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Exhibit 47

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DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

“Statement” of Evan Kackley, Idaho Water
Resource Board Member from District 4,
to the Idaho Water Resource Board
(Jun. 1967)

STATEMENT

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It is indeed good to be meeting in the City of Idaho Falls, the hub of District Four of the Idaho Water Resource Board.

District 4 has two of its residents on the Water Board, Mr. Le Roy Stanger and myself. District 4 and District 3 in water consideration are all but inseparable. District 3 and District 4 comprise the Snake River Drainage and Milner east and north to the borders of it plus the Bear River Drainage of Idaho. District 3 is represented on the Board by Mr. Charles Marshall of Jerome. In the past, District 3 and 4 have also been represented by the most excellent and distinguished gentlemen Mr. Edward Reichert of Filer and Judge Leonard Graham of Rigby. District 3 and 4 are in their boundary of the Snake River Drainage the same as that of Water District 36 officered by the nationally known Committee of Nine.

In the drafting of the Idaho Water Resource Board legislation, your most distinguished attorney, William S. Holden, who was the godfather of that law, and his associates, under the direction of the committee headed by our now distinguished Governor, Don Samuelson, made certain that each Board Water District would have full and complete representation by a member for itself to insure and reflect the District's knowledge and thinking, and by the distribution of Board members at large.

My home, as you know, is at Wayan, Idaho, on the Snake River Drainage, but extremely close to Bear River Drainage. I would like to point out my background is not entirely all Bear River, as some would like to place me in a very narrow niche. I had the pleasure of working very closely with the Committee of Nine and The Protective Committee during development of the Palisades. This is a magnificent project. In its development at a certain stage the matter of Grays Lake came up. This involved two trips to Washington, D. C. by essentially Bear River committees to testify before the House and Senate Interior and Insular Committees. We supported fully the Palisades and we fully supported Burns Creek, and so testified. In the long negotiations we worked out a fine settlement on Grays Lake, which allowed the retention of 55,000 acre-feet of storage water in Palisades and left it to be obligated to irrigation. This is a considerable amount when the feasibility of Palisades is based upon the conservation of 135,000 acre-feet, which is clearly stated in the enabling legislation, with irrigators having to give up their winter water rights and at first by the owners having to put in their own wells at their own expense to conserve the winter water that made Palisades possible.

We now have under development at Grays Lake one of the finest and most important bird refuges in the United States, and we have used the finest principles of multiple-use water available, and have not sacrificed water rights or diminished them.

We have not taken an acre of land off the tax rolls, nor has the land, amounting to 30,000 acres in use, cost the Government or taxpayer a cent.

ATTACHMENT NO. 1 TO MINUTES OF 20th MEETING OF
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD, June 22, 1967.

In the first Wild Rivers bill, I brought to the attention of the Board that there were engineering studies available for bringing the waters of the Salmon into our District, as well as into the

district above and below Milner, both in water for surface use and for recharging. It is a costly matter, but possible, and I would like to point out that the engineering studies to date are not in the Wild Rivers area, being upstream from them, and that I have always said that if the water was to be moved, it had to be moved by lowhead dams which would not destroy either the passage of the fish or of the spawn, or destroy the spawning beds.

I was glad that at the Pocatello meeting the Board heard a report from the Bureau of Reclamation on proposed plans to make the bringing in of the Salmon water possible.

Now, Gentlemen, I wish to bring to your attention that most important Supreme Court Decision on the control of rivers, only recently handed down, the High Mountain Sheep Dam Decision on the Snake. That decision is of comparatively minor importance to Idaho in the matter of the construction of that dam, but a momentous decision to Idaho and the rest of the Nation. In the copy of the Supreme Court Decision I received, the impact of the decision stood naked without underlining. Besides stating that nuclear energy would replace water power, which has been an accepted fact for the past decade for the immediate future, the impact of this momentous Twentieth Century Decision is as follows (page 21):

Nor is the test (for the Federal Power Commission to issue a power dam license) solely whether the region will be able to use the additional power. The test is whether the project will be in the public interest. And that determination can be made only after an exploration of all issues relevant to the "public interest," including future power demand and supply, alternate sources of power, the public interest in preserving reaches of wild rivers and wilderness areas, the preservation of anadromous fish for commercial and recreational purposes, and the protection of wildlife.

Ladies and Gentlemen, whatever may be your or my personal beliefs, hopes or concepts in the use of water, the Supreme Court has spoken and established those.

Actually, Gentlemen, what has happened to the Federal Power Commission is that the U. S. Supreme Court in the High Mountain Sheep Decision has struck the word "Power" from its title and renamed it with powerful rules for its operation as the Federal Rivers Commission. Do not be mistaken. The High Mountain Sheep Dam may well never be built. Certainly in the ramifications and extension of concept of the High Mountain Sheep Decision, no more dams in the wild rivers area of Idaho will be built whether or not the Wild Rivers Bill is ever authorized, and equally, certainly not the Snake River Narrows Dam in adjacent Wyoming, or the Marble Canyon or Bridge Canyon Dam in the Grand Canyon reaches of the Colorado River.

Surely Senator Church must be clairvoyant when he said in essence

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a few days ago that public power in Idaho as a potential of growth must in effect give way to the broader concepts that the Supreme Court subsequently enumerated in the preceding quotation.

Also today Gentlemen, it is extremely improbable that private power groups will be too ambitious to construct hydraulic power plants with the beginning recapture of private power plants on the rivers of America for Federal operation. This recapture now is but the beginning in magnitude. Today we shall take up the matter of recapture by the Federal Government of several dams in Idaho of the 1,043,692 KW total study now going on over the United States to recapture. Certainly, as in the licensing of the mammoth non-hydraulic power plant at the Four Corners area for only a few short years, it will be in that time that atomic and electrical generation will be mastered to the point that such plants will not be dependent upon water for cooling etc., as well as the problem of quick start-ups solved. Today, Gentlemen, we are at the threshold, and decline will be rapid, of both private and public construction of hydraulic power plants with its vast ramifications.

But District 36, be that as it may, the fact remains that importation from the Salmon will be hard to come by and that we of District 36 have but 1.3 m.a.f. of stream flow water from the Snake passing over Milner on the average per year, and most erratic and difficult to harness for conservation. In the years from 1927 to 1964, 38 years, the average is 1,216,244 acre-feet. Sixteen of those years, the flow was below 1,000,000 acre-feet; 11 of those years it fell below 500,000 acre-feet; 3 of those years, it was above 3,000,000 acre-feet; 5 of those years, it was above 2,000,000 acre-feet and below 3,000,000 acre-feet; and 4 of those years there was none, and 1 year practically none with 1,300 acre-feet.

It is upon that water we are dependent, plus our bank account in the aquifers and our ability to not permanently overdraft it.

We have in another Supreme Court Decision, the Pelton, and this has been ably discussed a long time ago over Idaho by your distinguished attorney William Holden, which gives the Federal Government whenever they wish to exercise the option, control of all the water that falls on Federal lands, and that is the watershed of District Four. In the State of Oregon the Federal Government is exercising this option. Mr. Holden carried that issue from one end of the State to the other and fought a campaign on it but lost it for the United States Senatorship. No one wished to believe him on the fundamental issue of water that this State faced then. Nothing has been accomplished in the Congress to override the Pelton Decision. Now it is being enforced. In fact, in the Barry Opinion -- 160-acre limitation -- the basis is laid for the Federal Government to extend its title to Federally conserved water on the surface when it returns to the underground. This is of great significance to the lands above Milner and on the Bear.

The problem of the Snake above Milner is that it is open at both ends to loss. I have mentioned the average annual spills from Milner of 1.3 million acre-feet. I was glad to note in the report received

from the Department of the Interior on the Southwest Water Development, addressed to Governor Samuelson and forwarded to this Board some time ago that the Southwest Idaho Water Development would not require the spills of Milner.

Hagerman's Thousand Springs supplies vast amounts of water into the Snake below Milner. The flow of the Springs, as the records show, have increased in amounts as irrigation has increased above Milner. This has been a great amount. But as I have pointed out, the underground water that feeds these marvelous springs is at the critical level, and with more pumping, and upon pumping much depends in irrigation above Milner in the future in District 36, it must be expected that the Springs will decrease in amount to feed the Lower Snake.

Several questions must have recurred repeatedly to the many residents of District 36, agriculturalist, municipal and industrial, to both those dependent upon ground and surface waters. Two of these are:

1. The question of eventual subordination to use of water below Milner requiring that the flow of the Springs be held at a level that would mean the decrease of pumping and/or recharge above Milner; and
2. Eventual subordination of the flows of the Springs that would preclude back pumping from the Snake below Milner to above for recharge and/or use above Milner.

Note I said "eventual." As I understand the present Southwest Idaho Project, this is not envisioned in it. I had the honor of making the motion to this Board to back the Southwest Idaho Project, and it has received full and wholesome support since from all of us and will continue to do so.

Now, Members of District 36, let us turn to the other end of the Snake River, the end known as the headwaters, and as far as Idaho goes to all intent and purposes that means above Palisades, with the full and definite protection to the prime water right of the Snake in Lake Jackson. There are large amounts of water on the Snake that arise in the State of Wyoming.

In the area within 200 miles of us by air, we are truly a continental divide. Water can be moved from the Missouri Basin into the Snake, water can be diverted into the Colorado, water can be diverted from the Snake into the Bear and into the Great Basin, and/or taken into the Central Utah Projects of the Colorado Basin, not only for the presently authorized projects but for those on paper. These, any of these diversions in this radius of 200 miles, are not generally appreciated, as also in the cost feasibility which has favorably changed in the last 15 years, and also in comparison with either diversions at Hagerman, on the Idaho border, or in points of Oregon. If water is taken into the Colorado system, let's say from the Snake via Palisades to the Bear, or further up on the headwaters of the

Snake into the rivers of Wyoming, eventually reaching the Colorado system of the main segments of that river in Wyoming, this takes a tremendous load off the Upper Colorado Basin States so that water can be delivered to the Lower Basin States of the Colorado for transportation into Metropolitan Los Angeles or for the Central Arizona Project.

The hydrology of the Colorado System of the Upper Basin States by Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City is one of colossal error, which puts a burden against the States of the Upper Basin. I shall touch on this later if desired or shall discuss it with those interested privately. But for the moment let us realize that diversion from the upper regions of the Snake, either at Palisades or above, would go a long ways and perhaps resolve the Colorado controversy, which has become widespread over the West because of the colossal hydrology failure in the Colorado Upper Basin by Region 4. This failure by Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City, which is over the Upper Basin, is so great that in effect every sixth year is a year in which no moisture falls on the Upper Basin for use in that Basin. This is the 19 percent error annually, causing a total error of 14 percent over the entire Colorado River Basin, or a year over the entire Colorado Basin every 8 years in which not one drop of water falls. This error makes absolutely impossible the running of the Colorado River as it has been planned or projects built, particularly in the Upper Basin, with its 14 percent error reflected for the Lower Basin.

Let it be understood that Region 1 Boise's hydrology planning on the Snake-Columbia is excellent, as has been other Regions of the Bureau of Reclamation. Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation is the exception, but that does not prevent every effort on Region 4's part to plunder other rivers to cover up their water speculation and kiting and precipitating the greatest deadly water right among sister states in the history of the world.

The Upper Colorado Compact Commission deserves the highest praise for the Commission sponsored hydrology studies that brought out these colossal errors by Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation, and which, to quote from the Commission proceedings, "Although this unpleasant fact (the 19 percent error) has been known for some time, the Upper Basin is now forced to acknowledge it and carefully consider instead of minimizing or ignoring it." (Brackets inserted.)

Region 4 is and has been the hydrological agency of the Upper Colorado Basin.

Gentlemen, here is a 19 percent error on the Colorado River Upper Basin, amounting to 1.2 m.a.f. out of 6.3 m.a.f. On top of that with the construction, another 700,000 acre-feet a year is lost in evaporation, or 11% of the 6.3 m.a.f. Actually there is an error in one sense of the word of 30 percent for the Upper Colorado if the doctrine is adopted that the Lower Basin must guarantee the Upper Basin evaporation losses.

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No wonder the attorney for the Upper Colorado Basin Commission said on September 2, 1965 that "The Basin had been planned to death."

But the fact remains that on August 16, 1965 this statement was made that I quoted you, that "Although this unpleasant fact (of the greatest major error in history of hydrology) has been known for some time, the Upper Basin is now forced to acknowledge and carefully consider it instead of minimizing or ignoring it." (Brackets inserted.)

But the fact remains, the Pacific Northwest, including the Bear and the Missouri, and the rivers of California, are being charged, forced in every way possible to pay off the hydrology speculation of Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation when in no way whatsoever are they, or have they been, a party to the Colorado agreement. In fact in the terrible shortages that Region 4 has been caught in, they have in their frantiness to cover their shortage before the Nation demands an accounting, put the heat to Alaska and Canada in a fantastic project to cover their water speculations.

You can speculate with a state's or basin's water just as you can with the hard earned dollars of its citizens placed in a state's or area's regulated institutions, only the results carry forward forever in water.

In the 1950 Western States Reconnaissance Reports, specific volumes are given to the State of Idaho and Northern California. These volumes were completely suppressed, but in them are all the granddaddies of exportation. The Reports made in Salt Lake City by the Bureau of Reclamation were completely inspired by the threatening Arizona versus California water suit over the Colorado.

In the Idaho volume, and there is not one copy in the State of Idaho except that of Region 1 in Boise, plans for diversion of the Snake River are noted at Palisades into the Bear River. In the writing of the Bear River Compact, a provision was made, unknown to the State of Idaho what was intended, to transport out of basin waters through the Bear. It has been said that this is a routine provision. It is not a routine provision in compacts.

You have heard many comments on the problems of the Bear. Your neighbors on the Bear have known about the Western Reconnaissance provisions for exportation at the Palisades for years. They have known of the provisions of the Bear River Compact of course. They have known that the Proposed Feasibility Report on the Bear of 1962, if it is read carefully and as all should be, not just the benefit-cost ratio, carries in it provisions for exportation of Bear River water out of basin into the realm of the Central Utah system on the Colorado. In fact, just one month before the Bear River Region 4 of Salt Lake Feasibility Report came out in July of 1962, the full plan for this was publicized. It involves a reservoir 4.7 times larger than American Falls just south of Great Salt Lake, and carrying water from here into the Central Utah Project, which in the plans envisions a reservoir twice the size of Lake Mead behind Hoover Dam, which is approximately 28 million acre-feet of active storage.

Your friends on the Bear River have also protested the key filings to begin the exportation and become a part of the canal system stretching from near the mouth of the Bear towards and into these mammoth reservoirs. Unfortunately for four years, in a contested hearing under oath, in which the Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City admitted several times that they were filing upon vested Idaho water rights, there has been no ruling by the State of Idaho on these filings. They now stand as a priority even if not ruled upon on the waters of the Bear. One looks at the laws of Idaho and wonders how a contest of this would not be ruled upon in four years, particularly when a Writ of Mandamus is now in the courts and very grave decisions and questions of capriciousness and ex parte have been raised.

But be that as it may, approximately two and a half years ago the Bureau of Reclamation in Salt Lake City filed upon other waters of the Bear both in Idaho through exchanges and in Utah, using the unrulied upon contested filings in Idaho as the key project to it all, to export the water out of basin through projects built and contemplated to export vast quantities into the Central Utah Project. You probably do not know that the State of Idaho has never raised a question on these later filings to export water, either officially or through the Bear River Compact. What the official position is on this is difficult to say, but only one seems to be indicated.

Your friends on the Bear River have repeatedly tried to bring before the State that the Bear is intimately tied to the headwaters of the Snake and that they are one and the same for exportation in the plans of Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City, Utah and the State of Utah. The Bear River is the weak link between the Snake and the Colorado. Your friends on the Bear and defenders of the Snake from where the River enters Idaho to where it leaves and of the Bear have fought alone for over four years against devastating forces to the Snake and Bear. They have been insulted where they should have received a helping hand--from certain levels of the State and from certain levels of Washington, D. C. The few helping hands and words will never be forgotten on the Bear. Your friends on the Bear have staved off through great personal sacrifice the carrying out of the plans to devastate District 36 and the Bear. They are proud to have done it.

At the recent meeting in Lewiston at which your distinguished citizen William S. Holden, member of the Western Governors Water Committee and Idaho member to the Northwest Water Commission as well as Vice President of the same, made this statement, and I quote verbatim:

"Hansen (former Governor State of Wyoming and now U. S. Senator from Wyoming) said it is not fair to the State of Idaho to lead Idaho to believe that Wyoming isn't looking to waters from the Snake River for import and have stated it on a number of cases when I have visited with them that they are interested in the waters of the Snake River as

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a source of supply for augmentation of the Colorado. He said it would be improper to assure Idaho that exportation of the State's water would not be considered in projects involving the Colorado River. He said that such assurances have the effect of telling the Water Commission where not to look for supplemental water, and so on, as I have stated, but the State of Wyoming actually would like to move water not only into the Colorado but to move it into the Bear River. Some of their representatives have stated that it would be a very simple matter today to divert water from the headwaters of the Snake into the Bear River System. . . ."

Gentlemen, how the citizens of Idaho can not heed the words of William S. Holden, and particularly those citizens in District 36, seems impossible, if the words are not kept concealed on a tape. But I think they will not be heeded.

The good citizens' and your neighbors' on the Bear words were not heeded.

The most powerful man in Washington, D.C. now on the Snake-Columbia was not heeded in the State of Idaho when he told the citizens about two years ago that the easiest and most likely place to tap waters of the Snake-Columbia would be in the headwaters of the Snake in Idaho. That was Senator Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington, Chairman of the powerful Senate Interior and Insular Committee.

His words were received in Idaho as being rustic and selfish and not in good faith I'm afraid, for when he spoke great talk was going on about exporting Snake-Columbia water at points in Oregon, and the people, I feel, thought he was only looking at his own two adjoining states. He was not, Ladies and Gentlemen of this audience, for following that warning to Idaho, a sister state, I sat in his office and we went over these very grave matters of the headwaters of the Snake, and what it would mean to Idaho.

I trust that the words of William S. Holden, just because he lives in Idaho Falls will not be regarded as rustic, for they are not, any more than have been the words of the Bear citizens.

The diversion of Snake River water at Palisades or above is the greatest major catastrophe that could ever develop to Idaho. It would jeopardize every water right in Idaho from Jackson Lake in Wyoming to where Idaho is left behind by the Snake. It would jeopardize to some degree every water right on the Snake-Columbia itself.

It would preclude any serious development of water above Milner without some way of importing it. It would have serious repercussions to the Southwest Water Development in the second Snake below Milner.

How many times and the many different ways that unconserved water that enters Idaho near Palisades and leaves near Lewiston is used is of the wisdom of a man as Henry Eagles.

In your own position, and it is so vital to Idaho just as was Burns Creek, it would probably preclude either a Burns Creek or its more magnificent conception of Lynn Crandall, which is to be in a feasibility report as of about June 1, 1968.

The history of Lynn Crandall is one involving the State of Wyoming with controversy one way or the other. These are matters of record. Water for the State of Wyoming could be easily stored above Palisades.

Let us look at these dam sites in Wyoming, at the amount of water and where the past studies keep talking about of the destination of use of these waters.

The following excerpts, unless otherwise stated, are taken from THE UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN, VOLUME 4 PART 1, PLANS, STUDIES AND DATA, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, REGION 1, BOISE, IDAHO & CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON. DATE - 1961.

These are Average Runoff Acre-feet and Proposed Projects in Wyoming on the Snake and tributaries.

HOBACK-GRANITE CREEK RESERVOIR

Average annual runoff acre-feet ... 448,000

Contemplated reservoir at Granite Creek ... 470,000 acre-feet, providing 403,000 acre-feet of capacity for downstream new irrigation in years when sufficient water is available for new storage above Milner. This has an effect of minimizing the requirements for exchange or replacement pumping. New irrigation storage is an essential factor if further irrigation of consequence is to be obtained in the basin above Milner. (Accent supplied)

Power Production ... 55,000,000 KW hours of energy, 8,900 KW of dependable production.

SNAKE-NARROWS PROJECT, WYOMING - GRAND CANYON

Average annual runoff acre-feet ... 3,186,000

Reservoir capacity ... 1,078,000 acre-feet, 878,000 active. Some 228,000 acre-feet of active capacity will be used for irrigation of Swan Valley, Raft River, Oakley Fan, Salmon Falls, and Lake Channel projects. About 200,000 acre-feet will be used to furnish a supplemental water supply to present space holders in Palisades Reservoir in the manner contemplated in the Palisades contracts.

Power Production ... 976,000,000 KW hours of energy with firm capacity of 271,900 KW.

The State of Wyoming repeatedly has stated that under no circumstances will this dam be built as far as that State is concerned, nor after the High Mountain Sheep Decision could it ever be built.

GREYS RIVER, ELBOW DAM SITE

Average annual runoff acre-feet ... 283,000

Reservoir capacity ... 406,000 acre-feet, 310,000 active.

Power Production ... 49,000,000 KW a year with firm capacity of
7,600 KW.

This reservoir operated in conjunction with Alpine and Granite Creek Reservoirs on a combined basis would provide a maximum amount of water for new irrigation downstream and for flood control and power production. The new land areas involved are Raft River, Oakley Fan, Salmon Falls, Lake Channel and Swan Valley projects. Storage flows at Elbow Reservoir would be dependent on water now released by spill past Milner Dam.

LYNN CRANDALL PROJECT

(Taken from Report of Region I, Nov. 1966)

Flow figures arising between Palisades and Lynn Crandall site not available.

Total reservoir capacity ... 1,460,000 acre-feet, active storage not given.

Data on lands to be served to be included in sufficient detail to support sizing studies. Lands being considered for receipt of irrigation water stored in the reservoir include those (1) along the Raft River, (2) on Oakley Fan and along Goose Creek, (3) in the Salmon Falls-Milner-Cottonwood area, and (4) adjacent to the Lynn Crandall Reservoir feasibility studies for lands. Land areas 1, 2 and 4 above are programmed for a later date in detail reports from other agencies covering the effect of irrigation and these lands will be requested at that time. The feasibility study on the Salmon Falls-Milner-Cottonwood area has been completed.

RAISING THE AMERICAN FALLS DAM
(From many and various sources.)

Water for Raft River, Oakley Fan, and Salmon Falls.

Gentlemen, Granite on the Hoback and Elbow on the Greys are excellent interlocking Wyoming storage sites, with storage capacity of 876,000 acre-feet and with 713,000 acre-feet of active storage, to which several thousand more active delivery can be added by smaller dams, such as the Alpine, and on the Salt River, Granite and Elbow have together a yearly power potential of 104 million KW and a firm power of 16,500 KW.

With this power, the matter, because of the Colorado Upper Basin shortage, of diverting at Palisades all this potential new storage on the Snake in Wyoming into the Bear and thence into the Colorado

Basin projects becomes a reality in feasibility. This is known to the Colorado Basin States as shown in the 1950 Western Reconnaissance Report; known to them as shown by the water filings of Region 4 in Idaho and Utah on the Bear and their colossal projects there and in connection with project plans to divert into the realm of the Colorado. The factual proof to this, not fantasy or wishful thinking, has been compiled for four years by the citizens of the Bear. This reality of feasibility to export the Snake at Palisades was carried in what was believed to be the words of a rustic, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington State, and carried in the utterly truthful words of Senator Clifford Hansen of Wyoming, words of absolute frankness for which the citizens of Idaho should be thankful and not resentful. He is a man of the greatest integrity and honor. His words for which William Holden should receive the highest praise for carrying to the citizens of Idaho.

The position of the State of Wyoming was clearly and fairly stated by Governor Clifford Hansen when he was testifying before the House Interior and Insular Committee about two years ago. It apparently has not changed with his election to the Senate. Essentially that position as stated then was this: He, Clifford Hansen, then and in posterity, was not going to be remembered for giving the waters of Wyoming away.

This applied to all the several basins in that State and to all the downstream States on the various basins.

Take away the 713,000 to 800,000 acre-feet that may be stored in Wyoming on the Snake and exported through the Bear at Palisades, little is left of the 1.3 m.a.f. of spills at Milner for use above that critical point. Proposed Wyoming and Idaho projects repeatedly mention in the planning of use for that conserved water are all in the Idaho Falls region, Raft River, the Oakley Fan, Goose Creek and the Salmon Falls-Milner-Cottonwood area. All these Idaho projects that are in the Wyoming reservoir sites, using Wyoming runoff water mainly and based upon spills at Milner, have had first priority as recorded in official records I have quoted.

It is a grim view for the citizens of Idaho to awaken to and particularly to the present and future citizens of District 36 and the Bear. But it has been there for a long time for those charged and interested, as the Committee of Nine and the knowledgeable citizens of the Bear in water.

For a moment let me pause to pay to the Committee of Nine the plaudits of all the citizens of Idaho except for a negligible few: This, the most illustrious Water District Board in the Nation, and their District the Epic of the World in Water Conservation!

The people of the Bear, your friends, have been practically passed up in Washington, D.C. in the Senate for protection of the Bear and headwaters of the Snake. This despite the fact that they have submitted total proof, facts - not fantasies, of what was planned for the Snake. They have been cuffed there when they asked that

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no more money be given to the Bear River Division of Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation to continue their plans of exportation of the Bear and the Snake, and to build the canals for Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation to export the water. They have been cuffed when they have asked that funds to go to the vital Weber Basin in Utah, the key point of the exportation of the Bear into the reservoir south of Great Salt Lake, be held until the matter of the Bear and the Snake was satisfied.

Every dollar spent on these projects is one dollar closer to exporting the headwaters of the Snake into the realm of the Colorado Basin and its exchanges there. Every dollar spent there is in planned projects to export the Snake and the Bear out of basin into the Colorado Basin. Every act in Idaho or Washington to destroy or impair vested water rights on the Bear in Idaho brings the exportation of the Snake and the Bear that much closer to the citizens of Idaho.

Your friends of the Bear have found themselves at times in the same position as the Committee of Nine found their judgment in the matters recently on the Snake.

For the Senate it would be well if they remembered in the matter of the diversion of the Snake through the Bear at Palisades, that the State of Wyoming as a Colorado Basin State will be inventorying their own unused water resources on the Snake and how best to use them, not the State of Idaho. Wyoming is playing a very skillful and astute game in the Northwest Water Commission and in the acts of its own legislature.

The citizens of the Bear have received vague assurances that there will be no exportation, that there must be more studies, that more studies are necessary, in some identical instances these studies it would appear necessary in Washington, but not in other, and that every effort will be made to protect the waters for worthy causes, provided of course. Yet on the Bear, Gentlemen, you are faced with exportation at the headwaters of the Snake. The filings are there, the plans are there, the money is being furnished by Washington, D.C. to carry them out. On top of that, in the writing of the Columbia-Snake Basin Account despite efforts in Idaho and comments by Senator Jackson to prevent by proper provision just what is happening, funds are available to start the exportation and build the canals on the Bear to carry your water out of the Snake into the Colorado.

Today on the headwaters of the Snake, through the Bear, the water and power resources of the Snake-Columbia are being stealthily spliced into the bankrupt in hydrology and cost feasibility of the Upper Colorado River Basin, a condition for which Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation is solely responsible. Once spliced they will never be undone, and the Bear for the Colorado Basin will become the strongest link in Snake-Columbia water and basin funds being poured in to bail out the greatest colossal hydrology and pay-out failure of all history.

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We have on the Bear received the warmest and most cordial support from the members of the House of Representatives from Idaho, past and present, Republican and Democratic, in Washington, D.C. They have grasped what is going on in Southeastern Idaho and its destruction of Idaho.

Now let me say one word before I conclude. I know I shall be severely criticized by some for what I have said here. It is not to protect the Bear for the Bear does not need that. No matter what happens the Bear is protected, for the Bear has a Compact and that Compact protects the State of Idaho, if someone does not circumvent the Compact without going through the proper way to change it, namely by going through and obtaining the approval of the three State Legislatures of Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, and by an act of Congress. The improper way, not the legal way, has been tried more than once and it is a matter of taped record before the Water Board that the State of Utah has approached Idaho to trade the waters of the Bear for Utah's support on other projects. Also from out of the State have come efforts to influence staunch loyal Idaho citizens to sell the waters of Idaho down the river for public acclaim in other states and in Washington, acclaim generated solely by public agencies out of the State of Idaho.

In one sense, the Bear is much better off than the Snake, and I represent as one of two covering both the Snake and the Bear, for no Idaho State Legislature or Idaho Governor would tear open the very headgates of the Snake by tearing open the Bear River Compact. But I do pray of you, if you do not take my words in good faith, to take the good words of William S. Holden of your own area, and the words of Senator Henry M. Jackson, one a Republican, one a Democrat, one from the State of Idaho and one from the State of Washington, when both spoke to you in full honesty. If you do not heed them, that is up to you of District 36 and Idaho. My position on this is that I will continue to fight, despite the ill thoughts I have received, despite the networks of efforts to discredit the Bear and its citizens in the State of Idaho and Washington, D. C. Those people of the Bear will stand by you of Idaho and District 36 to the hilt as they always have.

Evan M. Kackley
Member from District 4
Idaho Water Resource Board

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