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"The development of such a comprehensive plan requires the cooperation of all agencies and organizations that have responsibilities and interests in the area," Commissioner Dominy said. "To lay the groundwork for the environmental plan we are inviting all these groups to designate representatives to serve on a broad-based Advisory Council. We would hope the Advisory Council and smaller groups in select phases of development work work closely with Kenneth Brooks and the Bureau of Reclamation in the step-by-step formulation of the master plan."

Invitations to serve on the Advisory Council are being sent to Governor Evans of Washington, and the following Washington State agencies: Highway Department, Game Commission, Department of Water Resources, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and the Department of Urban Planning. Invitations are also being sent to the counties and cities of the Grand Coulee area: Grant County, Okanogan County, Ferry County, the City of Coulee Dam, City of Grand Coulee, Electric City, Elmer City, and Coulee City, and to the Chamber of Commerce in each local community. The three irrigation districts on the Columbia Basin Project are also being invited to representation on the Advisory Council. Additionally, invitations to serve on the Council are being sent to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as to the following agencies of the Department of the Interior: National Park Service, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Water Pollution Control Administration, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Commissioner Dominy said that Brooks' environmental architectural work, which will be developed with the cooperation of the Advisory Council and the Steering Committee, will also be coordinated with the architectural design work to be performed by Marcel Breuer and Associates of New York City, with whose firm the Bureau of Reclamation announced a contract last month. Breuer's function will involve the treatment to be employed in the architectural design of the new Third Powerplant and its related facilities.

"This represents an historic occasion for the Bureau of Reclamation," said Commissioner Dominy. "For the first time, we have the opportunity to apply the creative talents of environmental and design architects to a major engineering construction project. The result will be a facility not only of sweeping dimensions, but one whose total environment will provide lasting beauty and recreational opportunities for the enjoyment of millions."

The use of architects and planners in developing the Third Powerplant complex was recommended to the Commissioner by the Board of Artistic Consultants, a group of professionals who act in a consulting role for the Bureau.

Dominy said the environmental plan will be implemented in stages as construction of the Third Powerplant permits, and that other elements of the plan will serve as guides for post-construction development.

"Insofar as possible, it will be planned to coincide with the construction phases of the Third Powerplant," the Commissioner explained. "We will have a chronological program for the implementation of each feature proposed by the architect."

The Third Powerplant is a multimillion-dollar complex which represents an extension of the existing Grand Coulee Dam and the addition of a powerplant now authorized for 3.6 million kilowatts. The site has the potential for ultimate expansion to a total generating capacity of 7.2 million kilowatts, which would bring the total capacity of Grand Coulee Dam to 9.2 million kilowatts -- far larger than any powerplant now existing in the world.



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The usable storage in Cascade and Deadwood Reservoirs on the Payette River system in southwestern Idaho on March 31 was 440,000 acre-feet. The total usable capacity of these two reservoirs is 815,000 acre-feet. The storage content one year ago was 197,000 acre-feet. Both reservoirs are expected to fill and normal irrigation supplies are expected to be available.

The usable storage content in Owyhee Reservoir in eastern Oregon was 461,000 acre-feet at the end of March. A year ago the usable storage content was 423,000 acre-feet. The reservoir is not expected to fill, although near normal irrigation deliveries should be possible. Holdover storage at the end of the season is expected to be low.

The total usable storage content in Agency Valley, Bully Creek, and Warm Springs Reservoirs on the Vale Project in eastern Oregon was 175,000 acre-feet at the end of March. The total usable capacity of these reservoirs is 281,000 acre-feet. Usable storage a year ago was 156,000 acre-feet. Although complete filling of these reservoirs appears unlikely, irrigation supplies for this season should be adequate.

On the Crooked River Project in central Oregon, the usable storage in Prineville and Ochoco Reservoirs was 142,000 acre-feet on March 31. This compares with a usable storage content of 157,000 acre-feet last year, and a total usable capacity of 199,000 acre-feet. The expected storage supply should be adequate for near normal irrigation deliveries this season.

The usable storage content of Wickiup Reservoir on the Deschutes Project in central Oregon was 171,000 acre-feet on March 31. The usable storage a year ago was 180,000 acre-feet. The total usable storage capacity in this reservoir is 200,000 acre-feet. This reservoir provides storage water for the North Unit Irrigation District. There is a possibility of late season shortages on the North Unit this season unless weather conditions during the next few months are favorable.

McKay Reservoir on the Umatilla Project in northeastern Oregon had a usable storage content of 34,000 acre-feet at the end of March. This

compares with 39,000 acre-feet storage at this same time last year, and a total usable capacity of 73,800 acre-feet. The present storage content is substantially below normal. Runoff prospects in the area are also much below normal. Irrigation water shortages are likely this season in the area served by McKay Reservoir.

The usable storage content in Howard Prairie, Emigrant, Hyatt Prairie and Agate Reservoirs on the Rogue River Basin Project in southwestern Oregon was 88,000 acre-feet on March 31. This compares with 94,000 acre-feet at the same time last year, and a total usable capacity of 120,000 acre-feet. The present storage supply appears to be adequate to supply all irrigation requirements for this season.

Reservoir storage supplies on the Okanogan Project, in northern Washington, are about the same as those of a year ago. The usable storage content in Conconully and Conconully Lake Reservoirs on March 31 was 16,000 acre-feet. The total usable capacity of the two reservoirs is 23,000 acre-feet. Adequate irrigation supplies are assured for this season. Storage holdover at the end of the season, however, will probably be less than normal.

On the Yakima Project in central Washington, the usable storage content in five reservoirs -- Keechelus, Kachess, Cle Elum, Bumping Lake, and Rimrock -- was 972,000 acre-feet on March 31. The total capacity of the reservoir system is 1,071,000 acre-feet. The total storage content at the same time last year was 760,000 acre-feet. Runoff prospects are substantially below normal, although all reservoirs are expected to fill. Irrigation supplies will be adequate for this season; however, holdover storage at the end of the season will likely be below normal.



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