Although this is my first visit to Billings as Commissioner of Reclamation, I don't feel at all like a stranger; I spent a great deal of time in the Northern Great Plains prior to the 12 years during which I headquartered in your neighboring State of Idaho, and I have met with this association at previous annual meetings.

I have always been impressed by the spirit of partnership that exists between the Bureau of Reclamation and the water users in the Upper Missouri Basin. I know our Regional Director, Bob McPhail, highly values the support you provide for needed water resource development and management programs.
Bob has already reviewed the Bureau's program in the Upper Missouri Region and Phil Gibbs covered the water supply picture. Therefore I shall confine my remarks to the broader aspects of water resources development. Specifically I plan to discuss the growing need for food and energy not only in the Upper Missouri River Basin, but in the Nation and the world as well; what we in Reclamation are doing now to meet that need; the prospects for additional action; and the manner in which future water resources development might best be achieved.

The growing need for new energy sources and more food is becoming more apparent every day, not just to those of us who face the problem of meeting those needs but to almost everyone who reads a newspaper, watches television or listens to the radio--or buys groceries and gasoline.

Food surpluses in the United States are a thing of the past. The need to produce more energy so as to make this Nation secure against oil blackmail is being stressed constantly by the President, the
Secretary of the Interior, and many other responsible leaders.

You may have heard that the rate of population growth is declining in the United States, but it is only the rate of growth that is going down; the population is still rising and projections are that there will be 20 million more people in the United States in the year 2000 than there are today. If we reached zero population growth tomorrow, our population would not start to decline for 70 years.

Worldwide, the rate of growth, particularly in undeveloped countries, is almost unbelievable; every year there are 93 million new mouths to feed.

All over the world people are awakening to the imminent need for increased food production and the role that water resources development can play in meeting that need.

At the recent World Food Congress in Rome, four of the most hard-pressed nations—India, Egypt, Bangladesh, and Pakistan—introduced a resolution asking international organizations and the more
affluent countries to provide from two to four billion dollars each year for the next 10 years to help find new sources of water and to improve the conservation of water already available. Secretary of State Kissinger recognized the need for a major increase in food production and recommended greater use of production technology, more research, increased emphasis on the nutritional aspects of food, and the creation of a new food reserves system.

Meeting these rapidly growing demands for more energy and more food—and more water to produce both food and energy—will require all-out efforts by statesmen, national leaders, water resources development and management experts, farmers and members of the general public.

While no single organization or group of people can provide all of the answers needed to solve those problems, the Bureau of Reclamation is in the unique position of being able to contribute much to nearly all phases of the solution to those problems.

In addition to supplying water and power for agriculture, homes and industry, Reclamation is a
leader in developing new technologies aimed at increasing crop yields, augmenting surface water supplies, and conserving water through better management practices.

Enough crops are grown on lands irrigated with Reclamation water each year to meet the needs of 32 million people. Fifty billion kilowatt-hours of clean hydro-electric power is marketed by Reclamation each year from Federal powerplants, and no fossil fuels are consumed in the generation process. That's enough energy to satisfy the requirements of more than 6 million people.

We are deeply involved in research programs to augment water supplies, ranging from the desalting of geothermal brines to the increasing of precipitation by means of advanced cloud seeding techniques. We have developed an Irrigation Management Service which makes possible more effective utilization of water and higher yields to the farmer. We are concentrating now on developing total water management systems, basin wide, which through the use of
computer scheduling, television monitoring, telemetry, radio communications and simulation techniques to improve designs and facilities, will allow us to meet the complex and sometimes competing demands for water at the right time in the right place.

Since 1971 we have been investigating alternative measures to control future increases of salinity in the Colorado River Basin. We are now proceeding with the implementation of the $280 million Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program, which gives us the tools we need to combat deteriorating water quality, a persistent and growing problem for water users in both the United States and Mexico.

All of the knowledge we gain through our experience and through our research and development programs is available for use by others, not only in the United States but worldwide through our foreign activities program, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development of the Department of State, the United Nations, the World Bank, and direct arrangements with foreign governments.
The Bureau of Reclamation is expanding its ability to produce more power and to provide more water for the production of food and fiber as well as to meet other human needs.

During the three fiscal years ending in June of 1975, we will have completed a billion dollars worth of new facilities. The construction budget for this fiscal year provides 310 million dollars for the continuation of work on 85 projects or major units or divisions of projects. Principal items in that budget are related to completion of the Third Powerplant at Grand Coulee and work on Auburn Dam in California and the Central Arizona Project.

Construction of the Third Powerplant is proceeding on an expedited basis to insure that the first of three 600 megawatt units will go on the line in August, 1975. Work is continuing on the other two 600 MW units and three 700 MW units.

Construction is proceeding on the Granite Reef Aqueduct of the Central Arizona Project and bids will be invited for the 6.9 mile-long Buckskin
Mountains Tunnel next month.

Work will continue on a $62 million contract for foundation excavation at Auburn Dam. An injunction threatening delay of construction on the dam has been lifted by a Federal District Court judge following the filing of a supplement to the Bureau's environmental impact statement.

In addition to providing funds for continuing construction on on-going projects, the Congress wrote in to the FY 1975 budget act funding for seven new construction starts and two loan program starts. The Administration has requested a partial cutback of the funding for most of those new starts, but has not asked that any of the new appropriations be rescinded.

The new starts include San Felipe, Brantley, Narrows, Dallas Creek, Savery-Pot Hook, Jensen Unit of the Central Utah Project, and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program. The two loans are for the Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District and the La Branza water District.

In addition, funding was provided to initiate
investigations on 15 new projects in the western states.

Our international program has become much more active in recent weeks. We have been asked by AID to review a report concerning overall development of the Senegal River for the benefit of the arid desert states of Mauretania, Senegal and Mali in Africa. We have been asked for assistance on a flood mitigation project in Malaysia, and to send a team to Honduras to survey the damage done to irrigated lands by Hurricane Fifi. We have an agreement pending with Indonesia under which we would supply experts to work on a crash program aimed at providing water supply facilities for increasing rice production. Our team would help locate sites and design pumping plants and distribution systems. We have a team in Zaire advising the government on construction of a 500 kilovolt, DC powerline, and a man in the Philippine Islands. We may be involved in a rather large program to assist Saudi Arabia, on a reimbursable basis, with its
water supply and development problems. Our foreign activities program could expand even more as additional nations request the United States' help in developing their resources to provide additional water for irrigation and more energy.

Back in the United States, the prospects for authorization and funding of additional water resources projects during the 1976 fiscal year are even more uncertain right now than they usually are in the period immediately before the President submits his budget request to the Congress. The Administration and Congress have some tough decisions to make in the months immediately ahead.

One major problem is that unless a well-planned water resources development program...including investigations, research and development, advanced planning and construction...is continued on an orderly basis, we will almost certainly be faced with the threat of a major water crisis in this country.
But that is only one of many factors that must be weighed by those who must ultimately make decisions. There is in addition the continuing problem of inflation complicated by the problem of economic recession. There is the need to provide short range solutions to immediate problems, such as unemployment, as well as the need to develop long-range programs to achieve more lasting benefits.

The Congress must also face up to its new responsibilities under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. One of those is the setting of overall budget totals by the Congress itself. Within the ceiling it sets on spending, the Congress will have to wrestle with the problem of establishing priorities in the face of great pressure from conflicting or competing interests.

But I am confident that Congress and the Administration will recognize the need for continuing development, conservation, and improved management
of the Nation's water resources. The already apparent need for water for energy and the growing need for water for food cannot be ignored.

As we plan for that continued development, we must make certain that a balance is maintained between what sometimes appear to be competing demands and interests. We must avoid polarization which might force a choice between development and preservation, between water for energy and water for agriculture. We must search for acceptable common ground that will enable us not only to meet the needs of people today but for generations far into the future as well.

Our traditional practice of formulating projects with the cooperation primarily of those who repay the reimbursable costs must be broadened to include those segments of the public who do not participate directly but are affected by the way in which public works projects are constructed and operated. We must establish a framework in our planning process which will allow representatives of varied interests to be heard during the planning stages.
Up to now I have been talking about the problems facing the world and the Nation. But they are much the same as the problems facing you who live in the Upper Missouri Region.

The basic questions facing the Region are, 1) whether any further development is necessary or advisable; and, 2) if development does take place, when, where and how should it be implemented?

I have seen evidence that some people would like to build a fence around their States and not share their resources with others. Suppose that had been true in the past? Suppose those States which have had oil, steel, lumber, natural gas, copper and other natural resources had built similar fences? Where would the States in the Upper Missouri Basin be today?

The Northern Great Plains States of Wyoming, Montana and the two Dakotas contain about half of the total U.S. coal reserves minable under present technology.

They must be developed if the United States is ever to achieve any degree of self-sufficiency in energy.
I am convinced that those resources can be developed without great damage to the environment and without interfering with the development of water resources for other uses, including agriculture, municipal and other industrial needs, fish and wildlife protection and enhancement, and recreational opportunities.

It will require large amounts of water to develop these vast coal reserves, but preliminary studies indicate that there is sufficient water in the Missouri River Basin to support a high level of coal energy development without conflict with existing, authorized and developing uses. The water-use estimates under the highest projected level of development show a requirement for approximately 1.5 million acre-feet annually by the year 2000. It is estimated that there are up to 3 million acre-feet of water in the Missouri River Basin that could be made available for energy production, although construction of new storage facilities may eventually be necessary if all ultimate needs are to be met. And, of course, conveyance facilities are required to
move water to resources or vice versa.

Many of you may recall that a year ago, an ad hoc Committee, which included Federal and state representatives, was appointed to review the questions surrounding marketing of M&I water in the Missouri River Basin. The committee's report was completed in July. Although it did not achieve agreement on several significant issues, the committee's work did lay a foundation for a better understanding of the issues among State and Federal agencies.

Since the receipt of the report in Washington, there have been a number of discussions between the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers on the water marketing issues. I cannot give you a prediction as to the eventual outcome, or when these issues may finally be resolved. But we are making progress, and I am hopeful that an agreement can be achieved to the satisfaction of all parties involved—both state and federal. Certainly such an agreement is in the best interest of the nation from an energy standpoint—and the sooner the better.
The problem of who shall market the water in the Region is nowhere near as difficult to solve as the problem of where and how that water should be used.

That decision is going to have to be made primarily by the people in the Region. The Federal Government, including the Bureau of Reclamation, can help develop the facts and figures on which that decision should be based. Several studies are now underway which will help provide information concerning total river basin management, regional planning, and the overall national welfare.

But the implementation of the actions needed to achieve the wise use of the natural resources available in this region must be accomplished primarily at the regional, the Statewide, and the local levels.

The Bureau of Reclamation would welcome the opportunity of working closely with you, as we have in the past, in planning for the future. With proper planning, I am convinced we can have water for energy without depriving other legitimate interests.
I shall close my remarks with a quotation from a talk given by Jack O.Horton, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Water Resources, at the National Water Resources Association Convention in Fresno last month. Mr. Horton said:

"As the Administration's policy for energy is formulated and articulated over the next few months, it will become more and more clear that water for energy may well be the critical ingredient. For my part, I will fight hard to see that water for energy is not taken at the expense of water for food."

As far as I am concerned, that goes double for the Bureau of Reclamation!

#    #    #
Mr. Robert M. Fagerberg is nominated for this award in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of water development and conservation.

He was born near Greeley, Colorado, and grew up in an irrigated area where he gained an appreciation and understanding of irrigation, its problems, and contributions. He is a graduate of the Colorado State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, now Colorado State University. He entered the Armed Services in 1942 and was discharged in 1946, having received increasing recognition and responsibility as a result of his outstanding performance and devotion to duty. From 1946 to 1960 he worked for the Bureau of Reclamation in various capacities, helping new farmers in the Powell, Wyoming, area develop new land and build their homes.

In 1960, Mr. Fagerberg was appointed manager of the Shoshone and Heart Mountain Irrigation Districts and was instrumental in merging the operation and maintenance of these two districts into one unit. He has always been an ardent supporter of irrigation development and played a key role in allaying the fears of established irrigators along the Shoshone River and landowners on Polecat Bench to gain local support for Bench development. Part of his effort along this line included contacts with U.S. Senators and Congressmen that resulted in a hearing on Polecat Bench in 1972 with Congressmen from Wyoming and other states attending. Much of this effort was carried out through trips to Washington, D.C., and Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming, at his own expense.

Mr. Fagerberg spearheaded the development of a rehabilitation and betterment program for the Shoshone Irrigation District which culminated in a $6 million R&B program starting in 1971.

He is active in civic affairs internationally as well as locally. From 1967 to 1970, he was an advisory member to the College of Commerce of the University of Wyoming. He served on the Northwest Community College Board for 6 years from 1966 to 1972 and was president for 5 of those 6 years. In 1968, he received an award for outstanding participation and devotion in the college expansion program. He started a water seminar in 1971 in Powell, Wyoming, which was sponsored by the State Engineer, Department of Agriculture, Northwest Community College, and the University of Wyoming. He was instrumental in securing authorization to establish a laboratory at Northwest Community College in Powell to test soil, water, etcetera, in 1973.
Mr. Fagerberg has served as an advisory to the Shoshone National Forest Council since 1971. He has been on the County Zoning Board, and he was a member of the committee which established the Rocky Mountain Manor Retirement Home and served on the operating committee from 1964 to 1970.

Mr. Fagerberg was the first president of the Upper Missouri Water Users Association and received its Distinguished Service Award in 1969 for his efforts in water conservation and utilization. He has been a director of the Association since 1971.

On the international scene, he has addressed the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association in Lethbridge, Canada, on the rehabilitation and betterment program and hosted a group from Lethbridge in the United States relative to the same program. He was an operations and maintenance consultant to the World Bank from 1964 to 1974. He has traveled to South America, Turkey, Thailand, and other Asian countries many times to advise other nations on irrigation matters.
CITIZEN AWARD

As manager of the Shoshone and Heart Mountain Irrigation Districts, he has provided leadership for irrigation system development, maintenance, and effective operation practices.

Important role in establishing a laboratory at Northwest Community College to perform such analyses as testing soil and water.

Enclosure to letter

Plaque

Leadership for irrigation system development of water resources in northwest Wyoming.
Mr. Robert H. Fagerberg
P. O. Box 622
Powell, Wyoming 82435

Dear Mr. Fagerberg:

Water resources development has been a part of your life since you were a young boy, having grown up in an irrigated area. For a number of years, you helped new farmers establish homes around Powell, Wyoming. As manager of the Shoshone and Heart Mountain Irrigation Districts, you have provided leadership for irrigation system development, maintenance, and effective operation practices. You had an important role in establishing a laboratory at Northwest Community College to perform such analyses as testing soil and water.

In recognition of your devotion and leadership in support of Bureau water resource development projects in the State of Wyoming, it is a pleasure to honor you with the Bureau of Reclamation Citizen Award.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commissioner

Enclosure

bcc:
Upper Missouri Region Incentive Awards Committee
W.O. Codes 100, 140

LBR:G Shirkey 12/3/74
To: Commissioner, WBR, Washington, DC
Attention: M.S.Y.C.

From: Regional Director, WBR, Billings, Montana

Subject: Public Service Award (Your Letter April 10, 1973)

Supplementing our earlier faxogram this date, the following biographical sketch is submitted in accordance with nomination for Hubert G. White, Townsend, Montana:

Hubert G. White was born in Edgwood, Illinois, and when a young boy of 10, moved to Colorado and thence to Montana with his family where he has lived since. He graduated from high school at Wolf Point and attended the University of Montana. After leaving college in 1934 he entered into the retail lumber business and has pursued this occupation since in Glasgow and Townsend, Montana. He has devoted much of his time, talent, and resources to many public service activities in his community and state which has gained for him the admiration and respect of persons from all parts of the "Big Sky Country."

Mr. White has many notable accomplishments to his credit. He has served as president of the Montana Retail Lumber Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and as Chairman of the Montana Public Employees Retirement System and his Red Cross Chapter. In 1966 he was J.C. Boss of the Year. He is active in the University of Montana Alumni Association and is a member of the U.S. Forest Service and Western woods Advisory Committees.

Mr. White served as president of the Montana Water Development Association and is a director of that organization at the present.

He is the president of the Reichle-Jefferson-Whitehall Water Development Association, the organization spearheading the drive to secure the authorization and construction of the 80,000-acre Jefferson-Whitehall Project. In this capacity he has provided the tenacious leadership that the project proponents must have to secure the development of their project. Mr. White served on the Montana Department of Natural Resources Advisory Council that worked
on revisions to the state's water laws. In 1972 he assumed the duties of Montana Director to
the National Water Resources Association.

In 1972 Mr. White was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Upper Missouri Water
Users Association for his participation and contributions to the development of the water
resources program in the State of Montana.

Mr. White's address is Townsend, Montana 59644, and his telephone number is 266-3858.

Add a feather to his cap—

[Signature]

Martin W. Cleary
Mr. Hubert C. White
Townsend, Montana

CITIZEN AWARD

Leadership and support concerning conservation and wise development of Montana's water resources.

Provided significant influence in coordinating public backing for Jefferson-Whitehall Project.

Sound counsel and initiative played an important role in modernizing state water laws.

Enclosure to letter

Plaque

Leadership and personal effort in support of water resources development in Montana.
Mr. Hubert G. White  
Townsend, Montana  59644

Dear Mr. White:

You have spearheaded and supported conservation and wise development of Montana's water resources for many years. Important public backing for the Jefferson-Whitehall Project was provided through your influence as president of the Reichle-Jefferson-Whitehall Water Development Association. Your sound counsel and initiative played an important role in modernizing state water laws.

In recognition of your leadership and sound judgment concerning water resources development in Montana, it is a pleasure to honor you with the Bureau of Reclamation Citizen Award.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]  
Commissioner

Enclosure

bcc:  
Upper Missouri Region Incentive Awards Committee

LBR/G Shirkey:nms  12/2/1974
CITIZEN AWARD NOMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:
Projects submit in triplicate to Regional Committee. Regions and E&R Center submit in duplicate to Reclamation Committee. Washington offices submit in duplicate to Reclamation Committee.

NAME (Individual, group or organization)
Fred Holscher

LOCATION
Faulkton, South Dakota

MAILING ADDRESS
Box 414, Faulkton, South Dakota 57438

DESCRIPTION OF ACHIEVEMENT. (Continue on separate sheet, if necessary.)

Fred Holscher, born in Faulkton County, South Dakota, has been a lifelong resident and civic leader in the conservation and utilization of both the natural and human resources of his community and State. Soil and water, local medical facilities, educational opportunity for youths, church work, wildlife preservation, cooperative marketing, agricultural research, crop improvement and irrigation development have all been the beneficiaries of Fred's ability, generosity, and fellowship.

Honors extended to Fred Holscher include the Honorary Farmer Award from the Student Council, South Dakota State University, 1957; the Distinguished Service Award from the South Dakota Reclamation and Water Development Association, 1965; the Eminent Farmer Award from South Dakota State University, 1964; and the Alumni Merit Award from the Alumni Association of the South Dakota State University. Friends and associates know well his motto, "There is no greater satisfaction that can be attained in this life than to be of service to God and man."

ORIGINATOR

DATE

REGION OR DENVER COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

DATE

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Faxogram signed by
Martin H. Olsson, Jr. dated 4/24/73

DATE

CHAIRMAN, RECLAMATION INCENTIVE AWARDS COMMITTEE

DATE
CITIZEN AWARD

Many years of leadership and guidance in conservation and wise development of natural and human resources in South Dakota.

Vision and tireless efforts as civic leader have resulted in significant improvements in land and water resources, wildlife preservation, agricultural research, cooperative marketing, medical facilities, and educational opportunities.

Enclosure to letter

Plaque
  leadership in irrigation development, agricultural research, and wildlife preservation in South Dakota
Mr. Fred Holscher
Box 414
Faulkton, South Dakota 57438

Dear Mr. Holscher:

You have provided important leadership and guidance for many years in the conservation and wise development of natural and human resources in South Dakota. Your vision and tireless efforts as a civic leader have led to significant improvements in land and water resources, wildlife preservation, agricultural research, cooperative marketing, medical facilities, and educational opportunities in your community and state.

In recognition of your outstanding support and counsel in water and land resources development in South Dakota, it is a pleasure to honor you with the Bureau of Reclamation Citizen Award.

Sincerely yours,

Commissioner

Enclosure

bcc:
Upper Missouri Region Incentive Awards Committee

LBR/G Shirkey:nms 12/2/1974
Mr. Roy A. Holand  
LaMoure, North Dakota

CITIZEN AWARD

As state legislator, he has had an important role in developing and enacting responsive regulations toward conservation and wise development of water resources in North Dakota.

Close association with Garrison Diversion Conservancy District has had significant impact in bringing to reality the diversion of water from the Missouri River to central and eastern North Dakota.

Enclosure to letter:

Plaque

Leadership, legislative direction, and personal effort in support of the Garrison Diversion Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.
Mr. Roy A. Roland  
Lakoure, North Dakota  58438 

Dear Mr. Roland:

Conservation and wise development of North Dakota's water resources have been your vital concern for a long time. As a state legislator, you have had an important role in developing and enacting responsive regulations. Your close association with the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District has had a significant impact in bringing to reality the diversion of water from the Missouri River to central and eastern North Dakota.

In recognition of your leadership, counsel, and dedicated effort on behalf of Bureau water resource programs in North Dakota, it is a pleasure to honor you with the Bureau of Reclamation Citizen Award.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]  
G. G. Sherman  
Commissioner

Enclosure

bcc:  
Upper Missouri Region Incentive Awards Committee  
W.O. Codes 140, 100  
LBR:G Shirkey 12/4/74
CITIZEN AWARD NOMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:
Projects submit in triplicate to Regional Committee. Regions and E&R Center submit in duplicate to Reclamation Committee. Washington offices submit in duplicate to Reclamation Committee.

NAME (Individual, group or organization)
Roy A. Holand

LOCATION
LaMoure, North Dakota

MAILING ADDRESS
LaMoure, North Dakota 58458

DESCRIPTION OF ACHIEVEMENT. (Continue on separate sheet, if necessary.)

Roy A. Holand's career has been distinguished by his leadership and demonstrated ability as a practicing conservationist. Born in Minnesota in 1910, he and his parents moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1927. He attended the public schools in this city, and graduated from the University of North Dakota's School of Commerce and Law in 1935.

Following employment with several Federal agencies, Roy Holand moved to LaMoure, North Dakota, in 1942 where he has since been engaged in the private practice of law. He has served as a member of the North Dakota House of Representatives and as Chairman of the North Dakota Legislative Research Committee, contributing to such progressive legislation as that enabling the Federal Land Bank to again finance farm loans in North Dakota.

He was a member of the Missouri-Souris Conservancy and Reclamation Study Committee, which wrote and guided the enabling legislation for the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District through the North Dakota Legislature in 1955. He has served as the LaMoure County Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the 25-county Garrison Diversion Conservancy District since the District was established in 1955. During this period, the District spearheaded the successful effort to secure the authorization of the initial 250,000-acre phase of the Garrison Diversion Unit, the organization of 11 irrigation districts, and the negotiation of repayment contracts necessary to the start of construction. In working with Federal and State agencies in solving problems, resolving differences, and solidifying the effort and support of local interests in matters related to the Garrison Diversion Unit, Roy has given freely of his time, talent, and efforts to make the three-fourth century-old dream of many North Dakotans to divert water from the Missouri River to central and eastern North Dakota a reality.

ORIGINATOR

DATE

REGION OR DENVER COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

DATE

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Panagram signed by
Martin H. Oleson, Jr., dated
4/24/73

DATE

CHAIRMAN, RECLAMATION INCENTIVE AWARDS COMMITTEE

DATE