

stream. On the plus side for nonpower purposes, reregulating the river will form a lake much more desirable for recreational uses such as boating, fishing, et cetera, than the river in its original form. Reregulation also should be a benefit to downstream navigation.

Senate bill 119, through its inclusion of the Skagit River from the town of Mount Vernon upstream to Gorge powerhouse near the town of Newhalem, would embrace the Copper Creek site and include it among the rivers to be studied over a 5-year period immediately following the passage of the bill. Section 6 of the bill prohibits any action by the Federal Power Commission during the period of that study. In addition, pending House bills include this reach of the Skagit, although treating the river somewhat differently. For example, H.R. 90 would also include this reach of the Skagit River as part of the national scenic river system (sec. 3(a)(11)) which precludes FPC jurisdiction (sec. 6(a)). Another House bill, 8416, also includes the Skagit and the Copper Creek site although only for study (sec. 5(a)(17)), as in S. 119.

In contrast, the possible development of Copper Creek was recognized and provided for by the Senate in its action on S. 1321, to provide for the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreation Areas, and other purposes. This region embraces the upper Skagit and all of the city's present power development in that area. The Senate included the Copper Creek Dam and Reservoir site within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Senate committee having observed:

As the boundaries were previously drawn, half of the reservoir site would be within the national recreation area and half within the national forest. The superintendent of Seattle City Light asked that the recreation area boundary be extended to place the entire site within one administrative unit. (See S. Rept. No. 700, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.)

I would say the problem that is described above can be cured very readily in certain suggestions we make in the latter part of my statement, and in conclusion I would like to say I appreciate very much the opportunity to be here.

(Statement of Mr. Nelson follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. NELSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE,
DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTING

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is John M. Nelson. I am Superintendent of the City of Seattle, Department of Lighting, a municipally-owned utility serving over 700,000 customers in the metropolitan area of Seattle. My office is in the City Light Building, 1015 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104.

The City of Seattle, Department of Lighting, feels that the Wild Rivers bill places restrictions on the development of the proposed Copper Creek Project that will adversely affect our long range plans for the total development on the Skagit River and is inconsistent with S. 1321.

On December 21, 1918, Seattle City Light received a license from the Department of Agriculture allowing us to develop the Skagit River. In the years that have followed we have developed the following three facilities of the proposed four facilities on the main stem of the Skagit River:

(1) Ross Dam and reservoir, which is the furthestest upstream on the river and consists of a dam which is 625 feet high and a lake 22 miles long which extends into Canada;

(2) Diablo development which consists of a dam 389 feet high with a lake four miles long;