

ments of the Salmon (Idaho), Clearwater (Idaho), Rogue (Oregon), Rio Grande (New Mexico), Eleven Point (Missouri and Arkansas), Cacapon (West Virginia), and Shenandoah (West Virginia) Rivers mentioned in this section were included in the bill that passed the Senate in the 89th Congress (S. 1446). The segment of the Eleven Point River, however, has been extended downstream to its confluence with the Black River—a distance of approximately 50 miles. This has been made possible by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Army to recommend deauthorization of the Water Valley Dam project on the lower portion of the Eleven Point River.

The segments of the Saint Croix (Wisconsin and Minnesota) and Wolf (Wisconsin) Rivers described in this section have also been proposed for preservation as free-flowing rivers in previous bills introduced in the 89th Congress. The Saint Croix River is widely acclaimed as one of the most scenic and relatively unpolluted large rivers in the United States. The Wolf River has long been the subject of intensive efforts to protect its recreational qualities. On January 4, 1967, the Secretary of the Interior announced that a grant had been made to the State of Wisconsin out of funds appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the State to acquire and develop the portion of the Wolf River in Langlade County for scenic river purposes. The Secretary of the Interior also announced that he planned to recommend the downstream portion of the Wolf River in Menominee County for national scenic river status.

The nine rivers designated as the initial national scenic river areas are scattered across the face of America. Three of them—the Clearwater, Salmon, and Rogue—are in the far West. Four others—the Rio Grande, Eleven Point, Saint Croix, and Wolf—are in the middle section of the country. The remaining two, the Cacapon and Shenandoah, are located in the East. These rivers contain an intriguing variety of recreational opportunity. There are whitewater rivers such as sections of the Salmon and Rogue, and more leisurely, forested rivers such as the Saint Croix and Eleven Point. All of them afford outstanding opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor recreation experiences. Each is regarded as one of the finest examples of the remaining free-flowing rivers in this country.

The national scenic river areas listed in this section do not include the Missouri in Montana or the Buffalo in Arkansas because these areas are now under consideration for administration in connection with the National Park System. They might, for example, be authorized as National Scenic Riverways comparable to the Ozark National Scenic Riverway. The upper reaches of the Hudson River in New York and the Connecticut River in Vermont and New Hampshire also are not included at this time because of studies now underway.

Section 4(b) provides for the administration of the Rio Grande, Saint Croix, and Wolf National Scenic River Areas by the Secretary of the Interior, and for the administration of the Clearwater and Eleven Point National Scenic River Areas by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Salmon, Rogue, Cacapon, and Shenandoah National Scenic River Areas are to be administered in a manner agreed upon by two Secretaries, or as directed by the President. The rivers to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture are closely associated with national forests.

Section 4(b) also requires that detailed boundaries for each national scenic river area be established as soon as practicable after the enactment of the bill, and provides that such boundaries may not include on both sides of the river a total of more than 320 acres per mile. This provision will enable the amount of land included in a national scenic river area to vary in width at different points along the river segment. Some portions of a national scenic river area will extend only a short distance beyond the riverbanks. Other portions will include a wider strip of land along the river that will vary in width depending upon such factors as the terrain, vegetative cover, existing development, and the need for public use facilities and administrative sites. This provision envisions that the boundaries of a national scenic river area generally will not extend to a width of more than 1,320 feet from either side of the river.

Sections 4(c) and (d) set forth general authority of each Secretary to acquire property within the boundaries of national scenic river areas, but restrict each Secretary's authority to acquire a fee title on both sides of the river to a total of not more than 100 acres per mile. This envisions the fee acquisition of a strip of land generally not more than 400 feet from either side of the river. This limitation does not apply, however, where additional lands need to be acquired in fee to