

**2019 HOUSE AGRICULTURE**

**HB 1085**

# 2019 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Agriculture Committee**  
Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

HB 1085  
1/4/2019  
Job #30435

- Subcommittee  
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk: ReMae Kuehn
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## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Drought disaster livestock water assistance program

## Minutes:

Attachment #1
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**Patrick Fridgen, Director of the Planning and Education Division, State Water Commission:** (Attachment #1)

(7:36)

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** On projects above \$7,000 you participated up to \$4,500?

**Patrick Fridgen:** We can only meet the maximum of \$3,500 as state in statute.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** If we take that out, then you can go as high as \$4,500. Does it have to be presidential declared drought for your participation?

**Patrick Fridgen:** The code only requires a Governor-declared disaster.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** Do you participate in pipeline projects to supply water to each unit?

**Patrick Fridgen:** The number we see are for pipelines out to pastures. We allow three separate projects.

**Representative Tveit:** On line 16 you added the word "consideration." Once the applicant mails the application, then he qualifies for being funded? What do you term application?

**Patrick Fridgen:** We have a form that we require them to fill out. The date on the application is the start date that we use. The word "consideration" added is to ask that we have the opportunity to review. We also have a timing issue.

**Representative Tveit:** Once the application is in your hands can the project be started?

**Patrick Fridgen:** We do require a state application. Once we receive it, we try to turn it around as soon as we can. Then we respond with a letter. We are not allowed to pay for work completed prior to application.

**Representative McWilliams:** Your department participated in 460 projects. For every project they pay the full \$3,500?

**Patrick Fridgen:** We pay 50% up to \$3,500.

**Representative McWilliams:** According to my math if you paid out the maximum \$3,500 it would be \$1.6 million. If you increase that to \$4,500, it will be over \$2 million. The department would be asking for a \$460,000 increase. Do you have a total cost of what the department paid out?

**Patrick Fridgen:** The way the funding is issued, the State Water Commission budget includes four different buckets for funding. One of those is general water management. For that purpose, the Water Commission approved funds toward this program. It is a capped amount of funding. If it is \$3,500 we can do more projects.

**Representative McWilliams:** What is the capped amount?

**Patrick Fridgen:** \$2,025,000. We are not asking for any increase in our appropriation. We have commitments for \$1.8 million.

**Representative Headland:** Do you have the ability to prorate the amount to fit the number of applications? Will this give you the ability to deny applications?

**Patrick Fridgen:** One of the issues that comes up is if a project is completed years ago. We would have to say "no." Dugouts are not eligible under this program. We try to work with the landowner.

**Representative Headland:** The current law wouldn't allow you to deny?

**Patrick Fridgen:** That is the concern.

**Representative Skroch:** On the third page of your testimony you state the process of rewriting the administrative rule began before the Century Code was changed. The power is held by the legislature. It seems you are taking that control out of the legislature and shifting it to the administrative rule writing.

**Patrick Fridgen:** The administrative code was changed and effective April, 2018. We do recognize that the \$3,500 exists in statute. That is why we couldn't fund more than \$3,500 this last summer. That is why we are asking that number be removed from statute to simplify changes in the future.

**Representative Skroch:** Why not change the Century Code to say \$4,500. I believe there needs to be a cap in Century Code.

**Patrick Fridgen:** That is your decision. The only issue is the timeline. We had the entire season last summer where we couldn't pay \$4,500.

**Representative Tveit:** What happens to the projects completed this last year. Do you go back to pay those projects \$4,500?

**Patrick Fridgen:** I don't believe we will go back and pay \$4,500.

**Representative McWilliams:** Why not raise it to \$4,500 in statute. The law would be effective the same time.

**Patrick Fridgen:** That is correct. The idea was for further down the road.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** As project costs go up, your response time would be quicker if it is in administrative rules.

**Patrick Fridgen:** I agree.

**Representative Richter:** On line 20, the word "disaster" is inserted. Can you explain the purpose?

**Patrick Fridgen:** To be consistent with the title of the program.

**Julie Ellingson, North Dakota Stockmen's Association:** This helped livestock producers in 2017. The suggestions are reasonable and workable.

In line 16 for funding consideration, everyone is treated equally. The projects need to meet the eligibility.

**Representative Kiefert:** Is there a limit on the cost of a water project?

**Julie Ellingson:** 50% with a cap of \$4,500.

**Representative Kiefert:** \$4,500 isn't in the bill.

**Patrick Fridgen:** The \$4,500 are in the administrative code.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** Who is eligible? Is it the landowner or the producer?

**Patrick Fridgen:** If it is the renter that is the producer, they need the landowner's signature on the application. It is a reimbursement program. How the renter and landowner want to pay for it, it is up to them.

**Representative Kiefert:** The code says \$4500. How did the \$3,500 even come into play?

**Patrick Fridgen:** The administrative code says \$4,500. Within statute it is \$3,500.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** The \$3,500 has been there for years.

**Representative Skroch:** This new language would take the controls out of the legislature. What would stop the Water Commission from setting that cap at \$10,000 and then exhaust funds more rapidly.

**Patrick Fridgen:** Whenever we make changes in administrative code, it is a lengthy process. We try to come up with a number that is fair. The average cost is around \$7,900.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** There are legislators involved in the administrative process.

**Opposition:** None

**Representative Richter:** If we declare an emergency, would this go into effect earlier?

**Patrick Fridgen:** If there was an emergency clause, it would give an extra month to make approvals.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** Do you feel it is important to have the clause?

**Patrick Fridgen:** It depends on the amount of precipitation.

**Representative McWilliams:** Moved to add an Emergency Clause as an amendment.

**Representative Richter:** Seconded the motion.

**Voice Vote taken.** Motion passed.

**Representative McWilliams:** Moved Do Pass as amended.

**Representative Satrom:** Seconded the motion.

**Representative Skroch:** I still am uncomfortable with the shift of authority to place caps out of the legislature's control. I would rather set the cap higher than to completely strike the language from the Century Code.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** There are legislators involved in the administrative rules process.

**Representative McWilliams:** I had the same concern. What puts my mind at ease is they have a further cap of \$2 million on the program.

**Chairman Dennis Johnson:** They have been prudent with the money.

**Representative Skroch:** We could tweak on it later if issues arise.

**Representative Headland:** The program is meant for times of disaster. I am comfortable leaving it up to their discretion.

**A Roll Call vote was taken: Yes 13, No 0, Absent 1.**

**Do Pass as amended** carries.

**Representative Kiefert** will carry the bill.

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Adopted by the House Agriculture Committee

January 4, 2019

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1085

Page 1, line 2, after "program" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, after line 21, insert:

**"SECTION 2. EMERGENCY.** This Act is declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 1/4/2019

Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2019 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1085**

House **Agriculture** Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: add emergency clause

**Recommendation**

- Adopt Amendment
- Do Pass     Do Not Pass     Without Committee Recommendation
- As Amended     Rerefer to Appropriations
- Place on Consent Calendar
- Other Actions:**     Reconsider     \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By Rep. McWilliams Seconded By Rep. Richter

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Dennis Johnson			Rep. Ruth Buffalo		
Vice Chairman Wayne Trottier			Rep. Gretchen Doberovich		
Rep. Jake Blum					
Rep. Jay Fisher					
Rep. Craig Headland					
Rep. Dwight Kiefert					
Rep. Aaron McWilliams					
Rep. David Richter					
Rep. Bernie Satrom					
Rep. Cynthia Schreiber Beck					
Rep. Kathy Skroch					
Rep. Bill Tveit					

*Vote passed*

**Total**    **Yes** \_\_\_\_\_ **No** \_\_\_\_\_

**Absent** \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

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



**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1085: Agriculture Committee (Rep. D. Johnson, Chairman)** recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1085 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 2, after "program" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, after line 21, insert:

**"SECTION 2. EMERGENCY.** This Act is declared to be an emergency measure."

Re-number accordingly

**2019 SENATE AGRICULTURE**

**HB 1085**

# 2019 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Agriculture Committee**  
Roosevelt Park Room, State Capitol

HB 1085  
2/15/2019  
Job #32834  
32865

- Subcommittee  
 Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature: Amy Crane

## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the drought disaster livestock water assistance program.

## Minutes:

Att. #1

**Senator Klein:** Opened hearing on HB 1085. A quorum was present.

**Patrick Fridgen:** See attachment #1 for testimony in support HB 1085.

**Senator Hogan:** Because you're moving this into administrative rules do you think you would change those limits to the administrative rules process and has there been discussion of that?

**Patrick:** I was just about to address that part. In response to those comments that we received from producers, in October 2017 we started the process of changing the admin code to allow up to maximum of \$4500 per project. We went through that entire process and the change became effective in April 2018. But because that \$3500 is included in the statute, that remains the standard. So even though the rules say we can reimburse up to \$4500 because of that \$3500 in statute, this summer we can only reimburse up to the \$3500. So as far as the 50% maximum and the 3 projects per producer, we didn't change any of that we just changed the \$3500 to \$4500.

**Senator Hogan:** And was the \$3500 set when the law first passed in '91 or has there been any adjustments over that?

**Patrick:** There have been some minor adjustments here and there but that \$3500 has been in place since the bill was established.

**Senator Klein:** Inflation would have suggested that that number could've been much more than \$4500, suggesting that in '91 it was \$3500, that would be almost double today, would it not? \$4500 is arbitrary but trying to find a happy medium to provide as much money as we can for as many projects?

**Patrick:** Yes, we looked at the 464 completed projects and we tried to look at the actual cost that producers had, and around 30% of them had costs of 9,000 or more so, 30% of what we've seen now would've been eligible for that up to \$4500. And we just tried to come up with a number we thought was somewhat reasonable based on the numbers we've seen come in.

**Senator Larsen:** Have any of these producers tapped in to the rural water lines? Are they allowed to do that and then shoot over to a pasture or whatever?

**Patrick:** Yes, in fact we see quite a few of those projects where we see a lot of hookups to rural systems, regional systems. Running lines out to pastures those types of things are eligible under the program.

**Senator Larsen:** So I use that for cows or whatever, and then five or six years later, a house pops up there. Is there any auditing of it? And if that happens does that funding go back or something?

**Patrick:** We do go out and try to do inspections, we inspect roughly around 10% just because it takes a fair amount of time to go out and inspect them. There is some oversight if somebody does that five years from now, we would hope that they wouldn't. If that did happen, if it was a pasture tap in, at that point if it became purely something that was for just a residential location, we'd have to address that on an individual basis.

**Senator Larsen:** That has not happened yet, then?

**Patrick:** Of all the projects we've looked at, everything that we've been told is there, has been there, we haven't seen anything that has been a problem so far.

**Senator Klein:** When we talked about rural water and that application, I know 2017 when the drought happened and there was a lot of discussion but you know to tap into that, that's a ton of money especially if you aren't close by and you didn't sign up for the hookup, so when you talk about these expensive projects and you're needing water in a pasture that's even only a mile away from the nearest water line. There's a lot of money invested then to make that work?

**Patrick:** Yes, we see them at \$15,000, \$20,000, there are a handful that are excessive even \$30,000. And sometimes its related to that where they are having to run lines a great distance and sometimes it depends on if it's a really deep well, or a combination there of. The producers definitely are making a large investment in many instances for these projects.

(Testimony continues 11:14)

**(12:03)Senator Klein:** By striking the 50% language does that give you some other flexibility, because before if the project was \$6,000, you could only do \$3,000. How does that help?

**Patrick:** The \$4500 maximum and then the 50% cost share and the 3 projects per producer are all included in the rules. The only thing that we changed in the rules is from \$3500 to \$4500, the other elements the 50% cost share and the max of 3 still remains the same.

**Senator Hogan:** On line 21 where you add the word drought disaster on Indian land, is that just for clarity? Or has there been unique issues on tribal land?

**Patrick:** We just added the word disaster in there just to be consistent with the title of the program.

**Chairman Luick:** Closed the hearing on HB 1085.

**Senator Klein: Moved a Do Pass.**

**Chairman Luick:** For the record Senator Osland had to leave, but there was a quorum at the time of the hearing.

**Senator Hogan: Seconded.**

**Chairman Luick:** Any discussion?

**Senator Larson:** I remember a few years back being involved in an equip program but it was kind of the same thing, I don't think the funding source came from the water drought disaster thing, my experience with it was that the funding that came from the government entity paid our wage to put the line in. And the producer or the farmer paid for the pipe and all that, so it turned out to be a pretty good program. I think the farthest stretch we did is we tapped into a well and went a mile out and what Senator Hogan was talking about, on Indian land eligible for the program, all of my projects were on the reservation, so I think it was just a clarification thing to allow state money and funds and stuff to be able to help those programs and areas.

**A Roll Call Vote Was Taken: 6 yeas, 0 nays, 0 absent.**

**Motion Carried.**

**Senator Hogan will carry the bill.**

**Job #32865 – Vice Chair Myrdal's vote – yea.**

**2019 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE  
 ROLL CALL VOTES  
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1085**

Senate Agriculture Committee

Subcommittee

Amendment LC# or Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation:  Adopt Amendment  
 Do Pass     Do Not Pass     Without Committee Recommendation  
 As Amended     Rerefer to Appropriations  
 Place on Consent Calendar  
 Other Actions:  Reconsider     \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By Klein Seconded By Hogan

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Luick-Chairman	✓		Senator Hogan	✓	
Senator Myrdal- Vice Chair	✓				
Senator Klein	✓				
Senator Larsen	/				
Senator Osland	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Hogan

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

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1085, as engrossed: Agriculture Committee (Sen. Luick, Chairman)** recommends **DO PASS** (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed HB 1085 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

**2019 TESTIMONY**

**HB 1085**

#1

**North Dakota State Water Commission Testimony**  
**House Bill 1085**  
**House Agriculture Committee**  
**January 4, 2019**

Good morning Chairman Johnson, and members of the House Agriculture Committee, I am Patrick Fridgen, Director of the Planning and Education Division at the State Water Commission. I am appearing before you today regarding House Bill 1085 – related to the Drought Disaster Livestock Water Assistance Program (Program).

The Program was originally created in 1991 by Legislative action during an extreme drought. Generally speaking, this is a drought emergency response program, designed to assist with development of long-term, drought resilient water supplies for livestock producers who are experiencing impacts from severe drought conditions. It is administered by the State Water Commission and provides 50 percent cost-share assistance, of up to \$3,500 per project, with a maximum of three projects per applicant. Eligible projects can be new water wells; new rural water system connections; new pipeline extensions, pasture taps, and associated works; and labor, materials, and equipment costs to complete projects (see attached fact sheet).

The Program is activated when the Governor declares a drought disaster for purposes of this program. The start and end dates of activation are then determined through State Water Commission action. The most recent reactivation of the Program occurred in June 2017 in response to severe drought conditions in many areas of the state. Before the 2017 reactivation, it was previously activated in 2006.

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1/4/19

With regard to the proposed amendments we are requesting in House Bill 1085, the first begins on line 14 where it states "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a water supply project commenced after application for funding is made but without prior approval of the state engineer is eligible for funding consideration from the program." We are asking that the word "consideration" be added to ensure that projects/applications are subject to agency review, before they are determined to be eligible for cost-share reimbursement from the state. As the language currently stands, it could be interpreted that a producer need only send in an application to be eligible for funding assistance – regardless of project type, timing of completion, or the availability of funds.

The second substantive amendment request is to strike language related to the 50 percent cost-share requirement, the \$3,500 maximum reimbursement per project, and a limit of three projects per producer, which were all established when the program was first created decades ago. Also, please note that each of these Program administrative guidelines currently exist in Administrative Code, Article 89-11.

While administering the current reactivation of the Program, the only reoccurring negative comments we have received from producers are related to the \$3,500 maximum reimbursement. This is because the cost of developing water supplies has increased dramatically over the course of the last several decades. Of the 460 projects that have been completed under the Program since June 2017, the average actual total cost to producers per project has been about \$7,900. In addition, of those 460 completed projects, 233 (50.6 percent) had

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actual costs of \$7,000 or more, and 135 (29.3 percent) had actual costs of \$9,000 or more.

In response to rising project costs and input from producers, in October 2017, the State Water Commission initiated the process of amending Administrative Code to allow for a maximum of up to \$4,500 per project. That process was completed, and the change became effective in April 2018. However, because the \$3,500 maximum reimbursement per project exists in statute, that remains the requirement. Please note, we did not pursue any changes to the allowable cost-share percentages, or the number of eligible projects per producer during the Administrative Rules amendment process. Those remain the same.

To allow the agency to be more responsive with program changes in the future during emergency drought conditions, we request the language on lines 16 through 18 be struck per the proposed amendments. We recognize, of course, that any future changes to the aforementioned program requirements would need to be addressed through the Administrative Rules process.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony on House Bill 1085. If you have any questions, I will do my best to address them.

# Livestock Water Supply Assistance Program

# DROUGHT DISASTER

The Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Project Assistance Program (Program), established by the North Dakota Legislature in 1991, provides cost-share assistance to livestock producers with water supply shortages caused by drought.

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## WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

The livestock operation must be in the specific drought disaster counties, as specified in the Governor's most recent proclamation, or adjacent eligible counties, to qualify for cost-share assistance through the Program. (See reverse side.)

A "livestock producer" means an individual who produces livestock or operates a dairy farm, who normally devotes the major portion of the individual's time to the activities of farming or ranching, and who normally receives not less than 50 percent of the individual's annual gross income from farming or ranching.

## HOW TO APPLY

Applicants are required to submit to the Commission:

1. A cost-share assistance application;
2. A map and/or aerial photo of the project area;
3. An estimate of project costs; and
4. Written proof they have been denied USDA FSA cost-share assistance. The county FSA office will provide a letter of denial to the producer.

Application forms and additional information are available on the Water Commission's website at [www.swc.nd.gov](http://www.swc.nd.gov).

## ELIGIBILITY

Eligible items include: new water wells, rural water system connections, pipeline extensions, pasture taps, and associated works, labor, materials, and equipment rentals for work completed by the producer to develop new water supply projects.

- The Water Commission will fund the program to the extent funding is available. Priority for funding will be based on earliest date of application.
- Cost-share assistance may only be used for water supply projects that will provide a long-term and immediate solution to a drought-related water supply shortage.
- All wells drilled with funds provided through this program must be drilled by a North Dakota certified water well contractor.
- The applicant may receive up to 50 percent, but no more than \$3,500, of the eligible costs of the project. Each producer is eligible for cost-share on up to three projects.

The following projects are not eligible for funding from the Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Project Assistance Program.

- A water supply project started without prior approval of the State Water Commission.
- Rehabilitation of an existing well.
- A water supply project on federal or state land.
- A dry hole drilled in an attempt to construct a water well or to locate a water source.
- The construction of stock dams or dugouts.
- The development of springs.
- Projects that require repair or replacement as a result of failure to provide maintenance to an existing water source.



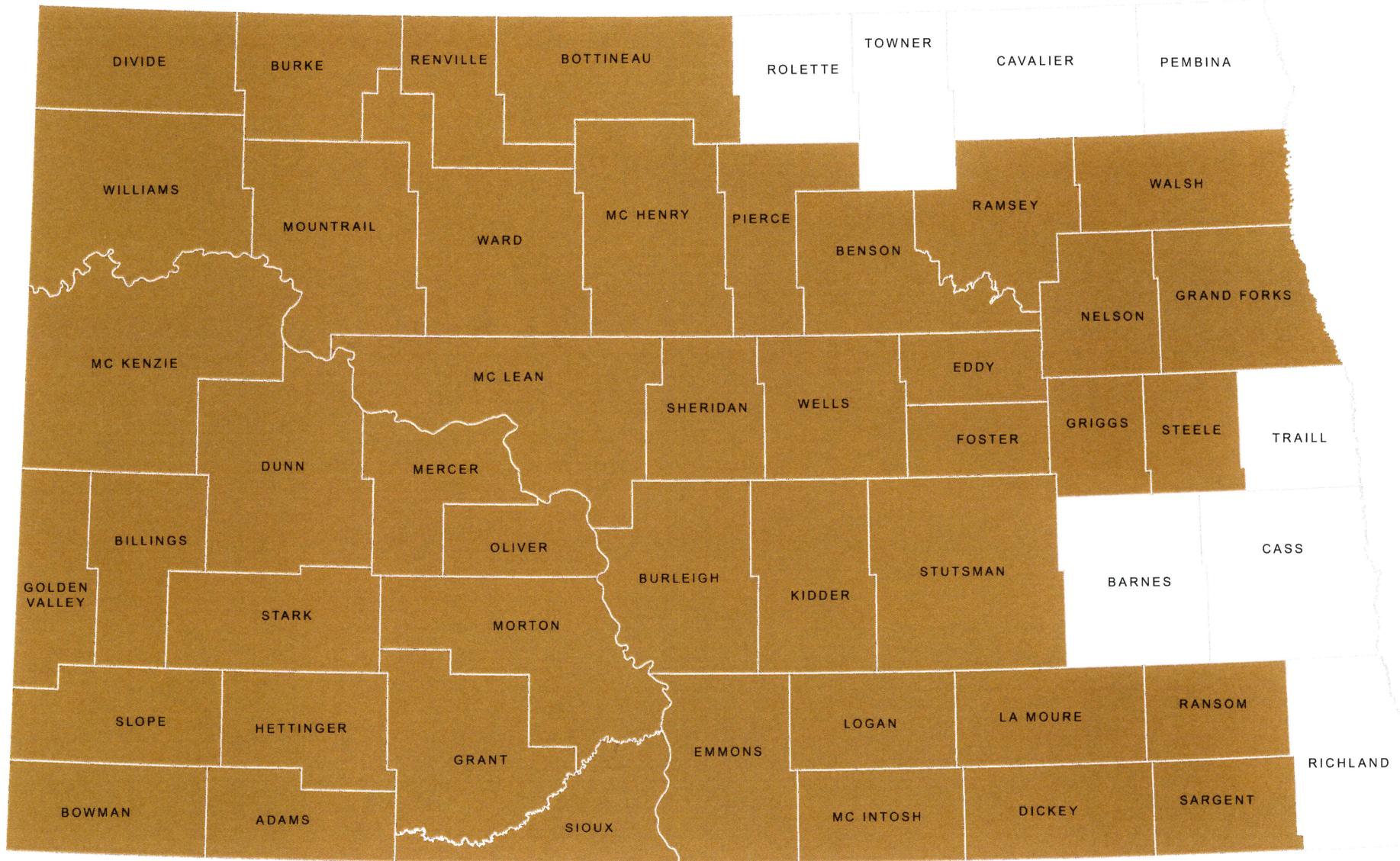
North Dakota State Water Commission  
900 East Blvd Ave  
Bismarck ND 58505-0850

 (701) 328-4989

 [swc.nd.gov](http://swc.nd.gov)

 [swclivestock@nd.gov](mailto:swclivestock@nd.gov)

# DROUGHT DISASTER LIVESTOCK WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM



Eligible Counties

Map effective October 12, 2018.

In response to ongoing conditions, please check for the most current map on the State Water Commission's website at [www.swc.nd.gov](http://www.swc.nd.gov).

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2-15-19  
#1 P.1

**North Dakota State Water Commission Testimony  
Engrossed House Bill 1085  
Senate Agriculture Committee  
February 15, 2019**

Good morning Chairman Luick, and members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am Patrick Fridgen, Director of the Planning and Education Division at the State Water Commission. I am appearing before you today regarding Engrossed House Bill 1085 – related to the Drought Disaster Livestock Water Assistance Program (Program).

The Program was originally created in 1991 by Legislative action during an extreme drought. Generally speaking, this is a drought emergency response program, designed to assist with development of long-term, drought resilient water supplies for livestock producers who are experiencing impacts from severe drought conditions. It is administered by the State Water Commission and provides 50 percent cost-share assistance, of up to \$3,500 per project, with a maximum of three projects per applicant. Eligible projects can be new water wells; new rural water system connections; new pipeline extensions, pasture taps, and associated works; and labor, materials, and equipment costs to complete projects (see attached fact sheet).

The Program is activated when the Governor declares a drought disaster for purposes of this program. The start and end dates of activation are then determined through State Water Commission action. The most recent reactivation of the Program occurred in June 2017 in response to severe drought conditions in many areas of the state. Before the 2017 reactivation, it was previously activated in 2006.

With regard to the proposed amendments we are requesting in Engrossed House Bill 1085, the first begins on line 15 where it states "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a water supply project commenced after application for funding is made but without prior approval of the state engineer is eligible for funding consideration from the program." We are asking that the word "consideration" be added to ensure that projects/applications are subject to agency review, before they are determined to be eligible for cost-share reimbursement from the state. As the language currently stands, it could be interpreted that a producer need only send in an application to be eligible for funding assistance – regardless of project type, timing of completion, or the availability of funds.

The second substantive amendment request is to strike language related to the 50 percent cost-share requirement, the \$3,500 maximum reimbursement per project, and a limit of three projects per producer, which were all established when the program was first created decades ago. Also, please note that each of these Program administrative guidelines currently exist in Administrative Code, Article 89-11.

While administering the current reactivation of the Program, the only reoccurring negative comments we have received from producers are related to the \$3,500 maximum reimbursement. This is because the cost of developing water supplies has increased dramatically over the course of the last several decades. Of the 464 projects that have been completed under the Program since June 2017, the average actual total cost to producers per project has been about \$7,900. In addition, of those 464 completed projects, 235 (50.6 percent) had

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2-15-19  
#1 P23

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To allow the agency to be more responsive with program changes in the future during emergency drought conditions, we request the language on lines 17 through 19 be struck per the proposed amendments. We recognize, of course, that any future changes to the aforementioned program requirements would need to be addressed through the Administrative Rules process.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony on Engrossed House Bill 1085. If you have any questions, I will do my best to address them.

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#1 B/L

## Livestock Water Supply Assistance Program

# DROUGHT DISASTER

The Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Project Assistance Program (Program), established by the North Dakota Legislature in 1991, provides cost-share assistance to livestock producers with water supply shortages caused by drought.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

The livestock operation must be in the specific drought disaster counties, as specified in the Governor's most recent proclamation, or adjacent eligible counties, to qualify for cost-share assistance through the Program. (See reverse side.)

A "livestock producer" means an individual who produces livestock or operates a dairy farm, who normally devotes the major portion of the individual's time to the activities of farming or ranching, and who normally receives not less than 50 percent of the individual's annual gross income from farming or ranching.

### HOW TO APPLY

Applicants are required to submit to the Commission:

1. A cost-share assistance application;
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Application forms and additional information are available on the Water Commission's website at [www.swc.nd.gov](http://www.swc.nd.gov).

### ELIGIBILITY

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- The development of springs.
- Projects that require repair or replacement as a result of failure to provide maintenance to an existing water source.



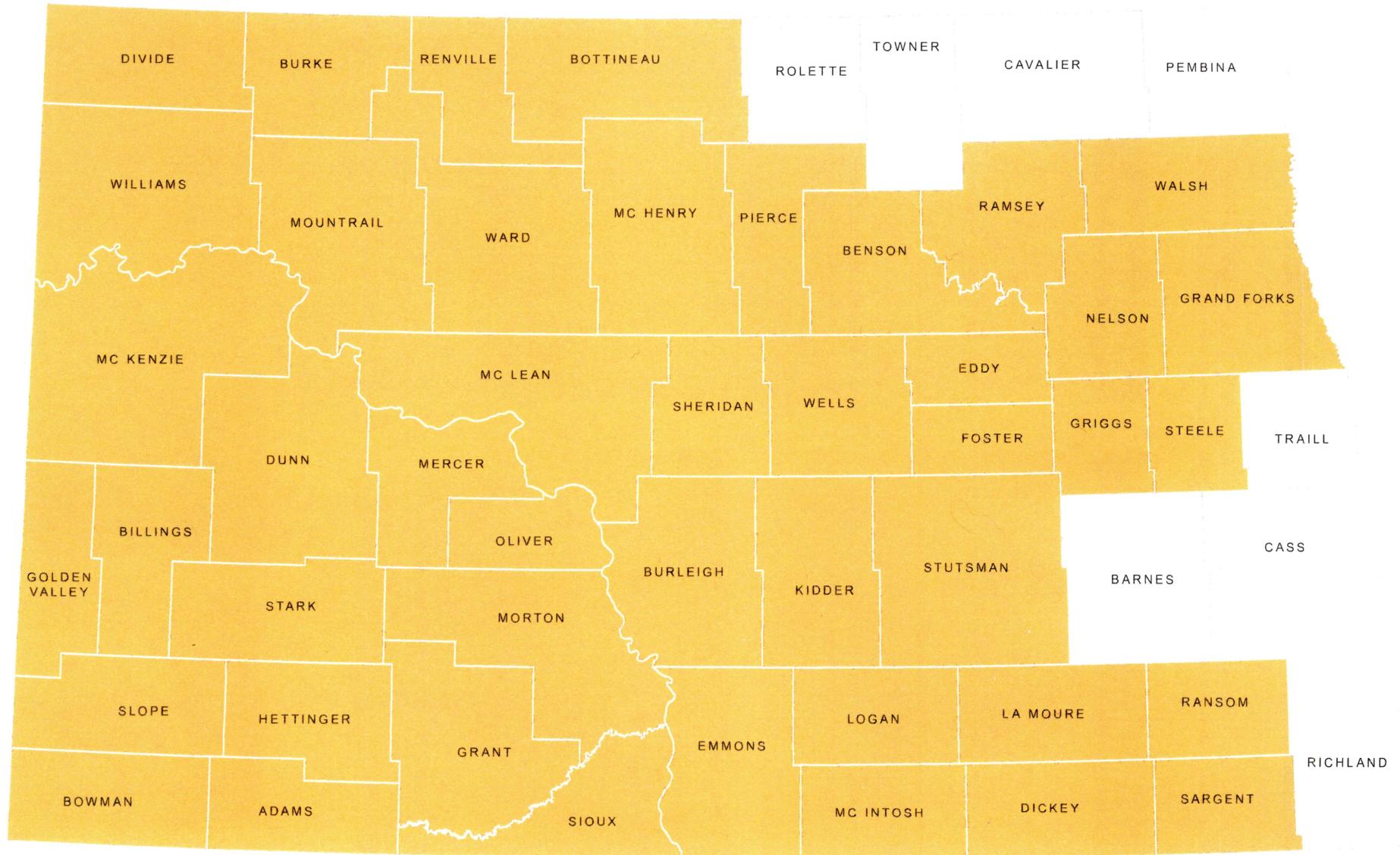
North Dakota State Water Commission  
900 East Blvd Ave  
Bismarck ND 58505-0850

 (701) 328-4989

 [swc.nd.gov](http://swc.nd.gov)

 [swclivestock@nd.gov](mailto:swclivestock@nd.gov)

# DROUGHT DISASTER LIVESTOCK WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM



Eligible Counties

Map effective October 12, 2018.

In response to ongoing conditions, please check for the most current map on the State Water Commission's website at [www.swc.nd.gov](http://www.swc.nd.gov).

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