

scribing in general terms the acceptable limits of development for the different types of rivers is desirable. The provision in the Senate-passed bill allowing the construction of roads, bridges, timber harvesting, and livestock grazing on any designated river is excessively permissive.

3. A timetable for the review of rivers included in the study category.

4. No specific limitations on the boundaries of a scenic river or on the amount or type of acquisition within those boundaries. We feel that the specifics of size, acquisition needs, alternative uses, and the like should be tailored to individual candidate rivers and that a thorough review process involving citizens and officials from affected counties, States, and Federal agencies is the most satisfactory method of designing a suitable plan.

5. Restriction of the Federal power of condemnation in any political subdivision where suitable zoning regulations are in effect. A provision such as this should help promote the purposes of the act without the cost and local opposition associated with fee-title condemnation.

6. The withdrawal from appropriations under the mining laws of minerals in Federal lands within one-fourth mile of any dedicated wild river and the temporary withdrawal of such minerals adjacent to rivers in the study category until their reviews have been completed.

7. A large number of rivers in the study category. As noted earlier, we are rapidly losing the option to preserve some of our remaining scenic rivers. In order to reserve this option without interfering with necessary development we suggest that as large a number of rivers as possible be included in the study category of any scenic rivers bill. As we understand it, placement in this section in no permanent way precludes worthy development; rather, it insures that all the values of a study river will be evaluated to determine the overall desirability of protecting the candidate river, or allowing it to be developed.

Mr. Chairman, because it is difficult to define the distinguishing qualities of rivers in the various classes of scenic rivers, we have one further suggestion not expressly covered in either H.R. 90 or H.R. 8416. We would like to see included as instant rivers at least two examples of each class of scenic river to serve as guideposts for future additions to the system. I wouldn't attempt to suggest example rivers, but I would like to see this committee give consideration to including some eastern rivers in the instant section. Two which come to mind immediately are the Shenandoah and the Cacapon.

In conclusion, we would like to express our appreciation for opportunity provided by the committee for us to state our views on this very important legislation. We sincerely hope that a measure based on the excellent bills before us will soon be acted on by the entire House. Heretofore scenic rivers have received only incidental protection; a comprehensive means of preserving a few remaining streams is needed to fill this vacancy in our national conservation program.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We thank you for your positive and constructive statement.

Mr. Waldrop, H.R. 8416 places four rivers in the instant stage.

Mr. WALDROP. Yes, sir.