

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER POLICY

February 13, 1997 Hearing Room F

3:00 P.M. Tape 24- 25

MEMBERS PRESENT:

House Water Policy

Rep. Ken Messerle, Co-Chair

Rep. Tim Josi

Rep. Jo Ann Bowman

Rep. Tony Corcoran

Rep. Steve Harper

Rep. Jeff Kruse

Rep. Jim Welsh

House Agriculture & Natural Resources

Rep. Charles Starr

Rep. Terry Thompson

Rep. Ken Messerle

Rep. Kurt Schrader

Senate Water & Land Use

Sen. Veral Tarno

Sen. Bob Kintigh, Co-Chair

Sen. Ted Ferrioli

Sen. Bill Fisher

Senate Agriculture & Natural Resources

Sen. Bob Kintigh

Sen. Bill Fisher

Sen. Ted Ferrioli

Sen. Gary George

Sen. Veral Tarno

VISITING MEMBERS: Rep. Bob Jenson

STAFF PRESENT:

House Water Policy

Pat Zwick, Policy Analyst

Rebecca M. Nickel, Admin. Support

House Agriculture & Natural Resources

Judith Gruber, Policy Analyst

Senate Water & Land Use

Mark Volmert, Committee Administrator

Senate Agriculture & Natural Resources

Glen Stonebrink, Committee Administrator

Christen Smith, Committee Administrator

Paul Zolezzi, Admin. Support

MEASURE/ISSUES HEARD: Water Quality Issues

These minutes are in compliance with Senate and House Rules. Only text enclosed in quotation marks reports a speaker's exact words. For complete contents, please refer to the tapes.

Tape/#	Speaker	Comments
Tape 24, A		
002	Co-Chair Messerle	Calls meeting to order at 3:05. Meeting jointly with Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources, Senate Water and Land Use, and House Agriculture and Natural Resources.
<u>WATER QUALITY ISSUES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</u>		

AGENCY		
017	Chuck Findley	(Sound system was not broadcasting correctly, although tape was recording.)
044	Co-Chair Kintigh	Announces that the tape is recording and it will be necessary for the audience to be quiet until a technician can repair broadcast problem.
048	Chuck Findley	Deputy Regional Administrator, Region X, Environmental Protection Agency. Submits and reads written testimony on Oregon's water quality resources.
098	Findley	Testimony - continued
132	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks for a comparison of Oregon's situation with other states such as Georgia or Idaho.
144	Findley	<p>No matter what is done, it is quite likely that this matter will end up in court. "I think that its quite likely that if we could collectively decide between ourselves, the state and the EPA, on strategy, and on a set of actions that was necessary to achieve TMDLs (total maximum daily loads) throughout the state, that we could stay out of court. We may end up getting a notice of intent to sue or we may actually have a suit filed, but in actual fact, we may be able to settle that before it goes to the courts to administer. I would argue that that is a far better way to proceed than allowing ourselves to de facto get to the courts and having the courts administer it."</p> <p>Can't comment authoritatively on Georgia situation. Judge ruled in both Georgia and Idaho that five years was adequate to have TMDL work completed and approved. In Idaho, the size of impaired waters list is comparable to Oregon.</p>
166	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks for definition of TMDL and clarification of what parameters are in force for the development of TMDLs.
171	Findley	A TMDL is an analysis which allocates loads. It determines what is coming into the stream or waterbody, and then allocates loads out to those sources in order to achieve water quality standards with a comfortable margin of safety. Analysis is made to determine what are the causes, modeling, and then a set of actions. In a point source situation, the waste water discharge permit is the vehicle to make the TMDL happen. In a mixed source situation, it is a more complicated process.
193	Co-Chair Kintigh	Asks how much assistance is available in personnel and funding.
198	Findley	<p>* Seven or eight people assisting with the Salmon Recovery plan</p> <p>* TMDL assistance</p>

		<p>* funding for non-point source programs</p> <p>* provides financial support to Oregon by the 106 Clean Water Act grants (approximately 10 - 20% of overall state programs)</p>
217	Rep. Josi	Asks what the timeline for approval of TMDLs is and if is it the same as the NMFS ruling.
222	Findley	No, separate statutes and situations. No precise schedule from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) at this time. DEQ submitted an impaired waters list and it was approved last summer. EPA is now waiting for a prioritization of waterbodies.
237	Rep. Josi	Asks if Mr. Findley is familiar with the 38 full-time employees (FTE) which would be created within DEQ and the Department of Agriculture to work on the TMDLs.
239	Findley	Have seen some information on this.
241	Rep. Josi	Asks if the level of staffing is sufficient.
242	Findley	"I believe it is sufficient, but barely. The thing that I'd like to impress upon you all is the experience we've had doing TMDLs and how resource consumptive they really are. These are complicated issues. They are not so bad for non-point source, totally non-point source areas where you can work on a sub basin and come up with plans that scan a large number of waterbodies at once because the measures are roughly the same. They are much, much more complicated on the other end of spectrum. So I would say that the level of funding is sufficient, but much less than that wouldn't get the job done."
252	Rep. Josi	Asks who makes the final approval of temperature standards.
254	Findley	We do.
255	Rep. Josi	Asks what would happen if EPA had to take over the state's water quality issues. And asks what affect that would have on metals, paper and other high tech businesses.
262	Findley	It would be detrimental. Even though the state has a responsibility under the Clean Water Act to do this job, EPA gets sued, not the state and the only option would be to pull funding back. EPA could be forced to remove 319 funding and Clean Water Act funding. There would not be the manpower available, and solutions would be cookie-cutter.
281	Rep. Josi	Asks if it would make it difficult for water dependent industries to expand.
283	Findley	It would.
285	Sen. Tarno	Asks about EPA role in water temperature standards, and whether or not the previous temperature standard was acceptable.
		It was acceptable at that time. The state needs to reevaluate the

292	Findley	standard every three years. Many of the standards today were based on science that was not as inclusive. "We have become much better able to link environmental effects to ambient standards."
309	Sen. Tarno	Asks if weather cycles are taken into account when setting these standards. Comments that the temperature standard problems are in the higher elevations where there has been limited environmental impact.
335	Findley	The review group assembled by the state took into account the factors and made a judgment regarding the protective range. Unfortunately, fish don't care what the temperature is, only whether they live or don't live.
349	Co-Chair Messerle	Comments on the dated data which he reviewed. Does not include the changes made in the last few years. Asks if the progress made in Oregon in the last 10 years has been taken into account.
368	Findley	Can't answer details on technical questions. The people involved made their best judgment based on the data they had at the time. If new data is available which could alter decision is available for the next triennium it will change.
387	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks for further discussion on the temperature standard with regards to optimum salmon survival.
394	Findley	The range of temperatures chosen for salmonid rearing was, in the committee's belief, acceptable for rearing salmon. The department chose a temperature close to the high end.
TAPE 25, A		
012	Rep. Kruse	Comments on the meetings with Langdon Marsh and some of the issues discussed. Has concerns about making assumptions on what is good for fish based on laboratory findings. Asks if EPA told courts that state of Idaho could do as well as or better than the EPA in completing TMDLs.
047	Findley	That point was argued repeatedly with the judge, but without any results. Comments on litigation in Alaska.
063	Rep. Kruse	Asks for clarification on the DEQ budget and positions for TMDLs.
068	Findley	Knows what is involved in doing a TMDL and the people who are involved. The estimates made by DEQ look reasonable. Because of the sub-basin approach, there is chance of success. However, it would be difficult with a smaller budget.
081	Rep. Kruse	Asks if it would be acceptable for Oregon to provide field personnel for completion of TMDLs.
		That depends. Most of the work done for TMDL is complicated and technical. In the Region X EPA office, there is one TMDL modeler, and no one else like him in the Northwest. There is no

086	Findley	way there could be TMDL modelers in DEQ and DOA, there isn't the expertise available do to that. It is more of an open question for in-stream field gathering and who does that. "There is certain critical skill expertise which really is necessary to do this and it is hard to find people with that set of talent and set of experience."
095	Rep. Welsh	Asks how many states have "DEQs" that enforce EPA laws in their states.
099	Findley	In the northwest, states which have fully delegated programs are Oregon and Washington. Alaska and Idaho do not have fully delegated programs, but are a mixture. In the other parts of the country, most states are delegated more than in the Northwest.
108	Rep. Welsh	Asks how many states set water quality standards to protect fish at this time.
109	Findley	All states in the Northwest have some standard in place for protecting fish. Washington needs to improve their temperature standard in the next triennium or EPA will not approve it. Idaho's temperature standards for bull trout has been disapproved. EPA is currently preparing a promulgation package at the order of the court.
120	Rep. Welsh	Asks if Oregon Board of Agriculture could enforce EPA Clean Water Laws, would EPA contract with Board to regulate agricultural non-point pollution.
124	Findley	SB 1010 (1993 Session) directs Department of Agriculture to set agricultural management plans which will eventually be part of a TMDL.
129	Rep. Welsh	Asks if EPA would possibly contract with Department of Agriculture to regulate non-point pollution.
131	Findley	This has not been considered.
137	Sen. Ferrioli	Comments on testimony and inconsistencies regarding the situation in Idaho.
158	Findley	The judge found the proposed schedule unacceptable. Court's opinion was that 5 years was sufficient. EPA has 6 months from the date of opinion to submit another schedule. EPA will be submitting a new schedule of 10 years. "The reason why we think 5 years is undoable, is that what we are going to end up with are paper products. We'll be so under the gun to do these that we will not pay enough attention to whether or not they have local buy-in, and whether they contain the kinds of implementation steps that make them actually going to happen." Ten years is the minimum schedule required and this will be applied to all states, including Oregon.
186	Sen. Ferrioli	Comments on the approach of asking for a reasonable amount of time, and a reasonable approach to standards. Comments on the listing of streams with only one data point. Asks for

		comments.
196	Findley	<p>When DEQ did the listing, streams were put in separate categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * "pretty sure" that standards were not met * maybe, but there is insufficient data <p>This is one of the more defensible sections of the impaired waters list.</p>
208	Sen. Ferrioli	Comments on questions he has on the data sets, data points, sources and aging of data. Comments on the vagueness of the terms "pretty sure" and "maybe," when used in a scientific context.
219	Findley	Clarifies his usage of the terms. "I believe that DEQ thinks there is certainty, in terms of the fact that those water quality streams that have been listed are not meeting water quality standards, or they would not have put them forward."
225	Sen. Ferrioli	Asks if the Forest Practices Act would be sufficient for TMDL mitigation and management.
232	Findley	Not familiar with the Forest Practices Act. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would be more familiar with that subject. More familiar with the federal forest plan and the eastside forest plan and have confidence in the standards being developed. Experience with forestry and impacts on water quality is in reference to the building of roads. Comments on past practices on private forest lands and the potential problems with roads and culverts that are out of date.
252	Sen. Ferrioli	Asks if Idaho is granted more time for completion of TMDLs, would Oregon also get additional time to work on compliance strategies.
269	Findley	"Those are two separate issues. The timetable for TMDL development is something that we have time to work on, but the work has to begin immediately. That's different than the time EPA has to approve or disapprove a state's water quality standard when its submitted. And if its overdue, once again, the court's citizen supervisions in the Clean Water Act are likely to come into play here. They certainly did in Idaho, and I believe that they aren't very far away in Oregon. If this issue drags on very much longer, I would guess there is a high likelihood that there would be suits filed against EPA for not acting timely, or against the state for not acting timely in submitting the new standards. We would be forced, once again, to respond to a court ordered schedule.
285	Sen.	Asks if there are off ramps for 303(d) listing process, and if there isn't additional time granted, will EPA describe, with

	Ferrioli	specificity, how to get off the 303(d) list.
290	Findley	<p>There are a several ways to get off the impaired waters list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * by implementing TMDL * achieving water quality standards * development of an implementable plan, that has a reasonable assurance of success <p>"We consciously chose not to take a position that you had to have the plan fully implemented and water quality standards achieved before you could get off the list."</p>
312	Rep. Thompson	Asks how EPA can keep up with the progress Oregon is making.
332	Findley	"I hope I have not given the impression that what we want to do as an agency is to come in and run your water quality program. That is the last thing we want to do. We would only do that in the event that the state cannot do it. I would be the first to congratulate you all on the steps that you have taken. The steps, I think, that Oregon has taken with regard to Senate Bill 1010 are really, really good. There is nothing very comparable in the country to the kind of on-the-ground, problem solving that is inherent in that bill. The improvements that we see in the water quality along the Willamette, it's there, you have all made a lot of progress. Your point sources are well controlled. Taking innovative approaches on non-point sources. So I'm not suggesting we could do a better job than you. To the contrary, we would only come in if there was no other option, or if the court would order us to come in. And I doubt we could do as good a job as you."
351	Rep. Thompson	Asks if EPA is going to be able to keep up with the progress of Oregon.
355	Findley	Will do our best. Ready to begin second round of performance partnership agreement discussions with DEQ. Last year was the first performance partnership agreement with Oregon. EPA provided technical assistance to DEQ because of the good job being done.
373	Rep. Thompson	Asks about EPA budget.
378	Findley	The 1998 budget has been submitted to Congress. The President has requested funds that would put EPA at the same level, but there will be increases in Safe Drinking Water Act and the

		Clean Foods Act.
395	Rep. Schrader	Asks if EPA has confidence in SB 1010 and practices involved in getting results.
405	Findley	Yes
TAPE 24, B		
009	Rep. Schrader	Asks if EPA and the courts find the addition of the 38 FTE for technical positions and the volunteer efforts to provide data to these positions to be a good plan.
013	Findley	Absolutely, what sets the states approach apart is the utilization of the watershed councils. There is increased buy-in at the local level and more voluntary efforts to see the plan through.
019	Rep. Schrader	Asks if EPA and courts take into the account the utilization of volunteers when considering the necessity of the 38 FTE.
022	Findley	By empowering that many groups, there has to be someone to tie those local efforts together, and someone that has technical expertise for modeling, monitoring, and access to laboratories.
029	Rep. Schrader	Asks if court has EPA develop plan, would there be broad scale shut downs.
034	Findley	Correct, EPA would not have the manpower to work with the local watershed councils. And the plans developed by EPA may not be as effective or successful.
039	Rep. Schrader	Asks how much time is left for developing a plan.
044	Findley	Unable to give a precise answer. As soon as the state comes up with the priority list for waterbodies, there has to be response to plaintiffs in a suit.
053	Sen. Tarno	Asks what would happen if Oregon doesn't or can't comply with the standards which are being imposed. Asks if federal government could threaten to withdraw federal funding.
068	Findley	"I don't know how the suit ultimately plays out, you've raised a good question, and where it ultimately plays out, I don't know. What happens in the near term in that scenario is much more clear to me. And that is, likely we would end up being under court jurisdiction, which means the court would basically monitor whatever steps we take, and see whether or not that is adequate or not. You can darn sure bet, that if we are under that kind of supervision and those kinds of tight time deadlines, we will pull grant moneys back and do whatever necessary in order to meet that. Beyond that, after that system turns out not to produce as good as results, I don't know where that goes from there."
077	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks for clarification on lawsuits.
		EPA can be sued on either process or substance. The Idaho

085	Findley	TMDL case is an example. EPA was running behind on the schedule, so citizens sued and then challenged the actual TMDLs.
097	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks if Oregon's case would be any different than Idaho.
102	Findley	Can always be challenged, but the more likely the sides can agree on substance, the more likely it becomes that there will be an agreement reached with the potential plaintiffs.
108	Rep. Corcoran	Asks for more examples of kinds of impacts on agriculture, timber, and other types of business as a result of court action.
125	Findley	"If it's the case where EPA is being asked to do something by date X, and the only way we can do that is by promulgating very prescriptive non-flexible standards, then the outcome for Oregon, whether its industry or its citizens, becomes an unacceptable solution or, at least, an unworkable solution."
132	Rep. Corcoran	Asks for concrete example of impacts as a result of court action.
139	Findley	The pulp and paper requirements where EPA failed to meet the timeline for promulgation of a standard by the required date. The quality of work is sacrificed when forced to work under a strict timeline.
150	Rep. Josi	Asks for discussion on the enforcement provisions of SB 1010 and the 38 FTE in DEQ and Agriculture. Voices concerns that these FTE would not have enforcement capabilities when faced with potential court actions.
166	Findley	On the enforcement issue, it is important to get the plans in place and worry about enforcement later.
170	Rep. Josi	Asks if this is something that the state could get sued over.
172	Findley	The state could if, for example, there are wholesale violations of grazing standards. Suits could come from EPA or citizens.
177	Co-Chair Messerle	Comments on staffing and funding problems on both the federal and state levels. Comments on point source pollution in some of the metropolitan areas such as the storm and sewage runoff in the Portland area. Asks how EPA would look at these situations.
205	Findley	Has yet to see the priority list from DEQ, his understanding is that priorities are mainly along the coast in keeping with the salmon recovery plan. Many of the TMDLs will be mixed source. The focus is occurring in the areas of high likelihood of protecting salmon. It is the case that in many of the coastal areas, beneficial uses of water quality are not being met, and they don't include just fish, but also adequate drinking water and protecting public health.
		Asks if he is aware of any states that have had active

225	Rep. Schrader	cooperation of agricultural and forest communities in helping develop a response to this type of problem. Comments on the agricultural and forestry industries taking a lead in development of a plan.
239	Findley	No, Oregon is in the lead in getting agricultural and forestry interests to the table. It sets Oregon apart from other states EPA is dealing with.
248	Rep. Kruse	Asks if he is familiar with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Comments on why he mentions these agencies. The state of Oregon has been developing good working relationships with these agencies. Asks if EPA has entered into formal agreements at the state level with any of these agencies.
273	Findley	Yes, there are formal agreements with Soil and Conservation Service, are active in the President's Northwest Forest Plan, and staff are assigned to the Regional Ecosystems Office. In addition, EPA has been trying to come to an agreement on dovetailing the requirements of the Endangered Species Act with the Clean Water Act. Habitat conservation plans required under the Endangered Species Act, or any kind of recovery plan, are almost identical to what is required under the Clean Water Act. Trying to coordinate a collective approach under federal lands which will meet all the requirements.
291	Rep. Kruse	Comments that he knew the answer, but wanted Mr. Findley's answer on the record. Comments that if this ends up in court, everyone will be sitting at the same table.
315	Findley	Agree. Comments on the work of EPA to integrate the requirements of the Clean Water Act into the President's Northwest Forest Plan and the continuation of that process for the eastside.
330	Co-Chair Messerle	Comments on the pressure about increased enforcement and the possibility that this will affect the ground level efforts. Asks if EPA believes the state needs to expand the amount of enforcement.
350	Findley	"I believe that you do need a strong enforcement capability in the event that things go wrong. But, really, that doesn't solve the kinds of problems we're talking about here very well. They are far better solved by getting some collaborative approach where people can agree on what needs to get done and to do it voluntarily, and to bring that system along as opposed to trying to shove something into the system and then use enforcement to make sure it happens. We've tried that throughout our environmental programs to one degree of success or the other over the last 20-25 years. It really is a pretty mixed degree of success in terms of outcomes. It's definitely not the best

		approach for solving problems.
360	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks if he is saying that the enforcement currently in place in Oregon is adequate.
363	Findley	"That's what I'm saying."
370	Rep. Bowman	Asks for clarification on the possibility of losing federal funding if there is a listing.
380	Findley	"In the event that we went all the way to the courts and we were under court order to do something on a certain schedule, we would have no choice but to pull grant funds like 319. But the simple fact of having a waterbody listed on the impaired water list does not impact your ability to get a 319 grant. In fact, I think its a strong argument for you getting 319 grant funds and applying those in areas where you have the biggest problems."
389	Rep. Bowman	"One of the unique things about Oregon is that we do have farmers and agriculture, and we have federal and state and local people working together to solve this problem. But, I think what's unique is that we also have environmentalists that are trying to work with all these groups. I wanted to make sure that we didn't make the impression that its all of us against environmental groups because we're concerned about being sued. At least in the state of Oregon, I think that we are all trying to get to the same goal."
TAPE 25, B		
007	Findley	That is unique to Oregon.
008	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks if Oregon is meeting the intent of the law based on track record.
013	Findley	Yes.
014	Rep. Jenson	Asks if the severity of enforcement by the EPA would be driven by court action.
020	Findley	"If we are under a court ordered schedule, yes. There are those instances where even not being in the courts already, we may disagree with the state of Oregon DEQ on how to handle a particular situation, and we do reserve the right to take an independent enforcement action over and above what the state does. That's our right under the Clean Water Act aand under all of our statutes. We've done that only very rarely, because frankly it hasn't been necessary, but we have in a few cases."
026	Rep. Jenson	Asks if permits, such as irrigation, would be in jeopardy if EPA did not find Oregon plan to be in compliance.
034	Findley	That is independent of the authorities we have under our own statutes, that is a state and local issue.
037	Co-Chair Kintigh	Comments on the number of streams listed for sediment and the natural causes for this in some cases. Asks if EPA takes this into account when developing a TMDL and determining when

		standards are met.
048	Findley	<p>Definitely, however, there is a breaking point in that spectrum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * natural occurrences * abnormally high waterflow exposing soils that had not been exposed before * preventable occurrences * logging on steep slopes, or logging roads that are not built up to specification, which could cause landslides <p>TMDL would take into account what can be done with those types of situations, or need to do, to ensure that those types of situations don't turn into loading in the stream. Not much can be done about natural situations.</p>
058	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks for further discussion on the balance of loads from point sources and non-point sources.
068	Findley	When a TMDL for a stream or for a stream reach that is being affected by all those sources, make sure that there is control at both ends. It is much more difficult if non-point sources and judgments are required on the balance.
078	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks if cost, time frame, and impact to industry are factors taken into account.
080	Findley	The cost borne by industrial dischargers is directly a function of what reductions they have to make to meet the best available control technology, or whatever is necessary to meet loading requirements in the stream.
090	Co-Chair Messerle	Asks how those are taken into account when developing a TMDL.
093	Findley	Ensure that there are reasonable controls on non-point sources, and then going as far as necessary to reduce discharges from industrial sources to meet water quality standards.
101	Co-Chair Messerle	Comments on the 5-10 year compliance and the fact that some point sources are on longer time frame than that.
106	Findley	You have distinguish between timetables. The 5-10 years is the time necessary to complete all the required TMDLs in the state. Different from deciding what loadings need to take place and what time period is necessary to get those loading reductions made. That may extend further in some instances and push attainment date out. But it is usually the case, with industrial dischargers, that once a new requirement is imposed, that requirement can't be met easily in less then two or three years. Ultimately, the time schedules have to mesh, and water quality standards would not be attained until all of those were in effect.

		Not a violation of the law, but a practical situation.
121	Co-Chair Messerle	Comments on the rapid growth, and questions if the state is keeping up with the process.
126	Rep. Schrader	There is a balancing act and if non-point sources are living up to best management practices, as determined by the Oregon plan. It would be incumbent on the point sources and the municipalities to come up with their plans before increasing pressure on the non-point source community.
135	Findley	That is correct, there is a shorter range step needed. A monitoring system of non-point sources needs to be down stream to ensure that they are actually accomplishing goals. It is not easy to model impacts of non-point sources on water quality. Something is needed to confirm that there are improvements being made.
145	Rep. Schrader	Comments on the Tualatin River and the findings that non-point sources were a small part of the total problem with the river.
150	Sen. George	Comments that rural Oregon is bearing the brunt for urban pollution.
176	Findley	It is important that municipalities, as point sources, are putting toxins into the water (storm runoff). It may be a sedimentation issue up river and a different set of problem down river. The overall TMDL must take into account what the pollutants are and who is putting them in the river, and what can be done to control them at each of those stages.
190	Sen. Tarno	Asks if it makes sense to develop water quality management plans such as laid out in SB 1010, before the development of a TMDL.
193	Findley	Yes, it does, because the agricultural management plans may turn out to be the basic building block for the TMDL. Suggest that the plans be developed in a way that is consistent with a TMDL.
199	Co-Chair Kintigh	Comments on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) proposed rules which would prohibit activities on BLM lands and adjacent private lands, for example, prohibition of stream bank restoration projects. Asks if EPA has considered conflicting rules of federal agencies which curtail good practices.
211	Findley	EPA is hosting a meeting between DEQ, BLM and the Forest Service to discuss how grazing standards and grazing permits being issued on federal lands can meet water quality standards. Trying to get one common approach by the state and federal agencies.
221	Rep. Kruse	Comments on water quality standards and the changes which have taken place in the past.
	Co-Chair	

Submitted By, Reviewed By,

Rebecca M. Nickel, Pat Zwick,

Administrative Support Policy Analyst

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

A -Water Quality, Written Testimony, Chuck Findley, 3 pp.