

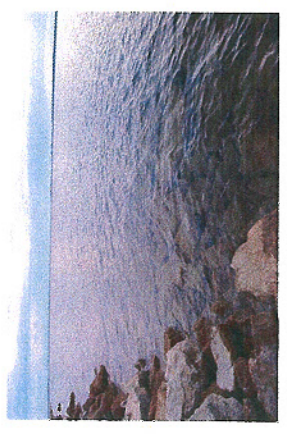
Garrison Diversion History

In North Dakota, 569,000 acres were flooded to create the Garrison and Oahe Dams as part of the Flood Control Act of 1944. The inundated area included prime agricultural lands, pasture land and the communities on two Indian reservations.

The O'Mahoney-Milikin Amendment to the Flood Control Act confirmed that the priority of the Missouri River was to be for beneficial consumptive use in upstream states over navigation.

To compensate for the substantial economic and social losses, North Dakota was promised the ability to divert Missouri River water for 1.25 million acres of irrigation, as well as develop water resources in central and eastern North Dakota (including the Red River Valley).

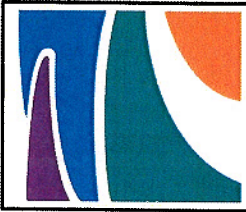
The plan changed drastically over the next 50 years as the focus shifted from irrigation to multi-purpose water needs.



Lake Sakakawea, near the
Garrison Dam in North Dakota

Red River Valley Water Supply Project





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Garrison Diversion

Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000

The Dakota Water Resources Act was authorized to preserve the existing rights of North Dakota to utilize the Missouri River, as well as offset the loss of highly productive lands resulting from the construction of the Garrison and Oahe Dams. The legislation specifically authorized \$200 million for the Red River Valley Water Supply Project to provide reliable, high-quality water to eastern North Dakota. The act also authorized an additional \$200 million for MR&I water supply, \$200 million for Indian water needs and \$32.5 million for recreation and natural resources.

The number of acres authorized for irrigation development was drastically reduced and currently is only 75,480 acres.

Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP)

The Red River Valley in eastern North Dakota, including the major population centers of Fargo and Grand Forks, faces a potential water supply crisis. Studies predict that the present water supplies in this area, which includes 42% of the state's population, would be inadequate during a severe drought like the one that occurred during the 1930s. Research shows that a drought of this magnitude could realistically be repeated before 2050.

At Fargo in 1934, there were nearly five consecutive months of zero flow in the Red River, the pri-

mary source of water in the Red River Valley. If such a shortage occurred today, it would take 1,200 truckloads of water per day to supply the basic household water needs to Fargo alone.



The economic consequence of not preparing for a 1930s-type drought in the Red River Valley would be \$2.4 billion every year of the drought.

The RRVWSP proposes to develop and deliver a supplemental bulk water supply to meet the water supply needs of eastern North Dakota. A Final Environmental Impact Statement will be released Fall of 2007. The preferred alternative utilizes treated Missouri River water (see map).

The Missouri River

The Missouri River System is the largest reservoir system in North America, with the capacity to store 73.5 million acre-feet of water. The river drains one-sixth of the United States, and its basin encompasses 529,000 square miles in 10 states.

North Dakotans currently utilize slightly over one percent of the Missouri River water that flows through the state.

Impacts to the Missouri River from the RRVWSP will be minimal; the maximum water

the RRVWSP would use annually is 0.087 million acre-feet.

The Northwest Area Water Supply and the Southwest Pipeline Project are two other regional MR&I pipeline projects in North Dakota. These projects and the preferred alternative for the RRVWSP would use 0.101 million acre-feet of water per year out of the Missouri River reservoir system, less than 0.14% of the available storage.

Federal & State Preferred Alternative for the RRVWSP

