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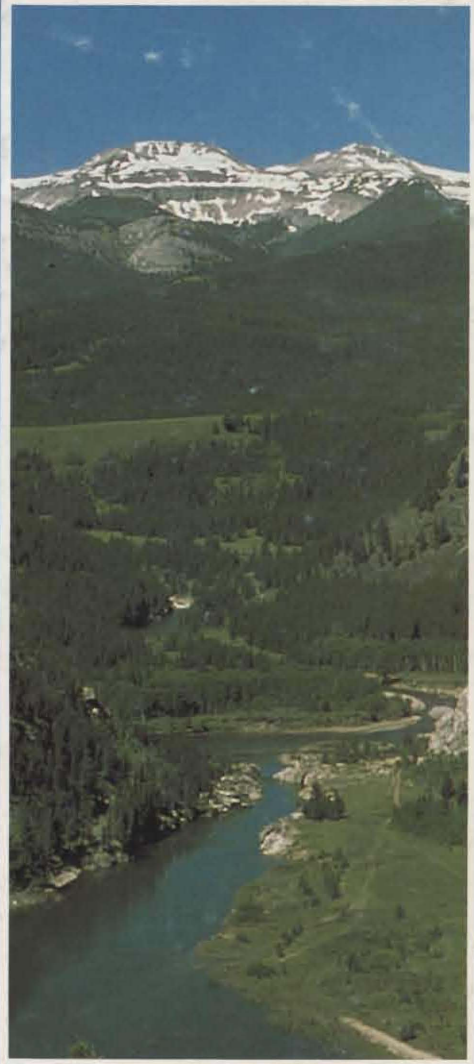
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Missouri River Basin Commission



Fiscal Year **1981** ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR 1981 ANNUAL and FINAL REPORT

Missouri River Basin Commission
Suite 403, 10050 Regency Circle
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

Each such commission for an area, river basin, or group of river basins shall . . .

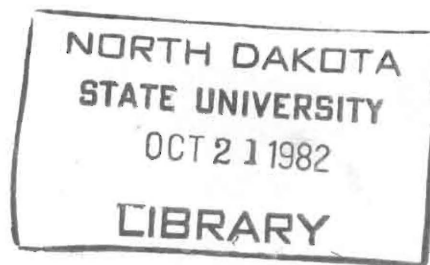
1) serve as the principal agency for the coordination of Federal, State, interstate, local and nongovernmental plans for the development of water and related land resources in its area, river basin, or group of river basins;

2) prepare and keep up to date, to the extent practicable, a comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan for Federal, State, interstate, local and nongovernmental development of water and related resources: Provided, That the plan shall include an evaluation of all reasonable alternative means of achieving optimum development of water and related land resources of the basin or basins, and it may be prepared in stages, including recommendations with respect to individual projects;

3) recommend long-range schedules of priorities for the collection and analysis of basic data and for investigation, planning, and construction of projects; and

4) foster and undertake such studies of water and related land resources problems in its area, river basin, or group of river basins as are necessary in the preparation of the plan . . .

Section 201(b), Title II
Water Resources Planning Act of 1965
(P.L. 89-80, as amended)



FOREWORD

To the Governors and residents of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming and to the U.S. Water Resources Council for transmittal to the Congress through the President of the United States.

This is the final report of the Missouri River Basin Commission. The Commission was terminated on September 30, 1981, by Executive Order of President Reagan. This report presents a summary of the actions and accomplishments of the Missouri River Basin Commission during fiscal year 1981 (FY81). It also includes a statement of Commission finances for FY81 and the following six-month period used to close out remaining financial obligations.

Just as importantly, this report presents a review of the actions and accomplishments of the Missouri River Basin Commission during its nearly ten-year existence. This is important because the Missouri River Basin Commission was one in a series of regional organizations that has promoted and worked for coordinated development of water and related land resources in the Missouri River basin.

The Commission was preceded by the Missouri River States Committee, which through the ten state governors supported, encouraged, and promoted basinwide water resources development. Their efforts were mainly recognized through the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program initiated under the 1944 Flood Control Act.

The Missouri River Basin Inter-Agency Committee (MBIAC) was formed in 1945 to continue basinwide coordination among state and federal agencies. A noted accomplishment of that group was completion of the Missouri River Basin Comprehensive Framework Study in 1969, which assembled a wealth of resource information and presented a framework plan for future water management in the basin. The MBIAC was terminated when the Missouri River Basin Commission was formed in 1972 at the request of the basin states' governors.

The long legacy of cooperation among state, federal, and local groups to achieve coordinated water resources management within the Missouri River basin did not end with termination of the Missouri River Basin Commission. The Missouri Basin States Association was formed in September 1981 by action of the governors of the ten Missouri River basin states to continue regional water resource coordination in the basin, to analyze regional water resources issues, and to complete two major ongoing studies begun by the Missouri River Basin Commission. Although programs of the Association will be reduced in scope and funding from those conducted during the past decade, the basin states have made a commitment to continuing a coordination mechanism whereby common problems can be analyzed and discussed and hopefully solutions agreed upon before barriers grow between the states. This report also contains a short section on Association programs.

In the scheme of things, the Missouri River Basin Commission occupied only a small portion of the time that has already been devoted to water resource development and management in the Missouri River basin. I trust history will show that the cooperative efforts of those governors, Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, state and federal Commission members, staff, and interested public citizens have contributed to a better understanding of water resources in the Missouri River basin and have improved decisions which will affect future generations of basin residents. In that spirit of cooperation, we dedicate to that group of individuals this FY81, and final, annual report of the Missouri River Basin Commission.



George L. Christopoulos
Vice Chairman and
Acting Chairman

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "George L. Christopoulos". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

George L. Christopoulos
Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman

FISCAL YEAR 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

The FY81 annual report describes actions in the four areas of responsibility established for river basin commissions by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-80). These are coordination, comprehensive regional planning, establishment of priorities among proposed or existing federal water resources projects and programs, and special studies and activities to support regional water and related resources management.

It also includes the auditors report for FY81 and the period October 1, 1981, to February 22, 1982, when the Missouri River Basin Commission's remaining financial obligations were being met..

Coordination

"... serve as the principal agency for the coordination of Federal, State, interstate, local and nongovernmental plans for the development of water and related land resources in its area, river basin, or group of river basins;" P.L. 89-80, Section 201(b).

Role of the Governors

The governors of the ten Missouri River basin states have played an important role in the activities of the Missouri River Basin Commission since its inception in 1972. The Commission was created by Presidential Executive Order at the request of the governors, has its state members and alternates appointed by the governors, and takes much of its direction from the governors — who met annually to discuss basin-wide water concerns from 1976-1979.



Richard D. Lamm
Colorado



Robert D. Ray
Iowa



John W. Carlin
Kansas



Albert H. Quie
Minnesota

In late 1981, when it appeared certain that river basin commissions across the Nation would be terminated by Presidential Executive Order, the basin states' governors again took action to form a new regional entity to continue a forum for discussion of basinwide water concerns. At the urging of Nebraska Governor Charles Thone, all ten basin states' governors adopted a resolution calling for creation of the Missouri Basin States Association and requesting the Federal Government to transfer the assets of the Commission to the new Association.

Meetings

Meetings continued to be the primary medium of coordination for the Commission in FY81. Regular quarterly Commission meetings were held in Omaha (34th and 36th), Denver (35th) and Sioux City (37th).

Member caucuses filled an even more important role in Commission activities in FY81, especially the quarterly caucuses of state members. As it became apparent that the Commission would terminate on September 30, 1981, the deliberations of the State Caucus turned increasingly to the prospect of maintaining a regional entity to continue selected activities of the Commission after its termination. The State Caucus appointed an ad hoc committee to study the desirability of creating a new regional entity and, if determined desirable, to recommend its nature, form, and function.

The ad hoc committee's recommendations were delivered to the State Caucus in August 1981, and the Caucus endorsed the committee's proposal to create a non-profit organization, the Missouri Basin States Association. The Caucus recommended the Association complete two ongoing Commission studies (the hydrology study and flood plain study) and continue the Commission's coordination role utilizing the remaining assets of the Commission.

Several Commission committees were active in 1981. An Ad Hoc Missouri River Basin 2030 Committee met informally several times to review potential future roles for the Commission in view of changing world conditions (as forecast in the Presidentially-requested "Global 2000 Report"). The Comprehensive Planning Committee also met on several occasions to review the Commission's planning process and to recommend modifications to the process in view of past experience and changing conditions.



Ed Herschler
Wyoming



William J. Janklow
South Dakota



Christopher Bond
Missouri



Ted Schwinden
Montana



Charles Thone
Nebraska



Allen Olson
North Dakota

The Priorities, Policy, Energy and Water, and Flood Plain Committees, and the Hydrology Study Management Group also met during the year to recommend Commission action or to monitor ongoing studies.



Three special coordination efforts were made by the Commission in conjunction with regular Commission meetings in FY81. The first was a seminar on the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, held prior to the 34th quarterly Commission meeting. The purposes of the seminar were to acquaint participants with the background and content of the Pick-Sloan Program contained in the 1944 Flood Control Act and to examine the nature and operation of the Missouri Basin Account. The second special coordination program was a workshop held to prepare recommendations for the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed ground water management strategy. The workshop was held prior to the 35th quarterly meeting in Denver. The third effort was a special workshop on drought management held in conjunction with the 36th quarterly Commission meeting. At the workshop, state and federal agencies discussed their respective efforts to anticipate and mitigate the effects of drought conditions in the basin.

State-Federal Program Review

The Commission prepared and published a two-volume "Review of Water and Related Land Resources Activities in the Missouri River Basin 1981-1985" in FY81. The report contained a listing of over 1,000 ongoing and proposed state and federal water projects and programs for the five-year period. A survey form distributed with the report revealed users valued the report as a means of coordinating water projects and programs in the basin.

Water Program Information System

The Commission's Water Program Information System, a computerized system for storing, updating, and retrieving information concerning existing and proposed water resource projects and programs in the basin, became fully operational in FY81. The system was used for the first time to produce project listings for the state-federal program review and priority reports.

An informational brochure describing the Water Program Information System was produced in FY81 to alert potential users of the system to its capabilities.

Water Research Coordination

The Commission's coordinating role with water resources research institutes in the basin was enhanced in FY81. For the first time, the Commission Chairman and staff participated in the discussions of the Missouri River Basin Water Resources Research Institute's Consortium concerning the Consortium's five-year plan for water-related research. The Consortium's research priorities were then adopted as Commission priorities for research, and their funding through the Office of Water Research and Technology was supported by the Commission.

Status of Electric Power

The Commission published the third edition of the "Status of Electric Power in the Missouri River Basin" in FY81. The report's content, as in earlier editions, was a summarization of information concerning

electric power generation facilities and future power needs and potentials in the Missouri River basin.

Public Information Program

As in previous years, the Commission published several documents in FY81 to inform the public of its activities. These publications included minutes of regular Commission meetings, an annual report of the Commission's activities in the preceding year, proceedings of special conferences and workshops, reports of plans and special studies, and the "Basin Bulletin" newsletter. News releases were prepared and distributed summarizing Commission activities, and members and staff participated in numerous public meetings to report Commission programs.

Comprehensive Planning

"... prepare and keep up to date . . . a comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan for Federal, State, interstate, local, and nongovernmental development of water and related resources" P.L. 89-80, Section 201(b).

Water Resources Management Plan

The purpose of the Commission's water resources plan is to guide management of water and related land resources from a regional perspective. The plan is designed to give the Administration and Congress a statement of regional concerns to use during federal authorizing and funding processes. It is also meant to help governors and legislatures of basin states in their water management decisions.

The Commission published its first water management plan for the basin in 1977. An updated water management plan was adopted and distributed in FY81.

The updated plan was organized by subbasin to involve state and federal agency representatives in planning at a more localized level. The plan identifies water problems and needs by subbasin and presents state and regional water resources management objectives. The plan recommends prospective water and related land resources programs in the basin to meet these objectives. An environmental impact statement was prepared as part of the updated plan.

Level B Studies

Level B studies are comprehensive studies of water and related land resources conducted in areas where more detailed information is needed by the Commission. These studies involve federal, state, and local interests in developing a recommended water and related land resources management plan.

In FY81, the Commission approved and distributed the "Upper Missouri River Level B Study Report" and accompanying environmental impact statement. The Upper Missouri study covered about 83,200 square miles lying almost entirely in the State of Montana.

The recommended plan for the Upper Missouri River area seeks to supply irrigation water, improve fish and wildlife habitat, control floods, increase hydroelectric generation, and reduce erosion through better land conservation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture published a separate report in FY81 listing Upper Missouri River study recommendations concerning agencies within the Department.

The Commission sought funds in FY81 for a level B study of the Lower Missouri subbasin which includes the Missouri River drainage from Kansas City, Missouri to the mouth above St. Louis. It appeared that the Water Resources Council would fund the study in FY82 until the Administration decided not to request funds for new level B studies.

Review of Comprehensive Planning Process

Commission members conducted an in-house review of the comprehensive planning process in FY81. Members recognized the needs and benefits of comprehensive planning on a regional level, but were concerned with the poor implementation of recommendations resulting from the Commission's planning process.

Commission members agreed that some studies were needed to analyze complex, long-range water problems, but the results of level B studies were not satisfactory. Other less-expensive studies of shorter duration that could be begun quickly were also needed to examine more specific water problems and issues, members thought.

A major item Commission members considered including in the planning process was an evaluation of how Commission water management plans were being implemented.

At the same time, the Water Resources Council was reexamining level B studies and the "Principles and Standards for Water and Related Land Resource Planning." The Commission planned to consider this new information in developing a revised comprehensive planning process.

The message of "The Global 2000 Report to the President," published in late FY80, spurred the Commission in FY81 to consider expanding its role as a forum for discussing long-range water resource issues and how this concept could be incorporated into the Commission's planning process.

Despite considering improvements in the comprehensive planning process in FY81, the Commission did not institute any changes in the process prior to termination of the Commission on September 30, 1981.

Priorities

"... recommend long-range schedules of priorities for the collection and analysis of basic data and for investigation, planning, and construction of projects" P.L. 89-80, Section 201(b).

The Commission annually develops priorities from among the recommended federally funded water and related land resource projects and programs contained in the regional plan. Priorities are adopted each year for the ensuing two years.

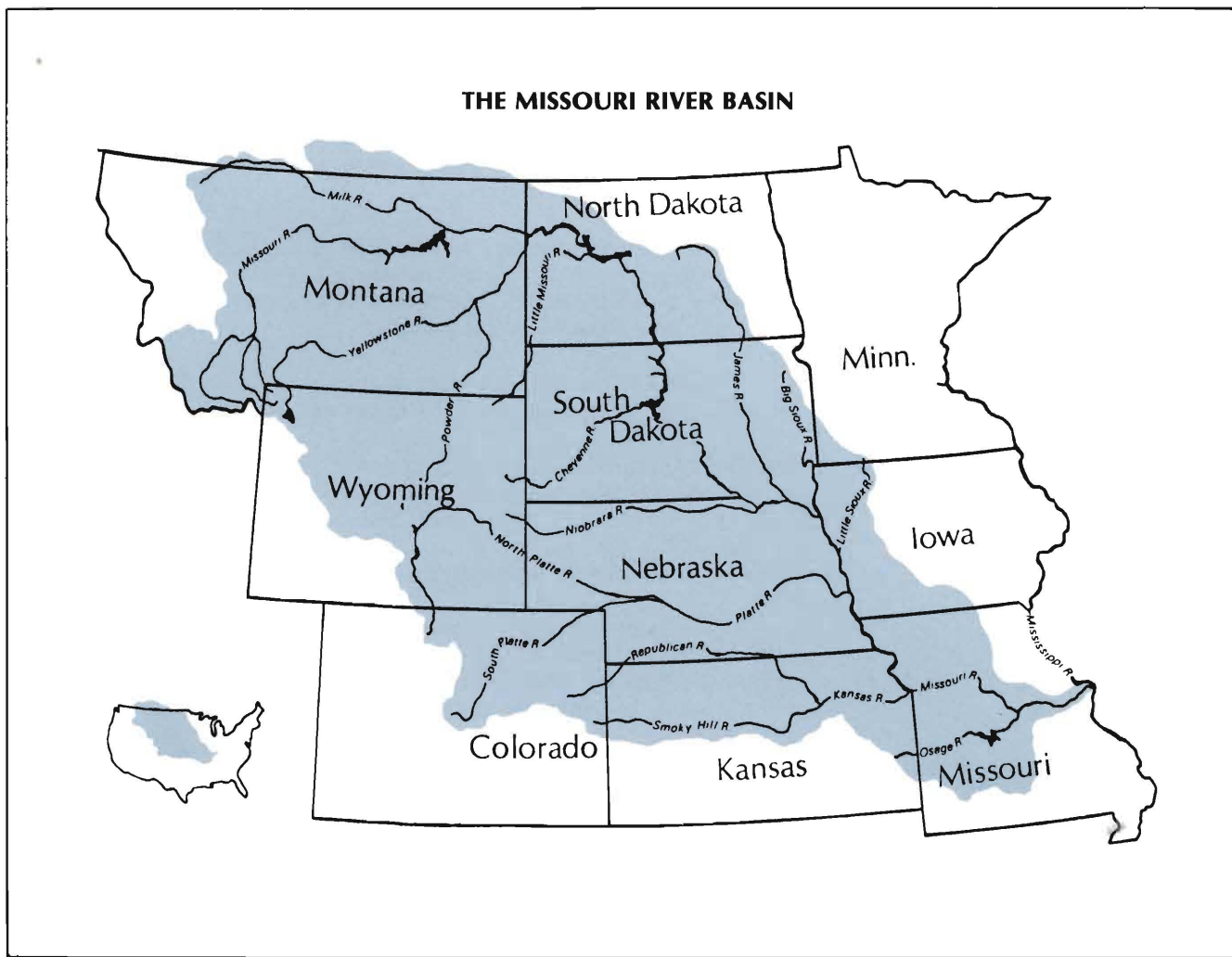
In FY81, Commission priorities adopted for FY82 were sent to the U.S. Water Resources Council for transmittal to the President and Congress, and those for FY83 were sent to federal agencies in advance of their programming and budgeting process for that year.

Again in FY81, Commission priorities were presented to the basin states' congressional delegations at a briefing in Washington, D.C. About 30 members of congressional delegations and congressional committee staff attended the FY81 briefing presented by the Commission Vice Chairman and staff members.

Special Studies and Activities

"... undertake such studies of water and related land resources problems... as are necessary in the preparation of the plan..." P.L. 89-80, Section 201(b).

Six activities were conducted or completed in FY81 under the general category of special studies and activities. The Commission: (1) continued a special three-year study to develop an operational hydrologic data and water accounting system for the basin, (2) initiated a special study of the Middle and Lower Missouri River flood plain, (3) published a report and executive summary of laws pertaining to the management of Missouri River flood plain lands, (4) published the final report for the Western Coal Planning Assistance Project, (5) completed a water conservation workshop project, and (6) completed an assessment of water use information needs and applications.



Hydrology Study

The Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study was initiated in 1980 and continued in FY81 with two major objectives: (1) to develop an accurate and acceptable base of information describing water availability and use in the ten-state Missouri River basin, and (2) to develop a water accounting system for estimating the effects of potential, additional future water uses.

The major challenge faced in measuring availability of water in the basin is that conditions of supply and use are not static, but constantly changing. In a river system, the amount of water available is continuously altered by precipitation, water flowing out, evaporation, and consumption by various uses. The hydrology study is based on a depletion approach which takes this continual change into account. In FY81, data were gathered to determine the monthly water supply and use for each year of the study period (1944-1978) in each node basin within the Missouri River basin. The 93 node basins delineated are areas defined by a common drainage system with stream gaging stations located at their outflow point. These data will be used to show what streamflow would have occurred if base-year (1978) development had existed during an earlier year, under that year's climatic conditions.

The hydrology study required the cooperation of more than 50 state and federal agencies. Each of five work groups involving these agencies is responsible for separate but interrelated tasks. Four of these work groups compiled data under the following categories: surface water, ground water, agricultural use, and municipal and industrial uses. The fifth group, the System Methods and Operation Work Group, will enter all data into a computer data bank and develop the computerized water accounting system.

Because of the Commission's termination at the end of FY81, a proposed joint project with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to prepare a basinwide test inventory of irrigated lands using satellite-acquired data was not initiated.

The Commission published an informational brochure in FY81 describing the hydrology study, its data base, and use potential.

With the continuing cooperation and commitment of all study participants, the Missouri Basin States Association will complete the hydrology study by September 1982 as originally planned.

Middle and Lower Missouri River Flood Plain Study

The Commission began a two-year study in FY81 which concentrated on the 752-mile length of the Missouri River from Ponca, Nebraska to the mouth of the river just above St. Louis, Missouri. The purpose of the study is to promote compatible and coordinated management of the Missouri River flood plain for the States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Major focuses of study activities are to collect and organize natural resource and land use information, to update estimates of current and future flood damage potential in the flood plain, and to develop alternatives for management of the flood plain.

Following completion of the plan of study which outlined flood plain study activities, the Commission received notification of its pending

termination. The Commission revised the plan of study to undertake activities which could be completed during FY81 and which would be helpful to the states in the study area. These activities were completion of the land use inventory, a levee inventory, and an analysis of river stage trends.

In FY81, the levee inventory and river stage trends studies were completed and results published. The land use survey and field mapping were also completed and with continued cooperation of the state and federal participants, the Missouri Basin States Association will publish the information in a land use atlas. A final study report will include a summary of land use information and alternatives for management of the flood plain.

Legal and Institutional Framework Study of the Missouri River Flood Plain

A Legal and Institutional Framework Study of the Missouri River Flood Plain was undertaken in FY78 as a prelude to the more comprehensive study of the flood plain below Ponca, Nebraska. It was completed in FY80 and the Commission published the main report, an exhaustive treatise on statutory and case law pertaining to the management of lands on the Missouri River flood plain, and an executive summary in FY81.

Western Coal Planning Assistance Project

The Western Coal Planning Assistance Project (WCPAP) was a research and training program begun in FY78 to help local and state planners in western states (focusing on Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota) understand and manage the impacts of coal development. Funded by the U.S. Geological Survey, the project was to gather existing information on the potential impacts of coal development, organize it in a usable format for state and local planners, and disseminate the information through a series of workshops.

In FY81, the Commission published the final report of the Western Coal Planning Assistance Project. The final report highlights major conclusions and recommendations from the project, describes development of the planning reference system, summarizes the planning reference system workshop training program, and presents an evaluation of the project by users of the reference system and workshop participants.

Water Conservation Workshops Project

The U.S. Geological Survey requested the Missouri River Basin Commission to extend results of an earlier Geological Survey program completed by the New England River Basins Commission. Specifically, the Commission was asked to determine the applicability to the Missouri River basin of a seven-step water conservation planning procedure, modifying planning materials as necessary to make them regionally applicable, and conduct at least two workshops to test the modified program.

The Commission and Geological Survey sponsored three workshops in the basin during FY81 following modification of the workshop materials and program. The 130-plus persons who attended the workshops in St. Joseph, Missouri; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Billings, Montana reported that the seven-step procedure was a useful technique



to assist them in preparing local water conservation plans. Participants also suggested that some effort should be made to demonstrate the seven-step procedure to additional people.

At its date of termination, the Commission was investigating the possibility of continuing the project by offering more workshops and possibly training state personnel to conduct the workshop program.

Assessment of Water Use Information Needs and Application

With financial support from the U.S. Geological Survey, the Missouri River Basin Commission conducted an assessment of water use information needs and applications in the Missouri River basin in FY81. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the ability of the proposed National Water Use Data System (NWUDS) to provide information that meets the needs of potential users. The assessment was also to create an awareness and interest in the use of the data system.

The Commission surveyed nearly 350 water information users, mostly in Missouri River basin states. Results of the survey indicated that the NWUDS would be generally capable of meeting specifically determined and perceived needs. However, the analysis also pointed out that most persons were not aware of the system's capabilities to meet water use information needs.

With this and other information gained from the assessment, the Geological Survey will be better able to implement a water use data system responsive to user needs in the basin and throughout the Nation.

Looking Ahead

What lies ahead? Now that the state/federal Missouri River Basin Commission has been terminated, does this mean an end to all regional water resources cooperation in the Missouri River basin?

Apparently there will be continued cooperation between individual states and federal agencies that cover all or parts of the Missouri River basin through the Missouri Basin States Association. The Association was formed in September 1981 to continue regional/interstate water resources coordination and complete some of the studies and activities begun by the Missouri River Basin Commission. Directors of the Association have indicated its initial programs will be in regional coordination, water issue analysis, and completion of the hydrology and flood plain studies. Short descriptions of these programs are followed by a description of former MRBC activities that will not be continued.

Regional Coordination

One stated purpose of the Missouri Basin States Association is to continue interstate/regional dialogue concerning water resource issues in the Missouri River basin. The Association intends to continue cooperation with federal agencies at the regional level, even though the federal agencies are not financially contributing members of the Association.

Water Issue Analysis

The Missouri Basin States Association also intends to focus on analyses of current, important water issues in the Missouri River

basin. Issues chosen for analysis will be selected by the MBSA Board of Directors. Analysis may be followed by adoption of an Association position statement and identification of advocacy roles concerning Association positions. This shift by the states from comprehensive regional planning to single issue analysis was an important consideration in the formation of the Association and was being considered by the states prior to the termination of the Missouri River Basin Commission.

Hydrology Study

The Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study, which was funded and conducted for two years by the Missouri River Basin Commission, will be completed by the Missouri Basin States Association. Some funds carried over from the MRBC and some new federal funds in FY82 will allow the Association to complete this important activity. When the hydrology study's water accounting system is complete, the MBSA intends to operate and maintain the system; but the maintenance procedure and financing process has not yet been fully determined.

Flood Plain Study

The MBSA is also completing the Missouri River Flood Plain Study that was initiated by the Missouri River Basin Commission in 1980. MRBC carryover funds and new federal funds are being used to complete this study. The study will culminate with recommendations for compatible flood plain management programs for the portion of the Missouri River flood plain shared by the States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.



Discontinued Activities

Regional comprehensive, coordinated, joint planning as conducted by the Missouri River Basin Commission will not be continued by the Missouri Basin States Association. No other agency or group currently intends to perform basinwide comprehensive planning.

Setting priorities for water resource projects and programs in the Missouri River basin as conducted by the Missouri River Basin Commission will also no longer be pursued. Neither the Missouri Basin States Association nor any other group in the basin is currently planning to set regional priorities for water resource projects and programs.

It is not likely that special studies similar to those conducted by the Missouri River Basin Commission will be continued in the near future. Projects such as the Western Coal Planning Assistance Project, water conservation workshops, and detailed subbasin planning will probably not be continued. As currently outlined, the programs and staffing of the Missouri Basin States Association will not allow continuation of this type of activity, and no other agency or group is in a position to conduct these types of activities.

Conclusion

It is difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate what type of regional entity may eventually evolve in the Missouri River basin. If the past portends the future, there will be change. It is certain that the states recognize the need for continued state/federal cooperation in the basin, and it is almost as certain there will continue to be some type of regional entity to provide a forum for discussion of regional problems and issues. Whatever evolves, it is hoped the entity will contribute to wise management of water resources in the Missouri River basin.

ARTHUR YOUNG

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

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To the Acting Chairman
Missouri River Basin Commission

We have examined the accompanying statement of cash receipts and expenditures and remaining cash of the Missouri River Basin Commission at and for the year ended September 30, 1981 (final report — see Note 2). Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note 2, the Commission has been terminated as a result of action taken by the U.S. Water Resources Council. The Commission ceased operation September 30, 1981 and proceeded with the close-out of Commission obligations and transfer of the then remaining assets to the Missouri Basin States Association.

As described in Note 1, the Commission's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures. As also described in that note, this basis of presentation results in a financial statement that differs from financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and is not intended to present the results of operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the statement mentioned above presents fairly the remaining cash of the Missouri River Basin Commission at September 30, 1981 (final report — see Note 2), and its cash receipts and expenditures for the year then ended, on the basis described in Note 1 which basis is consistent with that of the preceding year.

Arthur Young & Company

February 22, 1982

**MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
(FINAL REPORT)
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
AND REMAINING CASH
Year ended September 30, 1981**

	Operating Program	National Assessment	Flood Plain — WRC	Water Use Needs	Section 13c (Water Assessment)	Water Conservation	Upper Missouri	Western Coal Planning Assistance Project	Hydrology Study	Year ended September 30, 1981 total	Year ended September 30, 1980 total (Memorandum only)
Cash balance at beginning of year	\$495,621	\$881	\$ —	\$ —	\$27,609	\$ —	\$193,756	\$23,688	\$431,341	\$1,172,896	\$1,134,546
Receipts (Note 3):											
United States											
Government share	572,320	—	167,000	50,000	—	64,000	—	1,500	600,000	1,454,820	1,362,000
Government other	1,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,739	826
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,704
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,631
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,538
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	26,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,400	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,577
Nebraska	26,983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,983	25,266
North Dakota	21,274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,274	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,154
Wyoming	19,437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,437	—
Other	24,410	—	—	—	—	1,215	280	26	20	25,951	8,414
	692,563	—	167,000	50,000	—	65,215	280	1,526	600,020	1,576,604	1,518,110
Expenditures:											
Salaries and benefits (Note 5)	373,091	—	42,516	3,496	2,391	6,263	20,788	8,735	177,760	635,040	636,621
Travel and transportation	17,271	650	6,177	89	—	6,937	1,660	2,039	6,654	41,477	70,540
Rent, communications and postage	87,560	—	1,704	—	—	1,628	(1,328)	2,528	14,347	106,439	131,934
Printing and reproductions	20,528	—	501	—	—	1,110	19,704	415	5,697	47,955	61,703
Other services	38,190	—	63,886	8,400	—	41,150	32,769	7,612	427,057	619,064	459,900
Supplies and materials	9,356	—	1,028	28	—	1,257	166	1,027	1,685	14,547	26,879
Equipment (Note 1)	43,767	—	1,034	7	—	177	295	893	1,397	47,570	68,944
Water Resources Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,239
Indirect expense allocation (Note 1)	(65,800)	—	18,000	7,500	—	7,500	—	—	32,800	—	—
	523,963	650	134,846	19,520	2,391	66,022	74,054	23,249	667,397	1,512,092	1,479,760
Cash balance at end of year	664,221	231	32,154	30,480	25,218	(807)	119,982	1,965	363,964	1,237,408	1,172,896
Less (Note 2)											
Unpaid obligations at September 30, 1981 which have been paid by February 22, 1982	28,061	231	29,873	10,464	25,218	478	5,984	—	92,878	193,187	—
Additional unpaid obligations	13,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,874	—
	41,935	231	29,873	10,464	25,218	478	5,984	—	92,878	207,061	554,825
Cash received subsequent to September 30, 1981	2,768	—	—	—	—	1,950	—	—	—	4,718	—
Remaining cash (Note 2)	\$625,054	\$ —	\$ 2,281	\$20,016	\$ —	\$ 665	\$113,998	\$ 1,965	\$271,086	\$1,035,065	\$ 618,071

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND REMAINING CASH

1. Accounting policies

Basis of presentation — The Missouri River Basin Commission (Commission) accounted for its operations on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures. Use of this basis of accounting results in a financial statement which differs in some respects from financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in that certain revenue is recorded when received rather than when earned and certain expenditures are recorded when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statement is not intended to present results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. However, because the Commission has been terminated (see Note 2) the accompanying statement includes obligations outstanding as of September 30, 1981.

Indirect expenses — In 1981 and 1980 an allocation of indirect expenses was agreed to by the various study directors. In the past, some of these expenses have been paid directly by certain of the studies.

Equipment — Furniture and equipment purchased was included in expenditures currently and no depreciation was recorded. Certain items of furniture had been provided at no cost by the General Services Administration (GSA). Prior to September 30, 1981, the furniture and equipment was reviewed by Commission personnel and those assets identified as belonging to GSA were returned with remaining furniture and equipment transferred to the Association (see Note 2) for use or disposition.

Income taxes — The Commission was exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Chairman's expenses — The salary and related benefits of the Commission chairman were provided by the U.S. Water Resources Council and these costs are not included in the accompanying statement.

2. Termination of Commission

On July 10, 1981 the Water Resources Council voted to terminate the Commission under the provisions of Section 203(a) of the Water Resources Planning Act by September 30, 1981. The Commission has terminated operations and the assets will be transferred to the newly formed Missouri Basin States Association (Association) to the extent permitted by law in accordance with Executive Order 12319 of September 9, 1981 (Executive Order).

By resolution of the governors of the states belonging to the Commission, a non-profit corporation, the Association was formed to continue the work of the Commission. In accordance with this resolution, all remaining unobligated funds of the Commission were to be turned over to the Association. Subsequent to September 30, 1981, \$665,630 was deposited to an Association account. The remaining balance of \$369,435 (bringing the total to \$1,035,065) is available for transfer to the Association as permitted by the Executive Order.

At the date of this report, there was a remaining \$11,024 estimated unpaid obligation for unemployment compensation. The Association has indicated a willingness to assume the unemployment compensation if the estimated balance is transferred to it. Also,

a \$2,850 obligation for audit and accounting services, which has not yet been paid, has been recorded.

3. State receipts

State funding shares of Commission operations were received based on a fiscal year ending June 30. The Commission's termination was announced in March and subsequent to that time \$94,094 of the \$137,269 remaining on state commitments through June 30, 1981 was received. The states of Minnesota and Montana, owing \$17,996 and \$25,179 respectively, have not paid their share and there is no indication that this money will be received. Additional state matching funds would have been required for the period July 1 through September 30, 1981, a portion of which may be partially offset by previously unmatched state funds.

The funding requests for the Commission included no state-matching funds for 1981 other than what is included in operating programs. There has been nothing received from State or Federal governments indicating that State in-kind services to match Federal funds have not been provided. These services have overlapped year ends in the past and agreements requiring these services may have been deemed terminated along with the Commission.

4. Leases

The Commission leased office space in Omaha on a month to month basis requiring monthly payments of \$5,310 since July, 1981. Rental expense amounted to \$59,944 and \$66,025 for the years ended September 30, 1981 and 1980, respectively, and includes rentals paid on a short-term basis for offices located in Billings and Helena, Montana.

For the years ended September 30, 1981 and 1980, rental for equipment amounted to \$26,555 and \$18,985, respectively. All leases with the Commission have been terminated through return of the equipment or negotiation of a new lease with the Association.

5. Employee benefits

The Commission had a defined-contribution pension plan covering most of its employees. The Commission and the employees contributed specified amounts to the plan as defined in the pension trust agreement. Benefits were provided by the purchase of individual life insurance policies and participants' shares of the pension trust fund. Cash expenditures by the Commission for the years ended September 30, 1981 and 1980 totaled \$28,283 and \$25,503, respectively.

The Internal Revenue Service determined that the Commission plan is a governmental plan. However, the Department of Labor did not rule on the status of the plan. Therefore, the effect, if any, that ERISA would have had on pension expense was not determined.

The plan assets have been transferred to a new comparable plan of the Association.

A REVIEW of THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

MARCH 1972 -
SEPTEMBER 1981

Executive Order 11658

The Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 *et seq.*) provides for the establishment of river basin water and related land resources commissions. In conformity with the requirements of that act a majority of the Governors of the States of the Missouri River drainage basin, as defined in Section 2 of this order, and the Water Resources Council have requested, or concurred in, the establishment of such a Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 201 of the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962b), and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Missouri River Basin Commission. It is hereby declared that the Missouri River Basin Commission is established under the provisions of Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962b *et seq.*).

SEC. 2. Jurisdiction of the Commission. It is hereby determined that the jurisdiction of the Missouri River Basin Commission referred to in Section 1 of this order shall extend to the State of Nebraska and those portions of the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming that are located within the Missouri River drainage basin, defined as the drainage basin of the Missouri River above a point immediately below the mouth of the Gasconade River.

SEC. 3. Membership of the Commission. It is hereby determined that, in accordance with Section 202 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 1962b-1), the Commission shall consist of the following members:

- (1) a Chairman to be appointed by the President,
- (2) one member from each of the following Federal departments and agencies: Department of Agriculture; Department of the Army; Department of Commerce; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Housing and Urban Development; Department of the Interior; Department of Transportation; Federal Power Commission; Atomic Energy Commission; and the Environmental Protection Agency; such member to be appointed by the head of the department or independent agency he represents.
- (3) one member from each of the following States: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
- (4) one member from each interstate agency created by an interstate compact to which the consent of the Congress has been given and whose jurisdiction extends to the waters of the area specified in Section 2.

SEC. 4. Functions, Powers, and Duties. The Commission and its officers, members, and employees shall perform and exercise, with respect to the area specified in Section 2 of this order, their respective functions, powers, and duties as set out in Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act.

SEC. 5. International Coordination. The Chairman of the Commission is hereby authorized and directed to refer to the Water Resources Council any matters under consideration by the Commission which relate to areas of interest or jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada. The Council shall consult on these matters as appropriate with the Department of State and the International Joint Commission through its United States Section for the purpose of enhancing international coordination.

SEC. 6. Reporting to the President. The Chairman of the Commission shall report to the President through the Water Resources Council.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 22, 1972



Executive Order 12319

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in order to ensure the orderly termination of the six river basin commissions established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962 *et seq.*), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. In accord with the decision of the Water Resources Council pursuant to Section 203(a) of the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962b-2(a)), the following river basin commissions shall terminate on the date indicated:

- (a) Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, terminated on September 30, 1981.
- (b) Great Lakes Basin Commission, terminated on September 30, 1981.
- (c) Ohio River Basin Commission, terminated on September 30, 1981.
- (d) New England River Basins Commission, terminated on September 30, 1981.
- (e) Missouri River Basin Commission, terminated on September 30, 1981.
- (f) Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, terminated on December 31, 1981.

Sec. 2. All Federal agencies shall cooperate with the commissions and the member States to achieve an orderly close out of commission activities and, if the member States so elect, to carry out an orderly transition of appropriate commission activities to the member States.

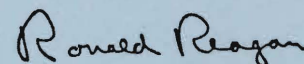
Sec. 3. To the extent permitted by law, the assets of the commissions which the Federal Government might otherwise be entitled to claim are to be transferred to the member States of the commissions, or such entities as the States acting through their representatives on the commissions may designate, to be used for such water and related land resources planning purposes as the States may decide among themselves. The terms and conditions for transfer of assets under this Section shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or such Federal agency as he designates, before the transfer is effective.

Sec. 4. Federal agency members of river basin commissions are directed to continue coordination and cooperation in future State and inter-State basin planning arrangements.

Sec. 5. (a) Effective October 1, 1981, the following Executive Orders are revoked:

- (1) Executive Order No. 11331, as amended, which established the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission.
- (2) Executive Order No. 11345, as amended, which established the Great Lakes Basin Commission.
- (3) Executive Order No. 11371, as amended, which established the New England River Basins Commission.
- (4) Executive Order No. 11578, as amended, which established the Ohio River Basin Commission.
- (5) Executive Order No. 11658, as amended, which established the Missouri River Basin Commission.
- (6) Effective January 1, 1982, Executive Order No. 11659, as amended, which established the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, is revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 9, 1981



The Missouri River Basin Commission was created by Executive Order 11658 of President Richard M. Nixon on March 22, 1972. It was terminated by Executive Order 12319 of President Ronald Reagan on September 30, 1981. During its nearly ten-year existence, the Commission had responsibility for regional planning and coordination of water resource management activities in the Missouri River basin — an area comprising nearly one-sixth of the conterminous United States.

The accomplishments and actions of the Commission during its lifetime are briefly reviewed in the sections that follow. The review is presented according to the four main responsibilities of the Commission — coordination, comprehensive planning, priorities, and special activities. Intentionally, no attempt was made to assess the value, success, or failure of any of the Commission's accomplishments or actions. That is left for those with a more objective viewpoint and with the benefit of hindsight.

Listings of the basin states' governors and the Commission Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, members, alternate members, observers and staff members during the Commission's existence follow the review of Commission accomplishments and actions.

Coordination

Role of the Governors

Governors of the ten Missouri River basin states were instrumental in creating the Missouri River Basin Commission and continued to support the work of the Commission throughout its existence. The Commission was created in March 1972 by Executive Order of the President at the request of the basin governors. From 1976 through 1979, through the auspices of the Commission, the governors met annually to discuss common issues related to the basin's water resources.

In 1976, basin states' governors met in St. Paul, Minnesota — the first time they had convened to discuss water and related land resources in more than a decade. At that meeting, the governors identified six areas of mutual concern regarding the basin's water resources:

- Resolution of sensitive and urgent Indian water rights and interstate water allocation issues.
- Management of water resources in areas of potential coal development for minimal economic, social, and environmental disruption.
- Additional information and management strategies for ground water use and ground/surface water relationships.
- Provision of good quality water for all domestic users, many of whom presently have substandard supplies.
- Reduction of urban and rural flood damages; additional land treatment for soil and water conservation.
- Determination of instream flow requirements.

Two resolutions were passed by the governors in 1976. The first stated their intent to communicate the basin's water resource development funding needs to the U.S. Water Resources Council and Congress. The second expressed their resolve to meet annually to continue dialogue concerning the basin's water resources.



In 1977, the basin states' governors met in Omaha, Nebraska and adopted four resolutions to:

- Support development of a cooperative water data system to assess current and future water uses in the Missouri River basin.
- Oppose Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500), which gives the Corps of Engineers broad regulatory authority over all waters of the United States.
- Raise the 160-acre limitation on land under single ownership which may be irrigated from federal reclamation projects to reflect varying climatic and soil conditions.
- Reaffirm support of the water resource development projects presently authorized in the Missouri River basin states.

The third Missouri River Basin Governors' Conference was held in 1978 in Great Falls, Montana. Three resolutions emerged from the conference which:

- Identified a basinwide hydrology study to develop a cooperative water accounting system as the first priority of the Commission in 1980.
- Supported passage of a comprehensive National Water Resources Management Act as drafted by the Commission's State Caucus.
- Requested "full compensation" to owners of state water rights which may be taken by the Federal Government or Indian tribes.

In 1979 the governors met in Kansas City, Missouri for the fourth Missouri River Basin Governors' Conference. The governors adopted six resolutions which:

- Supported development of a uniform flood plain management program among states bordering the Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam.
- Supported funding of the Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study.
- Opposed proposed national water project cost-sharing legislation.
- Supported continuation of USDA Resource Conservation and Development and Snow Survey programs.
- Requested increased federal financial assistance for state water planning.
- Requested the High Plains Study Council to report on water importation studies associated with the High Plains Ogallala Aquifer Study.

Role of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Members, Alternates and Observers

In accordance with the congressional mandate authorizing the establishment and operation of river basin commissions in the United States, a Presidentially-appointed Commission Chairman served as the coordinating officer of federal members of the Commission and chairman of the federal member caucus. The Chairman also served as the representative of the Federal Government in federal-state

relations on the Commission. He was the Commission's chief executive officer and supervised the staff in day-to-day operations.

The Chairman, through his role of federal coordinating officer, assisted many state and federal agencies by promoting better understanding of important water issues. The first substantial example of this occurred in 1973 and 1974 when the Chairman assisted the U.S. Department of the Interior in the Northern Great Plains Resource Program, a study to provide information about the impacts of various future levels of coal development. Other examples of the Chairman's coordination efforts include participating on the Water Resources Council's Water for Energy Self-Sufficiency Task Force, organizing coordination meetings between federal agencies and states, helping develop a policy for marketing water from Missouri River reservoirs, and other special meetings and seminars.

A Vice Chairman of the Commission was elected annually by state Commission members from among state Commission members. The Vice Chairman served as chairman of the state member caucus, coordinating officer of the state Commission members, state representative in federal-state relations, and Acting Chairman in the absence of a Chairman.

Since its inception, the Commission's membership consisted of ten states, ten federal agencies, two interstate river basin compact commissions, and an observer from the Canadian Government. The merger of two federal agencies in 1979 created an imbalance in state-federal membership until the Federal Emergency Management Agency was accorded Commission membership. Also in 1979, the basin's American Indian peoples were granted observer status. State and federal Commission members also had designated alternates who attended and participated in Commission meetings in the members' absence.

Role of Staff

The Commission employed staff members who were appointed by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman. The staff, which varied in size according to Commission-determined work programs, was headed by a staff director. Contract staff were also employed for specific periods of time during the conduct of certain Commission-led studies. Personnel were located both in Omaha, Nebraska at the Commission's office and, on occasion, in field offices in various locations in the basin.



MRBC Meetings

Numerous regular meetings, special meetings, and committee meetings were held by the Commission during its existence. Beginning on June 14, 1972, a total of 37 regular Commission meetings were held on a quarterly basis at various sites in the basin. The first quarterly Commission meeting was held in Council Bluffs, Iowa in conjunction with the 169th and final meeting of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, the Commission's predecessor. The 37th and last quarterly Commission meeting was held August 5-6, 1981, in Sioux City, Iowa.

The Commission's quarterly meetings provided an opportunity for state and federal agencies to meet on an equal basis to discuss and resolve basin water concerns. Caucuses of state and federal members were held prior to each Commission meeting to unify their respective positions on issues or business matters to be brought before the Commission. The State Caucus was especially important because it could

advocate a unified, regional position on a water issue. Examples of this include having the Vice Chairman testify before congressional committees, helping to draft national legislation, setting up meetings to advocate a position on pending national water policy, and sending letters over the Vice Chairman's signature concerning funding of Title III of P.L. 89-80 and other concerns.

At Commission meetings, every reasonable effort was made to arrive at a consensus of members on substantive issues. When consensus could not be achieved, a majority vote by both state and federal members was required for Commission action.

In addition to the preliminary work of the Commission carried out in the caucuses, standing and special or ad hoc committees were formed by the Commission to develop recommendations on numerous issues and programs. The committees frequently met between regular Commission meetings to develop recommendations on such subjects as priorities, Commission policy, flood plain management, water and energy, and the planning process of the Commission. Committees were also formed to plan and direct Commission-sponsored studies.

The Commission sponsored special conferences or workshops on water related topics of concern in the basin. Several such events were held preceding or following regular Commission meetings. Special conferences or workshops were held on matters such as federal ground water management strategy, drought management, remote sensing, the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, and water conservation planning.

All regular meetings, special meetings, conferences, and workshops held by the Commission were open to the public.

State-Federal Program Review

In a special effort to coordinate and avoid duplication among state and federal water resource management activities, the Commission prepared summary reports of federal water management activities and state water management activities in the Missouri River basin in 1973 and 1974. In 1975, these separate reports, compiled and produced by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, were combined for the first time in one coordinated document commonly referred to as the state-federal program review.

The Commission's state-federal program review was produced five times beginning in 1975, growing in size from about 200 entries to over 1,000 entries in its final edition in 1981. The task of managing information concerning the large number of proposed and ongoing water resource planning and management activities in the basin eventually led to computerizing the data for ease in storing, editing, and publishing the program review.

A survey of state-federal program review users conducted when the final edition was published revealed the usefulness of the document — the single source of such information from a basinwide perspective.

Water Program Information System

The Commission's continuing need for current information on existing and proposed water planning and management activities in the basin soon resulted in a voluminous manual filing system of data on over

1,000 projects and programs. The system became difficult to manage and update each time the data was required for an annual state-federal program review, priorities report, or comprehensive plan update.

To simplify management of water project and program data, Commission staff developed and implemented a computerized data storage and retrieval system in 1980. Water project and program data was updated and entered in the system in a uniform format at that time. It was used in 1981 for both the state-federal program review and priorities reports. The Commission's intent was to update the data on an annual basis for future use.

Status of Electric Power

Beginning in 1976, the Commission produced three reports entitled "Status of Electric Power in the Missouri River Basin." The reports, conceived as an additional coordination mechanism for the Commission by an ad hoc committee on water and energy, addressed electric power generation, future electric power needs, and potentials for future generation facilities in the basin. The reports were broadened over the years to include related information such as current research in energy development and proposed energy related laws and regulations. The final edition of the status report was published by the Commission in 1981.

Coordination Directory

The Commission periodically published a "Coordination Directory of State and Federal Water and Land Resources Officials." The directory was designed to facilitate coordination among governmental and private interests concerned with water resources in the basin. The directory was last published by the Commission in September 1979, and corrections were issued through October 1980.

Plan and Environmental Reviews

Comments on development plans and associated environmental statements concerning water resource projects in the Missouri River basin were generally prepared and transmitted by the Commission Chairman. Comments were usually limited to consistency of the proposed projects with Commission-adopted plans and priorities.

Water Research Coordination

The Commission strengthened its relationships with water research institutes in the Missouri River basin in 1980. At that time the Commission agreed to accept as its priorities for water related research in the basin the priorities of the Missouri River Basin Water Resources Research Institutes' Consortium. The Consortium, which frequently met in conjunction with Commission meetings, adopted annual research priorities as part of its five-year water research plan. The Commission Chairman and staff also participated in meetings of the Consortium.

Public Information Programs

Throughout its existence, the Commission undertook several special programs to relate its work to the citizens of the Missouri River basin. The programs included the issuance of news releases concerning Commission meetings, planning activities, and recommendations;

informational publications and programs concerning the nature and activities of the Commission; annual reports; and the publication of a bimonthly newsletter, the "Basin Bulletin," with a circulation of over 3,500. Commission members, officers, and staff also frequently spoke at public gatherings to explain Commission activities.

Comprehensive Planning

Water Management Plan

Developing a water resources management plan for the Missouri River basin was a major activity of the Commission. This plan has also been referred to as the comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan or CCJP. Considerable effort and extensive cooperation among the Commission members and state and federal agency staff were necessary to develop the plan.

The purpose of the plan was to guide management of the basin's water and related land resources with an interstate or regional perspective. The plan contained the Commission's recommended water activities for the basin, and as such, carried the endorsement of ten states and ten federal departments. The plan was designed to give the Administration and Congress a statement of regional concerns to use during federal authorizing and funding processes and to help guide governors and legislatures of basin states in their water management decisions.

The Commission's water resources management plan evolved in stages. In 1973, the Commission decided the plan should be an integrated mosaic of: (1) state water plans and studies, (2) federal studies, (3) the MBIAC's framework study, (4) the 1975 National Water Assessment, (5) Commission studies, and (6) other relevant studies.

Twice the Commission assembled all the pieces of the water resources management mosaic and adopted the plan — August 1977 and May 1980. A continuous planning process frequently introduced changes into the plan as new studies were completed and better information became available.

Development of the plan began early. The Commission succeeded the Missouri River Basin Inter-Agency Committee which had labored from 1964 to 1969 to produce a seven-volume report entitled "The Missouri River Basin Comprehensive Framework Study." That report was adopted by the Commission on October 18, 1972, as the 1965 baseline for preparing a water management plan for the basin.

During 1973, the Commission agreed to update the framework study, and set a goal of publishing a one-volume supplement to the framework report in 1977. This update eventually was completed in two parts. The Commission published a revised listing of water laws, policies, and administration in 1978 (revised Volume 3 of the framework study). The second part of the update was the water management plan report published in 1977.

Also during 1973, the Commission agreed to sponsor the 1975 National Water Assessment for the Missouri River basin. The assessment was a nationwide effort to survey and evaluate urgent water problems. As part of its work on the assessment, the Commission prepared four technical memoranda, which subsequently provided an information base for the basinwide water management plan. The four memoranda published between 1975 and 1977 contained: (1) a list of water resources



problems of the basin by subbasin, (2) estimates of present and future water use in the basin and a list of the most urgent water resources problems by drainage area, (3) analysis of effects of not resolving those urgent problems, and (4) descriptions of the major problems of the basin from an interstate perspective, including conclusions and recommendations from the assessment.

The first Commission study used as a building block for the water management plan was a comprehensive water resources study of the Platte River basin in Nebraska. The term *comprehensive* meant that the study addressed all water and related land resource interests in the study area. The Commission agreed at its first meeting in June 1972 to accept management responsibility for this study, which covered 40,000 square miles of the Platte River drainage basin in Nebraska and was called the Platte River Basin, Nebraska, Level B Study.

The term *level B* referred to a reconnaissance-level evaluation of water resources in a large area, but a study more specific and covering a smaller area than a level A or framework study. Level B studies addressed complex planning problems; involved many state, federal, and local agencies; and relied on public participation. The U.S. Water Resources Council provided federal funds for level B studies. States participating in the study provided matching in-kind services in lieu of actual funding.

The purpose of the Platte study was to formulate a water management plan for the area focusing on the period 10 to 25 years in the future. The plan was published in 1976 and included more than 100 structural and nonstructural elements and 33 recommendations requiring action by state, federal, and other agencies and organizations.

Another comprehensive study, the Yellowstone River Basin and Adjacent Coal Area Level B Study, covered 123,000 square miles in Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota. Mammoth amounts of low sulfur coal are found in this area, creating development pressures and affecting water resources in the region. The Yellowstone study focused on four major issues: (1) water for energy development, (2) water for agricultural development, (3) instream flow requirements, and (4) Indian water resources and related problems. The study report published in 1978 stated that water supplies would not limit energy development in the study area and included a recommended plan of action for state, federal, and other agencies and organizations.



The Commission conducted one other level B study — the Upper Missouri River Basin Level B Study — that encompassed 83,200 square miles lying almost wholly in Montana. The study addressed stream-bank erosion, flooding, irrigation water and instream flow shortages, water quality degradation (especially sediment), and municipal water supply problems. Published in 1981, the study report outlined a plan of action for the area and an implementation schedule.

Another comprehensive study conducted by the Commission was the James River Basin Subregional Analysis. The term *subregional analysis* meant a study similar to a level B study, i.e., a study of complex water planning problems involving many state and federal agencies, but with reduced scope, funding, and study duration. The Commission funded the James study from its planning budget without using special Water Resources Council funds. The James study focused on flooding; fish and wildlife; water quality; agricultural, domestic and industrial water supply; and water-associated recreation problems. The study report was published in 1980.

The Commission adopted its first basinwide water management plan report in August 1977. That report presented nearly 500 recommended plan elements, conclusions, and recommendations for implementing those plan elements, and a series of planning objectives to guide future water management in the basin. The building blocks from which the plan was assembled included the results of the 1975 National Water Assessment; the framework report; Platte study results; completed portions of the Yellowstone study; and findings of state, federal, Commission, and other relevant studies. The plan was divided into nine components, one for each of the eight subbasins of the Missouri River basin and one for those recommended actions that applied to the entire basin.

The procedure used to formulate the plan for each subbasin and, thus, for the entire basin involved six steps: (1) Commission staff assembled all major ongoing and prospective water and related land resource programs; (2) representatives of state and federal agencies compared that list of programs with needs and problems identified during the 1975 National Water Assessment and other studies; (3) those representatives selected which programs to recommend; (4) state governors and federal department heads reviewed the recommended programs contained in the draft report; (5) Commission members revised and adopted the plan; and (6) Commission staff transmitted the plan and final report to the U.S. Water Resources Council and others.

The Commission adopted an updated version of the water management plan in May 1980. Additional information available for the updated plan included the completed Yellowstone study; results of the James study; partial results of the Upper Missouri study; and other relevant state, federal, Commission, and other studies completed since the first water management plan report.

In addition to more current information available, there were notable improvements in the planning process for the updated plan. The plan took a more local focus through several meetings of subbasin planning teams composed of state and federal agency representatives. These teams prepared all sections of the plan including problems and needs, planning objectives, plan overview, recommended programs, and conclusions and additional recommendations. The report also contained an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the plan.

After completing the update of the water management plan, Commission members conducted an in-house review of the comprehensive planning process. Members recognized the needs and benefits of comprehensive planning at an interstate or regional level, but were concerned with the poor implementation of recommendations.

The message of "The Global 2000 Report to the President," published in 1980, spurred the Commission to consider expanding its role as a forum for discussing long-range water resource issues. An ad hoc committee of Commission members and the Commission's Planning Committee each met to recommend modifications to the Commission's planning process.

A major item considered for inclusion in the planning process was an evaluation of how the Commission's water management plan was being implemented. No evaluation had been conducted following any of the four Commission-led comprehensive studies or for the basinwide water management plan for the entire basin.

The Commission's comprehensive planning process was not changed prior to termination of the Commission.

Priorities

The Commission began its first efforts at establishing priorities for basin water projects and programs in 1973. That year the Commission endorsed two bank stabilization projects, below Garrison Dam and between Yankton, South Dakota and Ponca, Nebraska as Commission priorities. The Commission then announced it would "explore how it can best execute the responsibilities assigned in P.L. 89-80 to recommend . . . priorities for the collection and analysis of basic data and for investigation, planning, and construction . . ."

In 1974, the Commission created a Priority Listing Committee which instituted a trial process for identifying basinwide water project and program priorities. The initial process began in the basin states, where state priority teams ranked proposed interstate projects and programs in five categories: planning-related research, special studies, regional or river basin planning, implementation studies, and implementation projects and programs. Each state team's recommendations were forwarded to the Committee, which combined the recommendations into one set of basinwide priorities. The trial process was judged successful and was scheduled to become operational in 1975.

When the priorities process was implemented in 1975, a sixth category, that of basic data collection, was added for consideration. The Priorities Committee also adopted a four-part criteria for ranking state submissions in a final, basinwide priorities report. The criteria were: (1) geographic impact, (2) level of support, (3) need, and (4) feasibility. The Committee's recommended priorities were then submitted to the Commission for adoption. The Commission's adopted priorities were published and forwarded to the U.S. Water Resources Council for transmittal to Congress through the President. In 1975, the priorities report also contained the original priorities recommendation of each state priorities team.

The Commission's priority process continued largely unchanged until 1979. In that year, the Commission joined with the five other multi-state river basin commissions in the United States in developing uniform standards for the format and timing of priority reports. This effort altered the schedule of the Commission's priority process so that priority reports would reach Congress and the federal agencies at the most opportune time. The Priorities Committee also revised its criteria for ranking basinwide priorities at that time. The new criteria included: (1) state-assigned priority, (2) economic effect or impact, (3) regional implications, (4) compatability with other programs, and (5) probability of implementation.

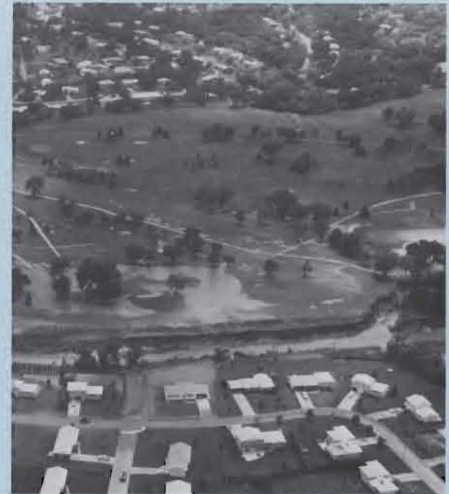
In 1979, the Commission Chairman and Vice Chairman took a more active role in encouraging the implementation of Commission-adopted priorities. For the first time they specifically monitored the progress of priority projects and programs through the programming, authorization, and budgeting processes of sponsoring agencies, the Administration, and the Congress.

In 1980 and 1981 Commission-adopted priorities were presented at a briefing for congressional delegations from the ten basin states. The briefings were presented by the Commission Chairman or Vice Chairman and staff members in Washington, D.C. early in the legislative year.

Special Activities

Flood Plain Management

One of the first areas of special interest addressed by the Commission was the need for improved management of the Missouri River flood plain. In 1973, the Commission formed the Middle and Lower Missouri Flood Plain Committee to address the problem of flood plain encroachment and recommend a process to develop management alternatives. The Committee developed and approved a two-phase program in late 1976 to create an adequate and comprehensive information base and to develop alternative flood plain management procedures. Phase I of the program was initiated in 1977 through a pilot study which addressed land use issues related to alternative floodway widths along the Missouri River from St. Joseph to Kansas City, Missouri. This was followed by the Missouri River Flood Plain Legal and Institutional Framework Study from 1978-1981, which was an analysis of statutory and case law pertaining to the management of flood hazard areas along the Missouri River. Upon receipt of federal funds in 1980, the Commission initiated Phase II of the program which included assembly of a land resources data base and preparation of a compatible flood plain management program. After it was determined in early 1981 that the Commission would be terminated, the study was reduced in scope in order to complete the land use inventory, a levee inventory, and an analysis of river stage trends. After the Missouri Basin States Association was formed, it was agreed to complete the study by publishing the land use inventory in the form of an atlas and prepare a final report which would recommend a compatible flood plain management program.



Energy and Water

Another area of concern to the Commission was the potential of energy development and the accompanying impact on the basin's water and land resources. In 1977, the U.S. Water Resources Council contracted with the Commission to conduct an assessment of water availability for emerging coal technologies under Section 13(a) of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974. Completed in 1979, the assessment showed projected levels of energy development could be accommodated from the standpoint of coal and water availability. Distribution of water, however, would be the problem. New storage, interbasin transfers, changes in present water use, or ground water development would probably be required to assure a water supply at desired locations.

As a followup to this assessment, the U.S. Water Resources Council asked the Commission to assess the availability of water and the potential impacts of a proposed coal gasification plant in Mercer County, North Dakota on water resources of the area. The assessment was completed in 1980 and showed that water supplies were available for the project and for the needs of an increased population created by the project and that impacts on water resources of the area would not be significant.

In addition to addressing the concerns of water availability for energy production, the Commission was concerned with the impact of energy development on communities in the region. In 1978, with support

from the U.S. Geological Survey, the Commission initiated the Western Coal Planning Assistance Project to determine the technical tools, information, and methodologies needed to adequately assess the impacts of western coal development. In Phase I of the project, the Commission prepared a four-document planning reference system to assist local and state agencies in developing technical methods and information needed to cope with problems of coal/energy development. Phase II of the project was designed to train users in the reference system through a series of workshops. Four workshops, entitled "Mitigating the Impacts of Western Coal/Energy Development," were held in the basin. Participants evaluation of the project indicated that the reference system was a valuable tool for planners in coping with energy development and that the reference system should be periodically updated.

Water Conservation and Water Data Needs

The U.S. Geological Survey supported two additional special Commission activities in 1981. The first was a water conservation workshops project in which the Commission took a water conservation planning program prepared for New England states and modified it to conditions in the basin. The Commission offered three water conservation workshops which taught participants a seven-step procedure to develop a water conservation plan for municipalities and rural water districts. Participants indicated that the procedure would be a useful tool in developing a local water conservation strategy and suggested that the procedure be taught to more individuals.

The second special activity was an assessment of water use information needs and application. The assessment was to determine the ability of the National Water Use Data System (NWUDS) to provide information that meets the needs of users, and to create an awareness and interest in the data system. A survey of nearly 350 water information users indicated that NWUDS would be generally capable of meeting specifically determined and perceived water data needs, but that awareness of the system's capabilities was very limited.

Hydrology Study

Since before completion of the Missouri River Basin Comprehensive Framework Study, planners and officials in the basin have needed an agreed-upon data base which identified estimates of water availability, current uses, effects of uses on streamflow, and other factors necessary for management of the basin's water resources. Meeting in conferences in 1977, 1978, and 1979, the Missouri River basin governors unanimously called for a study to: (1) determine water availability within the basin and (2) establish a method that all water resources management agencies would accept and use for determining the effects of proposed water withdrawals or other conditions affecting the supply. The Commission initiated the Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study in 1979 to accomplish those purposes. The hydrology study is based on a depletion approach which takes into account the changing conditions of supply which is continually altered by precipitation, water flowing out, evaporation, or consumption by various uses. In 1980 and 1981, data were gathered on water supply and use for each year of the study period (1944-1978) for each of 93 node basins comprising the Missouri River basin. The Missouri Basin States Association has agreed to complete the hydrology study by developing the water accounting system and publishing the reports which support the development of the data base.

INFORMATION LISTINGS

Missouri River Basin States Governors 1972 - 1981

Colorado

John A. Love, 1972
John Vanderhoof, 1973-1974
Richard D. Lamm, 1975- *

Iowa

Robert D. Ray, 1972- *

Kansas

Robert B. Docking, 1972-1974
Robert F. Bennett, 1975-1978
John W. Carlin, 1979- *

Minnesota

Wendell R. Anderson, 1972-1975
Rudy Perpich, 1976-1978
Albert H. Quie, 1979-*

Missouri

Warren E. Hearnes, 1972
Christopher Bond, 1973-1976
Joseph Teasdale, 1977-1980
Christopher Bond, 1981- *

Montana

Forrest A. Anderson, 1972
Thomas Judge, 1973-1980
Ted Schwinden, 1981- *

Nebraska

J. James Exon, 1972-1978
Charles Thone, 1979- *

North Dakota

William L. Guy, 1972
Arthur Link, 1973-1980
Allen Olson, 1981- *

South Dakota

Richard Kneip, 1972-1978
William J. Janklow, 1978- *

Wyoming

Stanley K. Hathaway, 1972-1974
Ed Hershler, 1975- *

*Governor at time of termination of Missouri River Basin Commission.

Missouri River Basin Commission Chairmen and Vice Chairmen 1972 - 1981

Chairmen

John W. Neuberger 5/22/72-10/26/77
Millard W. Hall 11/1/78-2/20/81

Vice Chairmen

J. Grimes, South Dakota, 1972
William C. Brabham, Iowa, 1973-1974
Keith S. Krause, Kansas, 1975
Archie D. Chelseth, Minnesota, 1976
John E. Acord*, Montana, 1977-1978
Vernon Fahy, North Dakota, 1979
Warren R. Neufeld*, South Dakota, 1980
George Christopulos*, Wyoming, 1981

*John Acord, Warren Neufeld and George Christopulos each served as Acting Chairman during prolonged vacancies in the position of Chairman.

**Missouri River Basin Commission Members and Alternates
1972 - 1981**

Colorado

Stanley Miller
Fred E. Daubert
Felix L. Sparks, ALT
J. William McDonald, ALT

Iowa

Fred Prierwert, MEMBER AND ALTERNATE
William Brabham
James Webb

Kansas

Keith S. Krause
John M. Dewey, ALT
James A. Power
Francine Neubauer

Minnesota

Peter L. Gove
Archie D. Chelseth
Donald R. Rye, ALT
Andy Kozak, ALT
Joseph Sizer, ALT
Thomas Kalitowski
Joseph Gibson, ALT
Robert Arnold, ALT
Steven Pedersen, ALT

Missouri

Clifford Summers
Marvin Nodiff
James Wilson
Charlotte Watchinski, ALT
Robert L. Dunkeson, ALT
Carolyn Ashford
Fred A. Lafser

Montana

Grant W. Buswell
John E. Acord
William Throm, ALT
Gary Fritz, ALT

Nebraska

Thomas Eason
Dayle Williamson, ALT

North Dakota

Milo W. Hoisveen
Vernon Fahy
Gordon Gray, ALT
Gene Krenz, ALT

South Dakota

Joe Grimes
Vern W. Butler
Keith Harner, ALT
Warren R. Neufeld
Delvin D. Brosz, ALT

Wyoming

Jack R. Gage
George L. Christopoulos
Joseph C. Lord, ALT
Clement R. Lord, ALT
John Buyok, ALT

Department of Agriculture

Keith Myers
Wilson J. Parker
William B. Patterson, ALT
Benny Martin
A.E. Sullivan
Clinton R. Johnson, ALT

Atomic Energy Commission

Clarence L. Karl

Department of the Army

Brig. Gen. Edwin O'Donnell
Brig. Gen. Phillip T. Boeger
Col. Harry F. Mumma
Gus J. Karabatsos, ALT
Col. C.H. Charles, ALT
Brig. Gen. William T. Read
Col. Paul C. Driscoll, ALT
Col. Clyde A. Selleck
Col. Donald M. Harris, ALT

Department of Commerce

Eloy C. Balke, MEMBER AND ALTERNATE
Herman Mondschein, ALT
John R. Bermingham
Russell G. Mann, ALT
Stephen L.F. McNichols
Lee W. Larson, ALT

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Max M. Mills
John P. Bailey, ALT
Thomas J. Higgins
James R. Bergfalk

Department of Health and Human Services (formerly
Department of Health, Education and Welfare)

James R. Bergfalk
John P. Bailey, ALT

Note: ALT denotes designated alternate to appointed member.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Elmer E. Smith
Charles B. Huyett, ALT
Myron A. Eckberg, ALT
Harry L. Sharrott
Gary Ultican, ALT
William O. Anderson
Ben Stephensen, ALT

Department of the Interior

Deronda P. Shoup
William L. Rodgers
Paul L. Harley, ALT
Harold M. Boeker, ALT
John Van Derwalker, ALT
Robert S. Sanchez, Jr.
Terry Lynott, ALT
R.J. Bruning

Department of Transportation

Cmdr. Leon Y. Wald
Cmdr. Ralph W.H. Bartels
Raymond Hogrefe, ALT
Capt. James G. Glasgow
Capt. Richard Walton

Environmental Protection Agency

Jerome H. Svore
John A. Green, ALT
Carl Clopeck, ALT
Walter R. Robolm, ALT
Kathleen Q. Camin
Alan Merson, ALT
Dale Parke, ALT
David Standley, ALT
Allan S. Abramson, ALT
Jack Bale, ALT

Federal Power Administration

Lenard B. Young
Orel Hankedahl, ALT
Bernard D. Murphy
Herbert R. Rinder, ALT

Energy Research and Development Administration

Walter A. Belter
Randolph Newton, ALT

Department of Energy

Bernard D. Murphy
Randolph Newton ALT
Charles F. Metzger
Robert L. McPhail, ALT
Lawrence F. Coffill, ALT

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Francis X. Tobin
Donald Eddy, ALT
David Ruby, ALT

Yellowstone River Compact Commission

Floyd Bishop
George L. Christopulos, MEMBER AND ALTERNATE
Orrin Ferris
Gary Fritz, ALT

Big Blue River Compact Administration

Guy Gibson, MEMBER AND ALTERNATE
John W. Neuberger, MEMBER AND ALTERNATE
Michael Jess

Canada (Observer)

E.F. Durant
Dennis Davis
Hans Foerstel, ALT

Missouri River Basin Indian Tribes (Observer)

Austin Gillette
Bill Youpee

NOTE: Commission Observer status allowed full participation in all Commission activities and discussion, but not in determination of consensus or in voting.

Missouri River Basin Commission Staff Members (Employed more than 6 months)

Permanent Staff

Name	Title	Period of Employment
Janet K. Banker	Bookkeeper	6/76 - 7/81
Carol A. Barrow	Secretary to the Chairman	6/79 - 3/81
Nicholas L. Barbarossa	Dir. of Planning & Tech. Services	7/74 - 3/77
Janet Bentley Bean	Secretary	1/73 - 11/77
Donald A. Becker	Flood Plain Study Manager	2/75 - 9/81
Linda J. Bramer*	Librarian	8/74 - 1/78
Richard E. Brown	Executive Secretary/Dir. of Admin.	8/72 - 1/79
Clarence J. Bueltel*	Ground Water Specialist	4/80 - 9/81
Debra J. Carlson	Secretary to Director of Planning	9/77 - 10/78
Anne Hutchinson Clites	Assoc. Water Resources Planner	7/80 - 9/81
Gregory R. Clites	Water Resources Planner	11/76 - 9/81
Vicki L. Contreras	Secretary to the Chairman	11/77 - 1/80
John M. Crane	Senior Water Resources Planner	12/76 - 9/81
Howard T. Duncan*	Research Assistant	10/77 - 10/78
T. James Fries	Associate River Basin Planner	10/76 - 8/78
Linda Stillinger Gabbard	Secretary to the Chairman	10/74 - 12/78
Dana M. Guiney	Receptionist/Typist	3/79 - 9/81
Carroll M. Hamon	Staff Director	8/72 - 9/81
Sherie E. Hansen	Secretary to Director of Planning	2/73 - 2/77
Shirley A. Helle	Secretary to the Chairman	4/73 - 10/74
Alan S. Hersch	Senior Water Resources Planner	3/74 - 2/81
Carole J. Hoover	Secretary to the Staff Director	1/79 - 9/81
Robert G. Horner	Hydrologist	11/79 - 5/81
William B. Hutchinson	Director of Comprehensive Planning	12/74 - 1/80
Edgar A. Imhoff	Dir. of Planning & Tech. Services	8/72 - 4/74
Pattie Schnier Jackson	Secretary	3/79 - 8/81
Rudolph F. Jass	Senior Water Resources Planner	4/77 - 9/81
Pamela J. Johnson	Typist/Receptionist	7/76 - 3/77
Susan C. Krzycki	Senior Word Processor	3/80 - 4/81
Elaine Larkin	Information Specialist	9/79 - 9/81
Michael F. Larkin, Jr.*	Illustrator	10/77 - 9/81
Thomas W. Lowe	Senior Water and Land Use Specialist	2/78 - 9/81
Joseph L. Mansky	Associate Water Resources Planner	7/80 - 9/81
Rosemary Thoreen Mills	Secretary	12/73 - 9/77
Linda L. Morris	Word Processing Supervisor	10/79 - 9/81
Donald L. Ohnstad	Director of Hydrologic Studies	1/73 - 9/81
Jackie K. Ossian*	Librarian	9/77 - 9/81
David K. Peterson	Director of Admin. & Public Affairs	8/80 - 9/81
Diana L. Philip	Word Processing Operator	4/79 - 7/80
William C. Ramige	Director of Admin. & Public Affairs	9/73 - 5/81
Cheryl A. Reinsch	Typist/Receptionist	6/77 - 10/78
Rosemarie M. Schweigart	Administrative Assistant	8/72 - 9/81
M. Jane Shoemake	Receptionist/Accounting Clerk	2/75 - 2/76
Carl A. Teinert	Associate Water Resources Planner	10/79 - 9/81
Lois Anderson Thomas	Production Manager	11/76 - 9/81
Patricia B. Thomlison	Secretary to the Chairman	7/72 - 4/73
Doris Henning Waddell	Copy Center Operator	6/76 - 9/81
Joyce A. Wollen	Principal Word Processing Operator	2/77 - 9/78
Gerald R. Zimmerman	Director of Special Studies	4/73 - 8/81

*Part Time

Contract Staff

Name	Title	Period of Employment
John P. Andrews	Consultant	6/79 - 4/80
Kim D. Best*	Secretary	12/77 - 12/78
Jan Burnham	Graphic Illustrator	9/77 - 5/78
Grace C. Carne*	Secretary	6/74 - 9/75
Ray C. Christensen	Technical Coordinator	11/78 - 6/80
Keith H. Corrigall	Assistant Study Manager	6/75 - 10/76
Emma M. Cotter	Secretary to Study Manager	6/75 - 12/77
Arthur H. Greenberg	Project Manager	12/77 - 10/80
Amos C. Griesel	Regional Study Director	1/75 - 9/77
Paul L. Harley*	Consultant	1/80 - 7/80
Belle J. Hoven*	Secretary	1/80 - 10/80
Norman A. Jedlicka*	Engineering Technician	12/74 - 12/76
Richard A. Kern	Engineering Technician	4/74 - 1/75
Thomas L. Knutson	Assistant Study Manager	12/80 - 9/81
Judith L. Lessard	Administrative Assistant	4/77 - 5/80
Robert H. Madsen	Study Manager	6/75 - 2/77
Bessie M. Munns*	Secretary to Assistant Study Manager	9/75 - 5/76
Martin H. Oleson, Jr.*	Assistant Study Manager	9/76 - 7/77
Gene R. Reetz	Environmental Specialist	10/77 - 7/78
Cynthia R. Rupe*	Secretary to Assistant Study Manager	6/76 - 10/77
Lorna Rae Sanders*	Secretary to Assistant Study Manager	8/75 - 8/77
Paul H. Shore	Assistant Study Manager	7/75 - 2/78
Bobbie J. Sidwell*	Typist/Editor	10/77 - 11/77
Teresa J. Simmons	Head Secretary	8/72 - 12/75
Stanley R. Steadman	Assistant Project Manager	12/77 - 10/80
Barbara Thompson	Secretary to the Study Director	1/78 - 8/80
Ralph E. Waddington	Study Director	10/77 - 10/80
Jeffrey White	Assistant Project Manager	9/76 - 6/79
Melody S. Wickham	Secretary/Office Manager	9/77 - 1/80

*Part Time

Missouri River Basin Commission Publications List

About the Commission

- Annual Reports (FY 1972 through FY 1981)
- Basin Bulletin, MRBC bimonthly newsletter (Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)
- Minutes of MRBC Quarterly Meetings (1972 - 1981)
- Missouri River Basin Commission (information brochure) (no date)
- MRBC Bylaws, Policy Statements, and Procedures (August 1980)
- 1980 MRBC Coordination Directory

Planning and Technical

- *Comprehensive, Coordinated, Joint Plan Process and Administrative Procedures (1977)
- Missouri River Basin Water Resources Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (May 1980)
- Missouri River Basin Water Resources Plan (August 1977)
- *Missouri River Flood Plain River Stage and Levee Inventory Study (October 1981)
- *Missouri River Flood Plain Legal and Institutional Framework Study (May 1981)
- Missouri River Flood Plain Legal and Institutional Framework Study, Executive Summary (November 1980)
- Missouri River Flood Plain Pilot Study — St. Joseph to Kansas City (November 1977)
- *James River Basin (North Dakota and South Dakota) Subregional Analysis Summary Report (March 1980)
and Technical Reports (February 1980):
 - Catalog of Related Studies
 - Physical Characteristics
 - Socioeconomic Characteristics
 - Water Resources Characteristics
 - Legal and Institutional Characteristics
 - Flooding
- *Fish and Wildlife
 - Water Quality
 - Municipal, Industrial, and Rural Domestic Water Supply
 - Agriculture
 - Water-Associated Recreation
- *Report on the Platte River Basin, Nebraska Level B Study (June 1976) and Technical Reports:
 - *Existing Studies Inventory (May 1974)
 - Land Use and Economics (August 1975)
 - *Hydrology and Hydraulics (September 1975)
 - Legal and Institutional (March 1975)
 - Municipal, Industrial, and Rural Domestic Water (May 1975)
 - Agricultural Water (December 1975)
 - *Land Conservation and Sedimentation (September 1975)
 - Water Quality (March 1975)
 - Flood Damage and Control (September 1975)
 - Outdoor Recreation (June 1975)
 - Fish and Wildlife (July 1975)
 - Electric Power (May 1975)
 - Stream-Aquifer Hydrology (May 1975)
 - Plan Formulation (December 1975)
- Financing Options for Projects and Programs Identified in the Platte River Basin Level B Study, Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute (February 1975)
- Elkhorn River Basin Screening Model, Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute (May 1974)
- Summary of Plan and Recommendations — Platte River Basin, Nebraska, Level B Study (brochure) (July 1976)
- Missouri River Basin Water Project and Program Priorities (1974 through 1981 for FY 1976 through FY 1983) Program Information System Brochure (MRBC) (no date)
- *Review of Water and Related Land Resource Activities in the Missouri River Basin, Fiscal Year 1981 - 1985 (two volumes) (May 1981)
 - Revised Vol. 3; Laws, Policies, and Administration; Appendix, Missouri River Basin Comprehensive Framework Study (June 1978) (Original 1969 Comprehensive Framework Study available from U.S. Government Printing Office)

- Water Conservation Workshops Project, Final Report (September 1981)
- Assessment of Water Use Information Needs and Applications (September 1981)
- Upper Missouri River Basin Level B Study Report (March 1981) and Technical Papers:
 - Socioeconomic Characteristics and Projections (November 1978)
 - Flow Characteristics of Selected Streams in the Upper Missouri River Basin (September 1979)
 - Inventory of Ground Water Resources (February 1980)
 - An Inventory of Land Use and Ownership (December 1979)
 - Descriptions of Programs and Institutional Framework (June 1980)
 - Municipal, Industrial, and Rural Domestic Water Supply (April 1980)
 - Fish and Wildlife (October 1979)
 - Agricultural Water (April 1980)
 - Outdoor Recreation (August 1979)
 - Environmental Characteristics (October 1979)
 - *Water Quality (April 1980)
 - *Flood Control and Erosion (April 1980)
 - Land and Water Conservation Measures (November 1979)
 - Energy Water Use (May 1980)
 - *Plan Formulation (September 1980)
- Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study Report (to be published) and Technical Papers:
 - Municipal, Industrial, Energy, and Rural Domestic Water Use (February 1982)
 - Surface Water Supply Including Instream Water use (February 1982)
 - Ground Water Depletions (includes Appendix I) (to be published)
 - Ground Water Depletions — Appendix II — Transmissivity and Stream Depletion Factor Maps, Platte and Kansas River Basins, Colorado-Kansas-Nebraska-Wyoming (to be published)
 - Agricultural Water Use Including Identification of Irrigated Lands (to be published)
 - System Methods and Operations (to be published)
 - Users Manual — MRB Water Accounting System (to be published)
- *The Missouri River Basin Water Accounting System (September 1981) (informational brochure)
- Selected Missouri River Basin Water Use and Transfer Proposals (Reprinted May 1982)

Energy

- Analysis of Energy Projections and Implications for Resource Requirements, Harza Engineering Company (December 1976)
- Section 13(c) Water Assessment for Great Plains Gasification Associates Project (March 1980)
- Status of Electric Power in the Missouri River Basin (June 1981)
- *Upper Missouri River Basin Water Availability Assessment for Coal Technology Requirements (Section 13(a)) (December 1978)
- *Upper Missouri River Basin Water Availability Assessment for Coal Technology Requirements, Water Quality Analysis, Harza Engineering Company (Section 13(a)) (December 1978)
- Western Coal Planning Assistance Project:
 - Designating Areas Unsuitable for Surface Coal Mining (May 1978)
 - Reference System:
 - Fact Book for Western Coal/Energy Development (January 1979)
 - Guide to Methods for Impact Assessment of Western Coal/Energy Development (January 1979)
 - Forecasts for Western Coal/Energy Development (January 1979)
 - Source Book for Western Coal/Energy Development (January 1979)
 - Phase I Final Report (February 1979)
- *Workshop Report (July 1979)
- Mitigating the Impact of Coal/Energy Development in the Western States (workshop manual) (Summer 1980)
- *Final Report (March 1981)
- Yellowstone River Basin and Adjacent Coal Area Level B Study Reports:
 - Vol. 1 — Report and Environmental Assessment (November 1978)
 - *Vol. 2 — Upper Yellowstone, Montana, Report (May 1978)
 - *Vol. 3 — Clarks Fork-Bighorn, Montana, Report (May 1978)
 - *Vol. 4 — Tongue and Powder, Montana, Report (May 1978)
 - *Vol. 5 — Lower Yellowstone, Montana, Report (May 1978)
 - *Vol. 6 — North Dakota Tributaries Report (February 1978)

(Yellowstone Reports, continued)

- *Vol. 6a — Appendix, North Dakota Tributaries (September 1977)
- *Vol. 7 — Wind-Bighorn-Clarks Fork, Wyoming, Report (April 1978)
- *Vol. 7a — Wind-Bighorn-Clarks Fork, Wyoming, Issue Papers (September 1977)
- *Vol. 8 — Northeast Wyoming Report (March 1978)
- *Vol. 8a — Appendix, Northeast Wyoming, Issue Papers (September 1977)

National

1975 National Assessment of Water and Related Land Resources Reports:

- Specific Problem Analysis, Missouri Region, Abridged Report (August 1977)
- *Specific Program Analysis, Missouri Region, Summary (August 1977)
- *Water and Related Land Resource Problems in the Missouri River Basin, Technical Memorandum No. 1 (August 1975)
- Present and Future Uses and Associated Problems and Issues, Technical Memorandum No. 2 (August 1976)
- Potential Study Areas in the Missouri River Basin, Technical Memorandum No. 3 (December 1976)
- Specific Problem Analysis Summary Report, Technical Memorandum No. 4 (August 1977)

Proceedings of Meetings and Seminars

- Proceedings of the Missouri River Basin Governors' Conference (1976, 1977, 1978, 1979)
- *Proceedings Scarce Ground Water Management Workshop (March 1977)
- Symposium Proceedings, Identifying Irrigated Land Using Remote Sensing Techniques: State of the Art (November 1979)
- A Summary Proceedings of the Seminar on the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program and Individually Authorized Projects (October 1980)
- A Discussion of Drought Management Strategies and Activities in the Missouri River Basin (May 1981)

*Publication out of print but available in the Association library or by interlibrary loan to local, state, or college and university libraries. Contact Missouri Basin States Association, Suite 515, 10050 Regency Circle, Omaha, Nebraska 68114.

Photo Credits:

- Bureau of Reclamation — Upper Missouri Division (pp. 6, 26)
- Missouri River Basin Commission (pp. 11, 22)
- North Dakota Travel Commission (p. 13)
- Wyoming Travel Commission (p. 20)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture — Soil Conservation Service (p. 25)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers — Omaha District (p. 29)

Major Events 1972 - 1981

Missouri River Basin Commission

1972

President Richard M. Nixon signs Executive Order No. 11658 creating Missouri River Basin Commission on March 22nd.
John W. Neuberger sworn in as first Chairman of the Missouri River Basin Commission on May 22nd.
Organizational meeting of Missouri River Basin Commission held June 14th in Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Platte River Basin, Nebraska, Level B Study initiated.

1973

Chairman and Vice Chairman prepare first reports of federal and state water management activities in the Missouri River basin.
Missouri River Basin Framework Study adopted as part of basinwide comprehensive water management plan.

1974

Priorities Committee created and first process for establishing regional water project and program priorities tested.
Ad hoc committee formed to recommend policies for marketing water from mainstem reservoirs.

1975

First combined state-federal program review published.
Platte River Basin, Nebraska, Level B Study completed.
Process for establishing regional priorities for water resource projects and programs adopted.
National Water Assessment work begun for Missouri River basin.

1976

First Missouri River Basin Governor's Conference held in St. Paul, Minnesota.
First Status of Electric Power in the Missouri River Basin report published.
Work on first basinwide comprehensive water management plan begun.
Yellowstone River Basin and Adjacent Coal Areas Level B Study initiated.

1977

Second Missouri River Basin Governor's Conference held in Omaha, Nebraska.
First basinwide comprehensive water management plan completed.
James River Basin Subregional Analysis begun.
National Water Assessment for Missouri River basin completed.
Missouri River Flood Plain Pilot Study completed.
Assessment of Water Availability for Coal Technology Requirements — Section 13(a) — work begun.
Western Coal Planning Assistance Project begun.
John W. Neuberger resigns as Chairman of the Missouri River Basin Commission

1978

Third Missouri River Basin Governor's Conference held in Great Falls, Montana.

Work begun on update of basinwide comprehensive water management plan.

Yellowstone River Basin and Adjacent Coal Areas Level B Study completed.

Upper Missouri River Basin Level B Study begun.

Missouri River Legal and Institutional Framework Study begun.

Assessment of Water Availability for Coal Technology Requirements — Section 13(a) — completed.

Millard W. Hall sworn in as Chairman of the Missouri River Basin Commission on November 1st.

1979

Fourth Missouri River Basin Governor's Conference held in Kansas City, Missouri.

American Indian people accorded Observer status on Missouri River Basin Commission.

Missouri River Basin Hydrology Study begun.

Seminar held on Identifying Irrigated Lands Using Remote Sensing Techniques.

1980

Update of basinwide comprehensive water management plan completed.

James River Basin Subregional Analysis completed.

Missouri River Flood Plain Legal and Institutional Framework Study completed.

Missouri River Flood Plain Management Study begun.

Water Assessment for Great Plains Gasification Associates Project — Section 13(c) — completed.

Seminar held on Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.

Computerized Water Program Information System developed.

1981

Millard W. Hall resigns as Chairman of the Missouri River Basin Commission on February 20th.

Upper Missouri River Basin Level B Study completed.

Western Coal Planning Assistance Project completed.

Water Conservation Planning Workshop Project completed.

Assessment of Water Use Information Needs and Applications Project completed.

Workshop held on Drought Management in the Missouri River Basin.

President Ronald Reagan signs Executive Order 12319 on September 9th that terminates Missouri River Basin Commission effective September 30th.

Articles of Incorporation for new, non-profit Missouri Basin States Association filed on September 18th.

