultural Research (SBAR)

The State Board of Agricultural Research (SBAR), formed by the legislature in 1997, recommended initiatives to the legislature concerning ag research. Initiative #20 requests funding for water quality, crop rotation and other irrigation research. Funding requested by SBAR was $372,800, while the Governor's budget installed $356,183.

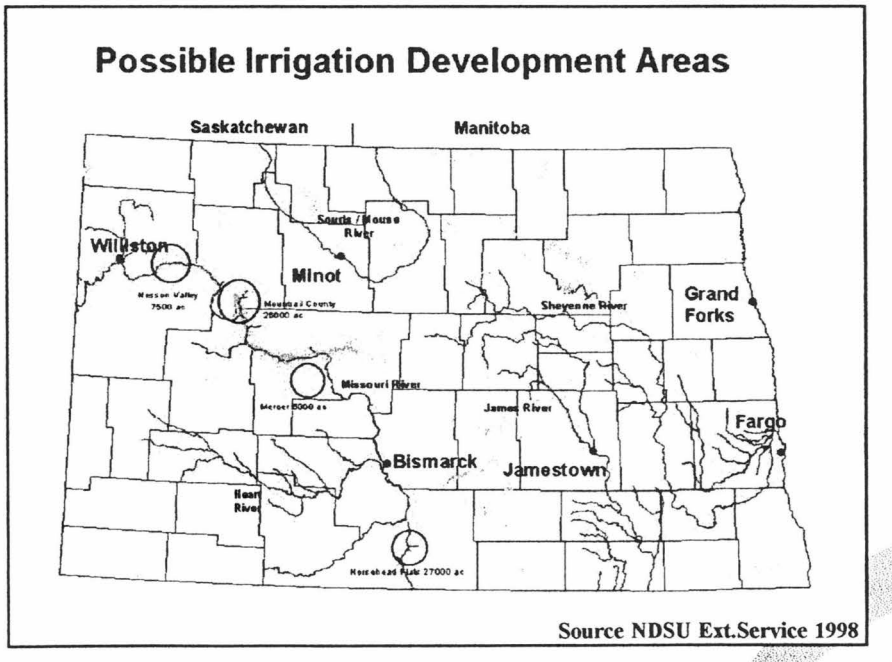
The Irrigated High-Value Crop Production Initiative with efforts in Carrington and Fargo, would help producers choose crops that work best under irrigation and develop management techniques that make the most of the investment in irrigation equipment.

Potential Areas for Irrigation Development

Tom Scherer, NDSU Agricultural Engineer, has done substantial research on the potential areas for irrigation development. He has found that North Dakota could sustainably irrigate a total of 600,000 acres each year with Missouri River and groundwater development. This would still only be 2.5 percent of the cultivated land, but this irrigated land could add over 15 percent to the total crop cash receipts in the state. As envisioned by the optimistic delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889, this could have a significant impact on the North Dakota's economy and people.

Ironically, much of the potential irrigation development is located along the Missouri River – just like the early irrigation development in North Dakota. Some of the potential areas where this development could take place within the Missouri River Basin are the Turtle Lake Water Management Area (TLWMA), Elk/Charbonneau, Nesson Flats and Buford-Trenton bench lands (Williams and McKenzie Counties), Horsehead Flats (Emmons County), New Rockford Canal side service (Eddy and Wells Counties), Oliver-Mercer, and perhaps smaller scattered tracts along the McClusky Canal. In addition, the old irrigation districts located along the Lower Yellowstone are exploring irrigation expansion into the bench lands near the existing district boundaries.

In addition, it is estimated that an additional 250,000 acres of land could be sustainably irrigated from identified groundwater resources available in North Dakota.



Potential Irrigation Development Projects
North Dakota State Water Commission
1999 State Water Management Plan

Project	County	Cost
Horsehead Irrigation Project	Emmons	$59,300,000
Mountrail Co. Irrigation Project-Study	Mountrail	$100,000
Mercer/Oliver Irrigation Project-Study	Mercer/Oliver	Unknown
James River Irrigation Project-Study	Stutsman/LaMoure/Dickey	Unknown
Tobacco Garden Irrigation Project	McKenzie	$8,000,000
Elk Charbonneau Irrigation Project	McKenzie	$7,384,000
McKenzie County Long-Term Irrigation Development	McKenzie	$96,000,000
Charlson Irrigation Project	McKenzie	$20,000,000
Cartwright Charboneau Irrigation Project	McKenzie	$14,000,000
Nesson Valley Irrigation	Williams	$6,500,000
Buford-Trenton Irrigation District Expansion-Phase I	Williams	$1,500,000
Little Muddy Irrigation Project	Williams	$20,000,000
Buford-Trenton Irrigation District Expansion-Phase II	Williams	$1,500,000
Total		**$234,284,000**

North Dakota Irrigation Caucus

Mission:

To expand irrigation to build and diversify our economy.

Goals:

1. Secure federal hydropower for irrigation projects
2. Federal and state funding for irrigation development
3. Favorable financing programs for irrigation development
4. Legislative and regulatory improvement
5. Ag processing and marketing
6. Education
7. Research

Board:

Representatives of irrigation districts, projects and areas will serve as the Board of Directors. Advisory members will include NDSU irrigation specialists, economic development, irrigation dealers and suppliers, and others.

Membership:

Individual Member - $45
For any individual irrigator or person.

Irrigation Member - $245 (Irrigation Districts - $100 per 1,000 acres)
For any business, company, organization, agency, irrigation district, or other entity which supports and is dependent on or has a significant stake in irrigation in North Dakota. For irrigation districts, membership is $100 for each 1,000 acres of irrigation.

Sustaining - $1,200
For any business, company, organization, agency, or other entity which supports and is dependent on irrigation.

North Dakota Irrigation Caucus
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Southwest Pipeline Project
History and Status

SW Pipeline

1971 West River Diversion Study

1975 West River Diversion Proposal

1977 Southwest Area Water Supply Study

1981 Resources Trust Fund established

1983 Legislature appropriates $6 million for final design and initial construction

1984 Water Permit for 17,100 acre-feet approved

1986 Basin Electric and SWC agree on joint use of Antelope Valley Water Intake Facility at Renner Bay

1986 Southwest Pipeline Project Ground Breaking

1986 Garrison Diversion MR&I funding program established

1989 Project Integrated - Urban and rural service combined to save money

1991 Dickinson receives water

1992 First rural hook-ups receive water

1994 10 cities and 200 rural users receive water

1995 900 rural users plus 4 cities receive water

1995 Hettinger and Reeder cited by EPA for fluoride violation

1996 Raw water line upgrade, water treatment plant upgrade, cathodic protection, Jung Lake Service Area constructed

1996 USDA-RD agrees to cost-share for Hettinger-Reeder Phase and Bucyrus Service Area

1997 Funding of Hettinger-Reeder Phase and Bucyrus Service Area by North Dakota Legislature

1997 Hettinger-Reeder receive water

1998 Garrison Diversion MR&I funds Hebron-Glen Ullin Phase

1998 Hebron-Glen Ullin receive water

1998 End of Southwest Pipeline funds from Garrison Diversion MR&I funds

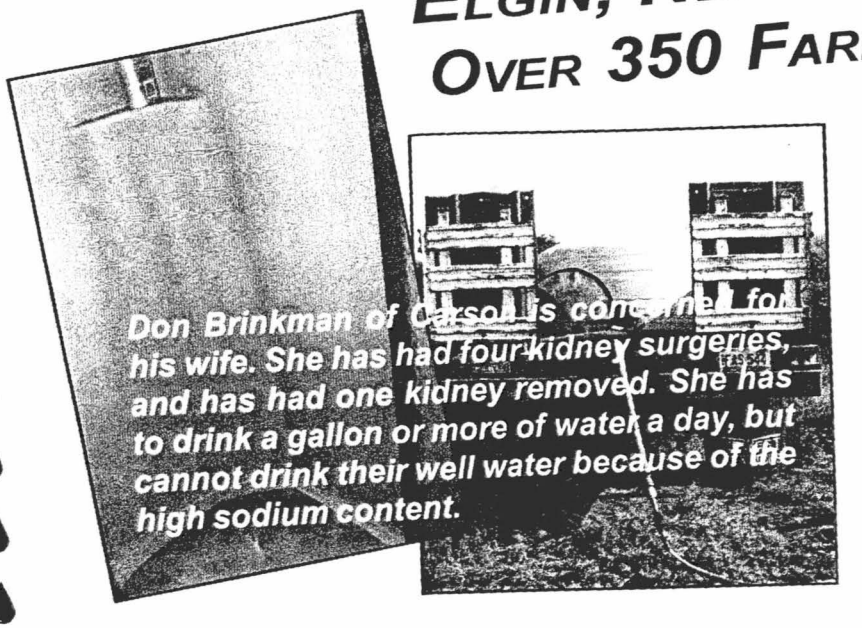
1999 and Beyond - $77 million needed to complete the Southwest Pipeline Project

SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT . . .

THE TIME IS NOW...

TO CONTINUE THE DREAM

ELGIN, NEW LEIPZIG, CARSON OVER 350 FARMS AND RANCHES



Don Brinkman of Carson is concerned for his wife. She has had four kidney surgeries, and has had one kidney removed. She has to drink a gallon or more of water a day, but cannot drink their well water because of the high sodium content.

"We water our cows at a dam, even in the winter. I have to chop water holes all winter long because our well cannot produce the needed water."

Jerald Christensen
Raleigh

"We have to buy dark clothing because when we wear light my wife has to drive to town to wash them."

David Kallis
New Leipzig

Raymond and Sharon Alt
New Leipzig

"When our daughter was a teenager, her hair would turn orange from our water. Kids would tease her in school and she felt so bad. We've had trouble for over 23 years."

Would your teenager bathe in this water?

"Our water cannot even be used for vegetation because it kills things instead of helping them to grow."

Duane Maier
New Salem

Do you think the Southwest Pipeline Project is important?

These southwest North Dakotans do, and so do their neighbors...

"When we fill our bathtub it looks as though someone has already bathed. We really need Southwest Pipeline water."

Reginald Pahl
New Leipzig

"We used to run dairy cows, but we can't milk anymore because of the high alkaline content in the water. The state did not approve our water, we couldn't afford to dig a new well, so we had to stop milking ."

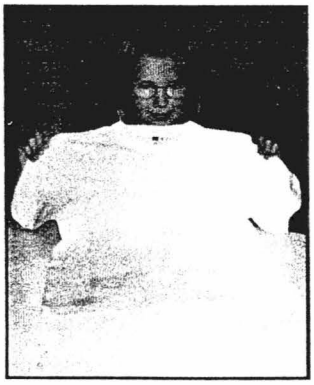
Doug Sokolofsky
Carson

"We need to use bleach in our sinks and toilets after using them. The water rusts out all of our fixtures. Also, we have steam heat and the odor is awful!"

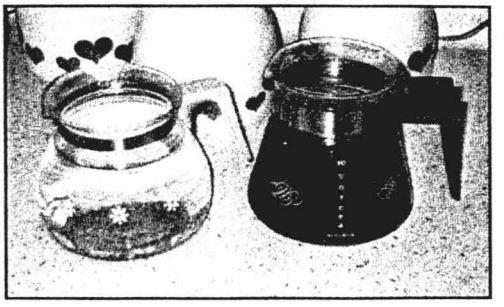
Marie Clapsaddle
Elgin

Keith and Ann Anderson
Scranton

For three generations, the Anderson family has been waiting for quality water for their farmstead. "On our farm, we have black well water so we are unable to use it for daily consumption. We haul water to drink, to do laundry, to cook with, and for all household use. We have to travel 40 miles round trip and haul 1,500 gallons three times per month on an average. We have been to Southwest Pipeline Project meetings and to the State Capitol to expedite the installation process of a pipeline for our farm community. We have been informed that more funding is needed in order to accommodate our area with Southwest Pipeline water. We feel an urgent need to have the Pipeline available to our area because of the difficulties we go through monthly to obtain water for daily consumption."



This t-shirt was dipped in water from the Anderson well. Would you want your daughter to wear it?



Water on the right is not coffee!! It's tap water from the Anderson home.

Pipeline Brings Home Garrison Diversion Value

A story in Sunday's Tribune about progress on the Southwest Water Pipeline is a reminder that western North Dakota, too, has a considerable stake in the future of Garrison Diversion. The latest reformulation of Garrison now before Congress isn't "just" about water to Fargo and other points east. It's about completion of an epic project to bring decent, plentiful water from Lake Sakakawea to the cities and farms of the West River.

In 12 years, the pipeline has tied into 17 cities -- Halliday to Hettinger, Manning and Belfield to Mott -- and 1,200 farms. Hebron and Glen Ullin, and another 440 farms, will be linked this year. After that? Although many communities and farms are waiting, nothing is for certain. "We don't know where the next dime is coming from," says the manager of the Southwest Water Authority.

It needs to come from somewhere. (And the last Legislature helped by extending bonding authority to the project.) Good water is so basic to the quality of life -- for cooking, bathing and washing clothes, not just for drinking -- its presence, or absence, could be pivotal to the fortunes of the West River.

How many people would booming Dickinson have today if it were still drinking out of Patterson Lake instead of the pipeline?

A dependable -- and stretchable -- supply of water is also necessary if a town hopes to attract industrial development. The pipeline delivers quantity as well as quality.

Water to western North Dakota follows in the heroic tradition of electricity, telephones and paved roads. Like those other things, it's an equalizer that puts the countryside on the same footing as more populous areas.

Congratulations to the Southwest Pipeline Project on 12 good years. And let us all remember the critical work it still has to do -- our own personal rooting interest in Garrison Diversion.

(Editorial reprinted from the Bismarck Tribune, March 17, 1998 issue)

Southwest Pipeline Project Benefits

Economic Enhancements

- Taylor Nursery business up 15-20 percent because of quality and quantity water
- Nine cities cited for fluoride violations meet compliance standards
- Primary sector manufacturers, like Steffes, Inc., TMI Systems Design, and Baker Boy Supply expand with quality water
- Livestock industry receives improved weight gains and cash flow
- Rural residents benefit by not hauling water

Areas Receiving Water

City/Area	Population
Belfield	869
Belfield Service Area	275
Bucyrus Service Area	918
Davis Buttes Service Area	1,037
Dickinson	16,094
Dodge	129
Dunn Center	120
Gladstone	222
Glen Ullin	879
Golden Valley	222
Halliday	262
Hebron	826
Hettinger	1,427
Jung Lake Service Area	257
Manning	100
Mott	898
New England	562
New England Service Area	918
New Hradec	80
New Hradec Service Area	365
Reeder	223
Regent	233
Richardton	611
Roshau Subdivision	97
South Heart	321
Taylor	156
Taylor Service Area	429
Total	28,530

The need is now for Carson. . . "We ***need*** the services of the Southwest Pipeline in Carson. The quality of the city water wells has been deteriorating over the past several years. The city of Carson has four wells, with two of the wells pumping one-half the water of a year ago. We no longer have any place to dig another well. If we were to get another dry hot summer, we will be forced to implement rationing of the water supply. Our system is now pumping sand and silt, and the quality and safety of our water is of high concern. The costs of maintaining our current water system is straining the city budget. I have also been working with the State Economic Development and Finance Office and a tri-county association to bring economic development to the area. ***A good water supply is critical to this issue.***"

Richard Miller, Mayor
Carson - Grant County

BIENNIUM
JULY 1, 1999 - JUNE 30, 2001
MOTT - ELGIN
INCLUDING HEBRON TANK

FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	START	END	ESTIMATED COST	TOTAL COST	Cities/Business served	Funding Sources
5-14 HEBRON RESERVOIR	500,000 gal. reservoir, 50' dia. X 34' high	Jun-99	Oct-99	$425,000		Elgin	USDA-RD grant $6.1 million
6 DHT ADD-ON	SCADA for tank and control vault	Sep-99	Oct-99	$30,000		New Leipzig	USDA-RD loan $2.0 million
2-6A & 2-6B MTL	44 miles 12" & 10" PVC with Booster Station	Jun-99	Jul-00	$3,900,000		Carson	ND State Resources Trust Fund $4.5 million
5-6 & 5-7 BURT & ELGIN TANKS	two 250,000 gal. tanks, for total of 500,000 gal.	May-00	Sep-00	$520,000			ND State Funding $6.0 million
7-6A RURAL DISTRIB	2/3 area , 175 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Aug-99	Jul-00	$4,375,000			
7-6B RURAL DISTRIB & PNEUMATIC BOOSTER	50% area, 214 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	May-00	Sep-01	$5,350,000			
6 DHT ADD-ON	SCADA for Two tanks, pump station & control vault	May-00	Feb-01	$65,000			
6-3A 2ND NEW ENGLAND RESERVOIR	2nd 1.5 MG. Reservoir at New England	May-00	Nov-00	$875,000			
					$15,540,000		

BIENNIUM
JULY 1, 2001 - JUNE 30, 2003
BOWMAN - SCRANTON

FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	START	END	ESTIMATED COST	TOTAL COST	Cities/Business served	Funding Sources
2-4C MTL	30 miles 12" & 10" PVC with two Booster Stations	Jun-01	Dec-01	$3,200,000		Bowman	
5-8 & 5-9 SCRANTON & BOWMAN TANKS	250,000 gal. & 400,000 gal. tanks, total of 650,000 gal.	Jun-01	Nov-01	$675,000		Scranton	
7-7A RURAL DISTRIB	2/3 signups, 229 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	May-02	Sep-03	$5,720,000			
7-7B RURAL DISTRIB & PNEUMATIC BOOSTER	50% area, 104 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	May-03	Nov-03	$2,600,000			
5-13A 2ND DAVIS BUTTES RESERVOIR	2nd 1.0 MG. Reservoir at Davis Buttes	Jun-02	Dec-02	$725,000			
4-1B PUMP ADDITION AT R.W. PUMP STA.	Add two pumps at Intake, one at Dodge & Richardton ea.	Apr-03	Sep-03	$850,000			
6 DHT UPGRADE	SCADA for pump addition, 2 tanks & boosters	Nov-01	Oct-03	$85,000			
					$13,855,000		

BIENNIUM
JULY 1, 2003 - JUNE 30, 2005
MEDORA - BEACH

FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	START	END	ESTIMATED COST	TOTAL COST	Cities/Business served	Funding Sources
2-5B & 2-5C MTL	47 miles 12" & 10" PVC with two Booster Stations	Jun-03	Jul-04	$4,700,000		Medora	
5-10 BELFIELD RESERVOIR	750,000 gal. tank, SWA to decide if need 2nd tank	Jun-03	Nov-03	$680,000		Sentinel Butte	
5-11 FRYBURG TANK	500,000 gal. tank	Jun-03	Nov-03	$520,000		Beach	
5-12 BEACH TANK	350,000 gal. tank	Jun-04	Nov-04	$360,000			
7-8A RURAL DISTRIB IN FRYBURG S.A.	50% area, 104 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Aug-03	Jul-04	$2,600,000			
7-8B RURAL DISTRIB IN BEACH S.A.	2/3 signups, 170 hookups	May-04	Jul-05	$5,500,000			
7-8C RURAL DISTRIB IN GOLVA S.A.	2/3 signups, 110 hookups	May-04	Jul-05	$2,800,000			
8-2 GOLVA RURAL TANK	120,000 gal. tank	Jun-04	Nov-04	$125,000			
6 DHT UPGRADE	SCADA for three boosters & three tanks & @ O&M CTR	Jun-04	Feb-05	$120,000			
					$17,405,000		

BIENNIUM
JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2007
LITTLE MISSOURI, OLIVER, MERCER, N. DUNN

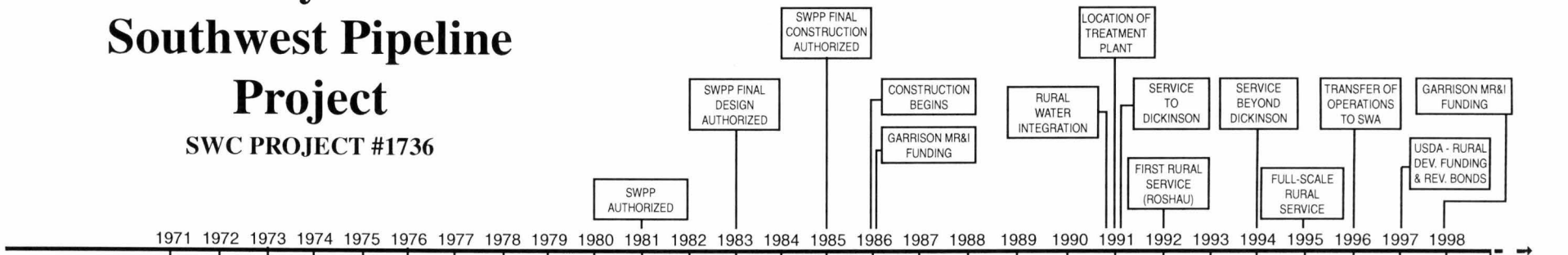
FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	START	END	ESTIMATED COST	TOTAL COST	Cities/Business served	Funding Sources
3-1C ZAP WATER TREATMENT PLANT	2.5 MGD Treatment Plant, filters and softening @ Zap Res.	Jun-05	Aug-06	costs estimated		Zap	
2-7A MTL	49 miles of 14", 12", & 10" PVC Pipe Zap S.A.	Jun-05	Jun-06	at later date		Hazen	
2-7B MTL	32 miles of 10" & 8" PVC pipe in Zap & Glen Ullin S.A.	Jun-05	Jun-06			Beulah	
5-15 ZAP RESERVOIR	1,500,000 gal. reservoir, 72' dia. X 50' high @ Zap WTP	Jun-05	Nov-05			Pick City	
6 DHT UPGRADE	SCADA for WTP and reservoir and upgrade at O&M ctr.	Oct-05	Jan-06			Antelope Creek Station	
7-9 RURAL DISTRIB IN ZAP SERVICE AREA	2/3 signups, 272 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Aug-05	Jul-06			Sakakawea State Park	
7-10 RURAL DISTRIB IN HAZEN SERVICE AREA	50% area, 110 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Aug-05	Jul-06				
7-11A RURAL DISTRIB IN HANNOVER S.A.	50% area, 155 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Apr-06	Dec-06				
7-11B RURAL DISTRIB IN CENTER S.A.	50% area, 150 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Jun-06	Jul-07				
7-12 RURAL DIS IN HAL, LAKE ILO & GLEN ULL	50% area, 206 hookups @ $25,000 ea.	Aug-06	Oct-07				
8-3 HAZEN RURAL TANK	250,000 gal. tank	Apr-06	Sep-06				
8-4 HANNOVER RURAL TANK	500,000 gal. tank	Jun-06	Nov-06				
8-5 CENTER RURAL TANK	250,000 gal. tank	Apr-07	Aug-07				
8-6 HALLIDAY RURAL TANK MODIFICATIONS	Increase height from 48' to 63', storage gain = 85,000 gal.	Apr-07	Jun-07				
6 DHT UPGRADE	SCADA for 3 tanks and 3 boosters and upgrade at O&M ctr.	Aug-06	Aug-07				
					$30,000,000		
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS TO COMPLETE THE SWPP FROM 1999 THROUGH 2007 FOR MOTT-ELGIN THROUGH OLIVER-MERCER					$76,800,000		

NOTES

1. IF ASSUME INFLATION @ 3% PER YEAR FROM 1999 THROUGH 2007, PROJECT COSTS WILL BE INCREASED APPROXIMATELY $15,000,000.
2. ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM SA #38 REPORT AND OMND REPORT
3. ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON NOT ALL AREAS INCLUDED IN THE SA #38 AND OMND REPORTS BEING FEASIBLE TO SERVE
4. ESTIMATES MAY VARY 10% TO 20% +/- FROM ACTUAL COSTS AND HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SIGNED UP USERS AND TOWNS.

History of the Southwest Pipeline Project

SWC PROJECT #1736



PROJECTS																														
West River Diversion																														
SWC Project #1543																														
SW Area Water Supply																														
Southwest Pipeline Project																														
ORGANIZATIONS																														
West River Water Supply District																														
West River Joint Board																														
Southwest Water Authority (Non-Profit)																														
Southwest Water Authority (Political Subdivision)																														
FUNDING (In Millions)																														
State Resources Trust Fund											15.9						3.0		4.3				2.5			1.5			27.2 ML
Garrison Diversion MR&I																	7.2	15.5	2.0	1.1	4.4	10.0	8.1	7.3	5.9	4.8		3.7	70.0 ML
Revenue Bonds																											10.2		10.2 ML
USDA - Rural Development																											2.6		2.6 ML
TOTAL											15.9						10.2	15.5	6.3	1.1	4.4	10.0	10.6	7.3	5.9	6.3	12.8	3.7	110.0 ML

SOUTHWEST WATER AUTHORITY

PRESENTS

SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT

PROGRESS REPORT

PROJECT FINANCING

$110 million spent through 1998 to build the Southwest Pipeline Project: of that money, $70 million came from federal money through Garrison Diversion Municipal, Rural, and Industrial (MR&I) funds; $27.2 million from the State's Resources Trust Fund; $10.2 from Revenue Bonds; and a $2.6 million grant from USDA-Rural Development. The final funding received from MR&I will be used to complete construction of the Hebron-Glen Ullin Service Area. **It is critical that additional sources of funding be found as the Southwest Pipeline Project has expended its allocation of the present MR&I funding.**

1998 HIGHLIGHTS

The Southwest Pipeline Project pumped 927 million gallons of water from Lake Sakakawea to rural, contract, and raw water users.

Continued to support the Perkins County Rural Water System in efforts to deliver quality water to residents of Perkins County, South Dakota.

Testified in Washington, DC, at Senate and House hearings on the Dakota Water Resources Act. Hosted pre-session breakfast for southwest North Dakota legislators to thank them and solicit for future project funding.

Developed promotional and educational video tape featuring the Southwest Pipeline Project. Coordinated Customer Satisfaction Survey, Customers Paying Minimums But Not Using Water Survey, and Water Rate Study. Customer Satisfaction Survey concluded a high level of satisfaction.

Cooperative effort of congressional delegation, Governor Schafer, majority and minority leaders to support water development in the state, and encourage colleagues across the nation to do so as well. Thus, the Dakota Water Resources Act was introduced to complete the Garrison Diversion Project which will supply quality water in abundance to many North Dakotans. The new legislation proposes an allocation of $771.5 million to North Dakota with $300 million designated for new city and rural water systems, $200 million for water systems on Indian reservations, $200 million for water to Red River Valley, $40 million for the Four Bears Bridge construction, $25 million for the Natural Resources Trust Fund, and $6.5 million for recreational development.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Completion of pretreatment facilities at Dodge Pump Station.

One-Call Program implemented and upgraded with system changes.

Began phased replacement of air vacs on main transmission line from Lake Sakakawea to Dodge.

Global Position System survey work completed on most rural pipeline contracts.

In the process of implementing a Geographic Information System to simplify relocation of existing water lines.

February 1998: Telemetry upgrade completed.

Fall 1998: Hettinger/Reeder Service Area receives water.

November 1998: Provided service to Hebron and portions of Hebron/Glen Ullin Service Area.

December 1998: Jung Lake Pump Station and Elevated Tank begins service.

March 1999: Service scheduled to begin in Glen Ullin.

Spring 1999: Based upon the Phased Development Plan, construction startup anticipated for Mott/Elgin Service Area pending funding. The Bowman/Scranton Service Area is scheduled to follow.

PRIORITY ISSUES

The Southwest Pipeline Project needs additional funding of $77 million to complete the project providing water to southwest North Dakota.

The Dakota Water Resources Act, if passed by the federal government, will provide needed funding for water development throughout the state. Cooperation between local and state governments, state legislature, and the congressional delegation is imperative to the success of southwest North Dakota's water development.

Quality water, our most precious resource, is an essential element to the future economic growth of southwest North Dakota.

Southwest Water Authority
4665 2nd Street Southwest
Dickinson, ND 58601

Southwest Water Authority
4665 2nd Street Southwest
Dickinson, ND 58601
701-225-0241 or
Toll-free 1-888-425-0241

or

State Water Commission
900 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505
701-328-2752

For more information on the Southwest Pipeline Project, contact:

Phased Development Plan

Service Area	Zone	Priority Number
Hebron/Glen Ullin Phase	North	1998-1999
Mott/Elgin Phase	South	1999-2001
Bowman/Scranton Phase	South	5
Medora/Beach Phase	West	6
Little Missouri Phase	West	7
(Southwest corner of Stark County, northern half of Slope County, southern third of Billings County)		
North Dunn Phase	North	8
Oliver/Mercer Phase	North	9

VERBAL TESTIMONY

OF

SHARON ALT
NEW LEIPZIG, NORTH DAKOTA

SUBMITTED TO

NORTH DAKOTA SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

ON

SENATE BILL 2023 - STATE WATER COMMISSION APPROPRIATION
SENATE BILL 2164 - BONDING FOR DEVILS LAKE AND OTHER WATER PROJECTS
SENATE BILL 2165 - GRAND FORKS BONDING

January 20, 1999

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Good morning. I'm Sharon Alt of rural New Leipzig, North Dakota. I'm here to share with you the trials and tribulations of not having quality water in abundance on our farm for over 23 years.

I will briefly cover the following:

- Daughter's hair would turn orange by the water, kids at school teased her relentlessly. Started hauling water for her to rinse her hair. She had to have her hair professionally stripped.

- Could not wash white clothes, had to haul to town to launder. (See dish towels and t-shirts.)

- Water not only stained clothing, also stained dishes. (Show white collector plate stained yellow, cleaned on one side.)

- Could not use well water to cook with, had distiller installed to make water useable. (See sample of cooked rice, discolored by water.)

- Water was not only discolored, it also had a sediment in it. (See sample of water.) Was also very high in alkali, causing holes in plumbing and fixtures.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to share with you the desire and the need to have Southwest Pipeline Project water in our area.

Feature

Applause for NAWS

Communities rally behind water project

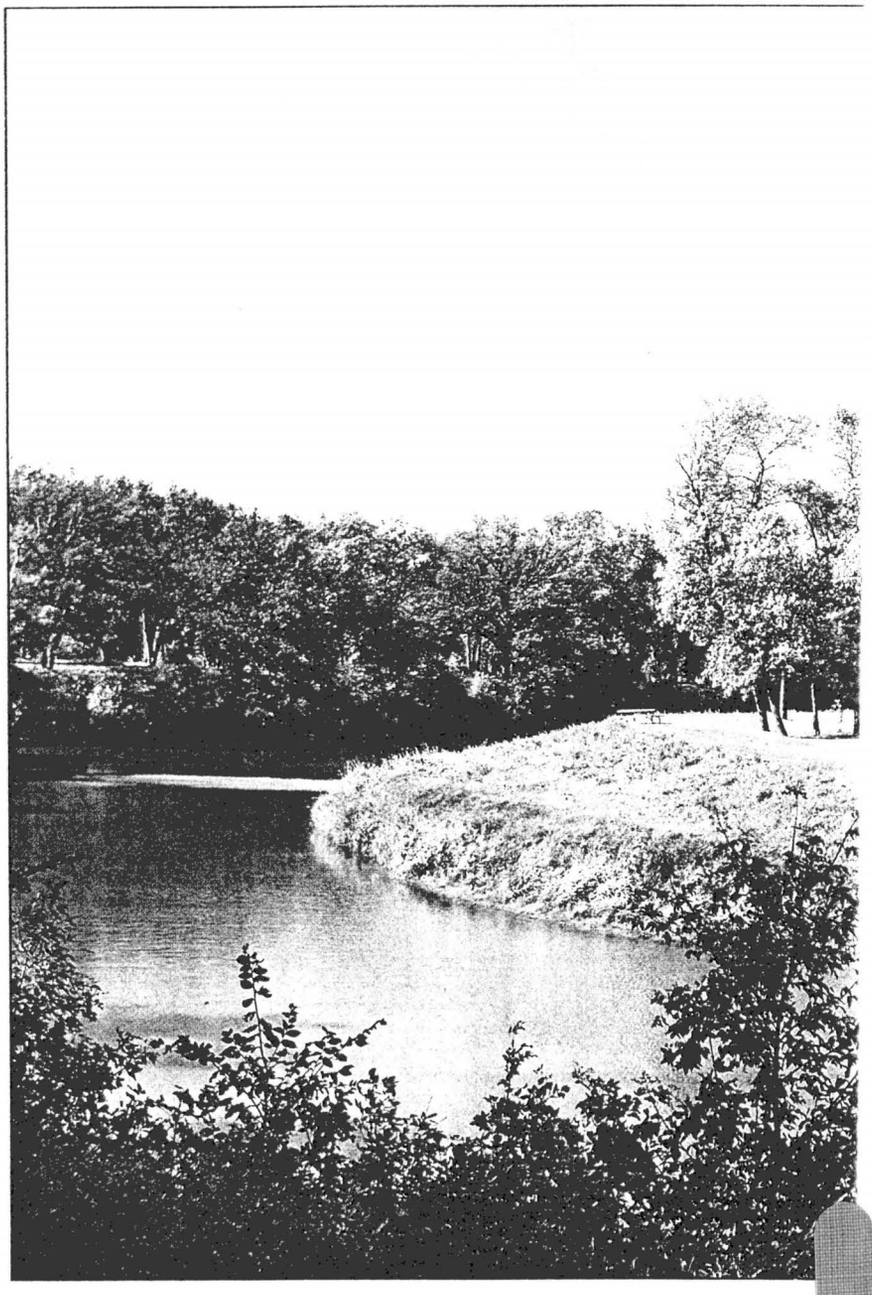
by Becky Jo Bohrer

If good things come to those who wait, Minot and surrounding communities are in for a treat.

The Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) project, authorized by the state legislature in 1991, proposes to distribute water from the Missouri River to north central North Dakota, a region where the need for a reliable water source is dire.

"North Dakota has plenty of water, but lacks a distribution system. The water supplies we have can and should be better utilized," said Bob Schempp, chairman of the NAWS Advisory Committee, created by the state to oversee the project's development.

The former Minot City Manager, Schempp knows first-hand the struggles and red tape the city has had to contend with for decades to ensure a safe water supply for its people and its future.



It's questionable how long the Souris River will be able to support Minot's water needs.

NW area water supply

"Minot has looked to the Missouri for water since the early 1960s. We felt that Garrison Diversion would help both irrigation and municipal water supply," Schempp explained. The city contracted with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1972 to deliver water from Garrison Diversion, and an interim water supply, connected to the Sundre Aquifer six miles southeast of Minot, was developed. While awaiting the completion of NAWS, Minot currently obtains its supply from three sources: the Minot and Sundre Aquifers and the Souris River.

These sources, however, are not dependable. The aquifers are recharged by rainfall, snow melt and flood flows, and Canadian dams allow Saskatchewan to impound the Souris River for water. Schempp concedes that Minot's current water situation is comprised of options which are strictly short-term.

"The water quality and quantity, especially in the Souris River Basin, is neither good nor dependable," Schempp said. "The future of the area and of Minot depends on a reliable water source."

NAWS would appease that need. The State Water Commission (SWC) budget request, submitted in January 1997, stated that many communities, rural water systems, farms and ranches in northwestern and north central North Dakota acquire their water from limited ground water supplies of poor quality. "With the exception of the Missouri River, surface water supplies in North Dakota are also considered marginal in quality and quantity," it reported.

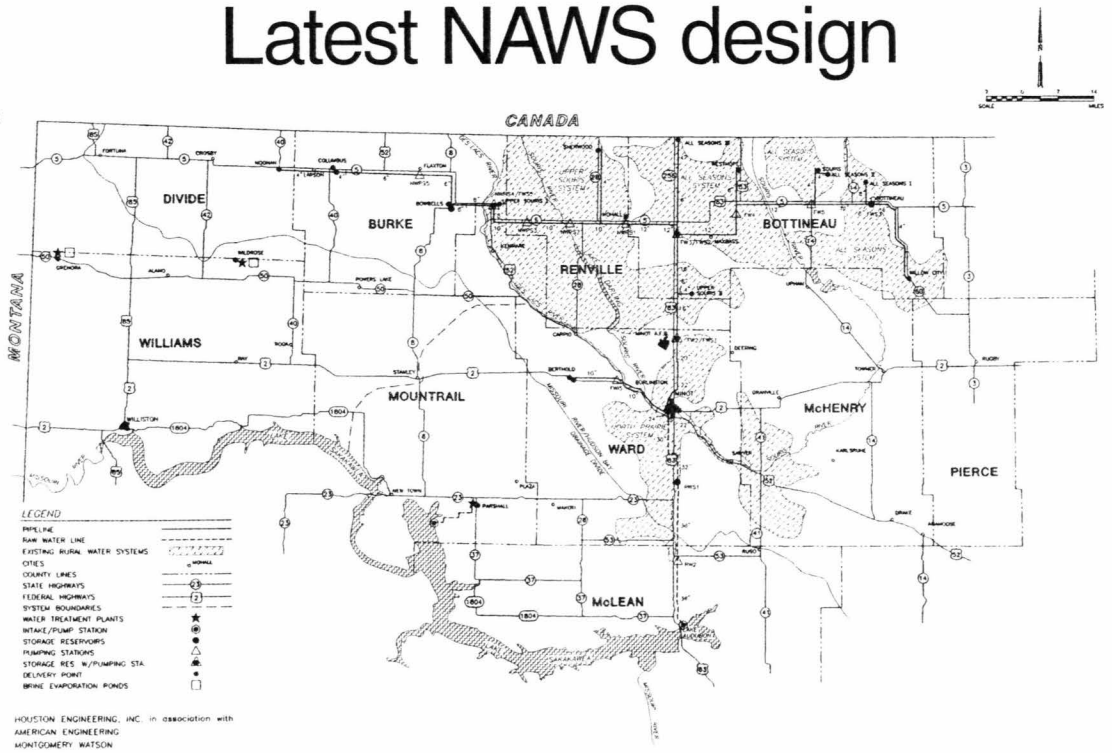
This reality, coupled with increasingly stringent water quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and then enforced by the State Health Department, has forced communities and rural water users to look for a solution. NAWS has been developed as that solution.

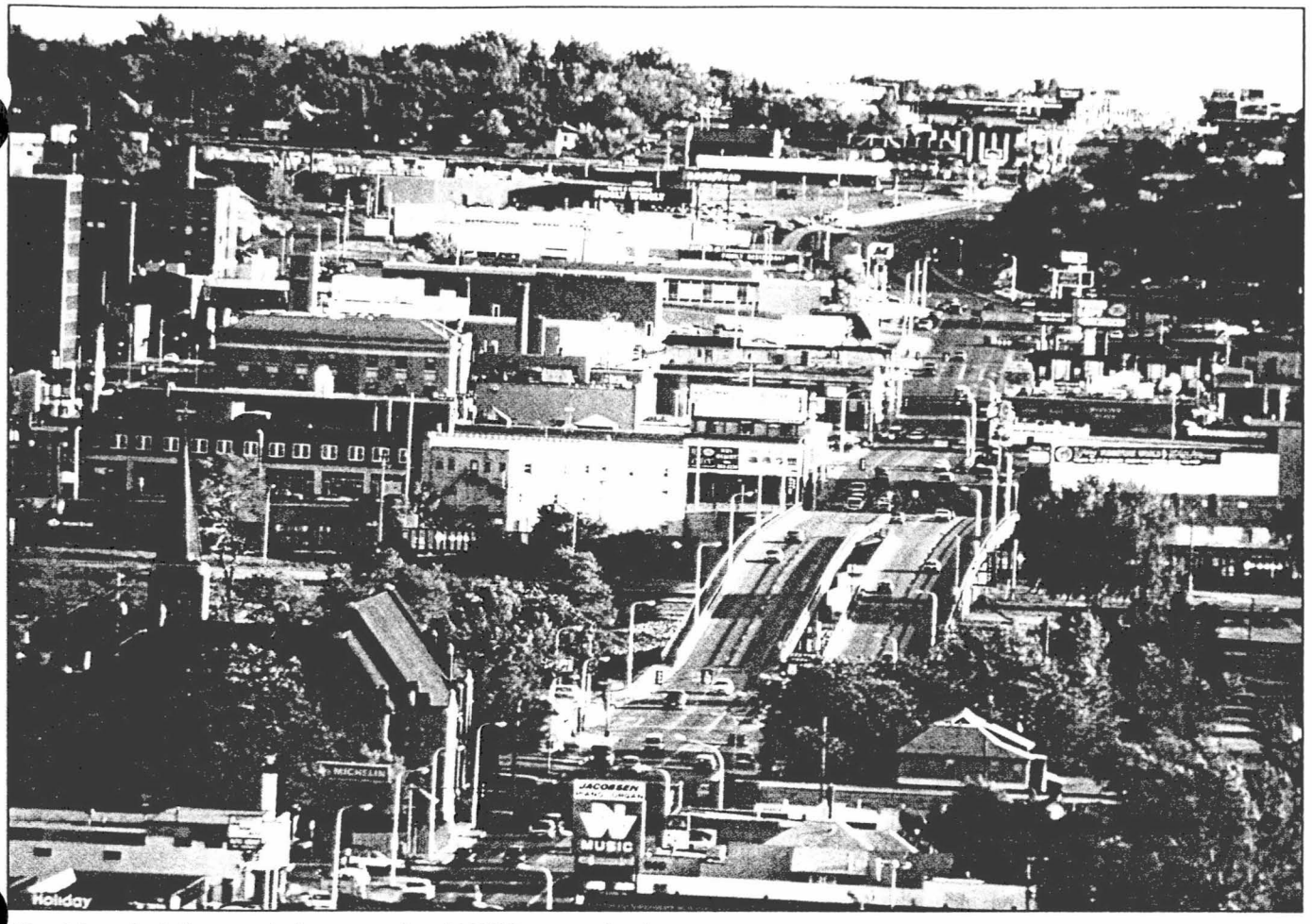
Houston Engineering of Fargo, under contract with the SWC, began an assessment of need for NAWS in 1988. They identified numerous communities facing water shortages or the potential for adverse health consequences. NAWS offers the hope of alleviating the water shortages of north central North Dakota. However, as with most water projects, cost is a factor.

"NAWS was first designed with the capability to deliver water to 42 communities, costing $165 million," said David Sprynczynatyk, the state engineer under whom NAWS has been developed. Despite the fact that many communities and rural areas have unreliable water supplies, they did not feel they could handle the project's cost. In the end, Sprynczynatyk said that 15 communities and five rural water systems have forged agreements with the SWC, reducing the original cost estimate by $55 million.

Those who have voted to receive NAWS water have agreed to purchase water when service is in place, all paying an equal price for the water. "It will be costly like any water supply system, but communities know what the

Latest NAWS design





Minot has led the push for securing NAWS water in the area. Photo courtesy City of Minot

cost will be and can prepare for it," Sprynczynatyk said.

Minot, whose city council approved its 40-year contract with the SWC last fall, is used to planning ahead. "Minot is the type of city that builds for the future," said Minot Mayor Orlin Backes. Long plagued by water problems, including devastating floods, Minot has had to learn many lessons the hard way.

"Before the record flood of 1969, people wanted to know if Minot really needed flood control," Backes said. "The flood clearly answered that question, and city leaders have tried to use long-term vision on water issues since."

"Minot is the type of city that builds for the future."

— Minot Mayor Orlin Backes

Proposed funding for the NAWS project consists of 65 percent federal MR&I funds and 35 percent revenue bonds. MR&I dollars are already in place for the first of two phases, slated for construction in Rugby next spring.

Construction of the NAWS pipeline to Minot is anticipated to begin in the fall of 1998. The pipeline, leading either from Lake Sakakawea or Lake Audubon, will take between three and five years to build, and it may be seven years before the area receives the blessing of Missouri River water. Roughly $45 million is needed to complete this portion of NAWS, making the local share about $16 million. Minot's leaders are discussing various options on how to pay for the local share of NAWS, including a city sales tax, higher utility bills, or both. The NAWS Coalition, formed by the project's Advisory Committee, is working with the state and other water groups to secure the additional funding necessary to begin the third phase.

It is imperative to stress, Sprynczynatyk said, that once

construction starts, communities will no longer be allowed to sign up for NAWS. "Once water is delivered to an area, there is always an increased interest in receiving it," he said. "But by that time, it'll be too late."

"People expect tap water, and most only think about water when they need it," Schempp said. Schempp, along with the NAWS Advisory Committee and the Minot Chamber of Commerce, have worked to make citizens aware of the situation.

"I have been preaching the need for NAWS and a city sales tax to pay for it and I haven't heard any negative feedback," he said.

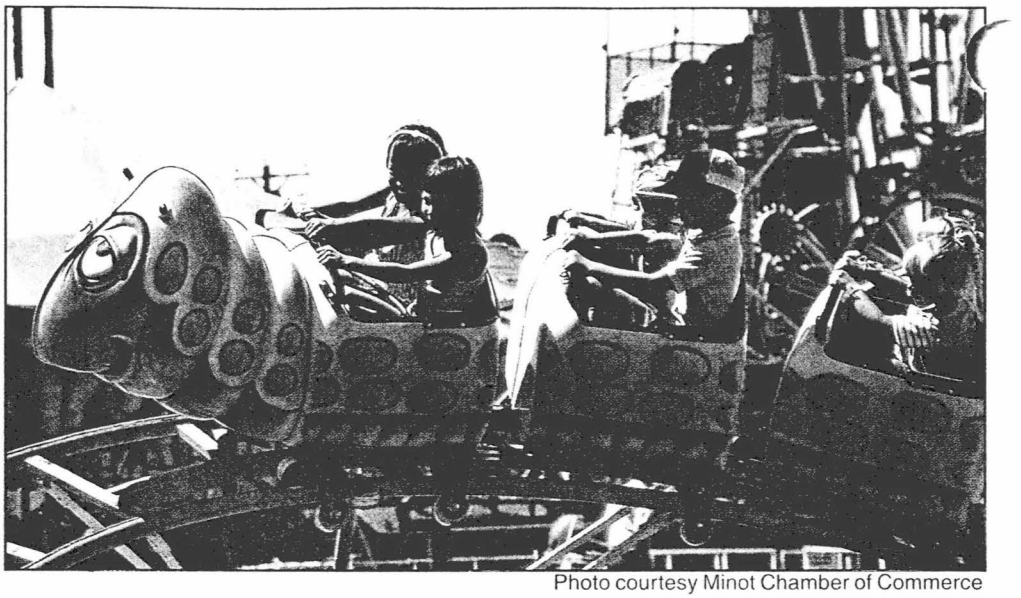


Photo courtesy Minot Chamber of Commerce

Minot hosts some of the North Dakota's largest events, like the State Fair every July. A reliable water supply could expand Minot's capacity to hold such events.

Mayor Backes says the need for a viable water source is reaching the people, and they are receiving it well. "Overall there has been good support," Backes said.

Local attorney and businessman Jock Eaton, who served on the Garrison Diversion board for 15 years in addition to ranching near Minot, understands the importance of NAWS and welcomes its benefits.

"Minot is one of the larger communities in the state where a safe, long-term supply of high-quality water is not assured," he said. "NAWS will be a definite plus for this area.

"Water is a big consideration for those who live here and those who may move here," Eaton continued. "Businesses won't come to Minot without a dependable, permanent water source."

John MacMartin, president of the Minot Chamber of Commerce, agrees. Within the past five years, 2,000 new jobs have been created in the city, and MacMartin envisions Minot as a nerve-center of the growing north central region. "If Minot is to survive and thrive, the region must," he said. "For that to happen, a long-term water supply is needed."

Backes, too, is proud of the community. "Minot is a progressive, beautiful city and the trade center for our area. We have a unique community, great education system and great infrastructure," he said, "but all growth hinges on a reliable water supply."

Though needed soon in many areas, it will be years before the benefits of NAWS are realized. "This is a good project, but because of all the people and agencies involved, it won't be built overnight," Sprynczynatyk said, "but I am convinced that NAWS will be completed."

Delivery of Missouri River water has already been a long time in coming for the people of Minot and the surrounding area, but they are willing to wait a few years more to see the project through. ■

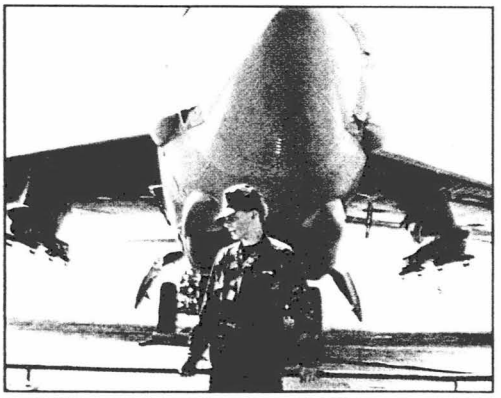


Photo courtesy City of Minot

NAWS would supply additional water to the Minot Air Force Base. The base is a prime defense center of the nation and is a vital part of Minot's thriving economy.

SHEYENNE - MAPLE FLOOD CONTROL

Testimony for the House Appropriations Committee
Senate Bill 2023
Senate Bill 2188

March 4, 1999

presented by:
Jeffry J. Volk, Project Engineer

1986 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

P.L. 99-662

PLAN FEATURES

- Sheyenne River Diversion at West Fargo
  - Project Sponsor - Southeast Cass Water Resource District
  - Operational - Spring 1992

- Sheyenne River Diversion from Horace to West Fargo
  - Project Sponsor - Southeast Cass Water Resource District
  - Operational - Fall 1991

- Maple River Dam
  - Project Sponsor - Cass County Joint Water Resource District

- Baldhill Dam 5 Foot Floodpool Raise
  - Project Sponsor - Sheyenne River Joint Water Resource District

SHEYENNE - MAPLE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS
AMOUNTS IN $ 1,000

	TOTAL PROJECT COST	FEDERAL DOLLARS	STATE DOLLARS	LOCAL DOLLARS
WEST FARGO DIVERSION	$24,800	$14,000	$3,025	$7,775
Percent of Total	100%	56.5%	12.2%	31.4%
HORACE TO W FGO DIVERSION	$10,650	$6,500	$1,260	$2,890
Percent of Total	100%	61.0%	11.8%	27.1%
MAPLE RIVER DAM #	$16,400	$0	$8,200	$8,200
Percent of Total	100%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
BALDHILL DAM POOL RAISE #	$10,450	$6,950	$1,750	$1,750
Percent of Total	100%	66.5%	16.7%	16.7%
TOTAL ALL PROJECTS	$62,300	$27,450	$14,235	$20,615
Percent of Total	100%	44.1%	22.8%	33.1%

Projects Not Constructed

MOORE ENGINEERING, INC.

moore engineering, inc.
1042 14th Ave. E., West Fargo, North Dakota 58078 • Phone: 701-282-4692 • Fax: 701-282-4530

MAPLE RIVER DAM
CASS COUNTY JOINT WATER RESOURCE DISTRICT

Project Features

LOCATION: Section 14, Highland Township, Cass County ND

DRAINAGE AREA: 901.8 Square Miles

STORAGE CAPACITY: 60,000 Acre-Feet

POOL SURFACE AREA: 2,800 Acres

DAM CROSS SECTION:

Top Elevation: 1063 Feet
Height of Fill: 70 Feet
Top Width: 25 Feet
Side Slopes: 4:1 Downstream - Grassed
3:1 Upstream – Riprap

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY SYSTEM:

Pipe: 66" Diameter Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe
Outfall Structure: S.A.F. Stilling Basin

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SYSTEM:

1st Stage: 100-Foot Wide Concrete Chute
Control Elevation: 1050
2nd Stage: 1200-Foot Wide Earthen Channel
Control Elevation: 1055

PROJECT FINANCING:

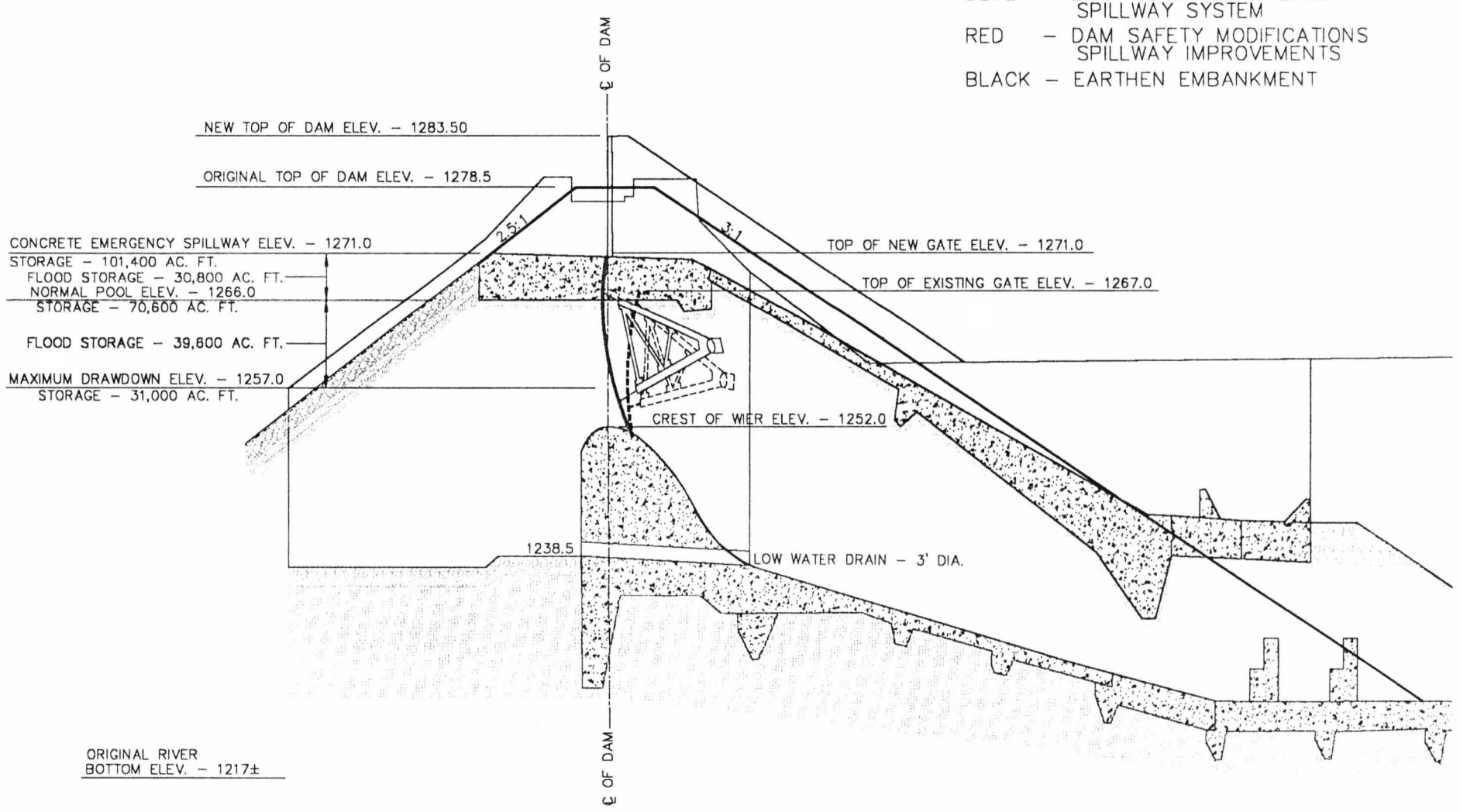
Estimated Total Project Cost: $ 16,400,000
Proposed Funding Sources:

State of North Dakota:	$ 8,200,000
Red River Jt. WRD:	$ 4,100,000
Cass County Jt. WRD:	$ 4,100,000

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:

Begin Construction: Spring 2000
Complete Construction: Fall 2002

GREEN – NEW GATED EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
5 FT. FLOOD POOL RAISE
BLUE – EXISTING GATED EMERGENCY
SPILLWAY SYSTEM
RED – DAM SAFETY MODIFICATIONS
SPILLWAY IMPROVEMENTS
BLACK – EARTHEN EMBANKMENT



SCALE
HORIZ. 1" = 30'
VERT. 1" = 15'

SPILLWAY STRUCTURES
BALDHILL DAM – LAKE ASHTABULA
VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

moore engineering inc.
fargo – west fargo, north dakota

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COOPERSTOWN
BALDHILL CREEK
LAKE ASHTABULA RESERVOIR
HALSTAD
RED RIVER
AMENIA
HARWOOD
VALLEY CITY
WEST FARGO
MOORHEAD
FARGO
HORACE
MAPLE RIVER
KATHRYN
KINDRED
PROPOSED MAPLE RIVER DAM
ENDERLIN
FORT RANSOM
SHEYENNE RIVER
LISBON
moore engineering inc.
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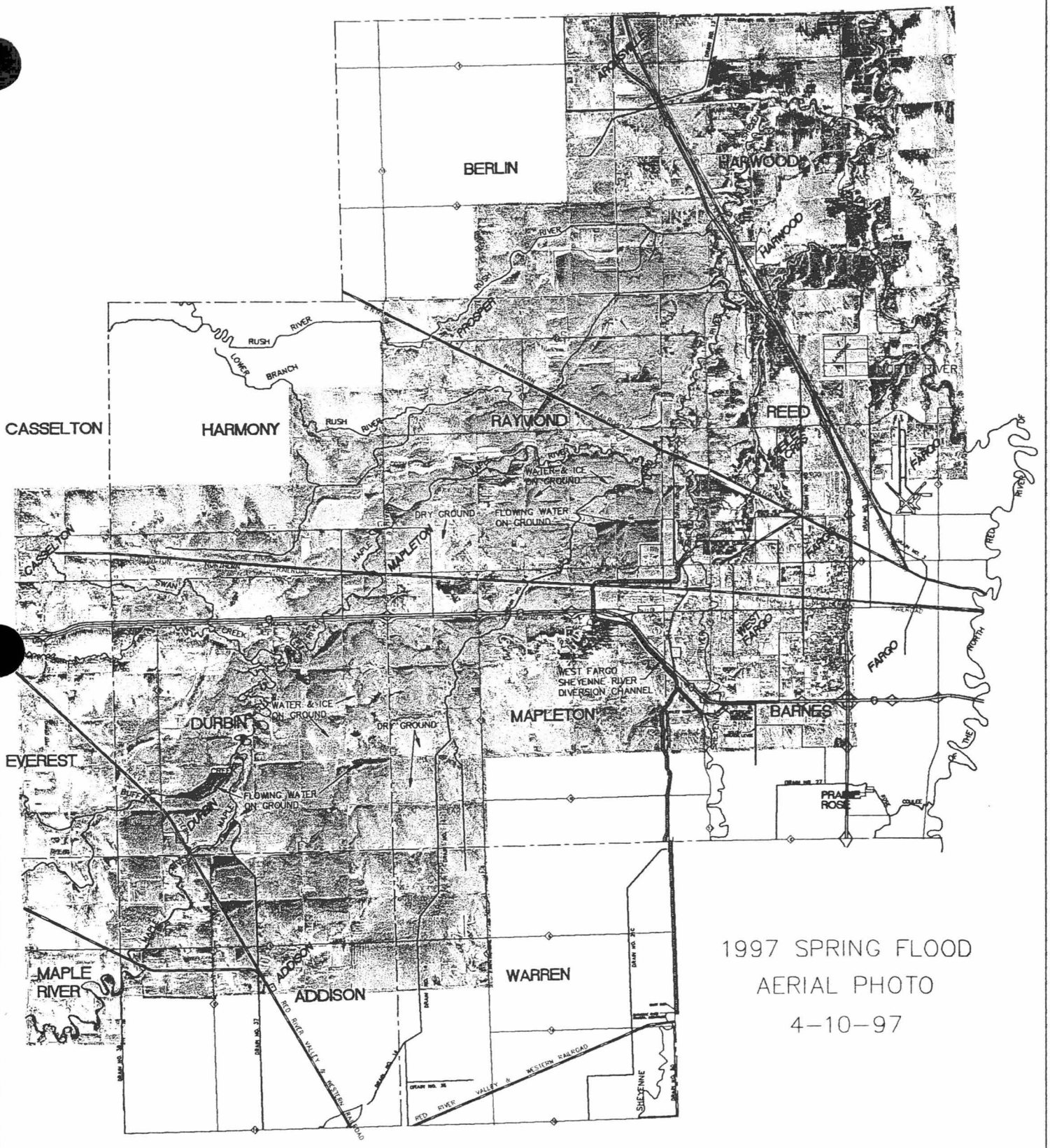
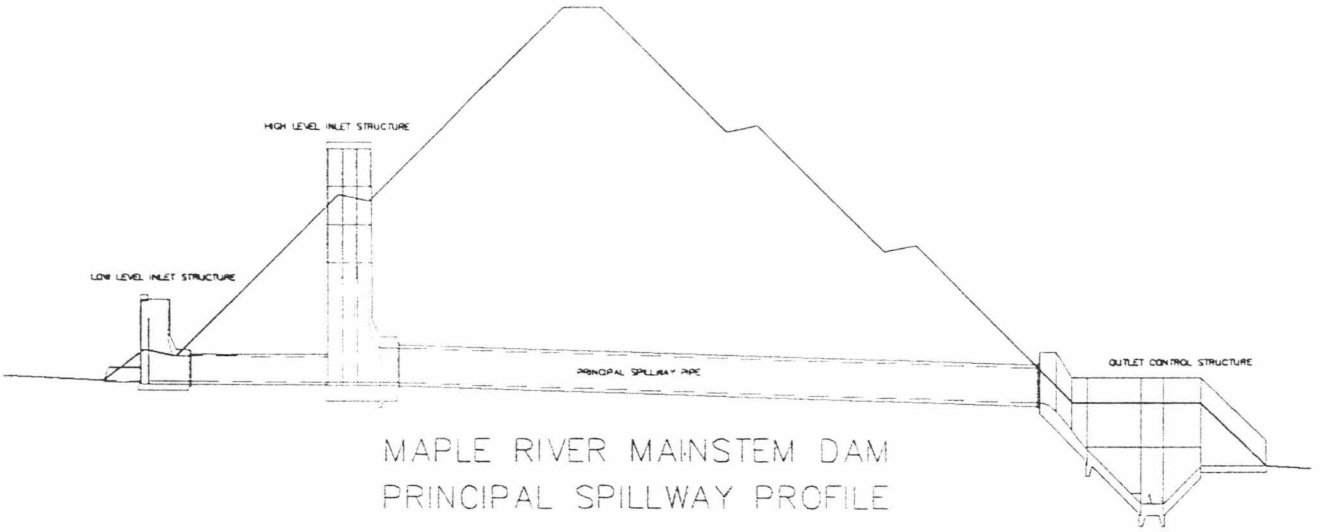


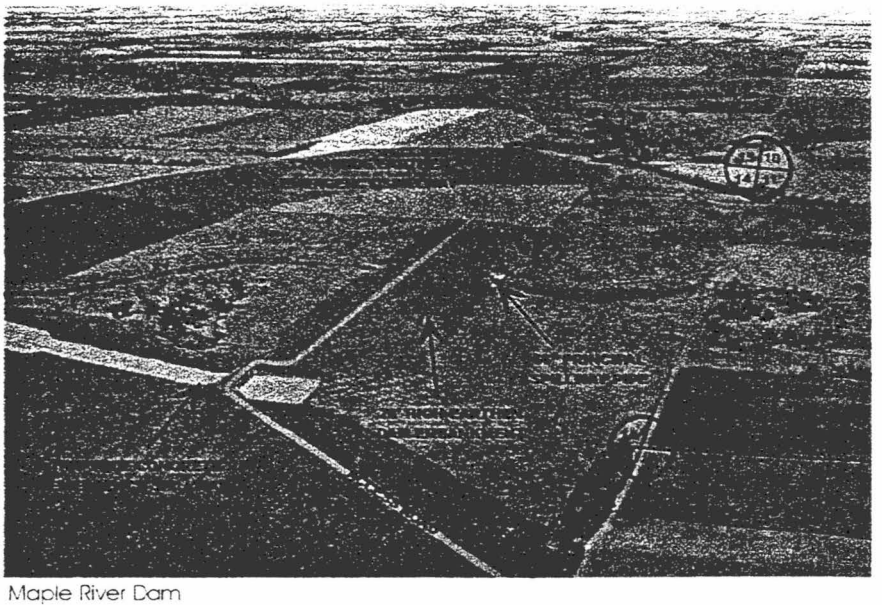
1997 SPRING FLOOD
AERIAL PHOTO
4-10-97

moore engineering inc.
fargo – west fargo, north dakota

AREA OF: LOWER MAPLE AND SHEYENNE RIVERS			DATE: 2/24/99
DRAWN BY: MPL	CH'D BY: –	PROJ. NO.: 6245-3	REVISED: –



MAPLE RIVER MAINSTEM DAM
PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY PROFILE



Maple River Dam
Cass County
MOORE ENGINEERING INC.

MAPLE RIVER MAINSTEM DAM
MAPLE RIVER, CASS COUNTY

OWNER : CASS COUNTY JOINT WATER RESOURCE DISTRICT
ESTIMATED COST : $16,400,000
HEIGHT OF DAM : 70 FEET
FLOOD STORAGE : 60,000 ACRE–FEET
SURFACE AREA : 2,800 ACRES
DRAINAGE AREA : 902 SQ. MILES

moore engineering inc. fargo – west fargo, north dakota	MAPLE RIVER MAINSTEM DAM	DATE 1/13/99	REVISED	CHK'D BY	DRAWING 1
		DRAWN BY MPL	PROJ. NO. 10208-P	SCALE NONE	OF 1

10208OPO\10208-P.DWG HALF-S4 1/13/99

MAPLE RIVER DAM - CASS COUNTY JOINT WATER RESOURCE DISTRICT
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS ON RIVERS DOWNSTREAM OF DAM SITE

	FLOOD YEAR 1969			FLOOD YEAR 1975			FLOOD YEAR 1979			FLOOD YEAR 1993			FLOOD YEAR 1997		
	Without Dam	With Dam	Percent Reduction	Without Dam	With Dam	Percent Reduction	Without Dam	With Dam	Percent Reduction	Without Dam	With Dam	Percent Reduction	Without Dam	With Dam	Percent Reduction
MAPLE RIVER AT DAM SITE															
Peak Flow (CFS)	5,750	909	84.2%	7,610	862	88.7%	3,200	852	73.4%	3,770	884	76.6%	3,700	800	78.4%
Date of Peak	APRIL 11	APRIL 20		JUNE 30	JULY 6		APRIL 20	APRIL 27		JULY 17	AUGUST 7		APRIL 3	APRIL 7	
Days Over 1,000 CFS	12	0		7	0		11	0		21	0		9	0	
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	65,100	17,260	73.5%	43,560	8,790	79.8%	44,160	12,340	72.1%	73,670	32,000	56.6%	45,620	9,870	78.4%
Peak Flow (CFS)													3,890	2,813	27.7%
Date of Peak													APRIL 18	APRIL 22	
Days Over 1,000 CFS													16	15	
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)													76,940	54,710	28.9%
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)													122,560	64,580	47.3%
MAPLE RIVER AT MAPLETON															
Peak Flow (CFS)	6,070	4,062	33.1%	11,300	7,036	37.7%	7,100	6,092	14.2%	6,882	6,322	8.1%			
Date of Peak	APRIL 11	APRIL 11		JULY 2	JULY 4		APRIL 18	APRIL 17		JULY 18	JULY 18				
Days Over 2,000 CFS	10	2		11	12		11	7		12	6				
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	79,640	34,750	56.4%	133,065	98,570	25.9%	99,270	68,920	30.6%	100,080	66,710	33.3%			
MOUTH OF MAPLE RIVER															
Peak Flow (CFS)	6,101	3,456	43.4%	10,772	7,240	32.8%	6,833	5,721	16.3%	6,758	5,473	19.0%			
Date of Peak	APRIL 12	APRIL 12		JULY 5	JULY 5		APRIL 19	APRIL 19		JULY 21	JULY 20				
Days Over 2,000 CFS	11	3		11	12		11	7		13	7				
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	87,150	41,000	53.0%	137,870	103,500	24.9%	98,380	68,360	30.5%	104,170	70,900	31.9%			
MOUTH OF SHEYENNE RIVER															
Peak Flow (CFS)	7,550	4,560	39.6%	11,685	8,880	24.0%	12,040	10,905	9.4%	8,238	6,099	26.0%			
Date of Peak	APRIL 17	APRIL 16		JULY 8	JULY 8		APRIL 21	APRIL 21		JULY 26	JULY 26				
Days Over 4,000 CFS	15	17		12	10		21	29		31	32				
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	173,450	127,160	26.7%	199,820	165,780	17.0%	275,940	246,100	10.8%	320,830	279,930	12.7%			
RED RIVER BELOW SHEYENNE RIVER															
Peak Flow (CFS)	31,725	28,836	9.1%	24,483	21,746	11.2%	29,114	28,340	2.7%						
Date of Peak	APRIL 17	APRIL 16		JULY 8	JULY 7		APRIL 20	APRIL 20							
Days Over 10,000 CFS	22	23		13	13		13	13							
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	827,190	785,930	5.0%	480,670	445,760	7.3%	543,580	513,520	5.5%						
RED RIVER AT HALSTAD															
Peak Flow (CFS)	35,603	33,887	4.8%	40,263	38,607	4.1%	41,511	41,001	1.2%				69,900	68,304	2.3%
Date of Peak	APRIL 18	APRIL 16		JULY 10	JULY 10		APRIL 22	APRIL 22					APRIL 20	APRIL 20	
Days Over 15,000 CFS	21	21		19	19		18	18					39	38	
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	1,188,000	1,143,000	3.8%	1,129,000	1,094,000	3.1%	1,090,000	1,057,000	3.0%				2,923,000	2,866,000	2.0%
RED RIVER AT GRAND FORKS															
Peak Flow (CFS)	53,401	53,083	0.6%	45,769	44,777	2.2%	80,872	80,558	0.4%				111,000	109,404	1.4%
Date of Peak	APRIL 16	APRIL 16		JULY14	JULY 13		APRIL 23	APRIL 23					APRIL 21	APRIL 21	
Days Over 30,000 CFS	19	19		17	17		19	19					33	31	
Volume of Water (Ac-Ft)	1,639,000	1,593,000	2.8%	1,324,000	1,295,000	2.2%	2,213,000	2,181,000	1.4%				3,941,000	3,805,000	3.5%

moore engineering, inc.
1042 14th Ave. E., West Fargo, North Dakota 58078 • Phone: 701-282-4692 • Fax: 701-282-4530

BALDHILL DAM FLOODPOOL RAISE
SHEYENNE RIVER JOINT WATER RESOURCE DISTRICT

Project Features

LOCATION: Section 18, Getchell Township, Barnes County ND

DRAINAGE AREA: 3,810 Square Miles

STORAGE CAPACITY: 70,600 Ac-Ft at normal pool elevation 1266
39,600 Ac-Ft existing flood storage
Elevation 1257 to 1266
30,800 Ac-Ft proposed new storage
Elevation 1266 to 1271

POOL SURFACE AREA: 3,100 Acres at elevation 1257
5,650 Acres at elevation 1266
6,750 Acres at elevation 1271

DAM CROSS SECTION:
Top Elevation: 1283.5 Feet
Height of Fill: 65 Feet

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY SYSTEM:
2 - 36" Diameter Culverts

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SYSTEM:
1st Stage: 3 – 40 - Foot Wide Concrete with Gates
Control Elevation: 1252
2nd Stage: 800 - Foot Wide Concrete
Control Elevation: 1271

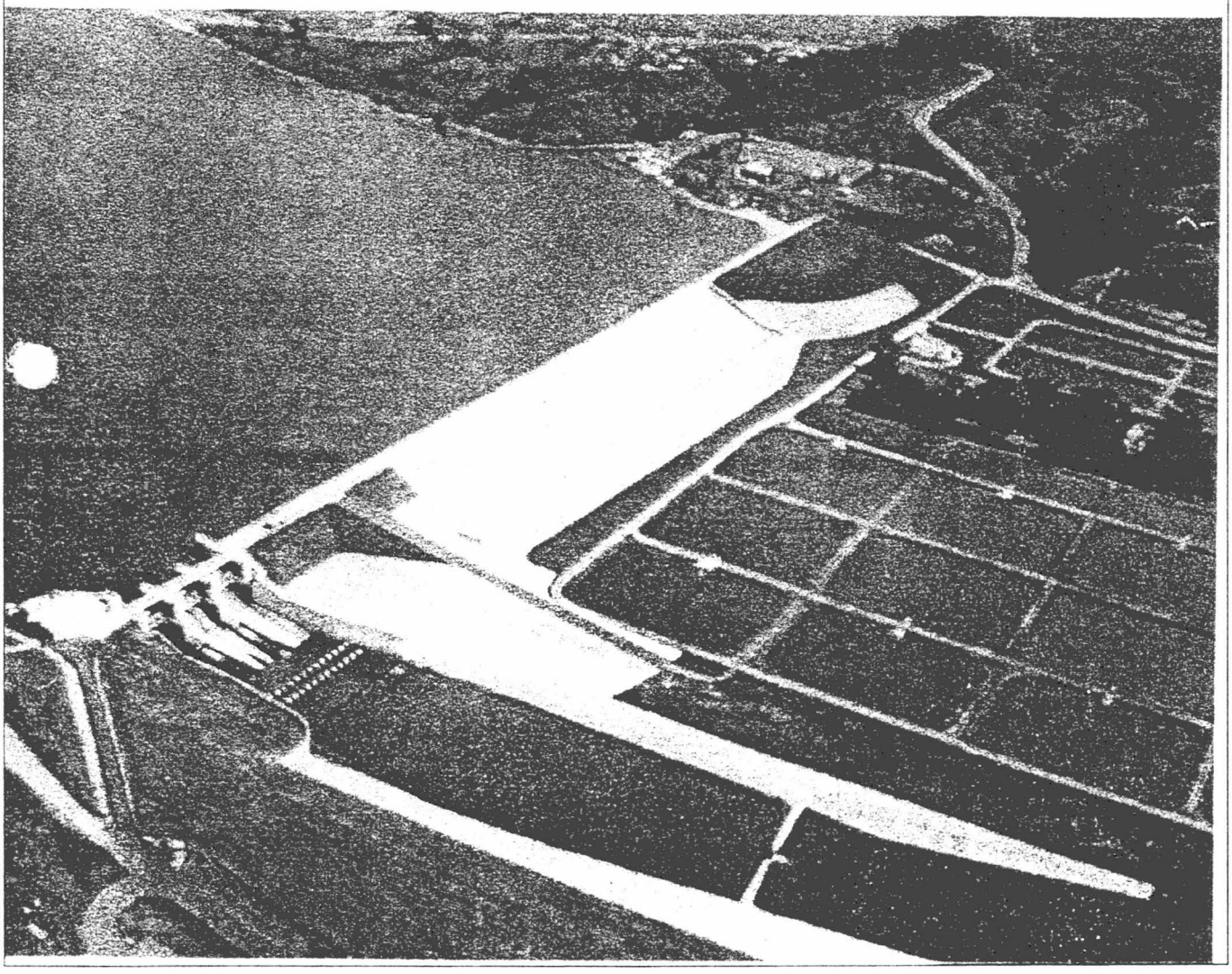
PROJECT FINANCING:

Estimated Total Project Cost:	$10,450,000
Proposed Funding Sources:	
Federal :	$ 6,950,000
State of North Dakota:	$ 1,750,000
Red River Jt. WRD:	$ 875,000
Sheyenne River Jt. WRD:	$ 875,000

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE:
Begin Construction: Spring 2001
Complete Construction: Fall 2004

Baldhill Dam and Reservoir

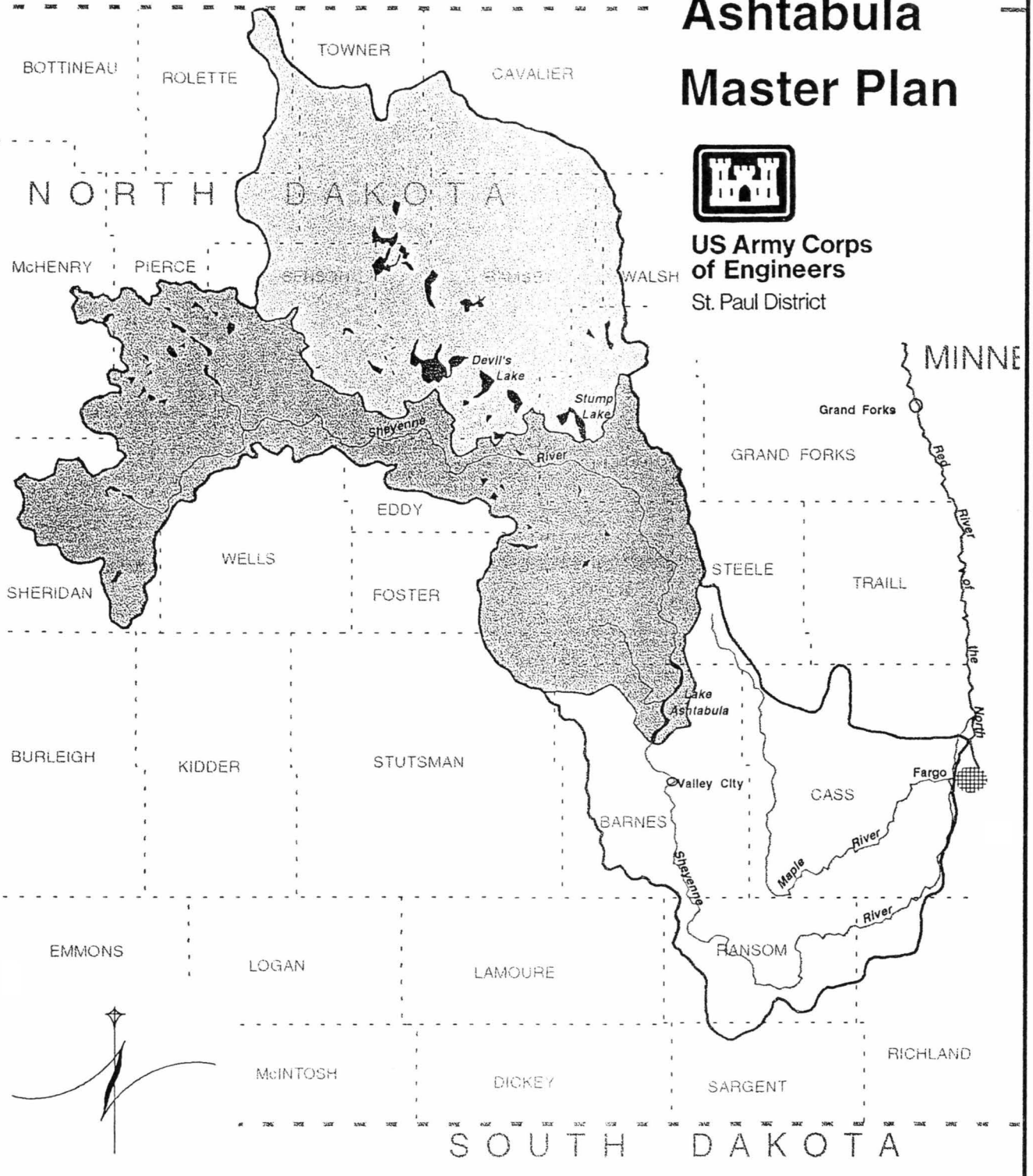
Lake Ashtabula



US Army Corps
of Engineers
St. Paul District

moore engineering inc.
fargo – west fargo, north dakota

Lake Ashtabula Master Plan



US Army Corps of Engineers
St. Paul District

LAKE ASHTABULA WATERSHED MAP

LEGEND

- Sheyenne River Drainage
- Lake Ashtabula Watershed
- Devil's Lake Sub-Basin

plate 1

TESTIMONY TO THE
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
ON ENVIRONMENT AND EDUCATION
JANUARY 20, 1999

My name is Dan Twichell of West Fargo. I am submitting testimony to your Committee on behalf of the Cass County Joint Water Resource District and the Sheyenne River Joint Water Resource District. We have a four-phased plan to control flooding on the Sheyenne and Maple Rivers and to provide significant flood control benefits to the Red River, which plan has been developed over the past 35 years in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers.

The first two phases, the West Fargo Sheyenne River Diversion Project and the Horace Diversion Project, were both completed in 1992 at a cost of $35,000,000. The involvement of the State of North Dakota was only about 10% of that amount. The remainder was paid by the federal government, local agencies and benefitted property owners. Since the construction of the projects, the area has been protected from flooding at least once each year and some years twice, so the benefits received already are substantial.

An uncompleted companion project relates to flood control retention on the Maple River. The Maple River joins the Sheyenne River about two miles north of West Fargo, and the Sheyenne River joins the Red River about five miles north of Fargo. The Maple River normally contributes three to four times as much floodwaters at the flood peak as the Sheyenne. The property owners in the Mapleton to Harwood area do not receive any protection from the previously constructed diversion projects. Flood damage has been very significant on a frequent basis, particularly in the Harwood area and north of West Fargo. The proposed Maple River Dam will furnish significant reduction of flooding along the Maple River throughout Cass County and in the Harwood area, as well as significant benefits along the lower Sheyenne River and the Red River of the North.

The cost of the Maple River project is approximately $16,000,000, of which 50% will be paid by the Red River Joint Board, the local Water Resource Districts, and benefitted property owners. This portion of the financing has already been raised and pledged. The remaining 50% should be cost-shared by the State of North Dakota, some of which has previously been allocated to the project.

The other uncompleted project of the overall plan is an additional floodwater storage at the Bald Hill Dam north of Valley City. Valley City suffered substantial damages from flooding, particularly in 1975, 1993, and 1997. The proposed improvements will increase the flood protection ability of the Bald Hill Dam and will give to Valley City a substantial degree of protection. Benefits will also be derived by property owners in Barnes, Ransom, Richland, and Cass Counties. The cost of the project is estimated to be $10,000,000. The total request being made to the State is for $1,750,000.

Completing these projects is hard work and takes many years of coordination between individuals and government agencies. I am attaching a resume of the four phases of the overall plan. These projects each have a good benefit-cost ratio, and the North Dakota Water Coalition lists them as immediate priorities. These four projects are all inter-related, and the two projects not yet constructed must be completed to accomplish the designed overall flood control results.

We ask that your committee assist us in the funding to complete the work on the overall plan.

C:\WATER\TESTIMONY.WPD

CITY OF
Fargo

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Bruce W. Furness

January 19, 1999

The Honorable David Nething
North Dakota Senate
State Capitol Building
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505-0400

Dear Senator Nething and Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee:

I am pleased to present to you today brief remarks concerning two important aspects of water development in North Dakota and their relation to SB 2023.

The first involves the continued progress of the Red River Basin Board (RRBB). Though still in its infancy, this group has the potential to resolve many water issues of the Red River Valley. Evolving from a basin-wide summit in February, 1996, this organization of representatives from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Manitoba represents local decision makers in the creation of a Water Management Plan. Formally chartered in July, 1997, this Board has received funding from Minnesota and North Dakota and has just recently been notified of financial commitments from Manitoba and South Dakota.

I am requesting the reinstatement of a $200,000 funding level from the General Fund for the RRBB in the next biennium. This commitment, along with the companion funding from the other constituencies, will permit continued operations of this Board. The Board represents the best chance of arriving at a consensus agreement for dealing with Red River Basin water problems.

My second request is simply to support the continued funding and efforts involved with the Garrison Diversion Project. As you know, the Dakota Water Resources Act of 1997 represents the best opportunity of realizing the long awaited benefits of use of Missouri River in many parts of our state. Perhaps our children will finally enjoy the promise our generation has been anticipating.

As you make the difficult decisions regarding allocations of money, I ask for your positive consideration of those two important water development concerns.

Sincerely,

Bruce W. Furness
Mayor

BWF:jl
Ffdnething1

200 North 3rd Street • Fargo, ND 58102 • Phone (701) 241-1310 • Fax (701) 241-1526
bwfurness@ci.fargo.nd.us

ROSEAU RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT
P O BOX 26
ROSEAU MINNESOTA 56751

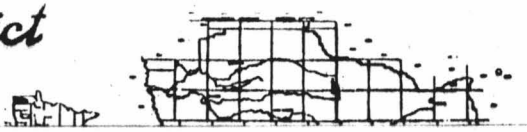
2. The District is participating in the Farmstead Ring Dike program. In 1998 construction was completed or nearly completed on four ring dikes. One ring dike was constructed in the fall of 1997.

2. Continue participation in the Farmstead Ring Dike Program. There are approximately 5 additional sites which qualify for receiving cost share assistance to construct a ring dike.

JOE RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT
BOX 27
HUMBOLDT,MN 56731

Following the devastating flood of 1997, and the ensuing repair work,the District concentrated on flood damage reduction 1998. Four new farmstead ring dikes were built, and several more are in the offing. These dikes were built with flood damage reduction funds from the State of Minnesota, the Red River Management Board, and the local District.

Two Rivers Watershed District
In Roseau, Kittson, & Marshall Counties



Ring Dike Cost Share: Administering a cost share program to construct farmstead ring dikes. Cost share breakdown is 50% DNR, 25% Red Board, 12.5% Watershed District, and 12.5% landowner. Watershed District provides engineering, administration, and coordination and acts as the local government sponsor of each project. Currently working on 15 ring dikes.

Middle River Snake River Watershed District
1998 Activity Report, Page 2

To date 143 requests have been received for the cost share program. The ring dike requests have been prioritized based on the apparent benefit of constructing a dike at each site. Of these, ten dikes have been constructed, ten ring dikes are under contract, ten have declined to participate in the program and three were not eligible because they did not include a house in the farmstead. This program will be continued into 1999 and additional funds will be sought to expand the program.

RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT
1998 ACTIVITIES REPORT

Project #129A - Ring Dikes: The RLWD was the recipient of a DNR Grant for the construction of farmstead ring dikes. During 1998, 14 ring dike projects were completed.

Sand Hill River

Ring Dike: The District received one ring dike request from a landowner which was constructed this summer.

WILD RICE WATERSHED DISTRICT

- **Rural Ring Dike Program.** The watershed district was awarded funding in the amount of $780,000 from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Red River Watershed Management Board (RRWMB) to implement the rural ring dike program. Twenty-four projects have been installed since the program began in 1997.

Buffalo-Red River Watershed District

Project No. 38, Farmstead Ringdike Levees. The BRRWD was the recipient of a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Grant totaling $205,000 for the construction of farmstead ringdikes. In 1998, 7 projects were constructed.

GARRISON DIVERSION
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 140
CARRINGTON, N.D. 58421
(701) 652-3194
FAX (701) 652-3195
gdcd@daktel.com
www.garrisondiv.org

TESTIMONY SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD
NORMAN HAAK
CHAIRMAN, GARRISON DIVERSION CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 20, 1999

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Norman Haak and I am the Chairman of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District. Thank you for allowing me to submit my testimony for the committee record.

I would first like to update you on the Garrison Diversion project and the Dakota Water Resources Act and then address some of the concerns that have been heard from opponents.

You have a summary of the Act and other materials that will give you an understanding of the project. We at the District were pleased with the progress that was made on the Dakota Water Resources Act during the last U.S. Congress. The hearings that were had in the 105th Congress were valuable to the sponsors and supporters. They gave us an indication of the reception we could expect during the 106th Congress and served as a test run to determine the kind of concerns that we will have to deal with as we push for passage this year.

One thing that stands out in those experiences is the effect of having such strong bipartisan support. Thank you. That kind of support is not only essential, but has distinguished us from many of our colleagues.

Overall project cost and cost sharing are clearly going to be major concerns in the push to pass the legislation in this Congress. A fact is that authorization of the Dakota Water Resources Act will reduce the original cost of the project by nearly $500 million. This will result in cost savings to the Federal budget and the State of North Dakota. In addition, the State of North Dakota will continue its important commitment for cost sharing and repayment in the Dakota Water Resources Act.

Since the 1986 Act, over $335 million has been spent on the project- $160 million on Municipal, Rural and Industrial supply features, $67.8 million on fish and wildlife benefits and $107.2 million on water supply features, unfortunately, many of the features are still incomplete.

The Dakota Water Resources Act will provide $771.5 million in new spending authority while reducing existing authority for irrigation. The DWRA dedicates $300 million for rural water systems, $200 million for water infrastructure on the Indian Reservations in North Dakota, another $200 million for water supply in the Red River Valley. It also provides $6.5 million for recreation and $40 million for replacement of a bridge across an arm of Lake Sakakawea on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The total of all costs expended to date and projected under the DWRA is $1.6 billion. An interesting historical footnote is the fact that the 1965 version of the project would have cost between $3-4 billion.

Today, more than ever, there exists a legitimate and immediate need for additional water supply systems in North Dakota. Opponents have been telling North Dakotans that the plan is too expensive. It is important to emphasize that the cost to complete the Dakota Water Resources Act has been reduced from the authorized project in 1986 (over $500 million) and is far less than the plan authorized in 1965.

It is also important that we frame the issue appropriately. The Bureau of Reclamation has invested $21.8 billion into 133 water projects in the 7 Western States. North Dakota has received a very small percentage (less than three percent) of the overall funding for water supply programs.

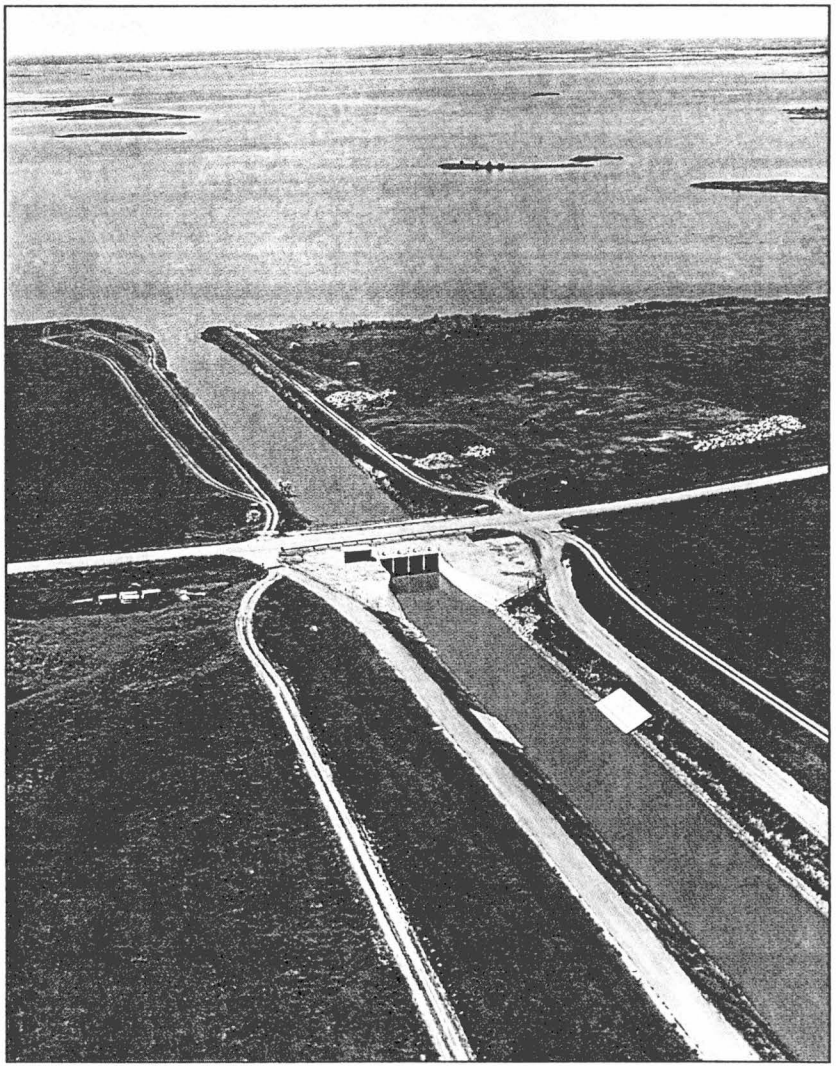
The proposed legislation represents a responsible way for the federal government to resolve its role in the project. It represents a heavy concession on the part of the State of North Dakota, while still meeting some of the highest priority water supply needs of the State. In short, it's a win-win situation for everyone.

RATIONALE FOR THE DAKOTA WATER RESOURCES ACT

IF WE DO NOTHING, North Dakota's critical water shortages will continue to plague its citizens. The 120 miles of canal and large pumping plants already in place will provide little benefit to the State and return none of the investment to the federal treasury. Rural communities with their rich heritage of high values and an outstanding work ethic will continue to be faced with limited options for survival.

THE federal government has provided plans for water supply development dating back to 1944, but has yet to complete any of them despite three Congressional authorizations and a series of continuing appropriations. A partnership with the State political leadership and the responsible State entities is the logical solution.

WE have worked extensively to incorporate a broad range of interests across the State, including the ND Wildlife Society, the ND Wildlife Federation, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Indian tribes of North Dakota. Legislation on a variety of water projects with similar problems has been reviewed extensively, and the best ideas from each incorporated into the proposal. The essential ments of the historic promise of the Missouri sin Program have been critically evaluated in of current political reality. Ideas for improvement continue to be sought and evaluated to make the proposal more effective and to facilitate its acceptance by Congress.



THE overall cost of the Garrison project, when compared to the estimated cost of the project authorized in 1986, is essentially unchanged. Equally as important, the cost of meeting the needs addressed in the 1986 legislation is considerably reduced. In short, the proposal is cost effective, a major plus for the wildlife resources of the State and fiscally responsible. The State has agreed to cost share to its maximum ability on the rural water systems program and to reimburse, with interest, those costs assigned to municipal service for the more populated Red River Valley.

DAKOTA WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 1998

The Dakota Water Resources Act (DWRA) of 1998 further amends the Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act of 1986. DWRA outlines a program to meet the water needs of North Dakota including irrigation, Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I), fish and wildlife, recreation, flood control, augmented stream flows, and ground water recharge. A summary of key components of the legislation is as follows:

SECTION 1. ***Dakota Water Resources Act of 1998***

Establishes the purpose of the project and adds wildlife enhancement, stream flow augmentation and ground water recharge to the 1986 Reformation Act. It provides that the project will be a joint effort between the Secretary of Interior and State of North Dakota and that there will be a financial return to the federal government on the existing facilities and full reimbursement of the cost assigned to the Red River Valley municipal water supply facilities. It assures compliance with the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty. It provides for State responsibility for design, construction, operation and maintenance of the features constructed.

SECTION 2. ***Wildlife Mitigation and Enhancement***

Authorizes specific recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities and determines responsibility for mitigation and enhancement facilities costs. It states that the Kraft Slough program includes land exchange authority, and the de-authorized Lonetree Dam and Reservoir is permanently designated as a wildlife conservation area.

SECTION 3. ***Integration***

States that Garrison Diversion will continue to be part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program authorized in 1944.

SECTION 4. ***Construction Phase Interest Rate Determined***

Language determines the interest rate for authorized features of the project during construction. Language is included to prevent interest from accruing until a particular project feature is completed.

SECTION 5. ***Irrigation***

The 1998 DWRA further reduces the irrigation acreage to 70,000 acres, none of which will be located in the Hudson Bay or Devils Lake Basins. It guarantees irrigation authorized in the bill is eligible to receive project pumping power, continues Indian irrigation, and defines a process by which future irrigation is to be developed.

SECTION 6. ***Power***

Authorizes Pick-Sloan preference power for MR&I systems and irrigation development. It also freezes current sub-allocation costs associated with Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.

SECTION 7. ***State Municipal, Rural and Industrial Grant Program***

Language authorizes continued development of MR&I water systems in cooperation with the State of North Dakota, retains a 25 percent non-federal cost share, gives State credit for non-federal contributions exceeding the 25 percent level and authorizes a water conservation program with incentives. It also authorizes continued development of MR&I water systems on the State's four Indian Reservations.

SECTION 8. ***Red River Valley Features***

Authorizes a decision-making process to determine the best method(s) to meet Red River Valley water supply needs. It identifies this feature as a reimbursable project feature, and provides that the State will repay costs, with interest, for the capacity used to deliver water to municipal and industrial users.

SECTION 9. ***Oakes Test Area***

Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to negotiate a mutually acceptable agreement for the transfer of the Oakes Test Area facilities to the State of North Dakota, and if no agreement is reached, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to dispose of the facilities.

SECTION 10. ***Appropriations***

Authorizes the appropriations as follows:

- $200 million to complete facilities to meet Red River Valley water supply needs
- $300 million for State MR&I grant program
- $200 million for Indian MR&I program
- $6.5 million for recreation projects, including a wetlands interpretive center
- $25 million for the Natural Resources Trust
- $40 million for demolition and construction of new Four Bears Bridge across Lake Sakakawea

SECTION 11. ***Natural Resources Trust***

Authorizes an additional $25 million for the Natural Resources Trust (formerly ND Wetlands Trust), $15 million of which is subject to completion and operation of the Red River Valley water supply project. It also authorizes an account for operation, maintenance and replacement of fish and wildlife mitigation and enhancement, and expands the scope of the trust program.

GARRISON
DIVERSION
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