

UPPER YELLOWSTONE WATERSHED BASIN

PARK CONSERVATION DISTRICT

General Membership Meeting
May 04, 2006 at 7:00 PM
St. Johns Church, Emigrant

-MINUTES-

Those Present (49)

Alan Redfield	Jim Melin
Alex Phillips, Montana Wilderness Association	Jim Robinson, DNRC
Allan Steinle, Corps of Engineers	Judge Bruce Lobel, Montana Water Court
Allen Russell	Justin D. O'Hair
Allison Levy, ADC Services	Keith Neal
Alvin Pierce	Leanne H. Roulson, Garcia & Associates
Andy O'Hair	Lynda Knowlen
Art Burns	Mark D. Rose
Bert Otis	Martin Davis
Bill Williams	Marty Malone, Park County Extension Agent
Bob Anderson	Max Berg
Bob DePaso	Nicole McClain, UYWB Coordinator
Bob Weber	Pete Reed
Bruce Malcolm	Phill Anderson
Chester Mussetter	Riley Shimmin
David Bowman	Roger Nelson
David Rigler	Ron Archuleta, Forest Service
Debbie Zarnt, Montana Watercourse	Scot Shuler, Forest Service
Duane Neal	Scott Compton, DNRC Bozeman Regional Director
Edwin Johnson	Scott Opitz, FWP
Eleanor Bossert	Sean Murphy
Gayleen Malone	Sharon Neal
Jerry O'Hair	Steve Libsack
Jim Barrett, Park County Environmental Council	Virginia O'Hair
Jim Johnson, Confluence Consulting	

1. CALL TO ORDER by Chairman Elect, Mark Rose. Personal introductions.

2. Guest List (13)

- ◆ Allan Steinle, Army Corps of Engineers
- ◆ Allison Levy, ADC Services
- ◆ Alex Phillips, Montana Wilderness Association
- ◆ Debbie Zarnt, Montana Watercourse
- ◆ Honorable Chief Water Judge Bruce Lobel
- ◆ Jeanette Romig, ADC Services
- ◆ Jim Barrett, PCEC
- ◆ Jim Johnson, Confluence Consulting
- ◆ Jim Robinson, DNRC
- ◆ Leanne Roulson, Garcia & Associates
- ◆ Scott Compton, DNRC
- ◆ Scott Schuler, FS
- ◆ Scott Opitz, FWP

3. APPROVAL OF April 2006 MINUTES. OK

4. UPDATES

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- Coordinator's Report:
 - ◆ Mountain Sky Guest Ranch fund, held a site visit on April 18 for the Park CD grant application. A county-wide tour of watershed projects is planned in the future. Unfortunately, we were passed up for this round of funding, but the next round is in July with review in September. We will need volunteers to go talk to the funding board to tell them what is going on in this group from the grassroots perspective.
 - ◆ Cottonwood Reestablishment Project. We received special one-time Yellowstone River funding through DNRC – Conservation Districts Bureau for \$9000 funding for this demonstration project. Please contact Nicole if you are interested in participating.
 - ◆ There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee in order to review the Action Plan for 2006 and a DNRC Watershed Planning & Assistance Grant (Application deadline: 5/30/06).
 - ◆ Volunteers are needed to help assemble Weed Information display units – please contact Nicole if you would like to help.
 - ◆ Noxious Weed Trust Fund grant, a letter and postcard was sent out to participants on 5/2/06, requesting information with a due date of 5/26/2006. The beginning on this grant is 6/1/06, and expenses must not be incurred prior to the start date. Reimbursement of 50% of qualified expenses will be within 6-8 weeks after we submit an invoice to the Dept of Ag.
 - ◆ Capacity Building grant between Park Conservation District and NRCS. Nicole will be working at the Park CD & NRCS offices thru the end of June to finish up work funded by this grant.
 - ◆ A warm welcome to Bert Otis our new Vice Chair, and Mark Rose, Chairman Elect. Also, big thanks to outgoing Vice Chair Marty Malone!

COMMITTEE UPDATES

- Endangered Species/Wildlife Committee
 - ◆ Update by Bert – nothing new to report.
- Irrigation Committee
 - ◆ Update by Jerry O'Hair. Installation workshop for AM400 at Deer Haven Ranch on 4/27/06. A week ago Marty, Jerry, Dave, Al Feldstein put up the AM400; Soil Moisture Data Loggers. The data loggers are not difficult to install, to wire in, but just require time.
 - ◆ Seal-It project update by Bert Otis. Ditch at Daily's Lake is getting a liner. Scott Opitz reported that they are looking at diversion point there at Daily's Lake and FWP will fix leaks using a liner w/clay, and ditch down on Rigler property will also get a clay liner. These are the same sites we tried to seal last season, but it didn't work. Will try again after the water is going again by mixing dirt in with the Seal-It to give it something to adhere to. Fuller site will try again this year; will add ash to water to make it work. There is more Seal-It available, so contact Bert if you are interested.
- Range Committee
 - ◆ Update by Alvin Pierce. Discuss winter wheat project, hit very heavily in the fall by birds, then deer, then elk. It's coming in, but not as expected. Not much to tell, other than it is green. The next step is to determine what weeds are coming in, and then spray before cut. Need to discuss more things to determine what next. Should be ready by mid-June to July at first cutting. Again, see what weeds do, then seed down with alfalfa.
- Stream Stabilization Committee
 - ◆ Update by Roger Nelson. This Cottonwood Project is a good opportunity for us to demonstrate how to reestablish cottonwood stands on the Yellowstone River. If you are interested in this project, please contact Nicole.
- Weed Committee Update
 - ◆ Update by Eleanor Bossert. An early meeting tonight was for planning Weed Fair to include Know Your Watershed components this year. A bus tour is being set up by Debbie Zarnt and the Montana Watercourse. We will be bringing speakers in to talk about water resources and weeds. The tour will go from 9-11 AM, and 11-2PM for Weed Fair. Held at Gamble Ranch again this year, with free lunch at noon. Weed Fair 2006/Montana Watercourse – Know Your Watershed tour set for Saturday, June 3rd

AGENCY UPDATES

- ◆ Alan Steinle, Army Corps of Engineers, DNRC re: Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) & Cumulative Effects studies. SAMP update. First a little history, the Corps was working with the Governor's Upper Yellowstone River Task Force putting together the studies, and then the Task Force ended in 2003, at which point the Corps was directed to carry on with SAMP. The Project Manager for this project is out of Omaha, and the next phase after studies was a synthesis phase, to determine trends, etc. United States Geologic Survey (UWGS) concluded there were no significant problems found on the Upper Yellowstone River. So, now the next step is the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA), the project reached first draft stage, and then it was determined necessary to start over. Now we are waiting for second draft – but expect to see the new draft some time in June. The CEA is primarily a technical document and Jim Robinson of DNRC is helping with the Coordination. After it is completed, it will then be made available to public. NEPA document examining the CORPS regulatory program, will be initiated with a public meeting in Livingston, if the UYWB a group is

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interested they will present the information here first, then move into town. The intent is to make changes to Corps program.

- ◆ Scott Schuler, Gallatin National Forest re: West Pine Creek Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Habitat Restoration Project. Ron Archuleta, District Ranger introduced Scott Schuler, the East Zone Fish Biologist working in the Gardiner, Livingston, and Big Timber areas. Scott will talk about a habitat improvement project.

Scott Schuler: First is a brief summary of what is proposed on West Pine Creek in the Northwest part of the valley. It is a stream enhancement project, post-Fridley fire due to bank erosion. The goal is to add large logs to the stream to improve habitat for Yellowstone Cutthroat trout. Prior to fire, the stream had pure cutthroat. Upstream of the culvert there was a pure strain of fish, and downstream of the culvert they were hybridized, after fire there were no fish. The project including structures built out of logs. If interested, 10 copies of proposal are available here tonight. If you are interested in this project, there is a public comment period, please write down your comments and submit them before the deadline.

Q: Will you stock more cutthroat? A: That decision is up to the State. Eventually upstream reach will be colonized with fish. They are working to restock. Prior to the fire there was a resident population of pure fish, in a reach of stream populated a long time ago? Yellowstone Cutthroat trout (YCT) are a sensitive species, and this project is part of several they have been working on to keep fish from being listed on Endangered Species act. One goal of this project is help keep these fish from being listed.

Q: Are there other places we might look to in the future for something similar? A: Yes, last year there was a similar project up Mill Creek, and also on two smaller tributaries in the Shields, Six Mile. As a result, Mill Creek had a four-fold increase in YCT.

Q: Was there any revegetation done after the fire, or will it continue to be a black area? A: After there fire there was seeding to stabilize the soils, a lot done on National Forest land, but there is no tree planting proposed for the post fire stabilization project. A post fire evaluation was done to determine how much regeneration would occur naturally. It was determined that the soils are not sterile, but it is not sure how long before conifers come back.

Q: Are culverts a barrier to this project? A: Sometimes. Now there is a bridge up there, and the culvert now is bigger. Most studies were done following the fire, last year they weren't in there, but in 2004 they looked for fish, but there weren't any.

Q: Is there a chance that these fish could recover by themselves, without us doing anything? A: Yes, in time they would. But they want to introduce a genetically pure strain so when FWP determines if YCT need to be listed on the Endangered Species act. If nothing is done, they will eventually repopulate.

Q: What if restocked with pure fish, and then YCT are still listed on endangered species list? And what will happen to FS permits? A: Not sure, probably nothing. Comment from Bert: The goal is to be one step ahead of that, the more areas we work in, the better we off we will be in terms of keeping YCT from being listed. Scott Schuler: What the 90 day review findings were based on was the numerous projects being coordinated between Fed & State agencies; and that was a part of the rational of not listing YCT. Comment from Bert: UYWB sent letter in support of not listing. Scott Schuler: Big trees that should have been in the stream prior to the fire weren't there, so after fire the changes were more drastic in West Pine, and now playing catch up. Comment from Jerry O'Hair: If some of that area hadn't been harvested, the fires would have spread to Trail Creek. It was good that it had been logged in the past. Scott Schuler: The previous comment was in reference to logging that occurred in the late 1800's, right along the stream course, and those logs would have been in the stream now. If there are any more comments, please submit them in writing before the deadline. More information can be found on the website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin/?page=projects>

- ◆ Scott Opitz, Fish Wildlife & Parks re: Special one-time Yellowstone River funding through DNRC – Conservation Districts Bureau for Locke Creek Fish Passage -- \$3,000, Debris Removal on Yellowstone River -- \$1,000. Scott is the Area management biologist for FWP. Two quick updates, Locke Creek is one of two primary YCT spawning areas, they pass through box culvert now, and this project will entail putting baffles into the culvert to facilitate passage. Debris removal: Initial intent to remove frame and rear-end by KPRK, now buried under gravel bar. So if anyone has cars or debris to remove, even if on bank, have \$1000 available for project.
- ◆ Marty Malone, Park County Extension Agent. Fridley Fire grant runs out May 14th so you need to purchase your chemicals or make a deal with applicator by 5:00 PM. Weed meeting on May 18th, 6:00 PM to introduce a new herbicide called Milestone, weed ID, dinner provided, applicator calibration, applicator points. Milestone put out by Dow, has same effect as Tordon on composite plants include knapweed, it is non-restricted, and can spray up to waters edge. Milestone is more expensive than Tordon but has more flexibility in riparian areas. Q: Does this have residual effects like Tordon? A: Yes, but not as long.

5. OPEN ITEMS

- ◆ Marty Malone: Project warning: red flag, FWS purchasing conservation easements, and its not voluntary thing. Do your homework. These are paid easements with their restrictions, in the Choteau area.

News Release. August 12, 2005. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Establishes Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area

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Dave Gillund, (406) 727-7400, ext. 22

Gary Sullivan, (406) 727-7400, ext. 25

The Acting Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service today approved the establishment of the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area. This approval is the final step in the planning process for the Front, and allows the Service to proceed with the establishment of a conservation easement program to conserve wildlife habitat on private land along the Rocky Mountain Front in north-central Montana.

The Service plans to purchase perpetual conservation easements from willing sellers on 170,000 acres of private land between Birch Creek and the South Fork of the Dearborn River. The program does not include any fee title acquisition or outright purchase of private land. Conservation easements are a proven, effective and non-regulatory means by which to conserve high quality wildlife habitat and maintain the historic ranching heritage in Montana.

The final exterior project boundary is 561,700 acres, within which the Service will seek easements on 170,000 acres. This final boundary represents a change in the project boundary contained in earlier Service analyses of the project; however, the target easement acquisition goal of 170,000 acres remains unchanged.

Funding for the easement program would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process.

The purpose of the project is to create and maintain a significant, intact block of important wildlife habitat between existing protected areas, including State Wildlife Management Areas, The Nature Conservancy's Pine Butte Swamp Preserve and the Boone & Crockett Club's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Ranch.

Large, working ranches play a major role in supporting and protecting the biological values of the Front. Long-established ranching families have passed land down over many generations, limiting subdivision and conserving vital fish and wildlife habitat along the Front.

The Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area is the result of an inclusive planning process, said Ralph Morgenweck, Regional Director of the Service's Mountain-Prairie Region. "Our many partners contributed significant time and effort to create an approach that will conserve wildlife habitat and help preserve rural economies along the Front."

The Front is home to nearly every wildlife species described by Lewis and Clark in 1806, with the exception of free-ranging bison. Many of these species occur in relatively stable or increasing numbers. Private lands along the Front include important riparian corridors, wetland complexes and upland habitat for grizzly bears, trumpeter swans, raptors and other migratory birds.

In late 2004, the Service held a series of open houses in communities along the Front to provide information about, and solicit public input on the project. The Service also provided an extended opportunity following the open houses for the public to provide written comments on the project.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 545 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 64 fishery resources offices and 81 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign and Native American tribal governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

- FWS - For more information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, visit their home page at <http://www.fws.gov>

5. PROJECT IDEAS

- Input from the group on resource needs.

7. Program: [A briefing on HB22 \(implementing a water adjudication fee\) and Water rights adjudication in Montana – the roles of the Montana Water Court and DNRC.](#)

This month we welcome the Honorable Chief Water Judge Bruce Loble – Appointed by the Montana Supreme Court to head the Montana Water Court, and Mr. Scott Compton – Regional Manager of the Bozeman DNRC Regional Office. ADJUDICATION OF

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WATER RIGHTS. Montana has embarked upon a massive, statewide adjudication of nearly all the water rights in the state having priority dates before July 1, 1973. The purpose of the adjudication is to bring some certainty to the number and extent of water rights in Montana. Even water rights that were previously decreed by district courts are included in the statewide adjudication. Claims for all existing rights were required to be filed with the DNRC by April 30, 1982. Over 201,000 claims were filed by the deadline. Failure to file a claim resulted in forfeiture of the water right.

Scott Compton: (There is a new water law book out, and it is available here tonight, and also HB22 handouts). House Bill 22 to speed up adjudication process went through legislature with overwhelming support. Go to DNRC's website, lots of info there – the whole bill is there and a complete explanation of it as well. General and specific water right information can be found there. Adjudication started in 1972, claims were examined. 25% of all rights filed have not had a review, or final decrees. This is a process to fund that, it provides \$6,000,000 every 2 years, \$20 each right, maximum of \$40. Irrigation district based on # of users up to \$800. Snafus have been seen there, homeowners association, etc. There are currently 3,000 – 4,000 appeals the department is now working on now. Set up a deadline of June 30, 2015. 57,000 claims are left for examination. 30 FTE (full time employees) hired to do that process, with the majority in Helena, and concentrate on these claims. Upper Yellowstone is already in decree status, so it applies to other areas, as the cost spread across the state. They have been working on 25 years +, thought was to get it done.

Exception – tribal and federal rights not billed in this process. Every other type of water right was eligible to be billed... household wells included. Every water right holder was subject to a bill, depending on the type of use of the water and how many water rights they held.

Q: What happens if you don't pay? Will a lean be put on someone's house who doesn't pay? A: Maybe clog the title if house sold, not say can't use it, maybe put a lean on the water right itself that could cloud transfer rights.

Q: Having trouble getting through on phone to Contact. A: It has been a problem, currently trying to figure that out. Please give them more time as it will take a few more months to catch up.

Q: Called Bozeman office, they were most helpful and got right on it. A: Thank you, will pass that on.

Q: What about old wells, a lot of wells that aren't in records? A: Exempt issues, options for filing on those.

Q: Is there enough water to fill all the adjudications? A: We all know that a lot of streams are over appropriated, not enough water to fill all those all the time, with exception to good years like 96, 97. Tough question.

Adjudication: Water Court is the lead and DNRC is the technical arm for this process DNRC looks at claim forms, maps, land descriptions to make sure they are right, they look at aerial photos, etc., and historical uses of water is what they are after. Then next they submit a report to Water Court, then they examine it, and a decree is issued. They meet with folks to figure problems out, look at land description problems, and clean them up so they don't end up in a hearing process. Get straightened out at the local level to avoid taking to court. Park County has been quiet for the last couple years. Park, Gallatin, Madison counties are covered by the Bozeman Regional Office.

Q: How realistic is 2015? A: They asked the same question, but its believed they have a good start, billing program will be the next program the legislature will touch, may be some changes there. The work is on track and a little ahead.

Q: How is the multiple billing working out? A: Haven't heard much, they paid it, and not much follow up. It was a database thing, couldn't send it out to all owners listed on a water right. The law specifically said the bill would be sent to the first owner listed on a water right.

Q: Why 45 people still on the water right, as a ditch rider, asked how much water do they have when there are 45 peoples name on the water right? A: Ownership issue is difficult, eventually will be split, right now just add owners to the right. Process where they can be split, but its not done a lot. Big issue is records ownership and keeping it updated. Look up on internet to see if your records are accurate, there are lots of tools available. Currently, things have slowed down, should have better luck getting a hold of people now.

Judge Loble: Adjudication Process & Water Law.

Is there anything better to talk about than water rights? This all began in 1979 with Senate Bill 76. Everyone who has a water right with a priority date before July 1, 1973 needed to file a claim to that right by April 30, 1982 – 200,000+ claims were filed in Montana. Most came in the last 30 days. Practicing law in Helena at that time and went to DNRC with boxes & boxes of claims that last day. If you don't pay bill on HB22, vehicle that will be used will possibly be to take HB22 fee out of that person's tax return, rather than putting a lean on people's property.

They divided state into 85 hydrologic basins in the state, DNRC has to examine the claims, take each claim and identify what is on the statement of claim, the water resource survey of Park County. Look at what statement of claim says, vs. what is in the book. This book is on the internet now. One thing they have to look at is an aerial photo, if the statement of claim claimed more acreage than found in book or aerial photo. Claimant will be contacted to determine historic use and other information. They are pretty much done in this basin, a few straggler claims, in 43B. What they are now doing is moving into the enforcement part of the decree.

Water adjudication claims are files, examined, then water court will issue a computer generated decree, abstract of water right. We ask that people object if need be, or say if it is right or wrong. People in this room know their water rights better than the people in Helena. Only 5% of people wind up in hearings, most objections are resolved.

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Another thing to talk about is Federal Reserve Water Rights. What is this? It is a water right that is issued when the Federal government withdraws land from the public domain, such as national park, Forest Service, Indian reservation, etc. Water is reserved for the purpose of the reserved land. Indian reservations were withdrawn from public domain, and the purpose of reserve water rights in this instance is when taking nomadic pastoral people and pushed them onto a confined area and made them into farmers, so there was a need to reserve water rights so they could be successful. Reserved water rights are applicable to reservations. A reserve water right is done differently. Three clichés in water rights: use it or lose it, first in time first in right, these don't apply to reserve water right. Priority right is from the date the land is taken from public domain.

Additionally, wanted to define scope the reserve water rights, compact commission appointed by governor, etc., come to agreement about water rights for state of Montana. Compact goes to legislature, occasionally goes to congress, then back from congress, and then comes to the Montana Water Court which has final say on it –and it will be noticed out to the public. All these eventually come to the water court, compacts been entered into all Indian reservation except Flathead and Blackfeet. Now, lets open the discussion to questions...

Q: The Conservation District's on lower Yellowstone have large reservations of water rights, what about the Upper? A: Yes, they do.

Q: We went through preliminary decrees in this basin, what is the next step, when can we expect to have a finished project? A: Sometime in the future have another preliminary decree. Must examine all claims first, HB 22 money is designed to hire staff to allow DNRC do that. Will it be done by 2015? Statute provides benchmarks by DNRC, if benchmarks aren't met, the billings will stop. Set up this way to keep DNRC's feet to the fire.

Q: Do we have a temporary preliminary decree in this basin, what is the next step? A: Depends on what you would like you to do. An option is to petition the court and have the decree enforced; district court can enforce that order, to distribute water in accordance with that decree. For example, the Mill Creek Enforcement Project of 2004. The water commission is opening and closing head gates which gets people to pay attention, still time to test drive decrees, still time to petition courts.

Q: Where are we if we are getting along? A: Stopped until the rest of the decrees are done, they will still be working on the objections, so you will not hear from them until after 2015 to the next step, unless if you go to district judge and say want to be enforced in our basin. Judge will enforce the temporary decree.

Q: Is there a benefit to do this if people are getting along? A: No, not if you are getting along.

Q: On federal water, for example the Missouri Breaks National Monument, does this apply here? A: Took effect when signed, priority date after that time. Wild & Scenic river system that has earlier priority date in that area, junior to some other rights in that area, overlaps monument water right.

National Park Service has the biggest compact, Glacier, Yellowstone, Big Hole, all monuments and national parks within Montana, biggest effect in YNP, due to groundwater system.

Q: Reserve rights and Forest Service, please reiterate? A: All Forest Service lands have reserved water rights on them, what is the scope & extent of those rights, Forest Service is keying into boundary areas where private and public lands come together to maintain instream flows.

Q: Yellowstone River reserve rights, is this different? A: This is different, set aside provision allowing state and federal agencies to reserve water for future uses. Based on what it has been used for in the past, no mechanism for future events. FWP is using their water right, and Conservation District's filed for future use for ag purposes are some uses of CD water rights, Dept of Health has in-stream flow, municipalities have reserve rights for future use. Must demonstrate that future use of water is still a viable option or will lose.

Q: Can these be sold? A: No, right is held by CD itself and they have an agreement with landowner/water user.

Q: Forest Service and cutthroat, any federal agency in this compact can reserve water, could in essence put folks out of business. A: Only make an agreement on water rights on that land, within those boundaries.

Q: How many old decreed rights are challenged? A: It's hard to dispute the old decreed rights. If split into subdivision, fraction out the quantity of water to each subdivision based on what was historically decreed. City of Deer Lodge had two of the first decreed rights, but they were lost through the abandonment process, probably the only time decreed rights were in jeopardy.

Q: What about ranches that have been subdivided, one acre, etc., will they receive a decree? A: Have decreed less than one minor inch to people.

Q: How much time is involved in the use or lose it? A: It depends on intent, non-use of water right. If do not use for a long period of time, it may be abandoned, and the burden of proof is on the water user to prove that is not abandoned. Current statute says after

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through with adjudication and all final decrees have been issued there is a ten year period after which abandoned is presumed if water not used.

Q: What if leased out, is it still considered a beneficial use? A: Yes, you can enter into a short term lease, some people are doing that to keep water in the source, if land is in CRP it is not an abandonment either.

Q: Live on canal, and over time people have begun using this for uses other than irrigation, does this changed the lawful use? A: Yes, and individual must go to the DNRC to get permission to do that. Irrigation is for house (lawn) or agriculture purposes, but ponds are not the same.

Judge Lobel asked the group:

Q: What is the legal measurement of water in Montana? A: Cubic Feet per second, since July 1, 1899. Decree is in CFS.

Q: How many minor inches in a CFS? A: 40

Q: How many in Idaho? 50, and Colorado? 38. Why the difference: Because of the pressure on 1" hole.

Some humor according to Judge Lobel, the first murder in Montana occurred in the Bitterroot. One water user came to his head gate to find his water was being diverted, so he found the guy, killed him, and stuffed him in the water and used his body as diversion. You can't do that in Montana anymore – at least not without a 310 permit! LOL!

8. VICE CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS. Mark Rose, Chairman-Elect, thanked everyone for coming and urged folks to continue supporting our watershed efforts.

9. ADJOURN

Thank you for coming!
 NOTE: No June Meeting –
 See you at 2006 Weed Fair & Know Your Watershed Tour
 Saturday June 3rd @ the Gamble Ranch
 4012 Highway 89 South

Next Watershed Meeting: July 6th, 2006

Key to Commonly Used Acronyms:

DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality	MBMG – Montana Bureau of Mines & Geology
DNRC – Depar Natural Resources & Conservation	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Services
FWP – Fish Wildlife & Parks	Park CD – Park Conservation District
LEP – Local Empowerment Program (MACD)	TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load (DEQ)
MACD – Montana Association of Conservation Districts	UYWB – Upper Yellowstone Watershed Basin
MWCC – Montana Watershed Coordination Council	WPA – Watershed Planning & Assistance Grant (DNRC)
KYW – Know Your Watershed	YCT – Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout
UYRTF – Upper Yellowstone River Task Force	

Equipment List: (Available to members on loan)

Trailer mounted weed sprayer (2)

ElectroNet fencing – (9) 35" x 164'

10 Watt Solar Panel

IntelliShock 42B battery energizer & 12v 44 amp battery