

## Performance Evaluation Grid, WPIC (2015-16)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Agency	Division	Bureau	Program/section/unit	Description	Current emerging issues
2	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	<b>Public Water and Subdivisions Bureau</b>		The Public Water Supply Section regulates public drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities in Montana. The Section also licenses operators of certain public drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. This program is responsible for assuring that the public health is maintained through a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. This function is achieved by technical review, including sanitary surveys, licensing, certifications, compliance monitoring, training and technical assistance. Approval from the department is also required to construct, alter or extend public water or sewer systems serving 15 or more families or 25 or more persons daily for any 60 or more days in a calendar year. Operators in charge of public water or wastewater treatment systems must be licensed by the DEQ. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
3	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Public Water and Subdivisions	<b>Water and Wastewater Operator Certification Section</b>	To protect the public health and the environment by having certified operators in direct responsible charge of the operation of water treatment plants, water distribution systems, or wastewater treatment plants. To provide testing, recording, program information services and to ensure that comprehensive, ongoing training is given to Montana's water and wastewater operator community. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
4	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Public Water and Subdivisions	<b>Field Services Section</b>	The Field Services Section performs routine sanitary survey compliance inspections of public water systems to identify potential system deficiencies. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
5	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Public Water and Subdivisions	<b>Monitoring/Reporting Section (Compliance Program)</b>	The program provides operator training, technical assistance and sanitary surveys to public water suppliers. The program has responsibility for implementing the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP), Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR), and Cross-Connection Control. The program is also responsible for the implementation of Phase II & V, Lead and Copper, and the Radionuclide Rules. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
6	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Public Water and Subdivisions	<b>Public Water and Wastewater Engineering Review Section (Engineering Services Program, Plan Review)</b>	Engineering Services Program staff performs plan and specifications review of proposed improvements to public water and wastewater systems; inspect public systems, administers contracts for Plan Review and water supply inspection services. The program is responsible for the implementation of Phase II& V, lead and copper, and the radionuclide rules. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
7	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Public Water and Subdivisions	<b>Subdivision Review Section/program</b>	The Department of Environmental Quality Subdivision Program reviews divisions of land comprising less than 20 acres, as well as condominiums and recreational camping vehicle and mobile home parks, regardless of the size of the parcel where they are located. This review under the sanitation in subdivisions regulations is limited to sanitation facilities, including the water supply, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, and storm drainage systems. Proper design and location of these facilities is necessary to protect the quality of water for public water supplies, domestic uses, and other beneficial uses, including uses related to agricultural, industry, recreation, and wildlife. Subdivisions are reviewed prior to creating the parcels to assure that adequate sanitation facilities can be constructed, operated, and maintained to support each parcel. Planning ahead for proper design and location of the facilities helps protect both our surface and ground water in Montana. Design manuals have been developed to provide standards for wastewater treatment systems, water supply development, and storm drainage systems. The regulations also set out minimum separation distances between water supply sources and potential contamination sources such as wastewater treatment systems, surface waters, and floodplains. The regulations and subdivision review are structured to prevent pollution problems through the proper design, location, operation, and maintenance of sanitation facilities. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	DNRC water rights letter as part of subdivision review process (17.36.103 (1)(s))
8	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	<b>Water Protection Bureau</b>		The Water Protection Bureau was formed to prevent surface and ground water pollution by review of the potential sources of pollution and issuance of Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits. The Water Protection Bureau also is responsible for determinations of nondegradation. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	

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9	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Water Protection	<b>Water Quality Discharge Permit Section</b>	The goal of the Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (MPDES) program is to control point source discharges of wastewater such that water quality in state surface water is protected. Levels of water quality that are required to maintain the various beneficial uses of state surface waters are set forth in the Water Quality Standards (WQS). <b>All point sources of wastewater discharge are required to obtain and comply with MPDES permits.</b> The effluent limitations and other conditions for certain categories of wastewaters are required to be treated to federally-specified minimum levels based on available and achievable water treatment technologies. Additionally, effluent limits and permit conditions are established to protect beneficial uses and applicable WQS. <b>The Nondegradation Rules are a part of the WQS that apply to new or increased sources of pollution.</b> These rules prohibit significant increases in discharge of toxic and deleterious materials to state waters, unless it is affirmatively demonstrated to the DEQ that a change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic or social development and will not preclude present and anticipated use of these waters. Each MPDES permit issued is designed to protect the state surface water quality at the point of discharge. In addition, recognizing the dynamic nature of streams and the potential additive or cumulative effects of pollutants, MPDES permits also address stream reach or basin-wide pollution problems. <b>A calculation process called total maximum daily load (TMDL) is used to apportion allowable pollutant discharge levels among the various dischargers.</b> If reductions of a given pollutant in a stream reach or basin are found necessary to meet WQS, the TMDL process is used to apportion the reductions among the dischargers in that reach or basin. The program is funded by application and annual permit fees. Activities of program staff include public education, reviewing applications, determining effluent limits and best management practices, environmental assessments, public participation and information retrieval, effluent and instream data review and management, field inspections, enforcement, regulation and guidance preparation, program planning and administration. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	Timeliness for issuing non-deg permits
10	DEQ	Permitting and Compliance	Water Protection	<b>Compliance and Technical Support Section</b>	Compliance and Enforcement is an integral part of environmental protection. The Compliance and Technical Support Section provides compliance assistance to areas that yield the most environmental benefit or reduce risk to human health and pursues enforcement when applicable. The overall compliance status of each facility is monitored through continual review of permit requirements through the self-monitoring component of the program and on-site inspections. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> ) Includes Data Management ("ensure the integrity of permit, monitorin, and compliance date for every permit and authorization issued"), NET DMR ("web-based tool for regulated permissess to submit Dischare Monitoring Reports electronically"), and Inspections (determining compliance, verifying accuracy of information, verifying adequacy of sampling and monitoring)	
11	DEQ	Planning, Prevention and Assistance	<b>Water Quality Planning Bureau</b>		DEQ's Water Quality Planning Bureau (WQP) manages the Montana Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Program. WQP's mission is accomplished through an integrated approach based on water quality standards development, monitoring and assessment, and development and implementation of water quality improvement plans and TMDLs. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
12	DEQ	Planning, Prevention and Assistance	Water Quality Planning Bureau	<b>Watershed Management</b>	Develops Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for impaired waters on Montana's 303(d) list. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	SB112 (Ankney): timelines for development of TMDL is discharge permit sought
13	DEQ	Planning, Prevention and Assistance	Water Quality Planning Bureau	<b>Watershed Protection Section</b>	Works to protect and restore water quality from the effects of nonpoint source (NPS) pollution. NPS pollution is the state's largest source of water quality impairment. NPS pollution can be generated by most land-use activities and occurs when water moves over and through the ground, moving sediments, nutrients, metals, pesticides, and salts into wetlands, groundwater, creeks, rivers, and lakes. WPS works with volunteers, watershed groups, conservation districts, educational institutions, and state and federal agencies to implement Montana's Nonpoint Source Program (Section 319 of the Clean Water Act). Section 319 grants provide funding for on-the ground projects, monitoring, and NPS education and outreach. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	SB97 (Vincent for DEQ): Revised process to modify classifications for bodies of water; SB325 (Keane) revises how board may not adopt standards more stringent than federal regs
14	DEQ	Planning, Prevention and Assistance	Water Quality Planning Bureau	<b>Water Quality Standards Section</b>	Develops water quality criteria to identify the level of water quality necessary to protect the beneficial uses of a stream, river, or lake, as well as, the state's groundwater resources. Examples of beneficial uses include drinking water, recreation, and fish and aquatic life. The NPS program seeks to protect and restore these beneficial uses. A complete review of standards occurs every three years, but changes to the standards can occur at any time. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	

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15	DEQ	Planning, Prevention and Assistance	Water Quality Planning Bureau	<b>Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section</b>	Monitors water quality conditions and trends statewide and assesses sources and severity of pollution problems by (a) operating statewide water quality monitoring networks, (b) conducting inventories of pollution sources, and (c) identifying impaired waterbodies. This monitoring and assessment provides the basis for Montana's Integrated Report, which addresses 75-5-702 of the Montana Water Quality Act and sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. ( <i>deq.mt.gov</i> )	
16	DNRC	<b>Water Resources Division</b>			The Division carries out its duties for the purpose of promoting the general welfare and prosperity of the people of Montana. Sound coordination of the development and utilization of the state's waters allows the Division to protect existing uses and to promote adequate future supplies for domestic, industrial, agricultural, recreation, the conservation of water for wildlife, aquatic life and other beneficial uses. ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> )	
17	DNRC	Water Resources Division	<b>Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission</b>		The RWRCC is to conclude compacts for the equitable division and apportionment of waters between: the State of Montana, its people and the several Indian tribes claiming reserved water rights within the state (MCA 85-2-701), and the State, its people and the federal government claiming non-Indian reserved water within the state (MCA 85-2-703). The RWRCC is authorized to negotiate settlements with Montana Indian tribes and federal agencies claiming reserved water rights within the State of Montana. Reserved water rights have been claimed and negotiated for seven Montana Indian reservations, national parks, forests and wildlife refuges, and federally designated wild and scenic rivers. ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> )	Implementation of CSKT compact (no \$ for CITT?); Congressional approval of outstanding compacts
18	DNRC	Water Resources Division	<b>Water Adjudication Bureau</b>		The Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining claims 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The Bureau must provide summary reports to the Water Court for the remaining 30 basins (as of 2005) by June of 2020. The Bureau is required to report progress quarterly to the Environmental Quality Council (EQC). The Bureau also provides post decree assistance to the Water Court as requested and to district courts as Water Court decrees are placed under enforcement (upon petition to the district court). ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> ) SB57 (2015) provided different benchmarks to reexamine verified claims	SB57 (Vincent for DNRC): New benchmarks established for re-examination of 90,000 claims
19	DNRC	Water Resources Division	<b>Water Management Bureau</b>		The Water Management Bureau conducts hydrologic assessments of Montana's surface water and groundwater resources, develops the State Water Plan, supports development of water resource planning studies, fosters stewardship of the state's water resources through diverse education programs and supports the implementation of federal and tribal water compacts. The activities and work products of Bureau staff support the conservation, development, utilization and sustainability of the state's water resources. In carrying out their duties, Bureau staff frequently partner with local watershed groups and conservation districts, other bureaus and Divisions within DNRC, other units of state government, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> ) Includes the Hydro Sciences Section ("technical analysis and investigations of surface and ground water resources"), Water Planning Section ("complex water planning documents"), Compact Implementation Section ("administrative and technical support to MT RWRCC")	Follow up on State Water Plan
20	DNRC	Water Resources Division	<b>Water Operations Bureau</b>		Includes the following programs: Board of Water Well Contractors (administratively attached board that licenses water well drillers and contractors; enforces water well construction standards); Dam Safety Program ("regulates the construction, operations, and maintenance of Montana's dams to protect life and property from damages due to dam failure"); Floodplain Management ("Assists the 110 locally administered floodplain management programs throughout Montana in reducing the loss of life and structural property through wise floodplain development, and in reducing the loss of functional floodplains by reducing the amount of erosion of stream banks due to unwise floodplain development throughout Montana.")	Adoption of FEMA floodplain maps

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21	DNRC	Water Resources Division	Water Projects Bureau		The State Water Projects Bureau (SWPB) is the successor to the original State Water Conservation Board that was created in the 1930s for the purpose of locating and building water infrastructure projects throughout Montana. Today, the SWPB administers the operation, maintenance, management, and rehabilitation of state-owned water projects including 22 dams, approximately 250 miles of irrigation canals, and one hydropower facility. The SWPB also assists in the operation and maintenance of nine (9) dams owned by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> )	increasing storage due to early, climate change-caused runoff; SB221 (Barrett) turn over Willow Creek Dam to local water users
22	DNRC	Water Resources Division	Water Rights Bureau		The Water Rights Bureau administers the following: Establishing new water rights or changing existing water rights (New Appropriations Program); Water right hearings (Hearings Unit); Water right records (Water Rights Records Unit) ( <i>dnrc.mt.gov</i> )	claims exempt from filing (ongoing process, failed bill, DNRC public notice?)
23	DNRC	Water Resources Division	Field Operations			