

APPENDIX II

METHOD USED IN MAKING APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATES.

The approximate estimates of net increase (excess of births over deaths) shown in Table 3 were computed in the following manner. The projected crude birth rates for each of the low, medium, and high projections of the national population for each year 1950-1959, shown in Census Bureau Release Series P-25, No. 43, were tabulated as shown in Appendix Table I. Corresponding low, medium, and high crude birth rates for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho were then projected. These projected crude birth rates were based on past relationships between crude birth rates for the Nation and for the state. Differences in the proportions of women in the child-bearing ages 15-44 years in the Nation and state, shown by the 1950 census, also were taken into account.

The average low, medium, and high crude birth rates for each state during the 10-year period were then computed.

Average crude death rates for the period were then assumed for each state projection, as shown in Appendix Table I. Subtracting the assumed average crude death rate from the corresponding assumed average crude birth rate gave an assumed average rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) per thousand population.

Multiplying the average population of the area during the period by the assumed average crude rate of natural increase produced an average estimated natural increase per year. Multiplying this by 10 provided the total estimated natural increases for the period 1950-60 shown in Table 3. The average population during the period was obtained by a cut and try process.

Approximate estimates of net migration for each P.N.W. state 1950-60 were then obtained by subtracting the approximate estimate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) for each projection from the corresponding total numerical population increase during the period.

Estimates of natural increases and of net migration for the period 1960-75 shown in Table 3 were obtained in similar manner. The average crude birth rates and death rates assumed for the several projections 1960-75 are shown in Appendix Table II.

The crude birth rates of the national population by years 1910-1948 shown in Chart III are from Vital Statistics, Special Reports, Vol. 33 No. 8, Federal Security Agency, Sept. 29, 1950; for 1949-1951, from monthly Vital Statistics Bulletin, Federal Security Agency; for 1951-75 from Appendix Tables I and II.

APPENDIX TABLE I - PROJECTED CRUDE BIRTH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION P.N.W. STATES
1950-1960

	United States			Washington			Oregon			Idaho		
Year	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High
1950 ^{a/}	22.0	23.4	24.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.6	26.3	26.3	26.3
1951 ^{b/}	19.9	21.8	24.4	24.3	24.5	24.8	23.9	24.1	24.3	26.8	27.0	27.3
1952	18.1	20.5	24.0	23.0	23.6	24.4	22.7	23.2	23.9	25.9	26.4	26.9
1953	16.4	19.2	23.5	21.8	22.6	24.1	21.4	22.2	23.6	25.1	25.8	26.5
1954	14.9	18.1	23.1	20.5	21.7	23.8	20.2	21.3	23.2	24.2	25.1	26.0
1955	14.6	17.7	22.7	19.3	20.7	23.4	18.9	20.3	22.9	23.4	24.5	25.6
1956	14.4	17.3	22.4	18.0	19.8	23.0	17.7	19.4	22.6	22.5	23.9	25.2
1957	14.2	17.0	22.2	16.8	18.8	22.6	16.4	18.4	22.2	21.7	23.2	24.8
1958	14.0	16.8	22.0	15.5	17.9	22.2	15.2	17.5	21.8	20.8	22.6	24.4
1959	13.9	16.6	21.8	14.2	16.9	22.0	13.9	16.5	21.5	20.0	22.0	24.0
10-year Avg.	16.2	18.8	23.1	19.7	21.1	23.4	19.4	20.7	23.0	23.7	24.7	25.7
Assumed Avg. Crude Death Rate -				10.5	10.1	9.6	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7
Avg. annual excess of births over deaths per 1000 pop. -				9.2	11.0	13.8	9.0	10.7	13.5	14.5	15.7	17.0

a/ The state rates for 1950 are those reported in Vital Statistics Bulletin

b/ The state rates for 1951 were estimated from those reported for 1st 6 mos.
The crude birth rates for the United States from Census Bureau Release
Series P-25, No. 43, page 5.

APPENDIX TABLE II-ASSUMED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION
U. S. AND P.N.W. STATES 1960-1975

Year	United States			Washington			Oregon			Idaho		
	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High	Low	Med.	High
1960	13.9	16.6	21.8	14.2	16.9	22.0	13.9	16.5	21.5	20.0	22.0	24.0
1975	12.2	16.6	21.8	13.0	16.9	22.0	12.8	16.5	21.5	13.4	22.0	24.0
15-yr. Avg.	13.0	16.6	21.8	13.6	16.9	22.0	13.4	16.5	21.5	16.7	22.0	24.0
Assumed Avg. Death Rate-	11.3	9.9	9.0	11.0	10.1	9.5	11.1	10.2	9.5	10.9	9.5	9.0
Avg. Net Inc. Rate	1.7	6.7	12.8	2.5	6.8	12.5	2.3	6.3	12.0	5.8	12.5	15.0

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE CHAIRMAN

COLUMBIA BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 4208

PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

September 8, 1966

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State Members:

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Wyoming

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST WATER STUDY

Broad-scale planning to meet the future water needs of the Pacific Northwest is described in a pamphlet recently published by the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee.

This Columbia-North Pacific Region study has as its main objective the determination of future needs of the Northwest for water and related lands, a comparison of these needs to available resources, and development of general plans to meet projected needs.

The study is just getting under way by a number of state and federal agencies. It will cost an estimated \$5 million in federal funds and will be completed in 1970.

Responsibility for coordination of the study effort has been assigned to the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee. Brigadier General Peter C. Hyzer, Chairman of CBIAC, has announced that the next meeting of that agency will be held in Boise, Idaho, September 29 and will be devoted to Idaho's problems and needs as related to the regional study. Similar meetings are planned in the other Northwest States.

The pamphlet, illustrated with a number of photographs and maps, describes the study as a part of a series of similar studies designed to cover the entire United States. After a small first-year program to organize the

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study effort, it is moving ahead in its second year with the actual work of assembly and analyses of available information. A small staff of experts from federal agencies, under the chairmanship of Elwyn White of the Department of the Interior, is providing day-to-day coordination and guidance to the study effort.

All needs and uses of water and related lands in the study area will be analyzed, including some not always previously recognized as being water resource development functions. These will include water quality and pollution control, municipal and industrial water supplies, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and watershed protection, as well as the more commonly known functions such as irrigation, hydroelectric power, navigation, and flood control.

Plans will be developed in sufficient detail to produce a framework into which projects and programs for resource development may be placed in proper relation with each other. The coordinated plan will serve as a broad guide for future, more-detailed planning of tributary river basins and watersheds in relation to downstream areas.

Copies of the pamphlet describing the study may be obtained by writing to Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, P. O. Box 4208, Portland, Oregon 97208.

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THE LAST OF 1,880,000

This week saw the pouring of the last bucket of concrete at McNary Dam on the Columbia River and the completion of the McNary Dam Contractor's work on the huge 286 million dollar project designed and built under the supervision of the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers. At the peak of construction more than 3,000 men worked on a "round-the-clock" basis on the project; now a crew of only 65 remain to complete the final pouring. It will take another 30 days for the McNary Dam Contractors to complete the clean-up work that is necessary to terminate their final McNary contract.

With the pouring of the embedded turbine parts on Units 13 and 14 and the closing of the powerhouse deck at elevation 282, the remaining work at the dam will consist mostly of mechanical and electrical installations and other miscellaneous tasks within the powerhouse.

1,880,000 cubic yards of concrete are contained in the dam. Loaded in a fleet of trucks of 4 yards capacity each and the trucks placed 50 feet apart, the caravan would extend from McNary Dam to New York City and thence down the Atlantic Seaboard to Jacksonville, Florida.

100,000 tons of steel also went into the structure along with 3,486,000 pounds of steel pipe, a quantity sufficient to supply the plumbing for 5,000 average homes. Also 325,000 pounds of rubber - enough to make 30,000 automobile tires, were used in the construction of McNary Dam.

The excavation required for the construction of McNary Dam totaled 4,075,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. When completed, the hydro-electric energy produced by the dam's 14 - 70,000 KW generators, if used for lighting purposes only, would light 16,000,000 - 60 watt globes, equivalent to a string of such lights spaced one foot apart and stretching 3,000 miles long, the approximate distance from Seattle, Washington, to New York.

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NEWS RELEASE - Ephrata, Washington - March 14, 1963

Almost 5,000 landowners throughout the Columbia Basin Project received a letter from the Bureau of Reclamation in Ephrata yesterday outlining both the new fringe benefits which will be available to them throughout the 1963 irrigation season and the steps to apply for this season's irrigation water.

The letter is the result of several meetings between the Project's three irrigation boards and local Bureau officials. Most of the pertinent 1963 interim water delivery provisions described in the letter will be added to the three irrigation district's repayment contracts after the contracts are confirmed by the courts.

Chief features of the "fringe benefits" described in the letter are the elimination of the anti-windfall limitations, as well as the elimination of farm unit conformance, leasing restrictions on private land and annual water applications.

The letter points out that with the removal of the anti-windfall limitation a landowner may receive water for up to 160 irrigable acres of land or up to 320 irrigable acres for lands jointly owned by a husband and wife, regardless of when the land was acquired.

The abolishment of farm unit conformance means that water can be delivered to farm units at established unit turnouts upon payment

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of the annual water charges regardless of whether or not the entire unit is under a single ownership.

Project landowners will apply directly to their own irrigation district for their water this year rather than to the Bureau of Reclamation. The district will then notify the Bureau that the water has been paid for and the landowner does not own more land than is legally allowed. After receiving a water request card a ditchrider turns the water onto the farmer's land at the Project turnout.

This year, except under special circumstances, only one record of water delivery will be kept for each farm unit in multiple ownership. Once through the turnout the distribution of the water to these lands will be the landholders' responsibility.

The 1963 irrigation season will begin the first part of April when the gates are opened at Dry Falls Dam near Coulee City.