

Orr Affidavit

Exhibit 32

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DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

Excerpted pages of the “Report Relative to
Water Power Resources of Snake River and
Status of Public Lands Between Milner and
Weiser, Idaho,” by W.G. Hoyt (August 1922)

II-100, 12-G-57

Report relative to
Water Power Resources of Snake River

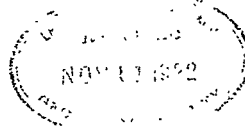
and

Status of Public Lands

between

Milner and Weiser, Idaho.

FROM
page



by

W. G. Hoyt,

Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geol. Survey

August, 1922.

See W.S.P. 657

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Suake River

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G.I.R.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1922.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. N. C. Grover,
Chief Hydraulic Engineer,
United States Geological Survey.

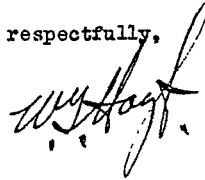
Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter of May 6, 1921, I made a field examination during June and July, 1921, of that stretch of Snake River between Milner and Weiser, Idaho. In making this examination I was assisted by Dr. Arthur C. Spencer, geologist; Warren Oakley, assistant engineer, and F. D. Ramsey, field assistant.

The accompanying report presents studies relative to the geography of Snake River basin, descriptions of the springs and their flow, history of the development of water power, and descriptions of both the developed and undeveloped sites and a plane-table map of each undeveloped site.

Considerable time has been spent in interpreting the power-site lands, the descriptions of which have been most puzzling owing to the inaccuracies of the original cadastral surveys. The power and approximate agricultural values of the power-site lands are shown in tabular form and also by means of colors on maps inclosed.

Yours respectfully,



Hydraulic Engineer.

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could be transformed into a highly productive region. Meetings and irrigation congresses were held throughout the West and in 1900 all political parties incorporated reclamation planks in their party platforms. In 1901 President Roosevelt, in his first message to Congress, urged the conservation of our natural resources, recommending suitable laws under which irrigation works might be constructed and maintained. In 1894 the Carey act was passed which aided the States in irrigation work. In 1902 the Government Reclamation Law was passed and in the period 1900 to 1910 the Snake River plains, as well as large areas in other public land States, experienced a revolutionary change.

In this period the Boise United States Reclamation projects, King Hill and Minidoka, were put into operation. The North Side and South Side Twin Falls projects, and large irrigation districts in the valley west of Boise, were constructed. Towns sprang up which, unlike the boom mining towns, have kept up a continual growth. As nearly as can be estimated, the irrigated area in southern Idaho increased from less than 200,000 acres in 1890 to well over 1,200,000 acres at the present time, and the increase in population was over 200,000. With the growth of population naturally came a demand for power; each local community endeavored to supply its own demands by development of local plants, both small hydroelectric and steam. Between 1907 and 1912 these local plants were superseded by central hydroelectric stations constructed and operated by different companies. This was a period of exceptionally rapid economic development. The various operating