

of such States unless and until it has been approved by the legislature of each of such States and by the Congress of the United States, relative to the division and apportionment for irrigation and other necessary purposes of the waters of the Snake River, the headwaters of which are in the State of Wyoming and which flows through the States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. It is felt, therefore, that the said States should be allowed to divide and apportion the waters which lie within their borders. Under the provisions of this bill they will be allowed to do so, subject to the conditions thereof.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1926.

HON. ADDISON T. SMITH,
*Chairman Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I have your letter of June 4 transmitting, with request for report, copy of S. 4348, granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Idaho and Wyoming with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and other streams in which such States are jointly interested.

I am heartily in accord with the plan of adjusting differences relating to the division of the waters of interstate streams by means of compacts between the States involved. This department is particularly interested in the waters of Snake River because of the Minidoka project, constructed and being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Ample protection of the Government's rights is provided for by section 2 in that there is to be appointed by the President a representative from the Department of the Interior, who shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into.

I recommend the favorable consideration of the bill.

Very truly yours,

E. C. FINNEY, *Acting Secretary.*