

An aerial photograph of a river winding through a dense forest. The trees are in various shades of green and yellow, suggesting an autumn setting. The river is dark and reflects the surrounding greenery. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Senate Appropriations Education
and Environmental Division SB
2020 Testimony
Jan 19, 2022

Missouri River Joint Water Board

Understanding and Pursuing Missouri River Benefits for North Dakota

Educate ~ Advocate ~ Engage

Program Funding

-North Dakota Depart of Water Resources
- Garrison Diversion Conservancy District
- Missouri River Joint Water Board
- Southwest Water Authority

Missouri River EAE Program

Educate

Do You Know?

- ~ What Is the Pick Sloan Act in North Dakota?
- ~ What did North Dakota contribute to be a part of Pick Sloan?
- ~ What did Pick Sloan promise to our State?
- ~ What was actually provided?



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Advocate

What Is Important to North Dakota?

- ~ As a primary source of drinking water for many in our State?
- ~ Irrigation Development and Farm Income Enhancement?
- ~ Recreational benefits and Tourism Opportunity?
- ~ Support for Industrial and Ag Processing Facilities?



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Engage

Who Sets Policy for Our Use of the River System?

- ~ Which State Agencies can hear and act on your concerns?
- ~ How do Federal Regulations apply to our use of the System?
- ~ Can your local county water boards play a part in river management?
- ~ Is there legislative action or attention that is needed to ensure our beneficial use of the River System?



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Our Missouri River... *An Audit of Promises Made*

This past year, the Missouri River Joint Water Board, which is an organization of the County Water Boards located along the Missouri River in North Dakota, enlisted a consultant to start a process of examination of the economic impacts, both positive and negative, of the management of the river system within our state. We embarked on that effort with the financial support and encouragement of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District.

In particular, we were interested in the impact of an event which occurred more than 75 years ago, when the United States enacted the 1944 Flood Act, commonly referred to as the Pick Sloan Program. That act made a promise to North Dakota to forever change our Missouri River System, arguably, for the better.

Now many years later, we believed it appropriate to take another look at the program and ask some probing questions:

- What was required of our state to be involved?
- How were we enticed to participate?
- What has been the return on our investment with the program?
- If we are not receiving our promised benefits, what

contributed collectively approximately 1.1 million acres to the project. The lower basin states contributed no land for inundation, except a few small tributary impoundments.

Oftentimes, the Native American tribal sacrifice to this program gets lost in this discussion. My comments here certainly cannot convey the sacrifices made by the tribes; that can and should be a subject of a future editorial best provided by their own spokesperson. But as a quick measure of one part of that tribal contribution, it is worth noting that of the land taken in North Dakota, the vast majority of that



*Wade Bachmeier, Chairman
Missouri River Joint Water Board*

EAE Program is Coming to the Missouri River

The Missouri River Joint Water Board is embarking on a program tagged the EAE Program – Educate, Advocate, and Engage – for the Missouri River System in North Dakota.

The program supports the Joint Board mission statement which seeks to provide ... *“a coordinated effort ... (for) ... management, conservation, protection, development, and control of the water resources in the Missouri River Basin.”*

The Joint Board believes an important component in achieving that mission statement lies in an aggressive and comprehensive program that:

EDUCATES



WADE BACHMEIER
Chairman, Missouri River
Joint Water Board



KEN ROYSE
Program Manager, Missouri
River Joint Water Board

members Jim Oderman of Dickinson, Eugene Veeder of Willison, and Jay Volk of Bismarek. North Dakota Department of Water Resources (DWR) Director Andrea Travnicek and her staff members have helped define the

History of Pick Sloan of North Dakota

North Dakota water folks are well aware of the Pick Sloan Act – the basis of the Flood Control Act of 1944 that applies directly to our present-day use and management of the Missouri River System in North Dakota.

A full understanding of the history of Pick Sloan requires a general sense of the history of the Missouri River Basin. The Missouri River, at nearly 2,540 miles in length, is the longest river in the United States. It is a recipient of water from the largest basin in the country (528,000 square miles), which is comparable to one-sixth of the size of the 48 lower states.

But even though it is the longest river and in the largest basin, it is one of the lowest-yielding rivers in terms of water runoff and conveyance in the country. This is so because it

watersheds and who, in a general sense, have conflicting water management policies and principals. The Army Corps of Engineers has a water policy based on water abundance, so its historical emphasis is how to manage and use such abundance. Its policies, therefore, revolve to a large part around flood control and navigation. Conversely, the US Bureau of Reclamation has a water policy based on water scarcity. From that perspective, the Bureau of Reclamation focuses on using all available water for consumptive purposes, such as irrigation and water supplies, and for power generation



KEN ROYSE
*Program Manager, Missouri
River Joint Water Board*

THANK YOU O'Mahoney and Millikin

All of us in North Dakota owe a big thank you to Joe O'Mahoney and Eugene Millikin. Never heard of them? Well, that's not unusual. But if your water supply is from the Missouri River, or if you are an irrigator from that river, or use and enjoy its recreational benefits, or power benefits, or flood control benefits of its dams, then you should be aware of what these two did to help all of us in North Dakota achieve those benefits.

Joe O'Mahoney and Eugene Milliken were both U.S. senators during the 1940s when the federal government began finalizing legislation and plans to build the great dams along the Missouri River. Those large dams, and a collection of minor dams on minor tributaries, are placed from Montana through the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas

River system and therefore had a stake in how that river system was to be managed. Despite their interests being somewhat less than in other states where most of the construction would take place, both senators had an immediate and strong appreciation for the needs of the upstream states. The upstream states would contribute essentially all the land needed to construct the major dams – ultimately a contribution of more than 1.7 million acres shared almost equally and exclusively by Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.



KEN ROYSE

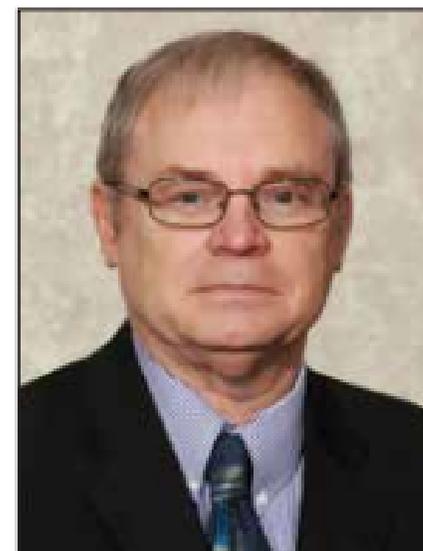
*Program Manager, Missouri
River Joint Water Board*

North Dakota Use of the Missouri River

Followers of these Missouri River articles are aware that the mighty Missouri River, the longest in the nation at more than 2,300 river miles, is a natural resource shared by a large part of our country.

Starting as a mere trickle in west-central Montana, it flows through and drains over 529,000 square miles of land in parts of 10 states and two Canadian provinces. All told, the Missouri River system provides drainage on more than one-fourth of all agricultural lands in the United States.

By the time it empties into the Mississippi River near St Louis, Missouri, the “Mighty Missouri” is of formidable size, providing a contribution to that river of an average of more than 60,000 cubic feet of water per second (cfs). It is such a valuable and visible resource that four state capitals are found along its banks: Helena, Mont., Bismarck, N.D.,



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*Program Manager, Missouri
River Joint Water Board*

Who holds North Dakota usage permits, and who uses that water? Figures 2 and 3 are again from the state engineer’s presentation and provide some insight.

Figure 2 shows that most of the permit allocation is for the category entitled “multiple use.” Those include

■ Missouri River SWOT ... Lessons Learned

On August 14 of this year, 105 water managers, elected officials, members of the general public and representatives from local, state insert KWR photo and federal agencies met in Mandan, North Dakota for the Missouri River Stakeholders meeting.

This meeting, hosted jointly by the Missouri River Joint Water Board (MRJWB) and the Missouri River Advisory Council (MRAC), is part of the ongoing Educate, Advocate and Engage (EAE) Program being conducted by the MRJWB and funded, in large part, by the North Dakota Department of Water Resources and the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District. The focus and intent of the meeting was to conduct a SWOT (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threat) assessment; a tool often used by governmental agencies and private business to assess their current operations and future needs. In



KEN ROYSE
*Program Manager, Missouri
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projects in the west, central and east, from rural and urban North Dakota.

Significant regulatory entities also were represented, including the North Dakota Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the

The Flood That Never Ended

Much has been written on the impacts that the Pick Sloan Act has had and continues to have on tribal lands in the Missouri River basin. All six mainstem dams along the river are built on or near tribal lands and all have impacts on those lands.

Arguably, no tribe – upper basin or lower basin – has been impacted more from the building of the dams than the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation in central North Dakota. The impacts are well known. For the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, more than 150,000 acres of land, much of it prime agricultural land, was subjected to a permanent flood; the reservation was split into geographic segments; longstanding and well-populated towns, communities and public facilities were forever lost; and families, friends and neighbors were divided.

Other tribes, like the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in both North Dakota and South Dakota, had similar adverse impacts. **South Dakota tribes also lost approximately**

promise of an abundant supply of low-cost hydropower for downstream, nontribal, states.

Promises were made to various impacted tribes. Foremost was a promise to develop programs for safe, clean and dependable drinking water from the Missouri River system. Yet more than 75 years after that promise was made, some tribal members on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and Standing Rock Reservation have no reliable water supply and have to haul water.

Tribal impacts can perhaps be best understood by reviewing the notes of a meeting held in October 1945. The meeting was chaired by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, with participation from Chairman Martin Cross



KEN ROYSE
*Program Manager, Missouri
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Missouri River *FLOOD CONTROL*

The Missouri River is a highly alluvial river modified via reservoir construction under the 1944 Flood Control Act. It is operated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide for eight authorized purposes under what is referred to as the *Master Manual*. One primary authorized system purpose is *Flood Control*.

Flood Chronology - Awareness / Concerns

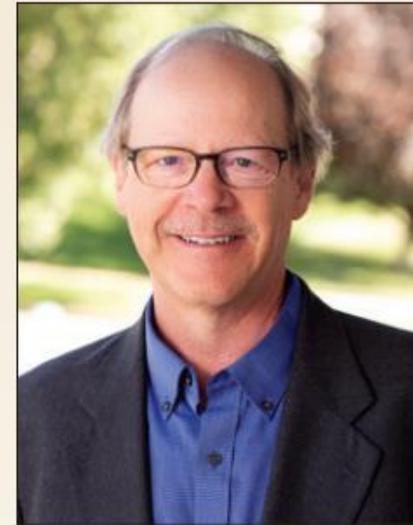
The flood of record for the Missouri River at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) stream gage at Bismarck, N.D., was 27.9 feet. This was associated with an ice jam break upstream from the Bismarck gage in the spring of 1952. The USGS has designated the flood stage at Bismarck to be 14 feet, while a 1% chance event (100-year) is around 17 feet.

Since the Garrison Dam closure that created Lake Sakakawea in 1954, other flood events have created concerns

by system mismanagement. This is far from the case. After-action reports noted the USACE successfully managed the event, within the system's capabilities, to prevent even greater impacts ^{[1][2][3]}.

Flood Risks

The 1944 Flood Control Act and the reservoirs are designed for "*flood control*" not "*flood prevention*" and are managed as events occur within the system's design capabilities. Subsequently, flood risks remain and continuously change as the floodplain and channel conditions are modified by both man and nature.



MICHAEL GUNSCH
Chairman North Dakota
Missouri Advisory Council

Presentations ... Made and Scheduled

- Water Topics Feb. 2022
- Water Topics ... April, 2022
- Water Topics June, 2022
- Water Topics Sept 2022
- NDSWC April, 2022
- Garrison Diversion April, 2022
- Water Topics ... June, 2022
- NDWU July 2022
- ND State Fair Water Day ... July, 2022
- Burleigh County WRD May, 2022
- League of Cities .. Pending
- Association of Counties ... Oct 2022
- Williston Rotary ... Dec 2022
- Southwest Water Authority .. June 2022
- ND State Water Resources ... July 2022
- Bismarck Am Vets Club July, 2022
- Sheyenne River Exec Board ... April, 2022
- Devils Lake Joint Board Pending
- Red River Joint Board ... Pending
- Upper Missouri Association .. Oct. 2022
- Souris River Joint Board ... Pending
- Williston Lions Dec 2022
- NDSPE Pending March 22
- Red River Commission Pending

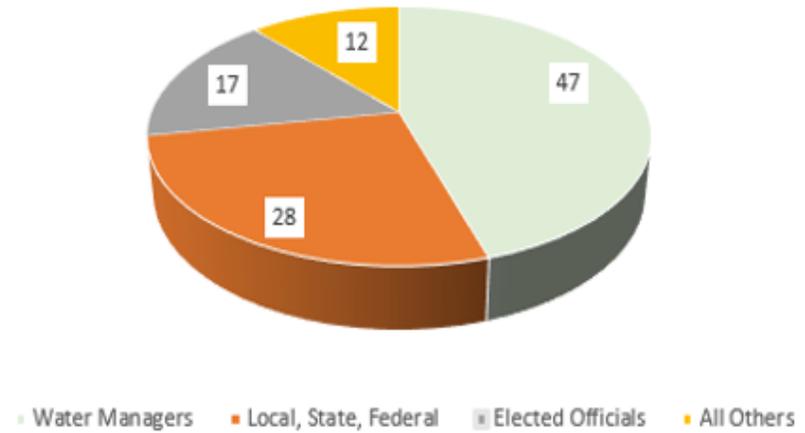
REPORT ON MISSOURI RIVER STAKEHOLDER MEETING

August, 2022

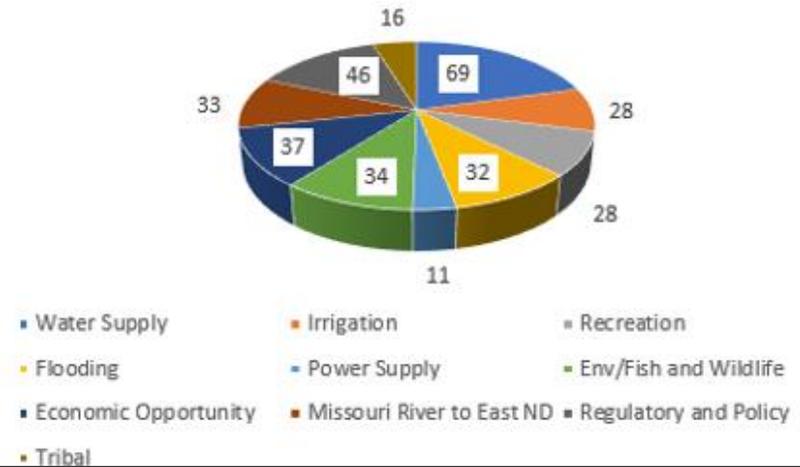
Co-Sponsored by:
MISSOURI RIVER JOINT WATER BOARD
MISSOURI RIVER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Prepared by
Ken Royse, Program Manager
Missouri River Joint Water Board

Attendee Category



Areas of Interest



What We Learned.

Significant Interest in the Missouri River.

- Large event attendee list
- Good cross-sectional representation
- Follow up news coverage

What We Learned.

Appreciation and Acknowledgement of the Resource.

- notations of 'good quality, abundant supply, affordable to treat '

What We Learned.

Apathy and Lack of Political Clout.

- Low population equals low federal congressional clout
- General public needs more education of resource value

What We Learned.

Greater Use Possibilities.

- Irrigation development.
- Attract high water use industry.
- Encourage more recreation and tourism.

What We Learned.

Burdensome Regulatory Issues:

Costly, time consuming and consuming permit process
(access)

WOTUS, ESA, NEPA

Upstream interests are secondary to downstream
interests. es.

What We Learned.

Threat of Depletion of the River.

- Downstream and out of basin interest in the water
- Continued threat of lawsuits
- Competition for power
- Possible River Compact

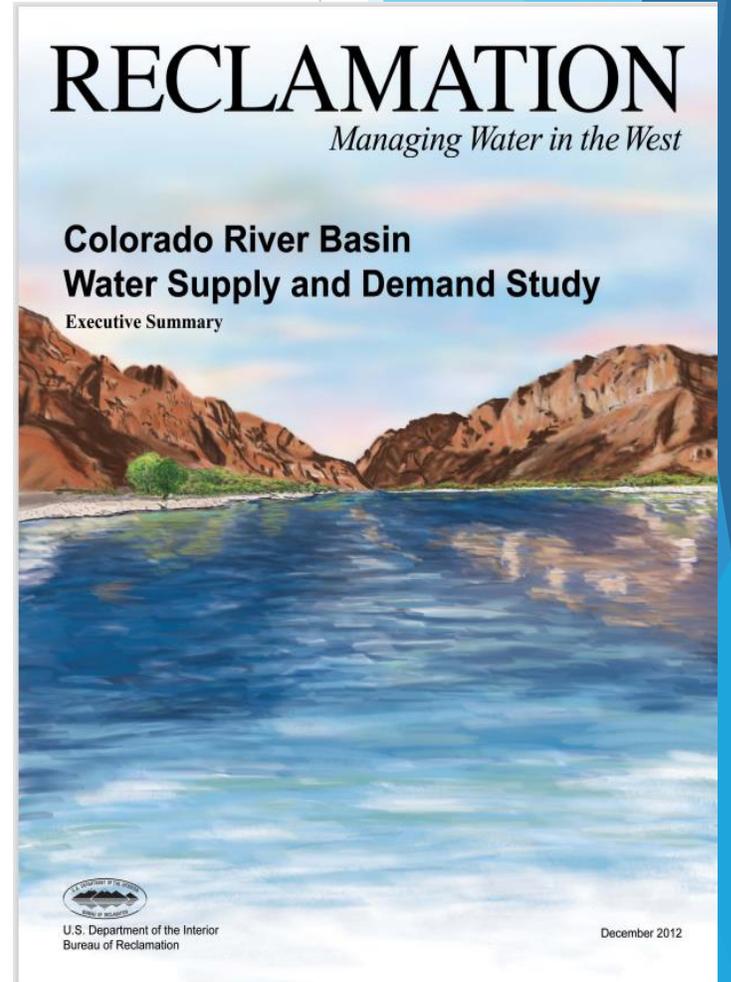
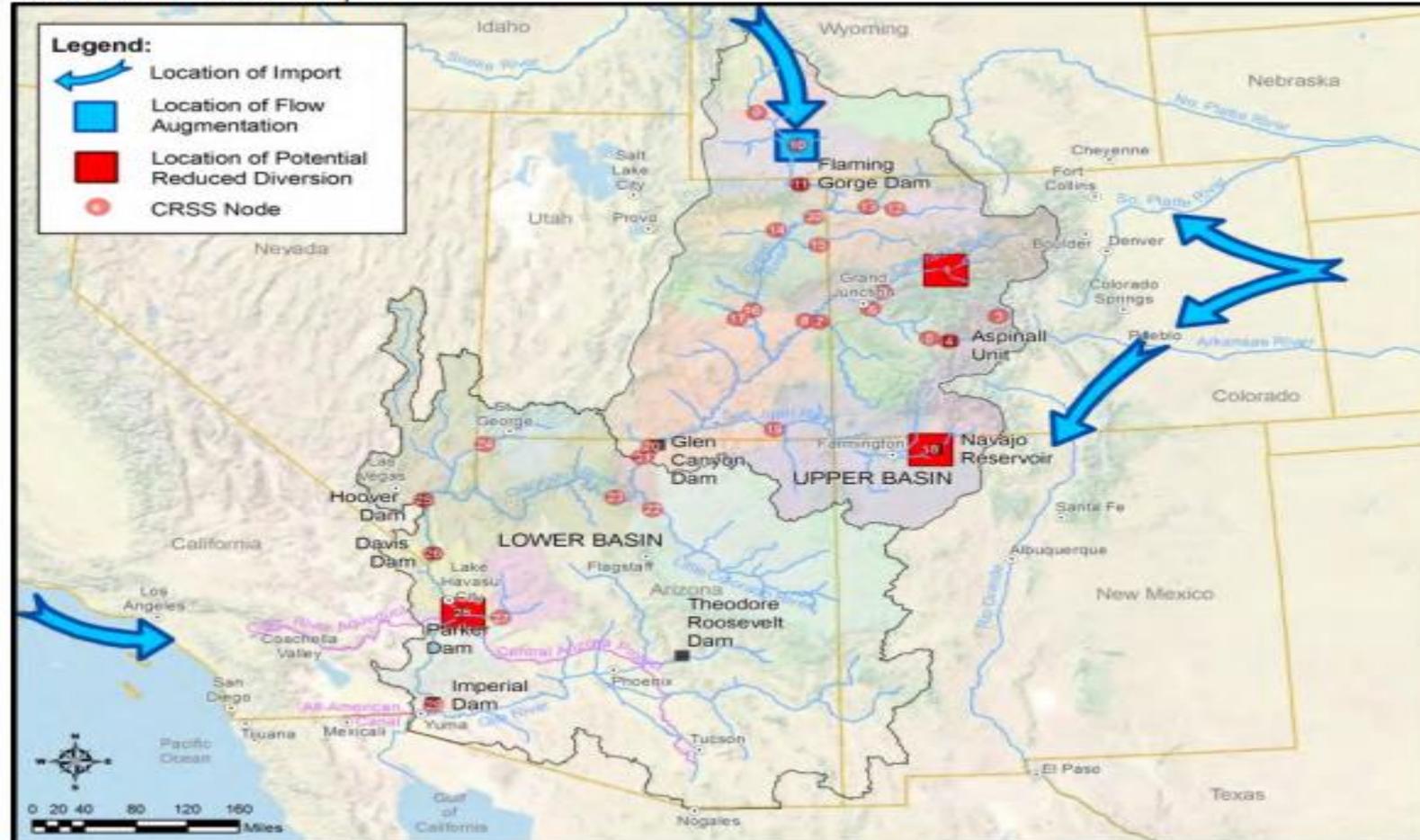
What We Learned.

ANS and Environmental Concerns.

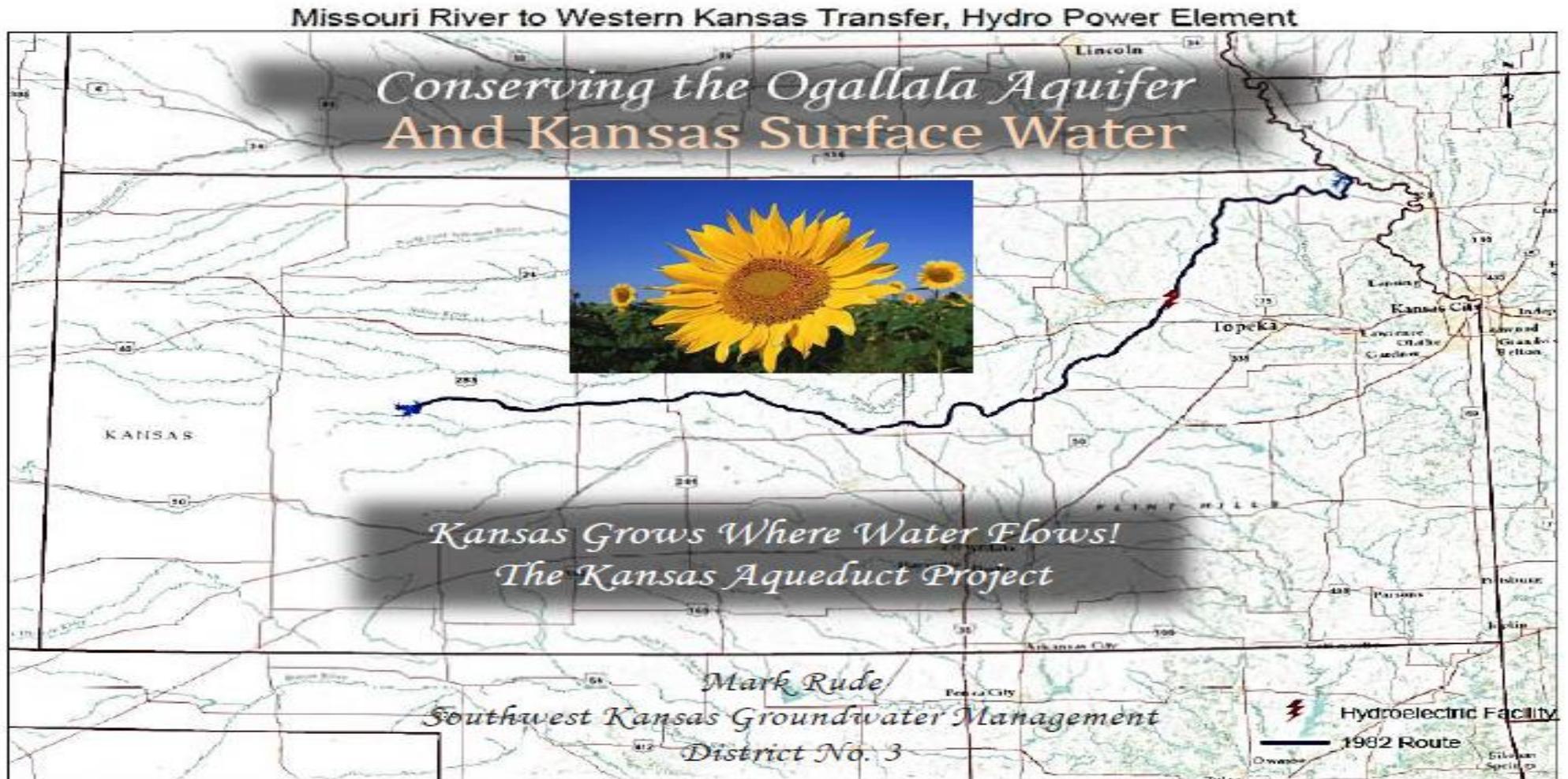
- Zebra Mussel threat to infrastructure
- Delta Formation
- Drought effects on system

Colorado River Basin Study, USBR: 600,000 acre feet yr (minimum) from the Missouri

FIGURE F4-1
Generalized Locations of Imports



Kansas Aqueduct Study, USCOE: 4,000,000 acre feet yr (minimum) from the Missouri



California wells run dry as drought depletes groundwater

ENERGY + ENVIRONMENT

Officials plan to truck 6,000 gallons of water from Missouri River across Kansas

California readies for fourth year of extreme drought

“This is our new climate reality, and we must adapt,” Karla Nemeth, director of the state Department of Water Resources, said in a statement.



KPNX-TV Phoenix

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View Profile

Rio Verde residents file lawsuit against Scottsdale over loss of water services