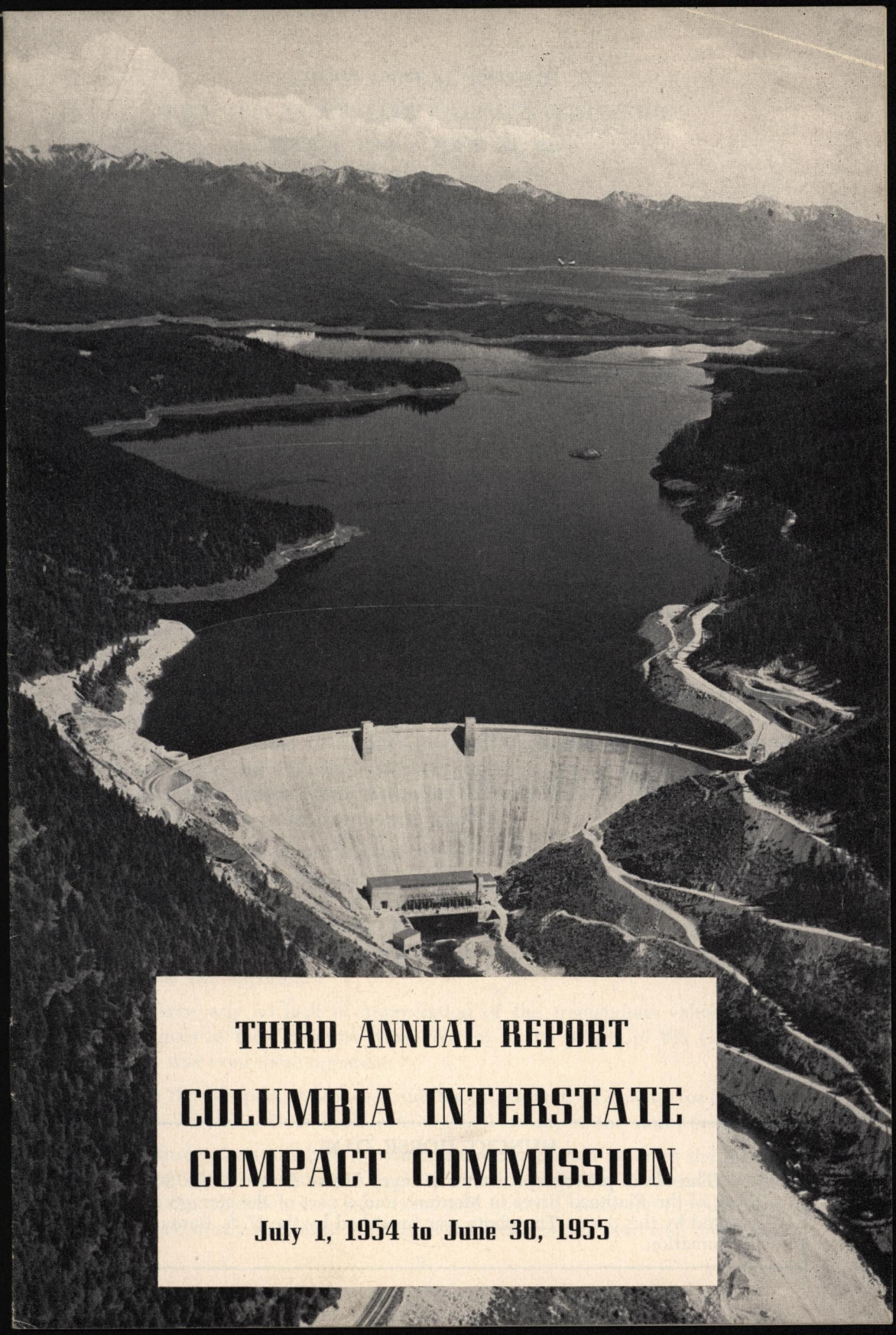

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

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HUNGRY HORSE DAM

The cover photograph shows Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River in Montana and a part of the storage area created by this dam. The photo was furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION
JULY 1, 1954 – JUNE 30, 1955

YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

Terms of a proposed Columbia Interstate Compact were agreed upon by negotiators from Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming on December 29, 1954. The document was signed on January 15, 1955 and immediately submitted to the legislatures of all states, except Wyoming.

Idaho, Nevada and Utah legislatures ratified the Compact as proposed during their 1955 sessions. Montana's Senate approved, but no action was taken in the House. Oregon and Washington legislators heeded urgent requests from influential groups for more time to study the Compact and its effects on those states, held public hearings, but took no legislative action.

That, in brief, is the story of action by the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission during the year July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955. Back of that story is a record of extensive work, careful consideration and continued effort to draft an interstate compact that will best reflect the desires of the people of the Columbia River Basin and that will "result ultimately in the greatest economically justifiable development of the land, forest, mineral, water and related resources" of that Basin.

After five years of negotiation effort, a draft of a proposed Columbia Interstate Compact underwent its first general public scrutiny in 1955. While all meetings of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission have been and are open to the public and the press and every effort has been made to draw in all interests concerned, it was not until the document was actually presented to state legislatures that widespread interest was aroused.

That interest was evidenced in legislative hearings, in statements from Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations, public power associations, private power companies, irrigation districts, state and Federal governmental agencies, area-wide organizations and individuals. That there was a difference of opinion was immediately apparent. That there was a lack of understanding of terms of the Compact was also apparent.

That there was no lack of appreciation of the tremendous value of the water resources of the Columbia River System to the people of the Columbia River Basin was even more apparent.

Neither the Compact as proposed, nor the principle of a Compact for development of the Columbia River Basin, was rejected by any of the states concerned.

In the three states in which the Compact was not acted upon by the legislatures, the principal objection was lack of time to study the final terms of the document. This objection may have been well founded, since the Compact was not introduced in any state until after the legislative sessions were well underway.

This precluded much public discussion before the pressure of time in those sessions made careful deliberations impossible.

All seven states voted continuance of their negotiating Commissions and urged them to continue a program of education and understanding during the next two years.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

First event of this report year in the record of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission was the passage by Congress and signature by the President of the Act of July 14, 1954 (68 Stat. 468) which granted official consent for Nevada and Utah to participate in negotiations.

These two states had been omitted from the original consent bill passed by the Congress in 1952. While they had participated in all negotiations regardless, the passage of the amended consent bill made their presence official.

Through August, September, October, November and December the full negotiating Commission met once each month, each time reviewing a new revision of a Compact draft, ironing out problems and directing that a revised draft be prepared, circulated, studied and discussed at the next session.

These drafts were all basically revisions of the proposed Compact presented to and studied by the Commission on May 29, 1954.

Throughout these revision meetings the Commission followed a more or less set pattern which proved successful in making sure that all interests were considered and that all angles of the many problems were carefully studied.

Well in advance of each meeting copies of the revisions suggested at the last session were distributed to all members for study. At the meeting, copies of the draft under consideration were made available to the press and to all other interested persons in attendance.

The draft under consideration was then read through, article by article, and each article discussed thoroughly. As changes were agreed upon, or suggested, they were noted by the secretary. Often the Drafting Committee was instructed to prepare certain articles or sections of articles in several alternative forms, expressing different meanings or shades of meaning.

Immediately following each meeting, the Drafting Committee met to consider, consolidate, and put into language the various changes and alternatives proposed. These changes were then incorporated into a new draft which was circulated among all members prior to the ensuing meeting.

In this series of drafting and revision, the articles dealing with makeup and voting strength of the proposed permanent Columbia Interstate Compact Commission, allocation of power and apportionment of water proved the most controversial and received intensive study.

At its meeting in August in Portland, Oregon the Commission reaffirmed its stand that the proposed Compact should be basically recommendatory in scope of powers by rejecting, after considerable discussion, a proposal that provision be made for the construction and operation of water resource projects under the Compact, when all other agencies had declined to build a project deemed advisable.

The discussion over the makeup of the permanent Compact Commission centered around the voting strength to be accorded the various states. A compromise provision was finally agreed upon after several different alternatives had been discussed and rejected as not acceptable.

Particular attention was paid to the Compact article on power allocation to make certain that it was fair to all portions of the Basin, and that it did not discriminate against any group or interest in its operation.

In the discussion of apportionment of water, agreement was reached early on the principle of a priority for beneficial consumptive use in the upstream area over nonconsumptive uses at projects located on interstate streams entirely or partially in downstream states. Particular attention was paid to provisions safeguarding all existing water rights established under state law.

Articles on pollution control, fish, wildlife and recreation were equally carefully debated and considered before being approved in a final draft form.

No attempt is made here to review in detail the history of development of each article, nor to review the provisions of the Columbia Interstate Compact document finally agreed upon. Explanatory materials and copies of the Compact are available from the Commission office. All Commission records, minutes and proceedings are open for study by interested persons.

After four months of intensive negotiation, the Commission on November 11, 1954 in Portland, Oregon approved a draft of Compact as amended at that meeting for consideration as a final draft.

At this same meeting the Commission authorized its Executive Committee, and such other representatives as the states cared to designate, to take the November 11, 1954 draft to Washington, D. C. for a series of conferences with heads of various Federal agencies concerned with water resource development in the Pacific Northwest.

These conferences in Washington, D. C. were arranged by F. A. Banks, Federal representative, and from December 13-16 ten members of the Commission representing five states, the executive secretary and the legal advisor to the Federal representative were in the nation's capital conferring with government officials. A highlight of the conference was a meeting with President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay in the White House.

ON DECEMBER 16, 1954, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION MET IN THE WHITE HOUSE WITH PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR A DISCUSSION OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS. THOSE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT WERE: HUGH A. SHAMBERGER, NEVADA; H. CALVERT ANDERSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY; W. KENNETH JONES, WASHINGTON; JAMES E. MURPHY, MONTANA; HOWARD R. STINSON, UNITED STATES; FRED E. BUCK, MONTANA, F. A. BANKS, UNITED STATES; CHARLES R. SAVAGE, WASHINGTON; PRESIDENT EISENHOWER; GEORGE L. CROOKHAM, JR., IDAHO; R. P. PARRY, IDAHO; LLOYD I. WALLACE, MONTANA; PAUL E. GEDDES, OREGON; JACK V. ROGERS, WASHINGTON, AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DOUGLAS McKAY.

During the week, conferences were held with officials of the following agencies: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of the Budget, Department of Justice, Corps of Engineers, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Mines, Federal Power Commission, Bonneville Power Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

At each of these conferences the Compact draft was discussed and suggestions for changes were noted. Each of the major agencies was asked to submit its comments and suggestions in writing, which was done.

After taking all suggestions into consideration, the Drafting Committee prepared another draft of Compact which was presented to the Commission in Spokane, Washington on December 29, 1954. After some further modification, this draft was approved by the Commission in its Spokane session for signature and presentation to 1955 legislative sessions.

The Columbia Interstate Compact draft, as approved at the December 29, 1954 meeting was formally signed by all states at a meeting in Portland, Oregon on January 15, 1955. All members of the negotiating Commission, with the exception of State Senator Robert Holmes of Oregon, affixed their signatures to the document.

Almost immediately following signature, the proposed Compact was introduced, with appropriate ratification legislation, into the legislatures of Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Utah and Washington. After full consideration, the Wyoming Commission decided not to seek ratification in 1955 and no further action was taken by that state. Idaho delayed introduction for several weeks.

Public hearings were held on the Compact by joint Senate-House Committees in Washington on February 4 and in Oregon on February 7. At the Washington hearing the Seattle Chamber of Commerce entered a strong objection that not sufficient time had elapsed for study of the document, although no objection was made to the Compact itself. This objection was concurred in by the Washington State Association of Public Utility Districts, the Washington State Grange and later by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

The Oregon hearing brought forth a great volume of testimony with strong support being given by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Oregon Farm Bureau and other organizations and opposition expressed by the Oregon State Grange, public power groups and others.

Hearings were also held in Montana and other states, but none of them elicited the heavy public participation of those in Oregon and Washington.

Following the hearings, the Senate committees in Oregon and Washington decided to withhold the Compact from floor action in 1955 sessions and no further action was taken. The Compact was passed by the Montana State Senate, but was not acted upon by the House there.

Toward the close of their sessions, the Idaho, Nevada and Utah legislatures ratified the Compact as submitted without serious objection. The ratification bill was signed by the governors of those states and ratification was complete in so far as they were concerned.

Following the close of the legislative sessions no further definite action was taken by the Compact Commission on the draft of Compact itself. Plans were immediately begun, however, for the conducting of an educational program for the next biennium, for which all states had reappointed their Commissions and approved funds for operation.

The Commission met in Missoula, Montana on May 26, 1955 for its annual reorganization meeting, approval of budget and similar items. Officers were all reelected for the ensuing year. Commission members agreed at this meeting that careful study should be made of the facts and of the actual area concerned before any changes in the draft of Compact as ratified by Idaho, Nevada and Utah were considered.

WORKING TOGETHER

During the past year the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission has continued to work with other organizations—state and federal and public and private—interested in meeting the water resource problems of the area.

The Chairman of the Commission is a member of the Pacific Northwest Governors' Power Policy Committee and has taken part in all of the meetings of that group. The Commission is represented by Mr. Fred Buck, Montana, on the Engineering Committee of the Governors' Committee.

Close cooperation has been continued with the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, both in the scheduling of meetings and in the constant interchange of information. Several reports have been made to the CBIAC concerning the activity and progress of the Interstate Compact Commission.

The Pacific Northwest Development Association has continued its interest in the Columbia Interstate Compact. In May, 1955, the Water Resources Committee of the Development Association held a special meeting in Portland, Oregon which was devoted almost entirely to discussion of the Compact and which was attended by a number of Compact Commissioners. This meeting resulted in an endorsement of the Compact by the Resources Committee.

Chambers of Commerce in the major cities of the area have shown increasing interest in Compact negotiations and have been kept informed of all actions taken. A report to the Natural Resources Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the need for and provisions of the Columbia Interstate Compact was made at a meeting of that committee in Portland in June.

As has always been the case, all meetings of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission have been open to the public and the press. Notices of all meetings and minutes of the meetings are mailed to all interested persons who request that their names be placed on the mailing list. This mailing list during the past year contained 100 names of individuals, organizations and state and federal agencies. The mailing list is revised annually to keep it up-to-date.

Continued contact has been maintained with press and radio news reporters and with the major news wire services in the area. Press releases have been prepared in advance of and for distribution at most Commission meetings. Press releases have been made on other subjects as the occasion warranted.

In connection with legislative hearings and public discussion, an explanatory booklet entitled "The Columbia Interstate Compact—A Plan For Progress" was prepared, published and distributed early in 1955. Two separate editions were printed, varying only slightly in content, with distribution primarily made in Oregon and Washington.

The growing interest in the Compact has resulted in a number of requests for Commission members and the Executive Secretary to appear before service clubs, Chambers of Commerce and various other groups to explain its provisions. It is expected that this type of request will grow in volume during the coming year.

LOOKING FORWARD

With the broad terms and scope of the Columbia Interstate Compact largely agreed upon, it appears that the principal function of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission during the next two years will be a careful review of every provision and explanation of those provisions to the public.

In order that Compact Commissioners may have as much first-hand knowledge as possible to assist them in explaining the need for the Compact, meetings are planned during the summer of 1955, to be devoted primarily to familiarization with the area concerned.

The Commission plans to publish and distribute materials explaining the provisions of the Compact emphasizing its role in promoting the development of the water resources of the Columbia Basin for the "greatest economically justifiable development" of the Basin by all agencies and organizations concerned—local and federal, public and private.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEETINGS
JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1955

July 12, 1954—Executive Committee—Spokane, Washington
August 9 and 10, 1954—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Portland, Ore.
August 9 and 10, 1954—Executive Committee—Portland, Oregon
September 11, 1954—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Missoula, Mont.
September 11, 1954—Executive Committee—Missoula, Montana
October 16, 1954—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Spokane, Wash.
October 16, 1954—Executive Committee—Spokane, Washington
November 11, 1954—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Portland, Ore.
November 11, 1954—Executive Committee—Portland, Oregon
December 14, 1954—Executive Committee—Washington, D. C.
December 16, 1954—Drafting Committee—Washington, D. C.
December 29, 1954—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Spokane, Wash.
December 29, 1954—Executive Committee—Spokane, Washington
January 15, 1955—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Portland, Oregon
January 15, 1955—Executive Committee—Portland, Oregon
April 15, 1955—Executive Committee—Portland, Oregon
May 26, 1955—Columbia Interstate Compact Commission—Missoula, Montana
May 26, 1955—Executive Committee—Missoula, Montana

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION
ORGANIZATION, JULY 1, 1954

Officers:

Chairman: F. A. Banks, Coulee Dam, Washington
Vice-Chairman: L. A. Colby, Missoula, Montana
Secretary-Treasurer: Mark R. Kulp, Boise, Idaho
Executive Secretary: H. Calvert Anderson, Spokane, Washington

Headquarters:

320 Symons Building, Spokane 4, Washington

MEMBERSHIP:

Idaho:

R. P. Parry, Twin Falls, Chairman; E. B. Campbell, Bonners Ferry; Alex O. Coleman, St. Anthony; George L. Crookham, Jr., Caldwell; Mark R. Kulp, Boise, Charles H. Welteroth, Jerome (alternate); Clifford Fix, Twin Falls and Robert E. Smylie, Boise, advisors.

Montana:

Lloyd I. Wallace, Polson, Chairman; Fred E. Buck, Helena; L. A. Colby, Missoula; Glenn H. Larson, Thompson Falls; James E. Murphy, Kalispell; Robert L. Neils, Libby; C. H. Raymond, Hamilton; John H. Toole, Missoula.

Nevada:

Hugh A. Shamberger, Carson City, Chairman; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Tuscarora; M. E. Lundberg, Elko.

Oregon:

Charles H. Heltzel, Salem, Chairman; Earl H. Hill, Cushman, Executive Committee Member; Harry S. Dorman, Salem; Carl H. Francis, Dayton; Paul E. Geddes, Roseburg; Robert D. Holmes, Gearhart; Eugene E. Marsh, McMinnville; Lee V. Ohmart, Salem; Elmo E. Smith, John Day; Charles E. Stricklin, Salem; Rudie Wilhelm, Jr., Portland.

Utah:

George D. Clyde, Salt Lake City.

Washington:

Jack V. Rogers, Wenatchee, Chairman; W. Kenneth Jones, Spokane; Roderick A. Lindsay, Spokane; Charles R. Savage, Shelton; Harry Wall, Chelan; George R. Thompson, Olympia, Secretary and Don Eastvold, Olympia, advisor.

Wyoming:

L. C. Bishop, Cheyenne, Chairman; Howard B. Black, Cheyenne; Ciril D. Cranney, Afton; Clifford P. Hansen, Jackson; Earl Lloyd, Cheyenne; Dean H. T. Person, Laramie.

United States:

F. A. Banks, Coulee Dam, Washington.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP—JULY 1, 1954

Executive Committee:

Frank A. Banks, United States, Chairman; R. P. Parry, Idaho with Charles H. Welteroth as alternate; Lloyd I. Wallace, Montana; Hugh A. Shamberger, Nevada; Earl H. Hill, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Jack V. Rogers, Washington; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming.

Budget and Finance Committee:

C. H. Raymond, Montana, Chairman; George L. Crookham, Jr., Idaho; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; Harry S. Dorman, Oregon; Charles R. Savage, Washington; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming.

Drafting Committee:

Lloyd I. Wallace, Montana, Chairman; R. P. Parry, Idaho, with Clifford Fix as alternate; Earl H. Hill, Oregon; Charles R. Savage, Washington, with E. P. Donnelly as advisor; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming; Howard R. Stinson, United States.

Engineering Committee:

Mark R. Kulp, Idaho, Chairman; Fred E. Buck, Montana; Hugh A. Shamberger, Nevada; Charles E. Stricklin, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Roderick A. Lindsay, Washington; Dean H. T. Person, Wyoming; Harold Hafterson, United States.

Fisheries Committee:

L. A. Colby, Montana, Chairman; E. B. Campbell, Idaho; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Nevada; Robert D. Holmes and Earl H. Hill, Oregon; Harry Wall, Washington; J. T. Barnaby, United States.

Legal Committee:

R. P. Parry, Idaho, Chairman; Lloyd I. Wallace, Montana, Acting Chairman; James E. Murphy, Montana; Carl H. Francis, Oregon; Eugene E. Marsh and Paul E. Geddes, Oregon; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; W. Kenneth Jones, Washington; Howard B. Black, Wyoming; Howard R. Stinson, United States.

Pollution Control Committee:

Roderick A. Lindsay, Washington, Chairman; with E. F. Eldridge as advisor; Mark R. Kulp, Idaho; Fred E. Buck, Montana; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Nevada; Charles E. Stricklin, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming; Robert R. Harris, United States.

Power Committee:

Glenn H. Larson, Montana, Chairman; Mark R. Kulp, Idaho; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; Charles H. Heltzel, Oregon; Charles R. Savage, Washington, with Roy Skill as advisor; Dean H. T. Person, Wyoming; Warren H. Marple and Howard R. Stinson, United States.

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION ORGANIZATION, JULY 1, 1955

(This listing of membership includes changes made following 1955 legislative sessions. Officers indicated are those who will serve during the year July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956).

Officers:

Chairman: F. A. Banks, Coulee Dam, Washington.
Vice Chairman: L. A. Colby, Missoula, Montana.
Secretary-Treasurer: Mark R. Kulp, Boise, Idaho.
Executive Secretary: H. Calvert Anderson, 320 Symons Building, Spokane 4, Washington.

MEMBERSHIP:

Idaho:

R. P. Parry, Twin Falls, Chairman; E. B. Campbell, Bonners Ferry; Alex O. Coleman, St. Anthony; George L. Crookham, Jr., Caldwell; Mark R. Kulp, Boise; Clifford Fix, Twin Falls (alternate).

Montana:

Lloyd I. Wallace, Polson, Chairman; Fred E. Buck, Helena; L. A. Colby, Missoula; Glenn H. Larson, Thompson Falls; James E. Murphy, Kalispell; Robert L. Neils, Libby; C. H. Raymond, Hamilton.

Nevada:

Hugh A. Shamberger, Carson City, Chairman; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Tuscarora; M. E. Lundberg, Elko.

Oregon:

Charles H. Heltzel, Salem, Chairman; Earl H. Hill, Cushman, Executive Committee Member; George J. Annala, Hood River; Edward R. Cardwell, Sweet Home; Harry S. Dorman, Salem; Edward A. Geary, Klamath Falls; Paul E. Geddes, Roseburg; Lee V. Ohmart, Salem; Elmo E. Smith, John Day; Lewis A. Stanley, Salem; Rudie Wilhelm, Jr., Portland.

Utah:

George D. Clyde, Salt Lake City.

Washington:

Jack V. Rogers, Wenatchee, Chairman; R. Mort Frayn, Seattle; Roderick A. Lindsay, Spokane; Charles R. Savage, Shelton; Harry Wall, Chelan; George R. Thompson, Olympia, Secretary.

Wyoming:

L. C. Bishop, Cheyenne, Commissioner. Assistant Commissioners: Ciril D. Cranney, Afton; George F. Guy, Cheyenne; Clifford P. Hansen, Jackson; Earl Lloyd, Cheyenne; H. T. Person, Laramie.

United States:

F. A. Banks, Coulee Dam, Washington.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP – JULY 1, 1955

Executive Committee:

F. A. Banks, United States, Chairman; R. P. Parry, Idaho; Lloyd I. Wallace, Montana; Hugh A. Shamberger, Nevada; Earl H. Hill, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Jack V. Rogers, Washington; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming.

Budget and Finance Committee:

George L. Crookham, Jr., Idaho; C. H. Raymond, Montana; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; Harry S. Dorman, Oregon; Roderick A. Lindsay, Washington; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming.

Editorial Committee:

George L. Crookham, Jr., Idaho; James E. Murphy, Montana; Elmo E. Smith, Oregon; Charles R. Savage, Washington.

Engineering Committee:

Mark R. Kulp, Idaho, Chairman; Fred E. Buck, Montana; Hugh A. Shamberger, Nevada; Lewis A. Stanley, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Roderick A. Lindsay, Washington; Dean H. T. Person, Wyoming; Harold Hafterson, United States.

Fisheries Committee:

L. A. Colby, Montana, Chairman; E. B. Campbell, Idaho; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Nevada; Edward R. Cardwell and George J. Annala, Oregon; Harry Wall, Washington; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming; J. T. Barnaby, United States.

Legal Committee:

Lloyd I. Wallace, Montana, Chairman; R. P. Parry, Idaho; James E. Murphy, Montana; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; Paul E. Geddes and Charles H. Heltzel, Oregon; R. Mort Frayn with E. P. Donnelly as advisor, Washington; George F. Guy, Wyoming; Howard R. Stinson, United States.

Pollution Control Committee:

Harry Wall, Washington, Chairman; Alex O. Coleman, Idaho; Fred E. Buck, Montana; C. H. Jackson, Jr., Nevada; Lewis A. Stanley, Oregon; George D. Clyde, Utah; Earl Lloyd, Wyoming; William Q. Kehr, United States.

Power Committee:

Glenn H. Larson, Montana, Chairman; Mark R. Kulp, Idaho; M. E. Lundberg, Nevada; Lee V. Ohmart, Oregon; Charles R. Savage, Washington; H. T. Person, Wyoming; Warren H. Marple and Howard R. Stinson, United States.

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION BUDGET
JULY 1, 1955 TO JUNE 30, 1956

Salaries	$11,700
Office Operations	2,830
Printing	1,500
Travel	2,000
Insurance, Bonds and Social Security	350
Contingencies	400
Commission Secretary-Treasurer	100
Conference Expense	300
	$19,180

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE 30, 1955

Balance on hand July 1, 1954		$ 3,452.08
Receipts:		
Idaho	$ 4,572.11	
Montana	2,500.00	
Nevada	333.33	
Oregon	4,414.53	
Utah	333.32	
Washington	5,125.00	
Washington—Travel expenses paid for Executive Secretary	540.17	
Wyoming	333.33	
Total Receipts		$18,151.79
		$21,603.87
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$10,200.00	
Travel	1,414.08	
Office Operation	828.75	
Telephone and Telegraph	446.18	
Postage	292.50	
Printing	1,322.43	
Rent	1,140.00	
Conference Expense	186.10	
Surety Bonds	100.00	
Insurance	82.62	
Social Security	72.00	
Total Expenses Second Half of Biennium		$16,084.66
Bank Balance June 30, 1955		5,519.21
		$21,603.87

Records of the Commission for the year covered by this report were audited by the firm of LeMaster and Daniels on August 4, 1955—a copy of their report has been furnished all states.

PUBLIC LAW 484 – 83RD CONGRESS

CHAPTER 473 –2D SESSION

S. 3336

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 468.

To promote the apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and tributaries for irrigation and other purposes by including the States of Nevada and Utah among the States authorized to negotiate a compact providing for such apportionment.

Columbia River Compact

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the disposition, allocation, diversion, and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes," approved July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 737), is amended by inserting after "Montana," the following: "Nevada,"; and after "Oregon," the following: "Utah".

Approved July 14, 1954.