

Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation has no disagreement with the long list of streams which are proposed for additional study. Our organization, however, is solidly on record as particularly requesting wild or scenic river designation for portions of the Klamath and Smith Rivers in California. In fact, we believe preservation of these streams should be made an integral part of any consideration of a Redwood National Park.

In conclusion, we express the hope that the Committee sees fit to approve of this proposal. We regard this as one of the most significant and far-reaching of conservation bills and we hope it can be an accomplishment of the 90th Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. PENFOLD. Mr. Chairman, we are grateful to the committee for scheduling these hearings and for the opportunity to appear. We are grateful to all of the Members of Congress in both bodies who have introduced legislation on the scenic river. We are particularly grateful to the chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member for their sponsorship of H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90. This encourages us to hope that the scenic river legislation will have the same strong bipartisan support which has characterized the decade of highly meaningful legislation produced by this committee.

The concept of a scenic rivers system goes back a long time. I will leave the details to some historian to deal with it.

During the 1950's the concept of the scenic rivers system was largely entwined with the wilderness system concept, though many thoughtful leaders in the outdoor field were beginning to see its broader implications.

I point out that the Senate select committee in 1961 recommended that certain streams be preserved in their free flowing condition. During that same period, the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission was giving attention to the scenic river concept as part of the total outdoor recreation pattern, and it recommended that certain rivers should be preserved in their free flowing condition.

I believe it was the work study and report which provided the impetus for expanding the original concept of a wild river system, that is in the connotation of wilderness to a system which would embrace not only wilderness environments but free-flowing streams in other types of environments.

We think this was enlightened progress. It is gratifying that the Senate bill S. 119 accepts the classification principle in providing both wild and scenic categories.

H.R. 90 is more precise in this respect. H.R. 8416, however, goes back to the land classifications recommended which have been accepted and are now used in planning by the Federal land management agencies.

I then give the comparisons between the ORRRC classification and the classes suggested by H.R. 8416.

Several bills have provisions to achieve the free-flowing objective by limiting the authority of the Federal Power Commission. H.R. 8416, like the others, limits the authority of the FPC to license dams or other projects in the scenic river or study category. H.R. 8416 goes beyond this with respect to authorities of other bureaus of Government in this regard.

Protection of the scenic river environment requires protection of the adjacent lands, and, of course, all the bills contain various provisions to accomplish this objective.