

H.R. 8416 goes back to the land classification recommended by ORRRC which have been accepted and are now used in planning by the Federal land managing agencies. These classifications in H.R. 8416 are not listed in the same order as those in the ORRRC system, but they could be very easily.

The corresponding classes of both systems follow:

ORRRC, Class I—High Density Recreation Areas. H.R. 8416—Sec. 2(c) (ii)—High-Density-Use Areas.

ORRRC, Class II—General Outdoor Recreation Areas. H.R. 8416—Sec. (b) (iii)—Pastoral Rivers.

ORRRC, Class III—Natural Environment Areas. H.R. 8416—Sec. 2(b) (ii)—Natural Environment Rivers.

ORRRC, Class IV—Unique Natural Areas. H.R. 8416—Sec. 2(c) (i)—Unique Natural and Historic River Areas.

ORRRC, Class V—Primitive Areas. H.R. 8416—Sec. 2(b) (i)—Wild Rivers.

ORRRC, Class VI—Historic and Cultural Sites. H.R. 8416—Sec. 2(b) (iv)—Historic and Cultural Rivers.

It should be noted that the three classes of rivers described in H.R. 90 correspond rather closely with the basic three classes of H.R. 8416. Class I of H.R. 90 corresponds with "wild rivers" of H.R. 8416; Class II with "natural environment rivers" of H.R. 8416; and Class III with "pastoral rivers" of H.R. 8416.

H.R. 8416 has a 4th basic class, "historic and cultural" rivers in which reservoirs, canals and other man made structures of great historic or cultural significance might be included. I expect the Potomac River with its C&O Canal, the even earlier canal started by George Washington, Harpers Ferry, the Paw Paw tunnel and other features, might fall into this category.

H.R. 8416 also would identify specific sites of natural and historic significance and specific sites where facilities for public recreation might be highly developed.

On the Potomac Mt. Vernon and Harpers Ferry illustrates historic sites; Great Falls of the Potomac illustrates a site of natural significance; and East Potomac Park is an existing highly developed recreation site.

It should be noted parenthetically and very importantly, here, that policy and purpose language of S. 119, H.R. 90, H.R. 8416 and the others recognize two principal factors—that the river shall be reserved in its free-flowing condition, and that the adjacent riparian lands also be protected, because both are essential to the total environments the legislation seeks to protect. (S. 119 "... free-flowing ... and related adjacent land areas." H.R. 90 "... free-flowing ... and shore environment." H.R. 8416 "... rivers ... immediate environments. ... Preserved in free-flowing condition.")

The several bills have provisions to achieve the free-flowing objective by limiting the authority of the Federal Power Commission.

S. 119 lifts the authority of FPC to license a dam or other project in a wild or scenic river area unless specifically authorized by Congress, nor on any river in the "study" category during the 5 year period following enactment.

H.R. 90 provides that no dam or other project shall be constructed, operated or maintained, or authorized in any scenic river or any river in the "study" category by FPC, the Army, Interior or TVA unless authorized by Congress, after enactment of the scenic rivers bill.

H.R. 8416 lifts the authority of FPC to license a dam or other projects on a scenic river or a river in the "study" category. Additionally, H.R. 8416 prohibits any Department or agency of the U.S. from assisting in the construction of water resources projects in any scenic river by loan, grant or otherwise, nor to recommend authorization of such, or request appropriations for such whether heretofore or hereafter authorized without advising the Secretary of Interior in writing at least — days in advance. These latter restrictions apply also to river areas in the "study" category for a 5-year period, plus a further period for Congressional or Secretarial consideration for their inclusion in the scenic river system.

H.R. 8416 further provides that FPC and all other agencies upon enactment shall inform the Secretary of Interior on any proceedings, studies or other activities which are in progress which might affect rivers in the "study" category, and to inform him of any such that may commence or be resumed in the future.

Each of the bills provides for removal of the restrictions on "study" category rivers, when the Secretary determines that a particular river should be dropped from consideration.