

period of years originating with a concept going back about six years. It takes time for legislation of this sort to mature, to receive proper consideration in both the Executive and Legislative branches and then in due course legislation of real merit is enacted, such as the Wilderness Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and the many other conservation measures that have been enacted since 1960.

The bills are not without opposition—sometimes due to the lack of understanding, sometimes due to a philosophical objection to possible additional Federal acquisition (although this would be relatively small in the case of the river strips), possibly due to a concern over what would be permitted with respect to minerals, use of waters, timber harvesting, and so on, concern over the effect of such dedications on impoundments for water supply, flood control, and for power. All of these matters have been considered and the designation of such a system would impair primarily in the designated areas, some freedom of action that now exists, particularly with respect to impoundments.

However, the Administration believes public sentiment generally reflects strongly a conviction that the time is now ripe for enactment of these bills. They rank high on the priority list of conservation measures. The United States can poorly afford not to do to a reasonable degree what these bills propose. I urge your favorable consideration.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN H.R. 8416, REPRESENTATIVE ASPINALL; S. 119, SENATOR CHURCH (AS PASSED BY SENATE); H.R. 90, REPRESENTATIVE SAYLOR; AND H.R. 6166, REPRESENTATIVE REUSS

1. TITLES

Aspinall: National Scenic Rivers Act of 1967.
Senate-passed: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
Saylor: Scenic Rivers Act.
Reuss: Scenic Rivers Act.

2. TYPES OF RIVERS (CLASSIFICATION)

Aspinall—4 types: wild, natural environment, pastoral, historic and cultural; plus 2 areas: high density use, unique natural and historic river.
Senate-passed—2 types: wild, scenic.
Saylor—3 types: Class I (wild), Class II (natural), Class III (pastoral).
Reuss—1 type: scenic.

3. INITIAL RIVERS DESIGNATED

[Figures in brackets indicate estimated miles]

Aspinall	Senate	Saylor	Reuss
Clearwater (Idaho) [190].	Clearwater [190].	Clearwater [190].	Clearwater [190].
Rio Grande (New Mexico) [50].	Rio Grande [50].	Rio Grande [50].	Rio Grande [50].
Rogue (Oregon) [85].	Rogue [85].	Rogue [95].	Rogue [95].
Salmon (Idaho) [255].	Salmon [105].	Salmon [340].	Salmon [255].
(Total, 4.)	Illinois (Oregon) [40].	Cacapon (West Virginia) [100].	Cacapon [120].
	Eleven Point (Missouri) [35].	Eleven Point [35].	Eleven Point [90].
	St. Croix-Namekagon, (Minnesota and Wisconsin) [235].	St. Croix-Namekagon [185].	St. Croix-Namekagon [185].
	Wolf (Wisconsin) [24].	Wolf [75].	Wolf [24].
	(Total, 8 (Namekagon included in St. Croix).)	Shenandoah (West Virginia) [20].	Shenandoah [20].
		Flathead (Montana) [215].	(Total, 9).
		Green (Wyoming) [84].	
		Hudson (New York) [300].	
		Klamath (California) [140].	
		Missouri (Montana) [180].	
		Skagit (Washington) [150].	
		Suwannee (Georgia and Florida) [250].	
		(Total, 16.)	