

(Idaho), and the Clearwater (Idaho). Each of these rivers has been carefully studied by this Department and the Department of Agriculture, and is considered to be an outstanding example of the values a national scenic rivers system seeks to preserve. The bill provides for the administration of the rivers as follows: the segments of the Rio Grande by the Secretary of the Interior; the tributaries of the Clearwater by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the segments of the Rogue and Salmon as agreed upon by the two Secretaries, or as directed by the President.

The bill establishes procedures for other rivers and areas to be added to the national scenic rivers system. It requires the Secretary of the Interior (1) to study any rivers and areas which he determines are of the types specified in the bill as eligible for inclusion in the system, and to submit to the President and the Congress, from time to time, proposals for adding them to the system; and (2) to proceed as expeditiously as possible to study 20 rivers and segments thereof listed in the bill, unless the Governor of the State involved certifies that the State or one of its agencies or political subdivisions will make such study and does in fact pursue the study with diligence.

The bill gives the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture authority to acquire lands and interests therein within the authorized boundaries of any component of the system which is included in the system by this bill or a subsequent Act of Congress and which is under his administration. This authority is subject to certain restrictions, however, in the case of lands owned by Indians or a State, and in the case of lands owned by or within the boundaries of any political subdivision of a State.

All basic scenic river values are dependent upon appropriate stream conditions. In order to maintain an adequate stream flow, the bill provides that the Federal Power Commission will not have authority to license the construction of any dam or other structure on or directly affecting any river included in the system or any of the 20 rivers listed in the bill for future study. The suspension of the Federal Power Commission's licensing authority on the 20 rivers to be studied will be for the 5-year period after the date of enactment of the bill (unless during that time the Secretary determines they are not to be included in the system) and for an additional period in order that the Congress or the Secretary of the Interior may consider adding them to the system.

The bill also prohibits Federal agencies from assisting by loan grant, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project on or directly affecting any river included in the system. This prohibition does not apply, however, to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. In addition, the Federal agencies may not recommend authorization of any water resources project on or directly affecting any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without giving the Secretary of the Interior advance notice and without reporting to the Congress that such construction would conflict with the purposes of this bill. The bill places similar restrictions on Federal agencies in the case of the 20 rivers listed in the bill for future study, and such restrictions continue for the same periods of time as the restrictions on the licensing authority of the Federal Power Commission over such rivers.

The bill expressly continues the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws to the lands included in the system, but makes mining operations and activities on mining claims perfected after the date of enactment of the bill, as well as such operations and activities under mineral leases, licenses, or permits issued or renewed after inclusion of the lands in the system, subject to regulations needed to safeguard scenic river values. A mining claim perfected after the lands are included in the system, however, will give the mining claimant title only to the mineral deposits, together with the right to make any use of the land surface of such claim as is reasonably required for his mining operations. Subject to "existing vested rights", the bill withdraws the minerals in Federal lands, which are included in the system and which constitute the bed or bank of a river or are situated within one-quarter mile of a river that is designated a wild river by this bill or subsequent Act of Congress, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from the operation of the mineral leasing laws. In addition, the bill withdraws the minerals in the Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank, or within one-quarter mile of the bank, of the 20 rivers listed in the bill for study from