DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE WILD RIVERS BILL, S. 119, 90TH CONG. (H.R. 3996,[1] 90TH CONG.)—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
6. Skagit, Cascade, Suiattle, and Sauk—Undeveloped:					
The Dalles	Washington	Skagit	53,000	370,000	32
Low Faber	do	do	150,000	650,000	110
Copper Creek	do	do	83,000	470,000	152
Cascade	do	Cascade	66,000	320,000	686
Lower Sauk	do	Sauk	94,000	473,000	220
Lower Suiattle	do	Suiattle	31,000	240,000	505
Buck Creek No. 1	do	do	19,900	153,000	380
Downey Creek No. 1	do	do	12,200	93,000	385
Upper Suiattle	do	do	18,400	140,000	625
Total			527,500	2,909,000	
7. Susquehanna:					
Developed:					
Oakland	Pennsylvania	Susquehanna	600	1,900	9
Oneonta	New York	do	450	900	[4]
Colliers	do	do	3,810	8,000	30
Undeveloped:					
Falls	Pennsylvania	do	250,000	760,000	150
Hallstead	do	do	12,200	52,000	36
Total			267,060	822,800	
8. Wolf:					
Developed: Keshena Falls	Wisconsin	Wolf	340	2,000	14
Undeveloped:					
Keshena Falls	do	do	[3] 5,200	[3] 13,000	37
Dalles	do	do	10,200	27,200	83
Shotgun Rapids	do	do	5,800	15,300	56
Total			21,540	57,500	
9. Suwannee (none).					
10. Youghiogheny:					
Developed: Deep Creek	Maryland	Youghiogheny	19,200	27,200	437
Undeveloped:					
Dam C	Pennsylvania	do	15,000	49,000	50
Dam B	do	do	25,000	80,000	85
Dam A	do	do	25,000	80,000	85
Youghiogheny	do	do	24,000	76,000	126
Sang Run	Maryland	do	48,000	153,000	560
Total			156,200	465,200	
11. Little Miami—Undeveloped:					
Oregonia	Ohio	Little Miami	5,000	15,000	55
12. Little Beaver (none).					
13. Pine Creek—Undeveloped:					
Cammal	Pennsylvania	Pine Creek	85,000	130,000	235
14. Delaware—Undeveloped:					
Narrowsburg	New York, Pennsylvania.	Delaware	15,900	64,000	40
15. Allegheny (none).					
16. Clarion—Developed: Piney	Pennsylvania	Clarion	28,800	34,000	83
Undeveloped:					
Foxburg	do	do	130,000	180,000	150
Mill Creek	do	do	110,000	175,000	225
Total			268,800	389,000	
17. West Branch, Susquehanna—					
Undeveloped:					
Lock Haven	Pennsylvania	West Branch Susquehanna.	80,000	212,000	82
Keating	do	do	260,000	430,000	278
Total			340,000	642,000	
Total, sec. 3(b):					
Developed			53,346	74,000	
Undeveloped			2,913,100	8,301,500	

[1] H.R. 3996 names the Wolf among the rivers designated in sec. 3(a) of the bill for initial inclusion in the wild rivers system. That bill also omits the Cacapon and Shenandoah from the initial group and adds the Cacapon to the list of rivers named for study in sec. 3(b). The Shenandoah, Little Miami, Little Beaver, Pine Creek, Delaware, Allegheny, Clarion, and West Branch, Susquehanna are not mentioned in H.R. 3996.

[2] Installation would include both conventional and reversible units.

[3] Net gain from redevelopment of an existing project.

[4] Not available.

[5] The extent of the reach of this river to be included as a wild river is indefinite. The projects listed would occupy the entire Fort Peck-Fort Benton reach.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE SCENIC RIVERS BILL, S. 1092, 90TH CONG. (H.R. 6166 AND H.R. 6588, 90TH CONG.)

I. REACHES OF RIVERS DESIGNATED IN SEC. 4(a) AS NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER AREAS

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
1. Salmon River—Undeveloped:					
Crevice	Idaho	Salmon	1,015,000	2,000,000	725
Black Canyon	do	do	238,000	930,000	332
Pinnacle Peak	do	do	243,000	940,000	376
Shoup	do	do	14,000	110,000	90
Indianola	do	do	71,000	280,000	248
Lewis	do	Middle Fork, Salmon	141,000	550,000	433
Pungo	do	do	8,000	66,000	170
Risley	do	do	5,300	44,000	135
Steelhead	do	do	5,400	45,000	145
Sheepwater	do	do	7,700	65,000	240
Deerhorn	do	do	5,300	44,000	170
Fuller	do	do	5,800	48,000	190
Salmon Falls	do	do	3,900	32,000	140
Fall Creek	do	do	5,500	46,000	200
Chinook	do	do	5,200	43,000	200
Bear Valley	do	do	7,800	65,000	310
Total			1,781,900	5,308,000	
2. Clearwater River—Undeveloped:					
Penny Cliffs	Idaho	Middle Fork, Clearwater	292,000	1,787,000	590
Jerry Johnson	do	Lochsa	46,000	178,000	290
Wendover	do	do	105,000	450,000	718
Wolf Creek	do	Selway	103,000	400,000	286
Moose Creek	do	do	240,000	720,000	592
Running Creek	do	do	50,000	200,000	302
White Cap	do	do	68,000	260,000	483
Total			904,000	3,995,000	
3. Rogue River—Undeveloped:					
Cooper Canyon	Oregon	Rogue	300,000	1,140,000	450
Ramey Falls	do	do	100,000	430,000	300
Total			400,000	1,570,000	
4. Rio Grande (none).					
5. Eleven Point—Undeveloped: Water Valley.	Missouri	Eleven Point	34,000	90,000	127
6. Cacapon—Undeveloped: Edes Fort.	West Virginia	Cacapon	[1] 240,000	315,000	225
7. Shenandoah:					
Developed: Millville	do	Shenandoah	2,840	4,120	26
Undeveloped: Millville	do	do	[2] 37,000	[2] 66,000	50
Total			39,840	70,120	
8. St. Croix and Namekagon:					
Developed:					
Trego	Wisconsin	Namekagon	1,200	7,000	30
Hayward	do	do	168	1,300	18
Undeveloped:					
Kettle	do	St Croix	27,500	120,000	78
Nevers	Minnesota-Wisconsin.	do	20,000	80,000	45
Total			48,868	208,300	
9. Wolf:					
Developed: Keshena Falls	Wisconsin	Wolf	340	2,000	14
Undeveloped:					
Keshena Falls	do	do	[2] 5,200	[2] 13,000	37
Dalles	do	do	10,200	27,200	83
Shotgun Rapids	do	do	5,800	15,300	56
Total			21,540	57,500	
Total, sec. 4(a):					
Developed			4,548	14,420	
Undeveloped			3,465,600	11,599,500	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 192.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE SCENIC RIVERS BILL, S. 1092, 90TH CONG. (H.R. 6166 AND H.R. 6588, 90TH CONG.)—Continued

II. REACHES OF RIVERS DESIGNATED IN SEC. 7(a) FOR FEDERAL-STATE PLANNING FOR ADDITIONAL NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER AREAS

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
1. Animas River:					
Developed: Tacoma	Colorado	Animas	8,000	21,600	983
Undeveloped:					
Animas Gorge	do	do	13,500	110,000	625
Lime Creek	do	do	70,000	294,000	1,155
Howardsville	do	do	12,000	52,000	542
Total			103,500	477,600	
2. Big Fork—Developed: Big Falls	Minnesota	Big Fork	600	3,000	35
3. Big Hole (none).					
4. Buffalo (Tennessee) (none).[3]					
5. Chatooga—Undeveloped:					
Camp Creek	South Carolina	Chatooga	100,000	75,000	180
Rogues Ford	do	do	120,000	77,500	246
Sand Bottom	Georgia	do	66,000	43,000	141
War Woman	South Carolina	do	80,000	50,300	182
Chatooga	do	do	44,000	54,000	(4)
Total			410,000	299,800	
6. Delaware—Undeveloped:					
Narrowsburg	New York-Pennsylvania.	Delaware	16,000	64,000	40
Barryville	do	do	30,000	126,000	70
Total			46,000	190,000	
7. Deschutes:					
Developed:					
Pelton	Oregon	Deschutes	108,000	400,000	151
Round Butte	do	do	247,000	946,000	365
Cline Falls	do	do	1,000	5,300	43
Bend	do	do	1,000	7,500	17
Undeveloped:					
Moody	do	do	64,000	380,000	132
Lockit	do	do	34,000	200,000	70
Reclamation	do	do	46,000	270,000	95
Sinamox	do	do	43,000	250,000	90
Oak Brook	do	do	31,000	184,000	65
Sherar Falls	do	do	36,000	210,000	75
Oak Springs	do	do	13,000	79,000	35
Maupin	do	do	48,000	280,000	120
Frieda	do	do	58,000	340,000	145
White Horse	do	do	38,500	290,000	138
Total			768,500	3,841,800	
8. Feather—Developed:[5]					
Oroville	California	Feather	[1] 1,288,000	1,009,000	675
Thermalito	do	do	[1] 115,100	329,000	86
Total			1,403,100	1,338,000	
9. Flathead:					
Developed: Kerr	Montana	Flathead	168,000	1,100,000	187
Undeveloped:[6]					
Buffalo Rapids No. 4	do	do	120,000	300,000	164
Buffalo Rapids No. 2	do	do	120,000	300,000	(4)
Coram	do	do	114,000	290,000	108
Total			522,000	1,990,000	
10. Gasconade—Undeveloped:					
Rich Fountain	Missouri	Gasconade	35,000	96,000	78
Arlington	do	do	30,000	120,000	101
Richland	do	do	25,000	49,000	97
Total			90,000	265,000	
11. Gila (none).					
12. Green—Developed: Fontenelle	Wyoming	Green	10,000	51,000	111
13. Gros Ventre (none).					

See footnotes at end of table, p. 192.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE SCENIC RIVERS BILL, S. 1092, 90TH CONG. (H.R. 6166 AND H.R. 6588, 90TH CONG.)—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
14. Guadalupe:					
Developed:					
H–5	Texas	Guadalupe	2,400	7,700	28
H–4	do	do	2,400	7,700	27
Guadalupe Hydro	do	do	308	1,500	9
Nolte, TP–5	do	do	2,480	7,000	27
Seguin	do	do	250	1,600	(4)
TP–4	do	do	2,400	7,800	29
Abbott, TP–3	do	do	2,800	8,900	30
Dulap, TP–1	do	do	3,600	13,400	(4)
Undeveloped:					
BG–6	do	do	5,000	11,000	38
GB–5	do	do	5,000	11,000	45
GB–4	do	do	5,000	10,000	35
Retention No. 2	do	do	5,000	11,000	53
Canyon	do	do	20,800	8,400	153
Auxiliary No. 1	do	do	80,500	101,700	231
Auxiliary No. 3	do	do	122,600	156,600	250
Dam No. 7	do	do	21,400	8,650	140
Total			281,938	373,950	
15. Klamath:					
Developed:					
Iron Gate	California	Klamath	18,000	150,000	158
Copco No. 2	do	do	27,000	130,000	152
Copco No. 1	do	do	20,000	106,000	125
Undeveloped:					
Warm Springs	do	do	30,000	170,000	187
Happy Camp	do	do	135,000	790,000	476
Hamburg	do	do	67,000	380,000	388
Total			297,000	1,726,000	
16. Madison:					
Developed: Madison No. 2	Montana	Madison	9,000	50,000	119
Undeveloped:					
Ennis	do	do	67,000	350,000	370
Squaw Creek	do	do	9,500	56,000	120
Lyon	do	do	18,000	112,000	310
Hebgen	do	do	12,000	64,000	165
Total			115,500	632,000	
17. Manistee:					
Developed:					
C. W. Tippy	Michigan	Manistee	20,000	56,800	56
Hodenpyl	do	do	18,000	42,200	68
Undeveloped:					
Anderson	do	do	10,000	25,000	19
High Bridge	do	do	6,800	16,300	13
Lower Sibley	do	do	17,000	41,000	55
Sherman	do	do	16,000	38,000	61
Manton	do	do	9,500	22,700	45
Walton	do	do	5,600	13,300	31
Sands	do	do	10,000	23,500	66
Dutch John	do	do	5,000	12,000	40
Total			117,900	290,800	
18. Mullica (none).					
19. Niobrara:					
Developed:					
Spencer	Nebraska	Niobrara	2,640	11,000	21
Fort Niobrara	do	do	980	1,700	13
Undeveloped:					
Niobrara	do	do	17,800	78,000	130
Redbird	do	do	12,600	58,000	100
Spencer	do	do	[2] 16,900	[2] 89,000	160
Phoenix	do	do	8,500	48,000	120
Do	do	do	9,400	48,000	100
Otter Creek	do	do	12,000	66,000	145
Meadowville	do	do	9,100	43,000	82
Reservoir No. 5	do	do	5,400	28,000	75
Sparks	do	do	5,400	21,000	80
Thatcher	do	do	6,700	27,000	106
Total			107,420	518,700	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 192.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMES IN THE SCENIC RIVERS BILL, S. 1092, 90th CONG. (H.R. 6166 AND H.R. 6588, 90TH CONG.)—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
20. Penobscot, East and West Branches:					
Developed:					
Medway	Maine	West Branch Penobscot	3,440	31,000	18
Dolby	do	do	14,000	93,000	49
Millinocket	do	do	8,000	44,000	110
North Twin	do	do	8,200	27,000	29
Repogenus	do	do	24,300	100,000	186
Undeveloped:					
Debsconeag	do	do	15,000	69,000	58
Sourdnahunk	do	do	24,000	109,000	95
The Arches	do	do	22,500	94,000	90
Meadow Brook	do	East Branch Penobscot	12,000	48,000	50
Whetstone Falls	do	do	30,000	117,000	135
Total			161,540	732,000	
21. Pere Marquette (none).					
22. Pine Creek—Undeveloped: Cammal.	Pennsylvania	Pine Creek	85,000	130,000	5
23. Potomac, South Branch:					
Developed: Royal Glen	West Virginia	South Branch, Potomac	370	1,000	9
Undeveloped:					
Springfield	do	do	60,000	124,000	178
Royal Glen	do	do	[2] 23,600	[2] 63,000	175
Total			83,970	188,000	
24. Salmon [7]—Undeveloped:					
Lower Canyon	Idaho	Salmon	1,280,000	4,380,000	665
Freedom	do	do	450,000	840,000	220
Total			1,730,000	5,220,000	
25. Salt:					
Developed:					
Stewart Mountain	Arizona	Salt	10,400	25,000	116
Mormon Flat	do	do	7,000	35,000	131
Horse Mesa	do	do	30,000	125,000	266
Roosevelt	do	do	19,290	60,000	226
Undeveloped:					
Livingston	do	do	11,500	72,000	150
Gleason Flat	do	do	43,500	280,000	625
Mule Hoof	do	do	13,500	75,000	200
Walnut Canyon	do	do	25,200	136,000	375
Knob	do	do	28,500	136,000	440
Total			188,890	944,000	
26. Shenandoah—Developed: Warren.	Virginia	Shenandoah	750	4,200	12
27. Skagit:					
Developed:					
Gorge	Washington	Skagit	134,400	903,000	380
Diablo	do	do	120,000	756,400	330
Ross	do	do	360,000	699,800	395
Undeveloped:					
The Dalles	do	do	53,000	370,000	32
Low Faber	do	do	150,000	650,000	110
Copper Creek	do	do	83,000	470,000	152
Total			900,400	3,849,200	
28. Snake, North Fork [8] (none).					
29. Susquehanna:					
Developed:					
Muddy Run [9]	Pennsylvania	Susquehanna	800,000		411
Holtwood	do	do	107,200	590,000	51
Safe Harbor	do	do	230,555	920,000	54
York Haven	do	do	2,500	16,000	21
Do	do	do	19,620	115,000	22
Oakland	do	do	600	1,900	9
Onionta	New York	do	450	900	
Colliers	do	do	3,810	8,000	30

See footnotes at end of table, p. 192.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE SCENIC RIVERS BILL, S. 1092, 90TH CONG. (H.R. 6166 AND H.R. 6588, 90TH CONG.)—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
29. Susquehanna—Continued					
Undeveloped:					
Marysville	Pennsylvania	Susquehanna	180,000	520,000	32
Half Falls	do	do	160,000	850,000	75
Falls	do	do	250,000	760,000	150
Hallstead	do	do	12,200	52,000	36
Holtwood [10]	do	do	40,000	180,000	51
Safe Harbor [10]	do	do	140,000	----------	54
York Haven [10]	do	do	277,900	850,000	60
Do.[10]	do	do			
Total			2,224,835	4,863,800	
30. Suwannee (none).					
31. Upper Towa (none).					
33. Wacissa (none).					
33. White—Undeveloped: Rangely	Colorado	White	6,300	55,000	180
34. Wind:					
Developed: Pilot Butte	Wyoming	Wind	1,600	14,000	106
Undeveloped:					
Bull Lane	do	do	75,000	370,000	850
DuNoir	do	do	10,000	30,000	600
Total			86,600	414,000	
35. Yellowstone—Undeveloped:					
Big Timber	Montana	Yellowstone	80,000	380,000	190
Ailenspur	do	do	250,000	679,000	380
Chicory	do	do	80,000	380,000	230
Yankee Jim	do	do	50,000	205,000	200
Greycliff	do	do	120,000	580,000	250
Benson Bluff	do	do	110,000	530,000	220
Laurel	do	do	150,000	780,000	280
Billings to Glendive	do	do	900,000	4,800,000	1,250
Intake	do	do	200,000	1,100,000	180
Total			1,940,000	9,434,000	
Total, sec. 7(a):					
Developed			3,985,543	9,045,900	
Undeveloped			7,696,200	28,785,950	

[1] Installation would include both conventional and reversible units.
[2] Net gain from redevelopment of an existing project.
[3] Included as sec. 4(a)(10) in H.R. 6588.
[4] Not available.
[5] Oroville and Thermalito projects are under construction.
[6] This reach includes the undeveloped Knowles project (512,000 kilowatts) which would be an alternative to the Buffalo Rapids Nos. 2 and 4 developments.
[7] This reach of the Salmon River would extend from Riggins, Idaho, to the mouth.
[8] Identification of this river reach is not clear. Available maps do not show a North Folk of the Snake River.
[9] Muddy Run project is a pumped-storage development utilizing the pool of Conowingo Reservoir on the Susquehanna River for its lower pool. The project is presently under construction.
[10] These 4 existing projects could be expanded by the capacity and generation shown.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On March 7 the Commission forwarded to the Committee, for inclusion in its hearing record, its report on H.R. 8416 and related House Scenic Rivers bills. As part of those reports we noted the existing and potential hydroelectric developments on each of the affected rivers. We now forward a similar tabulation with respect to S. 119 which is also pending before your Committee.

S. 119 would establish a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Section 3(a) of the bill designates seven rivers, or sections thereof, as "national wild river areas." Section 3(b) designates five rivers, or segments thereof, as "national scenic river areas." Section 4(a) lists 28 river reaches which are to be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Our staff study of the hydroelectric potential of these various river segments indicates that they contain considerable amounts of developed and undeveloped hydroelectric power capacity. The attached table shows in detail the power sites and capacities for each of the listed stream categories. The amounts of hydroelectric power involved are summarized below:

Section of bill	Number of streams	Developed or under construction			Undeveloped		
		Number of plants	Installed capacity, kilowatts	Annual generation million kilowatt-hours	Number of plants	Installed capacity, kilowatts	Annual generation, million kilowatt-hours
3(a)	7	2	1,540	9	27	1,826,300	7,653
3(b)	5	2	23,368	116	2	38,200	115
4(a)	28	18	108,938	398	68	7,967,700	22,511
Total	40	22	133,846	523	97	9,832,200	30,279

There are no licensing actions in the seven "wild river" reaches listed in section 3(a) of the bill. As to the five "scenic river" reaches included in section 3(b), only the existing Hayward project, already constructed, is being considered for licensing. In the 28 river reaches listed in section 4(a) for study, twelve projects have been licensed or have license applications pending. The following table summarizes the river reaches (and projects) in which licensing actions have occurred:

Section of bill	FPC project No.	Name of project	Owner	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (million kilowatt-hours)
3(b)(5)	[1] 2417	Hayward	Lake Superior District Power Co.	Namekagon	168	1
4(a)(3)	[2] 2089	Big Falls	Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.	Big Fork	600	3
4(a)(8)	[3] 1899	Oakland	Pennsylvania Electric Co	Susquehanna	600	2
4(a)(8)	[1] 2455	Colliers	New York State Electric & Gas Co.	do	3,810	8
4(a)(17)	[4] 309	Piney	Pennsylvnaia Electric Co	Clarion	28,800	34
4(a)(24)	[1] 2458	Dolby	Great Northern Paper Co	West Branch, Penobscot.	14,100	93
4(a)(24)	[1] 2458	Millinocket	do	do	8,000	44
4(a)(24)	[1] 2458	North Twin	do	do	8,200	27
4(a)(27)	[1] 2134	Bald Rock No. 5	Richvale Irrigation District	Middle Fork, Feather	75,000	347
4(a)(27)	[1] 2134	Milsap No. 4	do	do	54,000	275
4(a)(27)	[1] 2134	Dogwood No. 3	do	do	36,000	175
4(a)(27)	[1] 2134	Minerva No. 2	do	do	40,000	173
4(a)(27)	[1] 2134	Nelson Point No. 1	do	do	20,000	75
		Total			289,278	1,257

[1] Application for license for constructed project pending.
[2] Outstanding license; expires Dec. 31, 2003.
[3] Outstanding license; expires June 30, 1970; application filed to surrender license.
[4] Outstanding license; expires Oct. 12, 1972.

Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance to the Committee.

Sincerely,

LEE C. WHITE, *Chairman.*

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, S. 119, 90TH CONG.

I. REACHES OF RIVERS NAMED IN SEC. 3(a) DESIGNATED AS NATIONAL WILD RIVER AREAS

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
1. Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho—					
Undeveloped:					
Lewis	Idaho	Middle Fork Salmon	14,1000	550,000	433
Pungo	do	do	8,000	66,000	170
Risley	do	do	5,300	44,000	135
Steelhead	do	do	5,400	45,000	145
Sheepwater	do	do	7,700	65,000	240
Deerhorn	do	do	5,300	44,000	170
Fuller	do	do	5,800	48,000	190
Salmon Falls	do	do	3,900	32,000	140
Fall Creek	do	do	5,500	46,000	200
Chinook	do	do	5,200	43,000	200
Bear Valley	do	do	7,800	65,000	310
Total			200,900	1,048,000	
2. Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho—					
Undeveloped:					
Penny Cliffs	Idaho	Middle Fork, Clearwater	292,000	1,787,000	590
Jerry Johnson	do	Lochsa	46,000	178,000	290
Wendover	do	do	105,000	450,000	718
Wolf Creek	do	Selway	103,000	400,000	286
Moose Creek	do	do	240,000	720,000	592
Running Creek	do	do	50,000	200,000	302
White Cap	do	do	68,000	260,000	483
Total			904,000	3,995,000	
3. Rio Grande, N. Mex. (none).					
4. St. Croix, Minn. and Wis.—	Wisconsin	Namekagon	1,200	7,000	30
Developed: Trego.					
Undeveloped:					
Swiss	do	St. Croix	2,700	17,900	35
Kettle River Rapids	do	do	27,500	120,000	78
Nevers	do	do	20,000	80,000	45
Total			51,400	224,900	
5. Wolf, Wis.:					
Developed: Keshena Falls	do	Wolf	340	2,000	14
Undeveloped:					
Keshena Falls	do	do	[1] 5,200	[1] 13,000	37
Dalles	do	do	10,200	27,200	83
Shotgun Rapids	do	do	5,800	15,300	56
Total			21,540	57,500	
6. Rogue, Oreg.—Undeveloped:					
Cooper Canyon	Oregon	Rogue	300,000	1,140,000	450
Ramey Falls	do	do	100,000	430,000	300
Total			400,000	1,570,000	
7. Illinois, Oreg.—Undeveloped: Buzzards Roost.	do	Illinois	250,000	767,000	550
Total, sec. 3(a):					
Developed			1,540	9,000	
Undeveloped			1,826,300	7,653,400	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 197.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, S. 119, 90TH CONG.—Continued

II. REACHES OF RIVERS NAMED IN SEC. 3(b) DESIGNATED AS "NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER AREAS"

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
1. St. Croix, Wis., and Minn.:					
Developed: St. Croix Falls	Wisconsin-Minnesota.	St. Croix	23,200	114,300	59
Undeveloped: Stillwater	do	do	4,200	25,200	20
Total			27,400	139,500	
2. Eleven Point, Mo.—Undeveloped: Water Valley.	Arkansas-Missouri.	Eleven Point	34,000	90,000	12
3. Rogue, Oreg. (none).					
4. Illinois, Oreg. (none).					
5. Namekagon, Wis.—Developed:					
Hayward	Wisconsin	Namekagon	168	1,300	18
Total, sec. 3(b):					
Developed			23,368	115,600	
Undeveloped			38,200	115,200	

III. REACHES OF RIVERS NAMED IN SEC. 4(a) FOR JOINT FEDERAL-STATE PLANNING TO ASCERTAIN FEASIBILITY OF ADDING TO WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

1. Salmon, Idaho—Undeveloped:					
Lower Canyon	Idaho	Salmon	1,280,000	4,380,000	665
Freedom	do	do	450,000	840,000	220
Crevice	do	do	1,015,000	2,000,000	725
Black Canyon	do	do	238,000	930,000	332
Pinnacle Peak	do	do	243,000	940,000	376
Shoup	do	do	14,000	110,000	90
Indianola	do	do	71,000	280,000	248
Total			3,311,000	9,480,000	
2. Buffalo, Tenn. (none).					
3. Big Fork, Minn.—Developed:					
Big Falls	Minnesota	Big Fork	600	3,000	35
4. Hudson, N.Y.—Undeveloped:					
Hadley	New York	Hudson	82,000	170,000	67
Kettle Mountain	do	do	78,000	180,000	300
Chain Lakes	do	Cedar	5,300	13,000	
Total			165,300	363,000	
5. Missouri, Mont.[2]—Undeveloped:					
Low Rocky Point	Montana	Missouri	94,000	350,000	44
High Cow Creek	do	do	720,000	1,480,000	323
Fort Benton	do	do	300,000	688,000	177
Total			1,114,000	2,518,000	
6. Niobrara, Nebr. (none).					
7. Skagit, Wash.—Undeveloped:					
The Dalles	Washington	Skagit	53,000	370,000	32
Low Faber	do	do	150,000	650,000	110
Copper Creek	do	do	83,000	470,000	152
Cascade	do	Cascade	66,000	320,000	686
Lower Sauk	do	Sauk	94,000	473,000	220
Lower Suiattle	do	Suiattle	31,000	240,000	505
Buck Creek No. 1	do	do	19,900	153,000	380
Downey Creek No. 1	do	do	12,200	93,000	385
Upper Suiattle	do	do	18,400	140,000	625
Total			527,500	2,909,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 197.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, S. 119, 90TH CONG.—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
8. Susquehanna, N.Y. and Pa.:					
Developed:					
Oakland	Pennsylvania	Susquehanna	600	1,900	9
Oneonta	New York	do	450	900	(3)
Colliers	do	do	3,810	8,000	30
Undeveloped:					
Falls	Pennsylvania	do	250,000	760,000	150
Hallstead	do	do	12,200	52,000	36
Total			267,060	822,800	
9. Suwanee, Ga. and Fla. (none).					
10. Youghiogheny, Md. and Pa.—					
Undeveloped:					
Dam C	Pennsylvania	Youghiogheny	15,000	49,000	50
Dam B	do	do	15,000	80,000	85
Dam A	do	do	25,000	80,000	85
Youghiogheny	do	do	24,000	76,000	126
Sang Run	Maryland	do	48,000	153,000	560
Total			137,000	438,000	
11. Little Miami, Ohio—Undeveloped: Oregonia.	Ohio	Little Miami	5,000	15,000	55
12. Little Beaver, Ohio (none).					
13. Maumee, Ohio (none).					
14. Pine Creek, Pa.—Undeveloped: Cammal.	Pennsylvania	Pine Creek	85,000	130,000	235
15. Delaware, Pa. and N.Y.—Undeveloped: Narrowsburg.	New York, Pennsylvania.	Delaware	15,900	64,000	40
16. Allegheny, Pa. (none).					
17. Clarion, Pa.: Developed: Piney	Pennsylvania	Clarion	28,800	34,000	83
Undeveloped:					
Foxburg	do	do	130,000	180,000	150
Mill Creek	do	do	110,000	175,000	225
Total			268,800	389,000	
18. West Branch Susquehanna, Pa.:					
Undeveloped:					
Lock Haven	do	West Branch, Susquehanna.	80,000	212,000	82
Keating	do	do	260,000	430,000	278
Total			340,000	642,000	
19. Chattooga, N.C., S.C., and Ga.—					
Undeveloped:					
Camp Creek	South Carolina	Chattooga	100,000	75,000	180
Rogues Ford	do	do	120,000	77,500	246
Sand Bottom	Georgia	do	66,000	43,000	141
War Woman	South Carolina	do	80,000	50,300	182
Chattooga	do	do	44,000	54,000	(3)
Total			410,000	299,800	
20. Flathead, Mont.—Undeveloped:					
Canyon Creek	Montana	North Fork, Flathead	116,000	260,000	154
Smoky Range	do	do	220,000	510,000	350
Spruce Park	do	Middle Fork, Flathead	88,000	330,000	860
Total			424,000	1,100,000	
21. Gasconade, Mo.—Undeveloped:					
Rich Fountain	Missouri	Gascobade	35,000	96,000	78
Arlington	do	do	30,000	120,000	101
Richland	do	do	25,000	49,000	97
Total			90,000	265,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 197.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF RIVERS NAMED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT, S. 119, 90TH CONG.—Continued

Project	State	River	Installed capacity (kilowatts)	Annual generation (thousand kilowatt-hours)	Gross head (feet)
22. Guadalupe, Tex.—Developed:					
H–5	Texas	Guadalupe	2,400	7,700	28
H–4	do	do	2,400	7,700	27
Guadalupe hydro	do	do	308	1,500	9
Nolte, TP–5	do	do	2,480	7,000	27
Sequin	do	do	250	1,600	(3)
TP–4	do	do	2,400	7,800	29
Abbott, TP–3	do	do	2,800	8,900	30
Dunlap, TP–1	do	do	3,600	13,400	(3)
Undeveloped:					
GB–6	do	do	5,000	11,000	38
GB–5	do	do	5,000	11,000	45
GB–4	do	do	5,000	10,000	35
Retention No. 2	do	do	5,000	11,000	53
Canyon	do	do	20,800	8,400	153
Auxiliary No. 1	do	do	80,500	101,700	231
Auxiliary No. 3	do	do	122,600	156,600	250
Dam No. 7	do	do	21,400	8,650	140
Total			281,938	373,950	
23. Klamath, Calif.—Undeveloped:					
Happy Camp	California	Klamath	135,000	790,000	476
Hamburg	do	do	67,000	380,000	388
Total			202,000	1,170,000	
24. Penobscot, Maine:					
Developed:					
Medway	Maine	West Branch, Penobscot	3,440	31,000	18
Dolby	do	do	14,100	93,000	49
Millinocket	do	do	8,000	44,000	110
North Twin	do	do	8,200	27,000	29
Ripogenus	do	do	24,300	100,000	186
Undeveloped:					
Debsconeag	do	do	15,000	69,000	58
Sourdnahunk	do	do	24,000	109,000	95
The Arches	do	do	22,500	94,000	90
Meadow Brook	do	East Branch, Penobscot	12,000	48,000	50
Whetstone Falls	do	do	30,000	117,000	135
Total			161,540	732,000	
25. Pere Marquette, Mich. (none).					
26. Upper Iowa, Iowa (none).					
27. Feather, Calif.—Undeveloped:					
Bald Rock No. 5	California	Middle Fork, Feather	75,000	347,000	710
Milsap No. 4	do	do	54,000	275,000	785
Dogwood No. 3	do	do	36,000	175,000	582
Minerva No. 2	do	do	40,000	173,000	710
Nelson Point No. 1	do	do	20,000	75,000	360
Total			225,000	1,045,000	
28. Rio Grande, Tex.—Undeveloped: Aqua Verde	Texas	Rio Grande	45,000	150,000	365
Total, sec. 4(a):					
Developed			108,938	398,400	
Undeveloped			7,967,700	22,511,150	

[1] Net gain from redevelopment of an existing project.
[2] The extent of the reach of this river is indefinite. The projects listed would occupy the entire Fort Peck-Fort Benton reach.
[3] Not available.

STATEMENT OF TEXAS WATER CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

The Texas Water Conservation Association opposes this legislation.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The principles and objectives of the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act," as contained in S. 119, as passed by the U.S. Senate in 1967, seriously infringe upon the long established concept of multiple use of land and water resources by providing that certain areas, including streams, tributaries, or rivers be designated as national wild river areas without sufficient consideration of the value of alternate beneficial uses and without sufficient recognition of water rights.

The "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" also proposes to establish "national scenic river areas," some of which include within their boundaries potential water development sites which are essential to the maximum use of our water and related land resources under a multi-purpose concept. The subject of determining the potential future needs of the various reclamation states, including Texas, is now being made by the various states.

Therefore, the Texas Water Conservation Association recommends that no legislation be enacted which could authorize the designation of an area as a wild or scenic river area without first obtaining the approval of the affected states.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are honored to have with us this morning two Members from the other body, two of our Senators, Senators Church and Jordan of Idaho. We will ask for them to come up jointly to the table and make their individual statements, and then we can ask questions of the two of you jointly.

Senator Church.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me say first of all that I appreciate your consideration in allowing me to express my views on proposed wild and scenic river legislation this morning. Although I have been the chief sponsor of the bills in the Senate, including S. 119, I am well aware that a number of additional measures have been introduced in the House and are presently before your committee, but all of these proposals have the same goal, Mr. Chairman, that of establishing a national river system that will preserve certain wild and scenic rivers for posteritiy.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do we have copies of your statement?

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I regret this was hastily prepared and I have not had an opportunity to provide the committee with the copies.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will listen rather than read.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In a country where nature has been so lavish and where we have been so spendthrift of indigenous beauty, to set aside a few rivers in their natural state should be considered an obligation.

I know that you are well aware of the background which led to this proposal. You are also aware, I am sure, of the rivers proposed for inclusion in the system.

In S. 119 and most of the other bills, Idaho would provide more than half of the proposed wild river mileage in the initial system. On this basis, Idaho has a major interest in the final form of this legislation.

The Idaho rivers involved are segments of the Salmon and the Clearwater. The Salmon, often called The River of No Return, rises in the high country of central Idaho, and many of its reaches churn through deep, steep-walled mountain canyons. It has enticed white water boatmen from throughout the world, eager to accept the challenge of boiling rapids remote from civilization.

Presently, there are no dams on the Salmon, and its complex of forks and smaller tributaries provide the last major spawning ground in the Columbia River watershed for anadromous fish—the migratory salmon and steelhead trout.

S. 119 includes only the Middle Fork of the Salmon. The 105 miles of this spectacular stream flow northward through the Idaho Primitive Area, its crystal-clear waters abundant in fish, and its rugged banklands abounding in wildlife.

In S. 119, the main Salmon River would be studied for possible future inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. During the final session of the 89th Congress, the Senate passed another wild rivers bill which I introduced, S. 1446. This bill, in final form, included, besides the Middle Fork, the Main Salmon downstream from the North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.

As a result of recommendations by the Idaho Water Resource Board, the State agency charged with appraisal and planning of Idaho water resources, and of my colleague, Senator Jordan—and with my own endorsement—the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee agreed to amend S. 119 and place the main stem of the river in the study category with the added protection of another amendment which provided that no dams would be constructed on streams in the study group for a period of 5 years.

Mr. Chairman, I have long been concerned with the need for "balanced development" of our Idaho resources, with some of our rivers or their segments devoted to reclamation and the production of hydroelectric power, and others dedicated to recreation. I do not believe we should construct dams on the main Salmon as long as the fish-passage problem remains unsolved.

A dam on the mainstream of the river would halt the migration of salmon and steelhead into this great nursery and destroy the runs.

However, I do believe we should afford the Idaho Water Resource Board the opportunity to complete its study of the river. I also believe that the importance of the main Salmon as a recreation asset will increase considerably in the next few years, and I hope will lead to its eventual inclusion in the proposed national wild river system.

The second Idaho river proposed by S. 119 and other bills to be included in the initial system is the Middle Fork of the Clearwater and its two tributaries, the Lochsa and the Selway. This amounts to 186 miles of beautiful and historic mountain streams which are also prime spawning grounds for salmon and steelhead. It was down the ridges above the Lochsa and the Middle Fork that the explorers Lewis and Clark came in 1805 to reach the main Clearwater, which afforded them the first leg of a water route that led them all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Their most successful exploration gave the United States a valid claim to the Oregon country.

These are the Idaho rivers in the bill, although no doubt there are others that are qualified—at least to be studied for possible inclusion. The St. Joe, Priest, Bruneau and Moyie Rivers in Idaho are all worthy of study and I commend them to this committee for inclusion in the study category of the bill.

There has recently been a threat of dredging in the upper St. Joe, a beautiful little river in northern Idaho internationally known for its excellent fly-fishing. Acting at the request of many constituents, although this is a matter presently for the State of Idaho to decide, I filed a protest against the dredging proposal with the Idaho State Land Board. I would be happy to see the St. Joe included in the study category of the legislation. I think it would make an admirable addition to the system, where it would be protected from dredging and other threats of despoilation.

Mr. Chairman, I did not come here this morning to belabor the particulars of S. 119, but I would like to point out that the bill is the distillation of a tremendous amount of work in the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

For example, many long hours were spent in executive sessions hammering out the condemnation and water rights provisions. You will note that subsection 5(d) places a limitation on condemnation. It provides that where 50 percent or more of the acreage within the entire national wild or scenic river area is owned by Federal, State or local governments, neither secretary could condemn in fee title but could condemn for scenic easements. This language was adopted because the committee believed that where rivers flow through this amount of public land there would be ample bank-land areas for public access and public facilities without the need for fee acquisition of private property.

Great care was exercised in the final language concerning water rights in subsection 6(f). It would preserve the status quo, and the committee report on S. 119 stresses that no change is intended.

I would be the last to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that S. 119 is the perfect answer to save some of our wonderful American rivers, but Senator Jordan and I recommend it to you as the bill favored by Idaho, and one that met with the unanimous approval of the Senate, and since Idaho has made so large a contribution to the initial system, we thought it proper to emphasize that the bill does have the support of Idaho. Senator Jordan and I joined in the support of the bill in the Senate, and that understanding was the basis for the unanimous approval of the Senate by a vote of 84 to nothing. So I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy of giving me this opportunity to appear here this morning.

Mr. TAYLOR. Senator, I commend you on a fine statement. You do have a beautiful State and you do have some rivers that lend themselves to the purposes of this bill.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Senator Jordan, we will be glad to hear your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEN B. JORDAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to express my views on wild and scenic rivers. At least six bills in the House of Representatives are being considered here as well as S. 119 which has been passed by the Senate. I will not go into detail on each one, but there are variations in some sections of each bill which I would like to discuss with you.

Mr. Chairman, I have always been a strong believer in the wild rivers concept. I have stated on numerous occasions that I hope every State contributes a river or segment of a river to this great system. This is still my hope. I want to see people enjoy these unspoiled areas.

As evidenced by various bills, there are real differences of opinion as to what constitutes a wild or scenic river and the locations for the designation of such rivers. One bill lists 16 rivers in the reserve category, class 1, with 82 others being recommended in some type of wild or scenic river study. The Senate bill lists seven rivers for designation as wild rivers, five as scenic and 27 proposed for further study.

We have differing views in Idaho. Some people want more rivers included in the system, some want no wild rivers at all. As I have stated before in considering this legislation, I have had serious reservations that we are trying to move too fast too soon. In this country and especially in the State of Idaho we are currently engaged in a mass effort to inventory and assess our water resources and to direct planning to the most comprehensive sorts of consideration about future needs, designation, and uses to insure that we deal wisely with this most precious resource so that we do not penalize coming generations through the failure to exercise every bit of foresight we can.

The whole emphasis in the water resource field is on using such vision as we possess to plan as comprehensively as possible for the future. Congress has certainly been aware of our need for more study on our land and water resources. Public Law 89–80, the River Basin Planning Act, is barely going into operation, but we do have now the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission in its first year of activity in the Pacific Northwest.

Public Law 88–379 authorizes coordinated programs on water research. Under stimulus derived from this law, the University of Idaho Water Resources Research Institute has submitted a research proposal to the Office of Water Resources Research in the U.S. Department of the Interior so that a model or methodology for the evaluation of wild and scenic rivers may be developed. I hope it will be approved. I am sure it will be of help to us in evaluating the various rivers we now have under discussion.

Public Law 88–606 was the basis for the establishment of the Public Land Law Review Commission. It is the purpose of the Commission to review all land and related resource laws and regulations. The life of the Commission has recently been extended by Congress. A water study plan for the use of this Commission is now about ready to be activated.

A weather modification bill, S. 2875, in the 89th Congress has been

actively considered in the Senate. This would authorize studies, research, and tests for increasing water use from atmospheric sources.

Public Law 82–448 and Public Law 90–18 deal with water desalinization so we may use water that is now saline and so we may eventually reuse our water resources.

In addition to national interest there is great activity at the State and regional level. Eleven Western States have implemented a Western States Water Council through which they hope to pursue cooperatively long-range planning objectives. The Northwest States have for many years been discussing a Columbia Basin Interstate Water Compact. We do have some compacts with other States which have been approved by the Congress.

In Idaho the citizens voted an amendment to the State's constitution to create a State water agency charged with the study and inventory of the State's water and land resources, in order that planning may proceed in an orderly and comprehensive way.

I believe we all recognize that once a river is officially designated as "wild" or "scenic" or "natural," that classification will be most difficult to change. One need only point to the unsuccessful efforts to change the boundary of a national park or even a wilderness area. One must assume that the rivers selected will be free-flowing in perpetuity.

Therefore we must be sure that we have all the facts and information before we commit them. We cannot limit our research to a particular river alone. Just to say "Here is a beautiful, free-flowing river—let us always keep it so" is not enough.

We must consider also the alternate uses of this river, the options, if you please.

We must consider a river in its total context—including its relationship to the other water supplies of the area and to the total economy of the State or region. Only then will it be possible to strike a proper balance between preservation and development. Only then will it be possible to make a lasting judgment as to the highest and best use of a river resource.

I have studied the Battelle report, an economic and social evaluation of establishing portions of the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers in Idaho as wild rivers. I am frank to say this study was entirely superficial. It is limited to a study area of approximately 231 miles of stream and 924 square miles of adjoining land. Little or no consideration has been given to the possibility of flood control downstream or to the effect the designation of the Salmon River as a wild river would have on the Snake River Basin which joins it on the south.

Until further studies are made, we do not know how many acres of Idaho land have potential for irrigation and we do not know definitely what our water needs will be. We now irrigate about 3.4 million acres and it is estimated that 4 to 6 million more acres can be put under irrigation. Most all of it is in the Snake River drainage.

But how about water for such an irrigation potential? Dependable water supplies must be available in the most critical water years, not just the average years, Mr. Chairman, but in our critical water years. In our 6 years of lowest water less than 8 million acre-feet of water flowed by the gage at Weiser, Idaho. There are downstream commit-

ments for about half of that amount of water for fishing, boating, other recreational needs and power. With depletion allowances for less than half of our new irrigation potential the Snake River Basin will be a water-deficient area. We must look to other water supply sources to supplement Snake River flows. In other words, we shall be importing water to the Snake River Basin to meet out own needs in the State of Idaho.

As further evidence of the critical water shortage in the Snake River, I quote excerpts from a letter from the regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation as follows:

The average annual flow at Murphy gage—

That is on the Snake River in Idaho—

under present (1960) conditions, as reported in the Bureau-Army Joint Report of 1961, is 7,048,000 acre-feet. This same report shows a potentially irrigable dryland area above Murphy gage in excess of 4 million acres. The estimated net annual consumptive-use requirements for irrigation in the above area is 1.9 acre-feet per acre, or 7,600,000 acre-feet. This, of course, is in excess of available Snake River supplies, even assuming complete theoretical upstream regulation and integrated use of the entire surface-groundwater yield.

This again applies to the average annual flow, not to the critical years. We have low water cycles when precipitation is below average so we must gear our development to those critical low water years.

Some of the points I consider important in this legislation and which is of concern to the people of Idaho are:

(1) that rivers now under study but which have some potential as wild and scenic rivers should be protected while such study is being made; (2) that jurisdiction of the various States and the United States over the appropriation of water is clearly spelled out and that the intent of the act definitely protects established water rights; (3) that it is intended that the language bearing on water rights permit the Federal Government to reserve only such unappropriated waters as may be required for the purposes of the act; (4) when a river is in a study category, and it is proposed to place it in the system, the legislature of the State where the river is located, should have an opportunity to consider the inclusion of such a river and to make recommendations.

When Idaho was admitted as a State in 1890 on an "equal footing with the original States" it took title to the beds of all navigable waters as did other States. No legislation should be passed which will alter this primary responsibility. It would be contrary to our State admission act and to our State constitution.

Another feature which I wish to call to your attention is the need for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers Review Board. Such a Board could be the mechanism through which changes of circumstances and needs affecting the rivers designated as wild or scenic may be brought to the attention of Congress, so that long-range planning for water usage in the Nation may remain flexible and not be foreclosed in the consideration of alternative uses which the future requires. This Board should be also authorized and directed to conduct continuing studies which would measure the benefits and detriments of each wild river as it pertains to the reclamation development of such State.

Mr. Chairman, as my distinguished colleague has said, because Idaho is contributing so generously to the scenic and wild rivers sys-

tem, I should like, at this time, to insert a table showing the relative mileage of the rivers placed in the "instant" section of the bill which passed the Senate unanimously. This does not include the main Salmon River as your House bills do. I hope you will not include the more than 160 miles of the Salmon River from the town of North Fork or to its confluence with the Snake River in the system but rather in the study section.

The Battelle report which is oriented to scientific, esthetic, and recreational values states that the 50-mile stretch of the lower Salmon River from Whitebird to its mouth at the Snake River does not qualify as a wild or scenic river.

Mileage of rivers included in the wild and scenic rivers system in S. 119 as follows:

	Miles
Lochsa River	69
Selway	95
Middle Fork of Clearwater	21
Middle Fork of Salmon	105
Total Idaho Rivers	290
Rio Grande, New Mexico	50
St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin	100
Segment of Namekegon, a tributary of St. Croix River in Minneosta and Wisconsin	100
Wolf in Wisconsin	25
Illinois in Oregon	25
Rogue in Oregon	35
Total of all other States	255

Total mileage 545 miles. Idaho's contribution 53 percent.

Many of us in Idaho feel that with a proper methodology possible stretches of other rivers in our State may qualify as wild or scenic. Segments of the St. Joe, Priest, Bruneau, and the Moyie should be considered. These are the same rivers that my colleague mentioned. I was the first to mention that the St. Joe was the first that had great potential as a scenic wild river and should be included in all studies and now we have come to realize that that is very true indeed with the threat of dredging in that very beautiful scene.

They run through beautiful scenery and are practically free of pollution. With the exception of a very small tributary of the Bruneau all of the rivers mentioned, including the Lochsa, Selway, the middle fork of the Clearwater, the main Clearwater and the Middle Fork of the Salmon and the main Salmon are all Idaho rivers. (As a matter of fact, the Salmon is the longest river in the United States that is completely from the headwater to its mouth wholly in one State. It is a great resource for our State. We want to study it.) They flow entirely within Idaho from source to mouth. Idaho certainly should have a real voice in their use and management. You do not allow your heritage to be foreclosed without full and proper study. The Governor of Idaho, the Lieutenant Governor, the State Water Resource Board, the Idaho Reclamation Association, many other groups and individuals, including both U.S. Senators, agree that more studies are needed before committing the main Salmon at this time to a wild or scenic river category. We further believe that all the other rivers mentioned should be protected from development until such studies are made.

Mr. Chairman, we are hopeful that you and other members of your committee will give consideration to the views my colleagues and I have expressed. Your consideration will be appreciated and I wish you success in formulating a sound and practical Wild and Scenic Rivers bill.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

I judge that both of you are satisfied with the provisions of the Senate bill S. 119 as it applies to Idaho.

Senator CHURCH. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we are.

Senator JORDAN. Yes, we are, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. That places a section of the Salmon River and a section of the Clearwater River in the wild river category and a section of the Salmon River in the study state.

Senator JORDAN. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have before you a copy of the House bill S. 8416. It also places sections of both of these rivers in the category to be designated as scenic rivers. It describes them usually in different language. Will you comment as to, or maybe point out the differences as to, why you prefer the Senate version?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. You can use the map.

Senator CHURCH. I would be glad to do that.

The main fork of the Salmon River is depicted here in yellow, that is, that portion of it running from North Fork to its confluence with the Snake.

The middle fork is depicted in blue.

Now, the bill that originally passed the Senate 2 years ago included the middle fork and the main stem from the North Fork all the way to its confluence with the Snake. In the bill that passed last year, on which Senator Jordan and I reached full agreement, the middle fork was included in the initial system, but the main stem from North Fork to the point of confluence was placed in the study category for further consideration by the Idaho Water Resource Board and the other study groups.

The House language in the bill before you, Mr. Chairman, is still a little different. The House language would include the middle fork, which we have included, but it would also include the main stem from the North Fork to Riggins.

Let me say that my personal hope and expectation is that, after all the studies are made, it may prove feasible to include this stretch of the river in a wild river system, but we would hope that the House would place this segment in the study category as we have done in the Senate, so that further consideration can be given to the use of the river.

As Senator Jordon said, this is very important to Idaho, a very important resource. We want to be sure of its best use, and for that reason we would hope that you would place this segment of the river in the study category.

Mr. TAYLOR. In regard to the Clearwater River are we in agreement?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, we are in full agreement.

Senator JORDAN. We are in agreement on the Clearwater.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have any other members any questions?

I recognize the gentleman on our committee from Idaho. I know he has the same concern and interest in this as you have.

Mr. McCLURE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First let me say that I am very proud this morning to have the Senators from my great State appear before this committee to make the presentation that has been made. I don't think that any introduction of either of these gentlemen needs to be made to this committee or to the persons within this hearing room.

Senator Church's position in the field of preservation of natural resources has been well known for a number of years. I am certain that Senator Jordan's preeminence as an authority in the field of water development and water use in the United States is equally well known.

I did have one or two questions I would like to direct.

Senator Church, you mentioned in your statement the need for a balanced development of all of our resources, including water resources. Would it be correct to say that this would require a balancing of the economic factors with respect to the use of segments of a river, a wild river, as compared to other uses to which it might be put within the State or within the region?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I think the economic impact is certainly one of the important factors that would have to be considered in any evaluation of any river.

Mr. McCLURE. And you would agree also, wouldn't you, that in the study section, these rivers which are under study, that this would be one of the very important factors to be included within those studies?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I would agree with that. I would also point out that there is great economic value in the recreational use of rivers, and that in Idaho in the past 10 years the fastest growing industry has been recreation and tourism. It has jumped from about eighth place to third place as a money earner for Idaho people. So I do think that the economic impact of the use to which any river is put is one of the very important factors in any evaluation. But our recreation attractions have an economic impact of very considerable importance.

Mr. McCLURE. Senator Jordan, you referred in your statement to the Battelle report that you had studied. Were these reports made available to your office?

Senator JORDAN. No, they were not. In the two sessions that we were discussing the wild rivers legislation in the Senate, I never had access to the Battelle report. I saw it for the first time within the last 30 days. It is a very superficial report.

Mr. McCLURE. Did you make attempts to obtain a copy of that prior to that time?

Senator JORDAN. I asked upon what basis the studies were made and I never could get any satisfaction.

Mr. McCLURE. What is the relationship of these various boards you are referring to in resource development studies in Idaho, the Water Resource Board, Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, the Western States Water Council particularly?

Senator JORDAN. The relationship of these various boards engaged in resources development studies in Idaho is that they are trying at long last to inventory the water resources of the area, and to try and arrive at some recommendations as to their greatest and highest use.

Mr. McCLURE. These are relatively recent activities on the part of this area?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, indeed, they are, within the last 2 or 3 years.

Mr. McCLURE. I think you stated that it was your desire that these other segments that are placed in the study section of the bill have protection during the period of study so there would be no change in use.

Senator JORDAN. By all means. They are just as secure in the study section as they are in what I call the instant section. I want them protected against development by anyone until we compute our resource studies.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I want to state to the committee that Senator Jordan and Congressman George Hansen and myself have announced the intention to ask the inclusion of the rivers in the study section which were referred to both by Senator Jordan and by Senator Church, and I am glad to know that we have united support. I welcome Senator Church and his support to the efforts to get the St. Joe, the Moyie River, the Priest, River, and the Bruneau River included within the study sections of this bill, so that they, too, can have that protection during the period of time that the studies are taking place. I think with an honest view that these will be found fit for inclusion within the bill and the national scenic rivers system when it is expanded.

Mr. TAYLOR. I judge you are then in agreement with their position concerning the Salmon River also?

Mr. McCLURE. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. As to the section that should be put in the instant division and that which should be put in the study division.

Mr. McCLURE. Very definitely so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, may I say one further word about S. 119. Being my bill, I have a natural author's pride in it, I suppose, but I want to speak to a section of the bill that was added by my colleague, Senator Jordan, as an amendment, and that is the section that relates to the establishment of a natural wild and scenic rivers review board.

It is the feeling of the Senate committee that this board would play a very important role in the continuing review of the wild rivers system. It is in the nature of rivers and the developing economy of this country that a judgment that is sound when made, may not always remain sound. Changing conditions need to be constantly taken into consideration, and this review board we think would give that flexibility to the system, and would serve the public interest.

Now, the administration has not seen fit to give its endorsement or support to the review board, but the Senate felt it very important, the Interior Committee that studied his bill felt it very important, and I just wanted to say a world in behalf of retaining this provision.

Mr. TAYLOR. That board contains, as personnel, certain public officials.

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the Governors of the States involved?

Senator CHURCH. Yes. The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the Governors of the several States involved.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have my colleague endorse the review board amendment which he did promptly when it was presented in the Senate, and we stand together on that. I was the author of it and I think it is essential to any legislation in this area.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman, could I just add one or two other things?

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. First, I wish to express my thanks to Senator Church for bringing that point out, because I think that is a very important point to be emphasized before this committee.

I also want to comment concerning the statement Senator Jordan made about the water shortage within the Snake River Basin. While I realize that we are not talking about the Snake River directly, nevertheless the impact of water resource development within the region does have a bearing here before us today, and the fact that the Salmon River Basin is immediately adjacent to the Snake River Basin is a matter of great concern to people in southern Idaho.

Now, I know that our friends in California assure us throughout all of our various considerations of water resource development that they have no desire to take water that we can put to use within our State. I have before me the Idaho Daily Statesman of Saturday, February 24, 1968, in which the California Public Works Director, Samuel B. Nelson, was quoted as having said in Coronado, Calif., that he again endorsed the plan to divert water from the Snake River in Idaho, and that of course is headlined in my capital city.

I want to underline the statement that was made by Senator Jordan here, that the studies by the Bureau of Reclamation and any other independent agency that has ever made these studies will indicate that the Snake River Basin is in an area of potential water deficit, and not an area of water surplus. I think we need to emphasize and reemphasize this fact in the hopes that our friends in California, in their desperation for water, will learn to look somewhere where there is water instead of where there is not.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCLURE. I will be happy to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I believe the gentleman sat with the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation when we were considering the Colorado River legislation, and I think you should be satisfied that Mr. Nelson might be talking about something in the future, but at present at least the legislation as perfected in the subcommittee does not seek water from the Snake River.

Mr. TAYLOR. This legislation doesn't solve that problem.

Mr. MCCLURE. It bears on it, however, Mr. Chairman, because the fact that we are willing to commit segments of our rivers to the recreational purposes encompassed by this legislation should not be taken by the people of California or any other area as being a statement that these are waters in which the State has no other interest.

I think this is emphasized by the fact that the main stem of the Salmon is being placed in the study section where we may study the interrelationship between this basin and the Snake River Basin in the south. That is my point in bringing it up at this time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Senator Church and Senator Jordan.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is agreement among the Idaho delegation.

Our next witness is John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cliff, you will accompany him, will you not? Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BAKER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Baker, we welcome you before the committee.

You may proceed.

Mr. BAKER. Thank you, sir.

We are glad to have this opportunity to speak to you about a scenic rivers system. This proposed nationwide system is an outgrowth of a joint study of America's scenic rivers initiated in 1963 by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. The bills before you would start us on our way to insuring protection of our remaining unspoiled rivers and streams.

In our August 11, 1967, report to your committee, we recommended that Chairman Aspinall's bill, H.R. 8416, be enacted, with certain amendments. These amendments are described in detail in our report. Their major purposes are to insure that the Secretary of Agriculture has appropriate responsibility whenever National Forest lands are involved, and to make the provisions of the bill consistent with ongoing resource programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Much of our national scenic rivers system will be managed and protected in connection with the National Forest System administered by the Forest Service. Over 400 miles of the rivers proposed for the initial system in H.R. 8416 are within the boundaries of the National Forests. These include the Salmon and Clearwater in Idaho, and the Rogue in Oregon.

Within the National Forests scenic waterways have long been administered in accord with the scenic rivers concept. The National Scenic Rivers Act will give congressional recognition to this type of management. More importantly, for National Forest lands, it will give statutory assurance that designated scenic rivers will remain free-flowing. We have the authority now to manage related land areas under sound conservation principles. We are able to fully protect the values of streamsides. By restricting the future construction of major river barriers, this legislation will make our ability to protect these streams complete.

The Department of Agriculture is vitally concerned with rural America. Scenic rivers are a part of the rural countryside—its economy and its environment. A national scenic rivers system will give rural Americans the opportunity to furnish facilities and services needed to enhance use and enjoyment of components of the scenic rivers system.

This will mean new business and new jobs and a boost to the local economy.

I know you are interested in the question of scenic river boundaries, and our acquisition plans within these boundaries. I would like to describe how these will be determined in the areas managed by our Department.

We do not contemplate that large areas of National Forest land will be designated for scenic river purposes. If amended as suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, H.R. 8416 would limit the area that could be included within boundaries of scenic rivers system components to a total of not more than 320 acres per mile. This would work out to an average width of one-quarter mile on each side of a scenic river. However, we are sure that scenic river area widths will vary—depending on the terrain, existing developments, natural vegetative screens, and needs for access and public use facilities.

For instance, where high, steep banks or dense vegetation adjoin the river, the designated river area would be narrow. It would probably not extend more than a short distance beyond the top of those banks or the dense vegetation because areas beyond would be out of view from the river. A wider area would be needed in flat or continuously rising terrain to potect the view from the river.

We have a unique situation where scenic rivers flow through national forests. Often the bulk of surrounding lands are already in public ownership, and are already being managed in a way that enhances scenic river purposes. Here, the actual chosen width of a scenic rivers system component would have little, if any, effect on management practices.

We will generally restrict fee acquisition for scenic river purposes to those cases where it is necessary to make the areas of greatest use demand accessible to the public, and to provide for public use facilities. In other cases, scenic easements can be used to fully protect scenic river values.

We want to make it clear that many land uses are compatible with scenic river management. Livestock grazing, farming, forestry, and simple, rustic recreation developments are all part of a picturesque rural environment. These kinds of land uses should continue. When viewed from the streams, they will foster an understanding of wise land use—of how man can improve nature's productivity and use its bounty, without impairing its quality.

Mr. Chairman, I believe our time is running out if we want to fully protect some of our remaining free-flowing streams. I strongly urge the establishment of national scenic rivers system to assure unspoiled, unobstructed waterways for all of us, for all time.

As you have so graciously already recognized, Mr. Chairman, Chief Cliff of the Forest Service is here with me. Ed knows all of these proposed rivers quite intimately from personal experience. He knows the rivers in detail. He and I together will be glad to answer any questions that the committee may have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Cliff, do you have an additional statement?

Mr. CLIFF. No, Mr. Chairman, I do not, but I am ready and willing to answer questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Aspinall.

Mr. ASPINALL. Isn't it true, Mr. Baker and Chief Cliff, that in your overall authority to supervise the National Forest System, you can keep these rivers clean, you can keep them freeflowing, and that your real difficulty perhaps is whether or not a license is granted upon the river for power installation?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, to the extent that the river is completely surrounded by national forest lands, that is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. You have no responsibility outside of the area which comes under your jurisdiction in the National Forest Service?

Mr. BAKER. That is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. Where there is some adjacent land which is controlled by the State or some other Federal agency, you might have some interest in that particular part of the river as it relates to the river that is within your jurisdiction, is that not right?

Mr. BAKER. Particularly, Mr. Chairman, where it would be the eye in a doughnut or an inholding, otherwise surrounded by national forest land.

Mr. ASPINALL. You already have the authority, Mr. Secretary, as I understand it, to exchange wherever possible and get rid of that inholding, or to purchase it with moneys that are now at your disposal, perhaps not timely moneys, but moneys that are at your disposal for some type of use, isn't that correct?

Mr. BAKER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ASPINALL. No further questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Subject to the amendments that you suggested and which are suggested in the departmental report, are you satisfied with the provisions of H.R. 8416?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Skubitz.

Mr. SKUBITZ. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other members of the subcommittee have any questions?

The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. You indicate you are satisfied with H.R. 8416. I would direct this question to you concerning at least one of the rivers in Idaho, the Salmon River, which is under the provisions of this bill included down to the town of Riggins as a wild river. Under the definition of that bill, it is to be managed as a portion of a true wilderness environment, and all private properties purchased, all inholdings extinguished, all buildings eradicated.

Your understanding of that river would not fit with this concept, would it, in at least the lower reaches of that river?

Mr. BAKER. Congressman McClure, we would prefer the language as we have recommended and would prefer to have the main stem of the Salmon down to Riggins in the instant provisions of the legislation. However, it is quite true that if a segment, as the Senators and you have suggested this morning, were included in the study section of the bill rather than the instant section of the bill, it would still be protected from dam construction until such time as the study is completed, up to 5 years, so that we could not really object to such an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCCLURE. Would it be your preference that these buildings that do exist and have for years, be eradicated from that area?

Mr. BAKER. Ed, you have seen those buildings that Congressman McClure is talking about. Would you respond to that?

Mr. CLIFF. I am glad that this has come up, because that is not our interpretation of the Aspinall bill as it applies to the Salmon. If that is the interpretation, I would want to try to get it modified, because I do not think the whole stretch of the mainstream of the Salmon from North Fork down to Riggins should be managed as a wilderness river. It just is not that kind of a situation.

Using the classifications in the bill, and starting at North Fork, there is a considerable stretch of the river that would qualify as a natural environment or pastoral river, but not as a wild river, because there are already developments along it. There are roads, there are private resorts, some ranch and farmlands and residences, and that part of the river just would not qualify as a wild river.

Then you get into a stretch of the river that does go through wild country. It borders on the Idaho primitive area on one side and the Salmon Breaks Primitive Area on another, and that section would qualify as a wild river.

Then you emerge from that section to an area that is relatively undeveloped, accessible only by trail, but not in a wilderness, and may not be put in a wilderness, and we would not want to have the management of that land prejudged by the classification of this stretch as a wild river.

And then you emerge near Riggins and another developed section of the stream which might qualify as a pastoral river but not as a wild river. So this mainstream of the Salmon would be a scenic river in its entirety, but it may fit in three categories in this section of the river. That is the way we would intend to manage it, according to the land use patterns that are there and that might evolve.

Mr. MCCLURE. Would the similar situation exist on some of the lower sections of the Clearwater?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; very definitely.

Mr. MCCLURE. And to classify the entire stretch clear down to Kooskia as a wild river within the definition of a wilderness, would be inappropriate, would it not?

Mr. CLIFF. It is entirely inappropriate. The part within the Selway Wilderness Area would qualify as a wild river, the part of the Selway, but below Selway Falls, would not, because that part of the river is accessible by road. There are developments along that river which would be compatible in a natural environment or pastoral river, but incompatible if it is classified a wild river. And from the forks of the Selway down to Kooskia, there is a major highway. There are improvements and residences and some farmlands that certainly would not be compatible in a wild river. The entire Lochsa is paralleled by a transmountain highway. There are intensive recreation developments along that stretch of the highway along the river. It could qualify as a natural environment river under the definition of this bill, but not as a wild river, so that would be an inappropriate classification.

Mr. MCCLURE. And it wouldn't be your thought that these developments, at least in the main, but not wholly, that the developments which exist now along these lower stretches, the stretches on the river which you have designated as being inappropriate to the designation wild river or wilderness area.

Mr. CLIFF. It is our thought, Mr. McClure, that most of those developments could be maintained. There is some need for controlling developments, and there may be a need to remove some for scenic preservation, but that is a very minor part of our total program.

Mr. BAKER. Congressman McClure, just to tie this point down a little further, in our recommended amendments to Chairman Aspinall's bill, we recommended that section 2(b), the beginning language, be amended to insert after the words "following types of rivers" the words "or river segments," so that each river segment would be considered separately for classification into the several types that you and Chief Cliff have been discussing. Specifically we recommend that segments of the Salmon River, be classified in accordance with section 2(b) of the bill instead of the entire river being assigned one classification or the other.

Mr. MCCLURE. And that would require an amendment in section 3 and section 4 also, would it not?

Mr. BAKER. If the bill is amended as suggested in the departmental reports, subsection 3(a)(3), "Salmon River," and subsection 3(a)4, "Clearwater," would both be amended to accomplish this.

Mr. MCCLURE. Yes. I thank the gentleman for making that distinction.

It would also be your intention in the main to follow a pattern of multiple-use management of these segments where they are within the administrative authority of your department?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes, sir; where they are in a wilderness, we would manage the lands according to wilderness principles, of course. Wilderness is considered to be a part of multiple-use management.

Outside the wilderness areas, we would continue to manage the land for other resources, but would give emphasis to the protection of the scenic and recreational values along the river itself.

Mr. MCCLURE. And when you speak of "within the wilderness areas" you mean a presently designated wilderness area?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes; and, of course, within the primitive areas until a final determination is made on their reclassification.

Mr. MCCLURE. You would manage the banks of these rivers in the same way which you are presently managing the banks of the rivers within the area of your authority?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct.

Mr. MCCLURE. And under existing laws?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct.

Mr. MCCLURE. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from California has a question.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Baker, and Mr. Cliff, in the reference to the Klamath River in California, I think the reference in both the House versions here, the chairman's bill, 8416 and the bill H.R. 90, the reference in there as far as the Klamath it says, "Study from Scott River downstream to Klamath Falls." I think that is an improper reference in both the bills. Now, in the Senate bill it says this, and it comes under the study provision:

Klamath in California segment from the Scott River downstream to the point 3 miles upstream from the United States crossing.

I think that is the proper reference to the portion of the Klamath River to be studied.

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct, Mr. Johnson. I hadn't picked up that error, but the intent was to be down to the town and settlement of Klamath near the mouth of the river.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; near the mouth of the river.

Mr. CLIFF. Not Klamath Falls. Those of us who have lived out there know it wouldn't be Klamath Falls.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do expect to recommend that that be in the bill for study at this time?

Mr. CLIFF. In H.R. 8416.

Mr. JOHNSON. H.R. 8416 and then H.R. 90 are the two House bills before the committee.

Mr. CLIFF. The Klamath would be in the study category in H.R. 8416 and in the instant category in H.R. 90.

Mr. JOHNSON. And this would protect them from any activities on the part of the Federal Power Commission until these studies were made and reported and the Congress had an opportunity to act?

Mr. CLIFF. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Secretary Baker and Chief Cliff.

Mr. BAKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind, I would like to ask the witness a question.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has a question.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I would like to ask you about the St. Croix, the Namekagon, and the Wolf Rivers, the Minnesota and Wisconsin complex. The administration said last year that it supported what in essence became H.R. 6166 because the Reuss bill put into language the Presidential recommendation. As to H.R. 6166 and S. 119, presumably they are quite similar with respect to the Minnesota-Wisconsin complex of rivers. What is the Department position now with respect to H.R. 8416, which apparently eliminates these rivers, in terms of the amendments now offered by the Department.

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Kastenmeier, as you know, the administration originally recommended the designation of St. Croix and the Wolf in the original administration proposal. In H.R. 8416, these rivers are listed in the study category.

I understand this question came up yesterday when the representative of the Department of the Interior was testifying, and that Dr. Crafts indicated that there would be no objection to putting it in a designated status rather than a study status, if that is what the Congress desired to do.

The administration at one time recommended that these rivers be designated. In this bill they are listed for study. We would accept it either way. A small part of the St. Croix system is in the Chequamegon National Forest—only a small part—and we have agreed to include this upper part of the Namekagon in the scenic rivers system. We have an understanding with the Interior Department as to the management of this segment if it becomes a scenic river.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Thank you very much.

That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you again, Secretary Baker and Chief Cliff.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. KAZEN. This is on something else, not on the testimony of these witnesses.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have a question of these witnesses?

Mr. KAZEN. No; I want to make a statement to the committee.

Mr. BAKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KAZEN. On yesterday during the hearing it was brought out that the Guadalupe River in Texas included in this bill for study purposes runs through three congressional districts. Congressman Fisher was here and he testified and I gave my view to the committee, and since then I have been in touch with Congressman Young who also takes the same position that Congressman Fisher and I have taken, and he indicated to me that he would send a letter to the chairman so stating. All three of us join in the requests that we make to the committee for the elimination of the Guadalupe River from the section in which it appears in this bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will be glad to receive that letter and make it a part of the record when it comes in.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, sir.

(The letter referred to follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1968.

Hon. WAYNE ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: My presence in Texas today on business important to my Congressional District prevented my requesting an opportunity to appear personally at the hearing on H.R. 8416 with my colleagues, Congressmen O.C. Fisher and Abraham Kazen.

I have received an overwhelming expression of opposition from local interests in my Congressional District to the inclusion of the Guadalupe River in this bill.

Since I am unable to appear personally today before your Committee, I trust you will accept this letter as my urgent request that the desire of local interests be adhered to and that the Guadalupe River be excluded from H.R. 8416.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN YOUNG.

Mr. TAYLOR. At this time, in the absence of objection I would like to place in the record immediately after the statement of the other Congressmen, the statement of Hon. Don Fuqua concerning the legislation.

(The statement referred to will be found on p. 107.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next witness is Mr. Martin K. Bovey, president of Trout Unlimited.

I come from a section where we have a lot of ardent trout fishermen.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN K. BOVEY, PRESIDENT, TROUT UNLIMITED

Mr. BOVEY. You were our lunch speaker at Anvil where we had a delightful time in enjoying your hospitality.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think your organization has a mighty fine name. I regret we are tied down here so closely that we do not get to share in that "trout unlimited."

Mr. BOVEY. Neither does the president. He does not get time to fish either.

Mr. Chairman, I am Martin K. Bovey, president of Trout Unlimited, a national organization dedicated to the preservation of cold, clean, free-flowing streams and the splendid sport of trout fishing. We are primarily interested in quality as opposed to quantity fishing, which means that we are infinitely more interested in fishing for smart stream-reared fish than for easily-caught trout fresh out of a hatchery. An important part of what Trout Unlimited means when we speak of quality fishing is the attractiveness of the surroundings amidst which we fish.

Hence, Trout Unlimited earnestly hopes that the 90th Congress will pass either a wild or a scenic rivers bill and thus make possible at least a start on the preservation of some of our relatively few remaining unspoiled, free-flowing rivers. A priceless part of our American heritage was our great wealth of gin-clear rivers flowing unmarred and unobstructed through beautiful country of various types. Every year such rivers grow scarcer as one after another of our streams are jammed or their banks are altered by lumbering, farming, building, or highway construction. Just as we have set aside as national parks or national seashores outstanding examples of the various types of primeval America that greeted the first explorers and settlers, so we should set aside some of our outstanding rivers of various kinds.

Thus, Trout Unlimited warmly applauds the interest that the administration and the Congress is showing in the need to protect scenic and wild rivers. We are hopeful that the objectives of S. 119, H.R. 90, H.R. 6166, H.R. 8416, and other related measures that are now before the committee will be realized in this session of Congress. We do not pretend to have the necessary detail and expertise that will be required in distinguishing between all the specifics of these proposals. We would be less than honest, however, if we did not indicate that we should like to see more rivers classified immediately and placed in the system than any of the present measures would authorize. We realize that such aspirations may not be attainable but we are hopeful that a system can be established embodying the basic principles of preserving the fast diminishing number of free-flowing streams.

We would like to see a bill that would prevent the Federal Power Commission from approving any new project not related to an existing project on any wild or scenic river without specific authorization from the Congress.

Also, we hope the restrictions upon mining as provided for in H.R. 8416 would be in the final version.

We especially urge that the final bill contain a carefully worked out classification system that would permit the inclusion of rivers that range from true wilderness streams to others that are easily accessible and have some development along their shores. The bill should be so worded, Trout Unlimited believes, that rivers currently truly wilderness in nature be kept free of road construction and developed into camping or picnic grounds.

Trout Unlimited also would like to suggest that the rivers and adjacent lands set aside under the bill remain open to hunting.

The principal purpose of preserving wild rivers is to protect their free-flowing status much in the way that the national parks system

affords protection of certain natural wonders. The major threat has been impoundments and the hope for some system that would designate or classify rivers as wild and scenic was paramount in our consideration. We were not fully conversant with the problems that contiguous lands presented. It may be that the committee in its wisdom would prefer to establish a system where the problem of land ownership is not a primary problem. Wherein such land use becomes a problem, these rivers may be incorporated into the system after serious consideration and proper hearings have been afforded all concerned.

May I add one other comment, Mr. Chairman? Two streams in which Trout Unlimited is particularly interested are the Middle Fork of the Feather, in California, and the Big Hole in Montana. Both are threatened by impoundments which we regard as currently unneeded. We would urge that the Feather and the Big Hole be given early consideration in any bill that is reported out of this committee.

May I thank you and the members of the committee for this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. TAYLOR. You would recommend that Feather and the Big Hole be included in the study category.

Mr. BOVEY. Yes, very definitely.

Mr. TAYLOR. I commend you on a very fine statement. You recommend that the rivers and adjacent lands be opened for hunting.

Mr. BOVEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. I thought you would add to that "and fishing."

Mr. BOVEY. We are interested in fishing, but many of our fishermen are also hunters, and we do not feel that there is anything inconsistent between having a lovely scenic river on which people are free to hunt birds or deer or other game. We think the two are completely compatible.

Mr. TAYLOR. In other words, open to fishing would be assumed.

Mr. BOVEY. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have any of the other members of the committee questions?

The gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank you for a very fine statement in connection with the legislation that is here before us now. In your first paragraph you talk about the quality of the fishing.

Mr. BOVEY. About what, sir?

Mr. JOHNSON. The quality of the fishing.

Mr. BOVEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. We in California must have a hatchery program in order to keep some fish in the rivers at certain places.

Mr. BOVEY. That is certainly true.

Mr. JOHNSON. So I presume that you do not want to place a ban on putting fish in any of these rivers from the hatcheries out there.

Mr. BOVEY. Sir, let me put it this way. It is Trout Unlimited's belief based on pretty sound biological information from our board of scientific advisers that a river that contains a native population of trout that is adequate to provide good fishing under the existing fishing pressure need not be stocked, indeed that stocking such a river is one of the greatest wastes of hatchery fish and taxpayers' money, licensed buyers' money, that there is. We want Mother Nature to do as much

of the work of providing the future fishing for the ever-increasing hordes of fishermen as possible, and we feel that hatchery fish should go in the streams in which there are not existing adequate populations of wild fish that can take care of themselves under reasonable regulations.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that is argued both ways, and we have a very large hatchery program, as you know. I belong myself to Gammuts Unlimited trying to bring gammuts around and the same with steelhead trout. We are doing a pretty good job with our hatcheries out there, both Federal and State. I just want to get the answer whether you would restrict placing the fish in any of these rivers.

Mr. BOVEY. Congressman Johnson, I would just like to say by way of approval of what is being done in California that Trout Unlimited a year ago this past September gave its award for the professional who had done the most for trout fishing during the year in our opinion to Alex Calhoun, chief of fisheries of your State department.

Mr. JOHNSON. I know it, but you still have not answered the question. I am asking if you would absolutely ban the placing of hatchery fish in any of the rivers of the scenic river system.

Mr. BOVEY. Most certainly not.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right.

Mr. BOVEY. If the fishing authorities of the State felt that the waters should be stocked, needed stocking.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would say there is nothing more compatible with a scenic river than fish.

Mr. BOVEY. Right, sir. We are, however, primarily interested, as I hope I made clear, in catching wild trout rather than chasing hatchery trucks. We think it is a superior brand of fishing. We are infinitely less concerned about hatchery fish in marginal rivers than we are about quality fishing for wild trout, because so long as the American license buyers are willing to pay to run the hatcheries and the hatchery trucks, so long as we have water that is something a little less lethal than pure acid, something in which a trout can live for a few days or a few weeks, we can have this so-called put-and-take fishing. But to a real fisherman there is all the difference in the world, as I am sure you are fully aware, between that type of fishing and the type of fishing that Trout Unlimited means when they talk about quality fishing.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is quite true. We realize that. We have many fine streams where reproduction is very good by nature, and we have had tests run there by the university for a number of years on the heaviest fish stream. At the end of the fishing season there is still an adequate supply of fish in some of these streams but in other areas they are pretty well fished out.

Mr. BOVEY. Right.

Mr. JOHNSON. And the hatchery fish train a lot of fishermen, a lot of youngsters coming along.

Mr. BOVEY. Please do not misunderstand me. We are not opposed to hatchery fish used in waters that will not support a truly adequate population of wild fish.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now another matter that you referred to here is the Middle Fork and the Feather. Several States in the Union have approved this program and have utilized the funds from the water and

land conservation fund moneys where the Government has made money available to the States and the States have matched and provided a wild or a scenic river or a natural river, and I presume that most of the Feather would come under the category of a wild river for the most part, because, being familiar with the area, it is quite rugged in there and most of the adjacent lands are Forest Service lands, and there is not too much in the way of roads in there.

I do not know why the State has never moved ahead with this, with land and water conservation moneys, because this has been No. 1 on the minds of many people in the State to provide for a wild river on the Middle Fork and the Feather.

I am wondering if your organization had ever approached the State on moving ahead, because the land acquisition there is not too much, and I am sure there would be cooperation between the Forest Service and the State of California, through the fish and game department. There is a considerable amount of money going in California from the land and water conservation fund moneys and what the State has matched. I am sure they can spend everything they can get, but this has been on a high priority list, because the legislature has taken action.

Mr. BOVEY. I cannot positively say that our California Council—we have four chapters with the council coordinating their efforts—I cannot positively say that they have attempted to work with your fish and game people to get these moneys, but I would strongly suspect that they have, because there is no more alert, active, dedicated group of Trout Unlimited members anywhere in the country than in California, particularly in the San Francisco Bay area section. So I would suspect that is true. I shall certainly make inquiries as to whether it is or not.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say something which I am sure does not need to be said to this gentleman, that we do in the State of Idaho have many hundreds of miles of gin-clear rivers flowing unmarked and unobstructed through beautiful country.

Mr. BOVEY. You do indeed.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would say to the witness, a time or two, I have made the statement that we have the finest trout fishing in the Nation in my district. I ran into trouble with the gentlemen from Colorado and Idaho and several other places.

Mr. BOVEY. I expect to be fishing in your district, sir, at the end of April.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, Mr. Bovey.

Mr. BOVEY. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next witness is Spencer M. Smith, secretary, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the chairman of the subcommittee must return to North Carolina this afternoon, I ask unanimous consent that the presentation and the questioning be limited to not more than 15 minutes on each of the witnesses from here

on out, and that the time after the presentation be divided between the members of the committee if they wish to ask questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Smith, will you proceed.

STATEMENT OF SPENCER M. SMITH, SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

The declaration of policy contained in the several proposals the committee has under consideration is of such significance that it is almost sufficient reason unto itself to support the legislation. Though one may have reservations relative to particular details and prefer one section of one bill to another, in certain instances, the passage of this legislation would be another significant milestone because of this declared policy.

Our organization, in cooperation with many other conservation organizations, has opposed the construction of certain dams and reservoirs from time to time but our position has not been doctrinaire opposition to any and all such construction, such as flood control, hydroelectric power, et cetera. We have been concerned for some time, however, that other values of our water resources have not been considered fully and our efforts to articulate the merits of such values have been constrained because of their negative posture. The scenic rivers bills should not only be commended for their intrinsic worth but also for the opportunity of evaluating and discussing the many values involved in water resources that have heretofore not been weighed sufficiently.

The establishment of any such system as proposed is difficult. First, as to whether the uses to which the free-flowing rivers or parts thereof are paramount to uses that are not allowed. Second, the complexity of administration in evolving fully the system in all its aspects.

The logic appears evident in support of the legislation. No system of rivers preserved in their free-flowing state can be guaranteed against some future necessity for impoundments or similar development. If at some subsequent time such development is necessary, no determination by this Congress can prevent such a possibility. We hasten to point out, however, that the contrary is not true. If no preservation or reservation of these rivers from the various plans of development are made and construction does take place, a subsequent determination that the interests of the public could best be served if the river was free flowing has been precluded. In short, the Congress can at any time authorize an undeveloped river to be developed. It cannot, however, authorize a developed river to be undeveloped. It would appear, therefore, that though the enactment of this legislation would make construction more difficult, it would not make it impossible. The legislation, in making development more difficult, would place the burden for development on those who supported development because of the irrevocable nature of the development decision. It would appear to us that this is a proper placement of the burden of responsibility.

Secondly, it appears that a prima facie case makes the consideration of this legislation appropriate. Since the beginning of our development programs, a great deal has been done—so much so that relatively few rivers can qualify for inclusion in a scenic system. Also, alternative sources of power have caused a reduction in the dependence upon water power. The need for impoundments is not of the same magnitude today that it has been historically.

The principal problems in establishing a scenic system, as we are able to judge, are those dealing with contiguous land areas and establishing criteria and terms of reference that have a common meaning in dealing with different types of rivers. It is not our purpose within these remarks to detail each measure that has been introduced in both the House and Senate but rather to generalize these problems within the time allotted to us.

The major thrust of all the legislation seems clear, that is, "to preserve selected rivers or sections thereof in their natural or free-flowing condition." The problems of accomplishing this are obviously related to the control of land areas immediately contiguous to the river. This immediately raises questions as to how much land, how far back should control extend, or what kind of control? Should acquisition by the Federal Government be in fee simple or less than full title interest? What provision should be made for lands owned by local, county, and State? Should condemnation be authorized for acquisition in both fee and less than fee?

It appears that most of the legislation has dealt quite properly with the elements of all land acquisition or agreements with local, county, and State, as well as the jurisdictional problem at the Federal level. The most vexing problem of all, however, is the acquisition of private lands, or interests therein, for the purposes of the act. The major opposition, in many sections of the country to the act itself, is the manner in which this problem is handled. The need for land use in preserving scenic rivers is primarily visual and protective. It is protective in the sense that it provides the setting through which the river flows. It would be almost impossible, therefore, to separate the character of the land from that of the river. In the overwhelming number of instances, however, the need for the land to provide this setting is not the same need that is evident in the use of land for constructing buildings, highways, or any other type of activity that requires total and exclusive use.

It appears to us that new and imaginative techniques must be developed by the Federal Government if the recreation needs of our land and water resources are to be met properly. It is doubtful whether society will ever be sufficiently affluent to afford the acquisition in fee simple title to all the areas that will be required. It would not seem prudent to do so even if the funds were available, since in many instances the use to which the Government desires to place the land is not an exclusive one. A number of legal tools have been available to us for a considerable period of time. We do not, however, have a considerable backlog of experience, either in time or quantity, that allows us to speak with some certainty about all the effects. The taking of less than fee presents considerable administrative problems in constructing a document that is suitable in all instances. It is difficult to draft a

document and negotiate it individually within certain broad criteria, which will be sufficiently embracing yet possess the flexibility for individual differences. The task, though far more arduous on the part of the administrative agencies, would save the funds of the Federal Government and result in greater acceptability by the private landowner.

We do not propose to provide the committee with any definitive list of tools or a procedural manual dealing with land acquisition in less than fee. Some thoughts do occur to us, however, in analyzing the activities of a number of States, Wisconsin in particular, that devices are available and should be tried—such as scenic easements, reciprocal covenants, purchase and lease back, et cetera.

Whether the committee finds favor with H.R. 8416, H.R. 90, S. 119, H.R. 6166, or any of the other measures that it has before it, we hope that a classification of types of rivers to be included in a wild or scenic rivers system will be a part of the statute. Whether there are six classifications, as indicated in H.R. 8416, or three, as noted in H.R. 90, is not as significant as determining, at least, the different characteristics of streams and rivers that will qualify as a part of the system. As a consequence, it appears axiomatic that the manner in which these rivers will be administered will be different because of the variation of rivers and streams themselves, as well as the different patterns of land use.

While it would be our hope that a number of rivers could be added to the longest list of any of the measures before the committee, we are acutely aware, especially in this session of Congress, of the art of the possible. We do not consider that we are striking our colors in this admission, but it appears intuitively obvious to us that those rivers that are highly controversial as to ultimate use may have to be brought into the system at a later date. Such cases will be determined more equitably and effectively if a plan has been accomplished. Also, we are aware that there are instances wherein a paradox results. If a river happens to be of special quality which, all other things being equal, would qualify automatically for inclusion into the system and controversy rages about its ultimate use, a difficult determination would have to be made as to the possible risks of attempting to incorporate it.

Another difficulty that faces any student of this problem is the rapidly changing plans that involve local, county, and State jurisdictions as well as different Federal agencies. A decision by a Federal agency to initiate plans for water impoundments or the decision by a Federal agency to abandon their plans for water impoundments have to be considered in all their aspects as the legislation evolves. Hence, an almost constant review is necessary if one is to keep current as to the particular status of these rivers.

The provisions of both H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90 preclude the Federal Power Commission from licensing installations on rivers in the wild rivers system. We hope such a provision will be maintained and that the language be explicit so that the congressional intent cannot be questioned.

By the same token, the rivers in the system are afforded far greater protection if the provisions in section 9 of H.R. 8416 are adopted. Such protection applies not only to the setting of the river itself but also maintains a high water quality.

S. 119, H.R. 90, H.R. 8416, and H.R. 6166 contain provisions which will permit the States or local governments to designate wild or scenic

rivers under certain specific conditions and/or restrictions. We support this procedure. Since the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, States have accelerated their interest and activities in providing necessary recreation lands and waters. It would seem only appropriate to effect the States' cooperation and respect their initiative in this matter. We would feel, however, that particular restrictions would be necessary if such State-designated rivers, wholly within the boundaries of that State, were to become a part of a Federal system. We have no quarrel with the proviso that where the waters are wholly contained that acquisition or encompassing into the system by the Federal Government could be achieved only with the consent of the State. By the same token, the rivers should not be included into the scenic rivers system without the consent of the Federal Government. Our attitude in no way demeans or restrains the fullest cooperation that can be effected by the Secretary and the various local political subdivisions.

We are appreciative and not without understanding of the difficult decisions with which this committee is confronted. We wish to add all of our encouragement to the committee's efforts in resolving a number of these difficulties which appear inherent in all legislation that seeks to break new ground, for we feel the purposes of the legislation rank with the most important achievements in the history of natural resources policy.

Primarily we feel that the logic of this legislation, and its various forms—and it is somewhat complex because of the number of bills before the committee with different provisions—we feel the logic certainly does support the basic purposes of the legislation.

There are two features with which we have had great difficulty in the past. We can present our cases either for or against impoundments. It is often the latter. But we are not in a posture except by negativism to really establish any forward-looking and basic understanding of protection of some of the values that we think are very important.

I think the logic of the legislation is important in the second instance. If we dam a river or if we otherwise develop it and we find out at a later date that the public interest would best be served in its free-flowing form, there is nothing we can do to change that situation. It is an irrevocable situation.

On the other hand, if we declare a river a preserve in scenic form in one of the many classifications, and at a later time it is determined that there is a water shortage, there is need for impoundment, there is need for other type of development, the burden of proof then, Mr. Chairman, is on the developer, if this act becomes law, and then a full forum is convened and before this committee an analysis is made as to which of the various uses to which this water and land can be put is then determined. It appears to me that specifically this is extremely important.

In developing the whole wild river system Dr. Crafts mentioned yesterday—and I was in the chamber and heard him say—that this kind of a measure has to go through a series of stages and ultimately matures. Well, I think maturation is about complete, and I think that in all probability, and hopefully, we will be able to see this legislation become law in some form.

We have no strong reactions to the differences of the bills excepting in terms of what rivers are included in the study section and what rivers are included in the instant section as it has been referred to. We do feel, however, that the four major rivers that are included in all the measures—H.R. 8416, S. 119, H.R. 90, H.R. 6166—certainly are classic types, and if the system is to start off, we can think of no better way of starting it off than with these rivers.

Hopefully there may be others that could be added. The Wolf River that was discussed seems to in a very good posture. It also is helpful because this is indicative of a State showing initiative, which I am sure this committee wants to foster. The problems that are in the process of being worked out regarding the Namekagon and the St. Croix, hopefully this may be something, before the committee completes deliberation, that they will want to act upon, but in any event we feel strongly that this is an important measure, and we would recommend certainly the passage of either H.R. 8416 as modified let us say by some features of H.R. 90, and I am not going to take the committee's time to go into detail. By this time they are far more familiar with it than I, I am sure, but we would prefer either of the House bills in strong preference to the Senate bill, Mr. Chairman.

One of the reasons for this primarily is we are very much opposed to section 6 in the Senate bill, which establishes a National Wild Rivers Review Board to make reviews and furnish reports to the Congress as herein approved.

The chairman of the full committee and the ranking minority member convinced me some years ago about the inadvisability of these kinds of boards, especially as they applied to the old Wilderness Council which was discussed.

I will say one thing very candidly, for which I may come under some serious criticism later. But we have, as citizens groups, had access to these boards.

Now this makes a very fine sounding democratic procedure by which all of these individuals are to be on the board: The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, and the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the Governors of the several States. But my experience has been that these gentlemen will never get together. These meetings will be attended by the bureaucratic professional meeting-goers, who go to these particular meetings, and they sit and they protect each other's particular rights or provinces, and there is no real review that takes place.

I would much prefer to have the bureaus that have this responsibility make their recommendations and come to this committee, and this committee has oversight in most instances here, and I would trust my luck on whatever happens in terms of these rivers under this process rather than putting in this other layer, which to me is relatively meaningless.

That completes my comments, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. We commend you on a very fine statement. I think you are the first witness who has spoken out in opposition to this review board.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I have been on more review boards, citizen advisory boards, and most of them are not worth a wit.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the Senators this morning were the first ones I think who said they were in favor of it.

The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, this section, of course, is going to be in controversy when the committee takes it up. May I say, Dr. Smith, that I consider your organization, and you as its spokesman, to be one of the most constructive of all conservation groups. I appreciate your statement, a statement with reasoned judgment. It is given by one with experience. I have no questions whatsoever.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have any other members questions?

The gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. I want to echo what the gentleman from Colorado just said about the responsible posture that you and your organization have taken and the great help you have been to this committee. I was impressed by your comments on boards and committees. I have had somewhat the same experience, and I thought of the words of one of the great poets—I have forgotten who it was; maybe it was I, I do not know—who said, "Search all the parks in all your cities, you will find no statues to committees." [Laughter.]

With that happy thought, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have any other members any questions?

The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to comment on about three points. First, your emphasis on the balanced economic evaluation that ought to be applied before any of our natural resources are applied to any use. I certainly wish to commend you on that statement. I think this is very significant, and I think it is the kind of thing that we ought to be concentrating on.

Mr. SMITH. I agree.

Mr. MCCLURE. You also make a statement in here in regard to the possible position of future water power use, future use of water for the development of electrical power. I am sure you are aware, although this statement does not indicate it, that there are corresponding difficulties in other kinds of power developments such as air pollution or the pollution of water due to heat transfer and things of that nature.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. So you cannot just simply shift the development of power away from water and solve all your problems.

Mr. SMITH. Oh, Mr. McClure, I hope the statement did not give that impression. Certainly not. There are going to be needs of a wide variety. In some instances, even if you have a thermal plant for the generation of electricity, this may mean a great deal of water just for cooling purposes, and we have the new problem of thermal pollution, which is now being discussed not only in another committee of this body, but I understand discussed today in the other body, so these are real problems, and I am not suggesting they are not.

Mr. MCCLURE. But, Dr. Smith, my only point is to bring it out so that we are not misled at all concerning the problems that are apparent.

As far as the review board is concerned, you have indicated that you think it is at least meaningless and perhaps worse than meaning-

less. Would you rather have a bill with the review board or no bill at all, if it should come to that?

Mr. SMITH. I am always reluctant to respond candidly to these iffy questions because they always get me in trouble, but I will try to be as responsive as I can.

Obviously, though, I am very much against this review board procedure, I would not sacrifice the bill because of it. I think this would be highly irresponsible, if a decision came to that.

I am not even criticizing the framers, the people who put the review board in. I heard some of the colloquy in the Senate, and I understand their thinking on the matter, and if it would work that way, I do not think I would be quite so hostile to it. But I just think as a matter of pragmatics it just is not going to work that way.

Mr. MCCLURE. I believe you were present this morning when Senator Church testified?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; I was present when Senator Church and Senator Jordan testified, and I have great affection for both of them. They worked at this long and many hours in trying to hammer this out.

While I respect them and understand what they are trying to do, I just do not think their section 6 is going to do what they want it to do. This is all I am saying.

Mr. MCCLURE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Will the gentleman yield to me?

What you are saying is that the veto power that goes into this would more than likely be harmful to any kind of program.

Mr. SMITH. I am afraid this would be the result.

Mr. ASPINALL. Let me ask you one other question for complete understanding. You heard yesterday the statement by the representatives of the Bureau and the Department that they had some 600-plus rivers recommended to them and that they cut them down and they cut them down and they cut them down. Did you or your organization take any part in these recommendations in the first place or in the final operation?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, we did discuss some of these rivers with the Department. At what stage it was or what stage they were at in their thinking, I could not really tell you—whether we were at the 650 level or the 40 level or where we were—but we did.

Mr. ASPINALL. Did you discuss them or did you name the rivers or did you do both?

Mr. SMITH. I think we did both. I am a little hazy on this. For example, we had one problem regarding the Eleven Point River in Arkansas. I know the gentleman who represents this district was before you and I know the people from the Eleven Point Basin will be in here on the 18th and 19th to discuss this for themselves so I will be brief. Part of the difficulties in this instance and others is trying to obtain from knowledgeable people information about these rivers and what the contiguous land use is.

When you have this number of studies, it seems to me this is where we have gotten into difficulties. Now the original bill started out with the idea to put the burden of proof on people who were going to build impoundments. This was our idea. But we ran into all of the varied problems of contiguous land use that becomes immediately apparent,

and this is why I indicated in my statement that I thought if we started out where these problems were at a minimum, and then have a master plan as to precisely what you are going to do with this land, not saying we want so much per mile but how far are you going back at this point of the river for each additional river added to the system. I think this is what is going to happen.

I would assume that the committee in its oversight function will want to see that kind of an analysis.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MCCLURE. I just want to add my comment to what you have said, that this is precisely the objection that many people find, that there is no plan developed prior to authorization, and this runs counter to what this committee has done in every other field of resource development.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. McClure, I will say there are some detailed, carefully laid-out plans. I agree with that. But we are dealing with so many rivers, some in the study category and some in others, and then there are some rivers that flow practically all through Federal land where this is not a problem. I think as we add rivers into the system, we are going to have to identify these problems, and this has been the posture of this committee over a long period of time, and we recognize this.

For example, I have been to the Eleven Point River, and talked to a significant number of landowners on the Eleven Point River. I think they would like to have this river in the study section. They want to know what the Government is going to do. This is what their action is. They say what are they doing to do. "What does this mean to me?" There is no development on the area right now.

I think ultimately it might be a wild river, but I would be reluctant to recommend to this committee that we just put in the whole thing through Arkansas right now, because I think these people would revolt against it. They have already been stuck on the Water Valley Dam, which was recommended by the corps. They brought the case that there had not been a public hearing but the corps backed them down. There had been a public hearing. Of course it was held on December 8, 1941, and a number of people had not been aware that it was going on. So they are a little suspicious of the Federal Government right now, and I think they want to see chapter and verse.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Smith. Your testimony has been very constructive.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, and I thank the committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. We now have another of the Nation's leaders of conservation, Mr. Joseph W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to second what the chairman has said. Mr. Penfold comes before the committee after being very helpful. Although he represents a group that sometimes gets rather far off in the ether, Joe has done his best to work with the Congress, and I personally want to also commend him and state to the committee he has been very helpful to the committee and especially to the chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Penfold, would you like to put your entire statement in the record and then cover such sections of it as you wish?

Mr. PENFOLD. That would be fine, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, the entire statement is made part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. W. PENFOLD, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, I am J. W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The League is a national organization of citizens dedicated to the conservation and wise use of America's natural resources. From its founding in 1922 the League has had a primary concern with water and aquatic environments. Water pollution abatement and control, fishery improvements, estuary and shoreline protection, river basin planning have been priority projects with us. We know the importance of protecting some of our diminishing supply of free flowing streams. We are grateful to the Committee for scheduling these hearings and for providing the opportunity for us to appear. We are grateful to Senator Church and the long list of co-sponsors of S. 119, and to Representatives John Dingell and Henry Reuss who have sponsored scenic rivers legislation.

We are especially 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 bi-partisan support which has characterized a decade of highly meaningful legislation produced by this Committee. The outstanding leadership of both gentlemen is recognized, respected and appreciated throughout the land.

The concept of a scenic rivers system goes back a long time. I'll leave the details to some historian. But, it is interesting to note that the area set aside today as the Boundary Water Canoe Area, in the Superior National Forest, had its beginning in the successful public effort to protect the area's myriad lakes with their fabulous connecting streams, from proposals to destroy them with power dams and reservoirs. In effect, under the Forest Service, we have had a scenic river *region* for more than 40 years. Its contribution to the enrichment of the lives of hundreds of thousands of people is incalculable.

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

In 1961 the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources recommended "—that certain streams be preserved in their free-flowing condition because their natural scenic, scientific, esthetic and recreational values outweigh their value for water development and control purposes now and in the future."

During that same period the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was giving attention to the scenic river concept as part of the total outdoor recreation pattern. Its specific recommendation was that "certain rivers should be preserved in their free-flowing condition and natural setting". It is quite clear in its summary recommendations that ORRRC believed this is a responsibility not only of the Federal Government but of State and local jurisdictions as well.

I believe it was the ORRRC study and report which provided the impetus for expanding the original concept of a "wild" river system—the wilderness connotation—to a system which would embrace not only wilderness environments but free-flowing streams in other types of environments. This was enlightened progress. Certainly the wilderness characteristics of the Salmon and the Rogue are immensely worthy of being protected and preserved in their pristine condition. But, this in no way diminishes the value to the public of retaining the Susquehanna in its different but equally charming environment, or the values of the Little Miami to serve the needs of the heavy populations of southwest Ohio.

It is gratifying that the Senate in S. 119 accepts the classification principle by providing both "wild" and "scenic" categories. H.R. 90 is more precise in that it provides for three classes: Class I being essentially wild or primitive, Class II being natural but accessible by road; and Class III being rivers readily accessible with some development.

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.

We like the forthright language of H.R. 90—no Federal dams or other projects unless specifically authorized hereafter by Congress, it says. We like the provisions of H.R. 8416 in prohibiting loans, grants or other assistance by Federal agencies to others for the construction of water resources projects, and in requiring written notification to the Secretary of Interior before such are recommended for authorization or the subject of an appropriations request. The combining of these provisions of H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 would come as close as possible to guaranteeing the free-flowing objective, with Congress alone having the authority to determine otherwise in the future.

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

One of the most knotty problems in protecting western streams in the scenic river system is the application of the mining laws to Federal public lands. It it self evident that a mining operation in the bed, on the banks or immediately adjacent to a scenic river, with its access roads, construction, tailings, pollution would be seriously damaging. Recognizing this fact:

S. 119, though affecting the applicability of the mining and mineral leasing laws not at all, provides for the Secretary of Interior (or Agriculture) to issue regulations to protect wild and scenic river values.

H.R. 90, provides the same and provides further that mining claims brought to patent shall convey title only to the mineral deposits, but granting the right to use the surface as reasonably required for the operation, subject to Secretarial regulations.

H.R. 8416, goes beyond this by providing that minerals located in the bed banks or within a quarter mile of any river designated in the "wild" river class shall be withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws. It provides further that such minerals shall be withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws for rivers in the "study" category. In the case of the "study" category rivers, the operation of the mineral leasing laws continue to operate subject to such regulations as the Secretary find appropriate to safeguard the area.

The implications of these sections of H.R. 8416 are important. First of all, the withdrawal of lands in the "wild" river category serves to make the policy abundantly clear that mining operations in the scenic river system, where permitted, shall be carried out so as to avoid entirely or minimize damage to the scenic river environment. It serves to make very precise the inviolability of "wild" rivers, in contrast with other categories. It should make it clear to mining and other development interests that the scenic river system legislation is not some great "lock up" of vast resource areas. If the criteria for "wild" river status are kept at a high and meaningful level, and they should be, there will not be a great many rivers in this class.

It would be tempting to urge that all classes of scenic rivers be withdrawn. I am confident that we could prove the desirability of this, particularly in portions of natural environment and historic and cultural rivers, and in unique natural and historic sites and high density-use sites. But, I would point out, that all rivers in the "study" category will in the future have to come before Congress for approval in legislation. These proposals, under H.R. 8416, will be presented in detail, at which time justifications can be presented for withdrawing portions of a river, or sites on a river, in terms of the specific program and development plans for that river. Each such instance can then be considered and debated on its individual merits.

This concept is applicable, actually, for all the provisions of H.R. 8416 with respect to rivers in the "study" category. We believe this flexibility adds strength to the scenic rivers objective. And this in turn leads to consideration of acquisition policies for the scenic rivers system.

S. 119 provides that the Secretary shall establish the boundaries of each river, *after* its authorization, but that it may not include on both sides more than 320 acres per mile, or 100 acres per mile of acquired land, nor may condemnation of land or interests in land be used, without the owner's consent, when 50% or more of the land within the entire river area is governmentally owned.

We don't care for that kind of formula. It sounds good, but it gives no promise whatsoever that it will accomplish the objectives of the legislation with respect to an individual scenic river proposal.

H.R. 90 takes a different approach. It refers to specific maps in the use of "instant" rivers, and provides for submission of specific information as to land, scenic easements or other interests in land required individually for each "study" river that is recommended for inclusion in the system. Where the power of condemnation is authorized it may not extend more than one mile on either side of river, in the case of acquisition in fee, nor more than two miles in the case of acquisition of scenic easements or other interests other than in fee. H.R. 90 provides, as does S. 119, that Indian lands may not be acquired without their consent. Further, land within any incorporated city, village or borough may not be condemned if satisfactory zoning ordinances are in force, nor county lands acquired, if a satisfactory plan for management, zoning and protection is being followed.

H.R. 8416 provides in more detail for the submission of plans, maps, acquisition needs, costs, administration, potential alternative uses and other information which Congress, and the public, should have available at the time a "study" river is ready to be considered for inclusion in the system. In our judgment, that should be the time to make the essential determinations which can then be tailored to the characteristics and potentials of the individual river. These characteristics would among other things include the physical topography of the valley, population pressures, development pressures, existing land and water uses which may or may not lend themselves to scenic or other types of easements, and the ability and extent of cooperation to be expected from local jurisdictions.

H.R. 8416 provides that lands and interests in lands may not be acquired, without the consent of the Indian tribe, the State or the political subdivision in which located, unless there are not in effect valid zoning laws, or a plan of management that will protect the land and assure its use for purposes consistent with this Act. This language certainly does two things: it places the burden on the Secretary to develop firm guidelines for zoning ordinances and plans of management which will assure uses and activities consistent with the purposes of the Act; and it requires adoption and firm enforcement of such ordinances and management plans by the local jurisdictions involved. If both follow through effectively, the purposes of the Act can be accomplished, with a minimum of disruption to riparian owners, with a minimum effect on the local tax base, and with a minimum of Federal cost. Moreover, the prospect of expanding the scenic rivers system would be greatly enhanced, especially into areas where population pressures and needs may be the greatest.

If such language is approved we would urge the addition of the words "unless otherwise authorized by law" following the words "case may be"—Sec. 6(a), page 12, line 11. This would have the effect of not withdrawing authorities to acquire land granted heretofore or hereafter by Congress for purposes other than scenic rivers.

It is noted that the 4 rivers in the "instant" category of H.R. 8416 are western and largely in Federal ownership now. Their inclusion in the system ought to be accomplished with a minimum of the kinds of problems that can be expected in regions outside the public land states. We recognize the need for detailed study and individual consideration of rivers subsequently proposed for inclusion in the system. Membership of League units across the country will contribute in the years ahead to such studies and will work for the inclusion of as many qualified streams as possible.

We believe, however, that it would be desirable to include a couple of eastern rivers in the initial legislation. The Department of Interior suggests, and S. 119 provides that a paragraph be inserted authorizing the Secretary to declare the Allagash or the Wolf National Scenic Rivers upon application from the governor of Maine or Wisconsin, respectively. This is in addition to the procedure outlined in sections 2(a)(ii) and 4(c) of H.R. 8416 for designation as a National Scenic River a stream protected and designated scenic by state law. The committee will probably hear from these governors or their representatives later this month as to which procedure is best suited to needs of the particular cases.

Of those in the "study" category of H.R. 8416 we understand that the St. Croix-Namekagan has been most thoroughly studied and is ready for consideration for inclusion.

We believe these additions would be of tremendous help in encouraging scenic river planning and action at the state and local level.

One tangible result of the discussion of a national scenic rivers system is the decision of many State governments to study and develop their own scenic river

systems. Wisconsin enacted a scenic rivers bill in 1965. Maine voters approved a bond issue in 1966 to establish the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. The California legislature in 1967 adopted a resolution asking Congress to include the Middle Fork of the Feather River in the National Scenic Rivers System. This year, the pace has accelerated: bills to authorize scenic river systems are being considered in Ohio (reportedly near passage). Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland, and studies are asked in West Virginia (bill approved) and Virginia.

These efforts have generally been made in anticipation of a Federal program for scenic rivers. Thus, authorization of a National System will probably lead to greater State involvement in scenic river protection. The bill written in this committee should encourage as much State participation as possible. Some points to consider in providing such encouragement are—

Extending the prohibition against dam construction to State scenic rivers. H.R. 90 makes this provision explicitly in section 6(a). H.R. 8416 points in the same direction by providing for addition of State-maintained scenic rivers to the National System. H.R. 90 would provide a more direct and guaranteed protection to the States. It is also broader in coverage—some free-flowing rivers might not have national significance sufficient to warrant addition to the National System, yet if the States wished to protect them, the rivers should be protected.

Assisting State planning. All bills direct the Secretary of the Interior to assist State planning efforts with Land and Water Conservation Fund grants and technical assistance and advice. The Secretary has sufficient authority in existing statutes to handle these duties, and to the extent permitted by the size of the staff, these activities are being carried on by B.O.R. The proposed language would strengthen these activities.

Involving the States in the "study" category rivers. Many rivers are in that category because the States involved are generating their own ideas and approaches to preservation techniques. National legislation should encourage the best meshing of Federal and State study and planning activities on the "study" category rivers.

H.R. 8416, Sec. 5(b), provides that when the Governor of a State in which a "study" river is located certifies that the State will study the stream to determine whether it should be added to the National System, then the Secretary of the Interior will not undertake the study. Assistance, however, may be furnished the States acting in this capacity, and the Secretary may step in if the State does not in fact pursue the study with diligence.

The other bills direct the appropriate Secretary to consult with the Governors and State officials to determine whether a joint Federal-State plan is desirable and feasible to conserve segments of the listed rivers. Recommendations developed by the appropriate Secretary are to be accompanied by the comments of State and other Federal agencies consulted during the studies.

On at least some of the "study" rivers, local sentiment can be expected to favor State or local control of the rivers. Placing primary planning responsibility upon the Federal agencies would not allow sufficient flexibility. However, if the study procedure of H.R. 8416 is adopted, the agencies will be able to work with the States on a basis tailored to individual situations. We favor the H.R. 8416 approach, adding that it should apply with equal force to the Secretary of Agriculture. We also prefer secs. 4(a) and 4(b) of H.R. 8416, which provide for the printing of detailed study reports and comments thereon as House or Senate documents.

All bills recognize that the scenic river system would become a new factor, a new alternative in the river basin planning process. The Secretary of the Interior is given general, ongoing authority to study rivers outside the "study" category and to submit scenic river recommendations from time to time to the President and Congress.

In the future, the committee can anticipate receiving bills from Members of Congress to authorize the Secretary to study particular rivers—much as study authorizations for Army Engineer projects are now submitted on an individual project basis to the Committees on Public Works. The Hudson River was the subject of such bills in the 89th Congress. This committee may wish to set up a procedure for handling such requests. For example, the authorization could be contained in a simple House Resolution as recommended by the committee. Such a resolution should temporarily suspend, from application to the named river, the Federal Power Act and the public land entry and mineral laws for

a period similar to that provided for the rivers in the "study" category. If a public law is needed to accomplish these results, procedures should be planned accordingly. We suggest that experts in the rules of Congress consider this question.

One important sentence found in the other bills does not appear in H.R. 8416. This is the provision (sec. 3(d) in H.R. 90, sec. 4(b) in S. 119) that "in all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national (S. 119: wild or) scenic river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials." This language is vitally necessary to insure that Congress sees both sides of the coin in every water resource report it receives. We are in accord with language that would require all reports on scenic river proposals to discuss fully the development potentials, flood problems, water supply needs, and so forth. It is only equitable to have all reports on proposed construction projects on rivers discuss the preservation values in those rivers. In this way the Congress can weigh all the values and make the decision as to what constitutes the highest use of the river.

Mr. Chairman, this is a long statement for me. It only hits the major highlights of the legislation. I have refrained from putting in a plug for a long list of rivers very close to my own heart, or to a still longer list which could be compiled from the wishes of League members and other conservationists across the country. I didn't see that as a useful function for me today.

Your patience is appreciated as your interest in scenic rivers is applauded.

Mr. PENFOLD. Mr. Chairman, as you know, many of the conservation organizations are already down in Houston for the meeting of the North American Wildlife Conference and the National Wildlife Federation meeting. Mr. C. R. Gutermuth asked me to submit to the committee copies of a statement on this legislation and Tom Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation asked me to do the same for his statement.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute. The Institute is one of the older national conservation organizations, and its program has been dedicated to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest for more than fifty years.

The Institute is pleased to join with other groups and conservation-minded individuals in supporting the creation of a national wild or scenic rivers system. A voluminous record has been compiled as the result of earlier considerations of the wild river concept, and the committee knows of the widespread interest in designating some of this country's remaining free-flowing streams for perpetual protection of their natural character. The purposes of this proposal are consistent with actions taken to establish national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, national sea and lakeshores and other special areas. Authorization of a scenic or wild rivers program would assure that future generations will have some inkling of what sections of our country looked like in the beginning.

I will not attempt to make direct comparisons of the features of the several bills before the committee. The members undoubtedly have tabular comparisons available to them. My comments will be restricted mainly to what are believed to be necessary elements for a sound bill.

First, it is believed that the river classifications proposed in either H.R. 8416 or H.R. 90 are superior to those suggested in other bills. It is hoped that the bill reported by the committee will contain a realistic classification system, because this would provide a helpful guide to the agencies in determining the kinds of rivers that should be incorporated into the system as well as the management objectives for each.

The Institute urges that at least nine river segments be designated as initial units of the system in the bill that is reported by the committee. Sufficient study

has been made of candidate rivers to include more than the four named in H.R. 8416. It is believed that the bill should contain, in addition to the four named in H.R. 8416, at least the Namekagon, Wisconsin; Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin; Suwanee, Georgia and Florida; Eleven Point, Missouri and Arkansas; and the Wolf, Wisconsin.

We realize that the easiest rivers to include in the system are those which flow through lands owned largely by the Federal Government. These rivers should be classified as initial units wherever possible, but the truly national character of the wild or scenic rivers system will not be achieved if the application of this authority is limited mostly to federal lands. The record shows that there are a number of rivers, in scattered sections of the country, that do not flow entirely through federal lands, but which meet the high standards that are envisioned for national rivers. Conservationists are hopeful that a number of these superior streams can be designated initially as units of the system. The wild rivers study team in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture ended up with a list of slightly more than 20 rivers believed qualified for designation as units of the wild rivers system.

The several bills differ in the acreage of lands that would be incorporated into any single river. The committee is urged to avoid setting inflexible distances or acreage limitations. The need for stream bank protection is not uniform throughout the length of a river. This is influenced by streamside topography, land uses, ownership of land, and other factors. S. 119 and H.R. 6166, for example, provide that not more than a total of 320 acres per mile may be included in a designated river. That appears to imply a uniform holding, mile after mile. Conservationists believe that this stipulation would be more responsive to the need if the language were changed to stipulate an average of 320 acres—or whatever acreage the committee decides—per mile for each project. This would give the administrative agencies an opportunity to acquire lands at the points of need and to otherwise fulfill the objectives of the wild or scenic rivers system.

The several bills take different approaches on the matter or listing rivers that would be studied for possible addition to the system. Our belief is that this initial list should be as comprehensive as possible. A federal team has been studying candidate rivers for a number of years, and the list has been narrowed considerably. The rivers designated in H.R. 90 probably reflect those streams that have survived the team's screening process. It is believed that the inclusion of their names would be helpful, both to the agencies that will be implementing Congress' directions with respect to the wild or scenic rivers system and to the states, counties, and others who also will have a role in this new program. It is entirely possible that some units of government do not realize that they possess a river resource of sufficient quality for national, state, or local designation. Interested local groups and individuals also will have their positions strengthened if the streams are named in national legislation. We can think of many more benefits than disadvantages that will accrue from making the list of study rivers as all-inclusive as possible.

We wish to point out that Section 4(a) of H.R. 8416 apparently has a printing error. As it now stands the language would restrict future additions to the system aside from the 20 rivers named in Section 5, to the types of rivers set forth in Section 2, subsection (c), paragraphs (i) and (ii). Section 4(a) refers to Section 2 subsections (c) and (d). There is no subsection (d), and subsection (c) in itself would be unduly restrictive. It is believed that the reference should be to subsections (b) and (c) of Section 2.

We believe that the bill that is approved should contain a timetable for completion of the required studies of candidate rivers. H.R. 90 has a timetable of sorts and H.R. 8416 could be construed as having one because of the limitations placed on the Federal Power Commission and others in Section 7(b). The experience with the administration of the Wilderness Act of 1964 supports the value of requiring the executive agencies to comply with a specific time schedule for the completion of necessary reviews and recommendations. This is not in criticism, Mr. Chairman, but it should be recognized that only one federal agency has been able to comply with the wilderness act timetable. There are a number of reasons for this, of course, but there is no question in my mind that the record of wilderness reviews would be even less satisfactory in the absence of the congressional timetable in the 1964 Act.

It is believed that a timetable is desirable because it will help require a level of agency performance, will provide Congress with a scale against which to measure progress, and equally important, will give justification and urgency for the appropriations with which to carry forward the necessary studies.

The provisions dealing with U.S. mining and mineral leasing laws appear generally adequate in all bills. H.R. 8416 goes beyond the other bills, however, and it is believed that its additional provisions are most reasonable and desirable. We hope they will be included in the bill that is reported from the committee.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, all bills offer a measure of protection for designated wild or scenic rivers from the construction of dams and other water developments. We urge the committee to adopt language that will assure protection from the issuance of federal licenses as well as to prohibit the construction of federal or federally assisted projects. This same protection should be extended to the streams that are listed in the study category, with the prohibition either extended as streams are recommended to the President and Congress for inclusion in the wild or scenic rivers system or lifted on streams that are found unsuitable for designation under the Act.

Conservationists are pleased that the committee has scheduled its public hearings on this forward-looking conservation program so early in the session. It is hoped that a bill can be reported soon and that Congress will be able to authorize this vital program before adjournment.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. KIMBALL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, which has headquarters here in Washington, D.C.

The National Wildlife Federation is a private, non-profit organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The National Wildlife Federation has affiliates in 49 States. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 2,000,000 persons.

We welcome the invitation and opportunity to comment upon the establishment of a nationwide system of wild or scenic rivers.

The National Wildlife Federation long has supported the principle which would be established upon approval of these, or similar, bills. In 1962, our organization went on record by resolution as believing that "Water resources planning should recognize outdoor recreational uses, including fishing, as the paramount public benefit to be derived from streams possessing scenic and recreational values. Streams so designated should be kept free of water development projects or other alterations adversely affecting outdoor recreation potentials." This same policy on natural, wild, or scenic streams was enunciated in the Federation's "priority program" in 1963 and in 1964. In 1966, our organization called attention to the urgent need for the establishment of a national wild rivers system through a special resolution, a conviction re-emphasized in the annual convention held earlier this year. In short, we solidly support the principle of preserving streams with outstanding scenic or recreational values, believing they should be kept free of water development projects. And, we are elated at the attention now being given to these proposals.

I should like to commend both the Chairman of the full Committee, Mr. Aspinall, and the ranking minority member, Mr. Saylor, for their interest in wild or scenic rivers. We were exceedingly pleased that they introduced bills on this topic. We are happy that these hearings have been scheduled.

We are anxious that a national wild and/or scenic rivers system be established as soon as possible. In our opinion, recognition and establishment of the concept of a system of this sort is at least of equal importance with the designation of particular streams.

I now would like to make a few general remarks, without any particular priority intended, before going into specific details.

First, we have no strong convictions over whether this system should be called "Wild rivers" or "scenic rivers", or even "natural rivers." However, perhaps the word "scenic" is more truly descriptive of the wide variety of types of streams we believe should be a part of the system.

Second, we believe one provision in several of the bills is of paramount importance. It restricts authority of the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses for any new project on a stream, or portion thereof, designated as a scenic river. Maintenance of a free-flowing, natural character to the streams is a primary value of this bill and there must be no threat of an FPC action to upset it. Of course, the Congress would retain authority to change the designation by special act or separate action.

Third, in our opinion, the Interior Department is generous in drafting H.R. 6166 in not precluding all mineral activity. Most cetrainly, it is vital that the Federal Government retain and exercise control sufficient to prevent mining operations from damaging or destroying a designated stream. The same should hold true for any source of water pollution. And, we agree with the provisions which specify that scenic rivers shall be administered under laws and regulations applicable to wilderness areas, units of the National Park System, and the national wildlife refuge system when streams are located within those areas.

Fourth, we are in agreement with the principle of authorizing that State and local scenic river areas be designated as parts of the system. We believe there are many streams of this nature which should be protected and approval of an authorizing provision is important.

Fifth, the National Wildlife Federation is in accord generally with plans for administration of the system, and we are pleased that extensive cooperation with the States and local governmental agencies is contemplated. In this connection, I should point out that sections of some bills are weaker than we prefer. They merely point out that "Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States under other provisions of law with respect to fish and wildlife." We recommend an amendment utilizing language the Committee drafted for use in the Ozark National Scenic Riverway and seashore bills, paraphrased in this manner: "Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under appropriate State and Federal laws and regulations. The administering Secretary may designate zones where, and establish period when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, and shall issue appropriate regulations on public safety after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected. Provided, this provision does not apply to lands and waters within national parks or monuments."

And, now a word about two Buffalo Rivers. The Committee also has before it a bill establishing the Buffalo National River in Arkansas. It is our understanding that this superlative stream was not included in either S. 119 or H.R. 6166 because of this separate legislation. While we would prefer that the Buffalo be set aside as a national river because this procedure would allow for a larger area and a more comprehensive outdoor recreational program, it must be given consideration for inclusion in the scenic rivers system. We hope the Committee also can give early consideration to this bill (H.R. 493) in order that the Buffalo will get the protection it so richly deserves, either in separate legislation or through the scenic rivers bill.

In order that there will be no confusion, Mr. Chairman, we hasten to point out that there also is a Buffalo River in Tennessee which is proposed for study for addition to the system. I might say here that we are baffled by this recommendation from the Interior Department. The Tennessee Legislature, the Governor, and the Executive Departments, plus numerous citizen organizations, are unanimous in their support of the Tennessee Buffalo for inclusion in the system and the Department of the Interior has a mass of information on the stream. Why this beautiful stream is not proposed for "instant establishment" is beyond our comprehension. In fact, the Tennessee Valley Authority now is moving ahead with the State to set up a demonstration scenic riverway and this stream should be included in the national system.

The national system would be initiated by the "instant establishment" of several streams. H.R. 8416 is the most modest, incorporating immediately only the Rogue, Rio Grande, Salmon, especially the main stream, and Clearwater. All of these streams are in the other proposals as well. H.R. 6166 would add the Eleven Point, Cacapon, Shenandoah, Saint Croix, and Wolf. S. 119 adds the Illinois and Namekagon Rivers. H.R. 90 and H.R. 493 add others. We are in agreement that all of these streams merit preservation under the system and we hope the Committee sees fit to approve of them without delay. We also agree to the manner in which they would be administered by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, individually or jointly.

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.

One of the most knotty problems in protecting Western streams on the scenic river system is the application of the mining laws to Federal public lands. It is almost self-evident that a mining operation in the bed, or the banks, or immediately adjacent to a scenic river with the appurtenant roads, construction, tailings, pollution, and so forth, would be seriously damaging.

S. 119 and H.R. 90 provide no limitations on the operation of the mining laws except that they be carried out under general regulations of the Secretary to protect the scenic qualities.

But H.R. 8416 goes beyond this by providing that minerals located in the bed, banks or within a quarter mile of any river designated in the wild river class shall be withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws, and from operation of the mineral leasing laws.

The implications of these sections of H.R. 8416 are important. First of all, the withdrawal of lands in the wild river category serves to make policy abundantly clear that mining operations in the scenic river system, where permitted, shall indeed be carried out so as to avoid entirely or minimize damage to the scenic river environment.

It serves to make very precise the inviolability of wild rivers in contrast with other categories, which should make it clear to mining and other development interests that the scenic river system legislation is not some great lockup of vast resource areas.

If the criteria for wild river status are kept at a high and meaningful level, and we think they should be, there will not be very many rivers in this class.

It would be tempting to urge that all classes of scenic rivers be withdrawn, but I would point out that all rivers in the study category will in the future have to come before Congress for approval and legislation. These proposals under H.R. 8416 will be presented in great detail, at which time justification can be prepared for withdrawing portions of a river or sites on a river in terms of the specific program and development plans for that river. Each such instance then can be considered and debated on its individual merits. This concept is applicable actually for all the provisions of H.R. 8416 with respect to rivers in the study category, and we believe, Mr. Chairman, that this flexibility really adds strength to the scenic river objective.

On a matter of acquisition I point out that S. 119, the Senate bill, provides that the Secretary shall establish the boundaries of each river after its authorization, and that it may not include on both sides more than 320 acres per mile and 100 acres per mile of acquired land nor may condemnation of lands and so forth be used, without the owner's consent.

Frankly, we don't care very much for that kind of a formula. It sounds good, but it doesn't give promise that it will actually accomplish the objectives of the legislation with respect to any individual scenic river proposal.

H.R. 90 takes a somewhat different approach, and H.R. 8416 provides in far more detail for the submission of plans, maps, acquisition needs, costs, administration, eventual alternative use, and other information which Congress and the public should have available at the time a study river is ready to be included for inclusion in the system.

In our judgment that should be the time to make the essential determinations which can then be tailored to the characteristics and potentials of the individual river.

These characteristics would, among other things, include the physical topography of the valley, population pressures, development pressures, existing land and water use which may or may not lend themselves to scenic or other types of easements, and also the ability and extent of cooperation to be expected from local jurisdictions.

If I could summarize our whole attitude toward the chairman's bill, we think that it gives the kind of flexibility that is necessary for a system that will really work in all parts of the country, and actually accomplish the objectives which I think we are all after.

It provides that these things must be fully studied before they are included, and I think this is absolutely essential to enactment of really meaningful legislation. I think that the opposition, and you will hear much more of it in your subsequent hearings, is going to come from people who are concerned because they don't know, they have not had specific proposals put before them. They are broad generalities, and they are fearful, they are suspicious, and just like any other human being, they will oppose when this is the case. So we strongly support the idea of the agencies coming in with very specific and detailed plans which Congress and the public can consider.

Mr. Chairman, my statement is long, and I won't try to go further.

I would just point out that I have deliberately refrained from putting in a plug for a long list of rivers which are very close to my heart, or a still longer list which could be compiled from the wishes of league membership and other conservationists, but I just didn't see that that would be a useful function for me today.

We thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. We commend the gentleman for a very fine statement. I think we have 5 minutes time remaining, about a minute apiece for us.

Do you favor the flexibility provided in H.R. 8416 in preference to the other bills?

Mr. PENFOLD. Yes, sir. I think H.R. 8416 goes far in this direction.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have no objection to adding certain sections of the St. Croix River and the Wolf River if it goes in the action stage?

Mr. PENFOLD. I left this out of my statement, Mr. Chairman. I would like very much to see one or more rivers which are ready added to the instant category.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. PENFOLD. In the east, so that we can begin to get specific experience. It is my understanding that the St. Croix-Namekagon has perhaps been the most thoroughly studied of any of them up to this point.

The Allagash and the Wolf offer separate kinds of opportunities which I think would be useful, if they could be put in in the first instance.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why would you recommend placing the wild rivers and natural environment rivers in two different categories? I mean to me they are very similar.

Mr. PENFOLD. Well, I don't think they are exactly similar, and I made this point with respect to the withdrawal of minerals which H.R. 8416 provides for wild rivers. This is a very, very important distinction between a wild river and a natural environment river.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is that distinction?

Mr. PENFOLD. The distinction is, one, the mining laws are prohibited and in the other the mining laws would be continued, but under regulations that would serve to protect the scenic values.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I just wish to commend Mr. Penfold once again for the fine and constructive work that he has done on many bills, especially upon this one, as is shown by his comments to the chairman and his diagnosis of the bill, which I think is one of the best we could possibly get before this committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have any other members questions?

The gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Penfold, I understood you to say that you recommend the Allagash and the St. Croix and the Wolf come into the scenic rivers system.

Mr. PENFOLD. The Allagash presents the best opportunity right now for a State managed area to come into the scenic rivers system.

The Wolf River, well, we don't know what is going to happen but perhaps the State of Wisconsin will come in with a specific request for this.

If so, fine. This is another example.

The Namekagon, or St. Croix, is perhaps of the eastern rivers the one which could most closely meet the criteria of specific information which the committee would require.

Mr. JOHNSON. They would be a part of the national?

Mr. PENFOLD. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. The national scenic rivers system?

Mr. PENFOLD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. They would not remain under the operational jurisdiction of the States?

Mr. PENFOLD. The Allagash would remain under the operation and administration of the State.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the Wolf River, a portion of that is now under State operation and maintenance, as I understand it, and a portion is within the Indian reservation there in the Indian country, and owned by the Indians in the State of Wisconsin. That is yet to be agreed upon.

Mr. PENFOLD. That might be a combination of the two.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of the two?

Mr. PENFOLD. Part of it State, part of it national.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, the St. Croix, the upper reaches there, you advocate that this be a publicly acquired scenic river.

Mr. PENFOLD. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Placed in the system.

Mr. PENFOLD. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Counsel has a question.

Mr. WITMER. Just one short one, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Joe, I would like to mention one idea that has occurred to me and see if you concur. Among the things that the Secretary has to study, before a proposal is submitted for inclusion of a study category river in the system, is the reasonably foreseeable potential use of the land which would be enhanced, foreclosed or curtailed if the area were included.

What would you think of enlarging that to say the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of lands and waters which would be enhanced, foreclosed or curtailed?

Mr. PENFOLD. Well, Dick, I assume that this is what it meant.

Mr. WITMER. And, therefore, would have no objection to making it explicit?

Mr. PENFOLD. No, sir, I don't.

Mr. WITMER. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. That would just be clarifying language then.

Mr. ASPINALL. Keeping in mind that this in no way affects the State's rights to make the final determination as far as the use of the water is concerned.

Mr. PENFOLD. Or any other valid existing rights.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Penfold.

Mr. PENFOLD. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have been very helpful as usual.

Mr. PENFOLD. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The next witness is Mr. Charles Callison.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman—may I state that we are glad to have you here, Charles.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are familiar with your fine contribution to conservation. We are glad to have you.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. CALLISON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. CALLISON. I am flattered and honored by this welcome.

My name is Charles H. Callison.

Mr. TAYLOR. You may read your entire statement or put it in the record and comment.

Mr. CALLISON. Mr. Chairman, my statement is quite brief and I think I could be more concise if I stick to the text of it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. CALLISON. Congress has moved with diligence in recent years to round out the Nation's conservation estate, recognizing that the wilderness, wildlife and scenic wonders with which this land was originally endowed by nature are dwindling rapidly before the accelerating forces of population growth and economic expansion. By processing and reporting the Wilderness Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and numerous acts to add important areas to the system of national parks and recreation areas, this committee has led the way in providing all our citizens with opportunities for inspiration and recreation in the outdoors, and in assuring that future generations will be proud of the "varied splendor of American nature" that so thrilled and attracted the men who explored and settled this continent. I use a phrase, Mr. Chairman, from the writings of John James Audubon.

The pioneer naturalist and painter of American birds and mammals once wrote a publisher friend that the only thing that sustained him in his prodigious and exhausting feats of wilderness travel and labor was a determination to leave to his countrymen a legacy of the "varied splendor of American nature" that he feared would some day be gone.

In behalf of the National Audubon Society—our officers, directors, and 63,000 members—I thank this committee for its conservation leadership. Creating a national scenic rivers system will constitute another major and essential addition to what I call our national conservation estate.

This country was richly endowed with superb rivers that have figured prominently in our history and development, helping shape our civilization and national growth. Relatively few of them remain in anything like their natural condition. It is time to set some of them aside in recognition of their beauty, their recreational value, and in order to conserve the natural ecosystems that unspoiled rivers support, and that is where the wild trout come in that Mr. Bovey spoke so eloquently about.

The National Audubon Society respectfuly urges the subcommittee to fashion a bill that combines the good features of H.R. 8416, which was introduced by Mr. Aspinall, and H.R. 90, by Mr. Saylor, both of which are superior in concept and in substance to S. 119, the measure passed last year by the Senate.

Mining, particularly the kind usually practiced in streambeds, can be disastrous to the natural beauty and ecology of a river. The Senate bill would permit mining claims, patents, and mining as presently allowed, although it does say that new claims located in wild or scenic river areas would be subject to "regulations" prescribed by the administering Secretary. Both H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 provide that for new claims perfected after date of the act, the claimant would secure title only to the mineral deposits, not to the surface of the land. H.R. 8416 would withdraw from development the minerals in Federal lands under the beds or banks of the protected streams; we recommend the inclusion of this excellent feature in the bill that you report.

We also recommend the superior provisions of either the Aspinall or Saylor bills with respect to the prohibitions against the licensing of dams or other projects by the Federal Power Commission or other Federal agencies on any wild or scenic river and on streams designated for study.

The land acquisition authorization provisions of H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90 are both carefully and conservatively drawn, and either is better and more realistic than the similar provision in the Senate bill.

We prefer the classification system spelled out in section 2(b) of H.R. 90, chiefly for its simplicity, but we believe the classification proposed in section 2(b) of H.R. 8416 is also practicable.

An important substantive difference in the various bills is the designation of specific rivers, or portions thereof, that would go into the scenic rivers system at once, and those that would be designated for study. Here, Mr. Chairman, we urge the subcommittee to be bold. We recommend the immediate designation of all 16 of the streams listed in section 3(a) of H.R. 90 as scenic river areas under the authorized system. We further recommend the designation by name of all of the

streams proposed for interim protection and study in H.R. 90 plus the Chattooga River in North Carolina and South Carolina and the Illinois River in Oregon as additionally named in H.R. 8416. Following the principle written into the Wilderness Act, time limits should be prescribed for completion of the studies, and the reports thereon to Congress, by the executive branch.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the National Audubon Society.

Mr. TAYLOR. We thank you for a very clear and definite statement. You state that you prefer the provisions of H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90, either or both, to the Senate bill.

Mr. CALLISON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. I notice you also recommend that we place in the so-called instant stage all of the 16 rivers listed in H.R. 90 for that purpose.

Mr. CALLISON. That is our recommendation, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you of the opinion that sufficient study has been made on each of these?

Mr. CALLISON. I do not know, sir, probably not, but we would strongly recommend that you put as many in as the committee feels it has information on.

Mr. TAYLOR. Should we put it in if a sufficient study has not been made? Would that be your position?

Mr. CALLISON. No, it wouldn't, sir, if this is the position of the committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Were you here yesterday when the Congressman from Arkansas testified against the Eleven Point River section in Arkansas?

Mr. CALLISON. No, I wasn't, but I have long familiarity with the Eleven Point River. I grew up in the State of Missouri and cut my eyeteeth in the conservation game with the Missouri Conservation Department, and later as the executive secretary of that State's conservation federation, and I well remember the fights with the Army Engineers over the Eleven Point River.

I hope, sir, that the action of this committee in determining which rivers should go into this bill in either the instant category or the study category will be on the basis of the streams that deserve to be in this system, and not on the basis of those that are controversial. Many good things are controversial, but the country does deserve a well-rounded national scenic rivers system with the best of the remaining unspoiled streams in it, whether in the West, the Midwest, or the East.

Mr. TAYLOR. But you would recommend that we listen to all the groups involved in the controversy?

Mr. CALLISON. Indeed, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Understand their contentions and their positions?

Mr. CALLISON. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Would you give to us, Mr. Callison, a list of those 16 in priorities, one, two, three, four, five, right on down the line as to the ones you think should come first, because I can tell you very frankly you are not going to get all 16.

Mr. CALLISON. I know that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ASPINALL. I want to know what you consider to be the ones that are available, because I consider you to be informed on this matter, but from the way you answered the Chairman I got the impression that you didn't know which had been really studied and which hadn't. I want you to give us that.

Mr. CALLISON. All right, sir, may I do that.

Mr. ASPINALL. I want you to furnish it.

Mr. CALLISON. May I submit that for the record?

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes.

Mr. CALLISON. I will be happy to.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y., April 16, 1968.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: During the hearings on scenic rivers legislation Mr. Aspinall asked that I submit for the record the National Audubon Society's specific recommendations as to the rivers that we believe should be given "instant" scenic rivers status in a bill to be reported by your subcommittee and the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Accordingly, we recommend the following:

Rogue River, Oregon: The segment between the mouth of the Applegate River and Lobster Creek Bridge.

Rio Grande, New Mexico: The segment between the New Mexico-Colorado State line and State Highway Number 96, and the lower four miles of the Red River.

Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho: From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River.

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho: The Selway from its origin to the town of Lowell, the Lochsa from the Powell Ranger Station to the town of Lowell, and the Middle Fork from the town of Lowell to the town of Kooskia.

Eleven Point, Missouri: The segment of the river extending from a point near Greer Spring downstream to State Highway 142.

Green, Wyoming: The segment extending from its origin in the Bridger Wilderness Area south to its confluence with Horse Creek.

Missouri, Montana: The segment extending from Fort Peck Reservoir upstream to near the town of Fort Benton.

Skagit, Washington: The Skagit River from near the town of Sedro Woolley upstream to the Gorge powerhouse near the town of Newhalem; the Cascade River from its mouth to the junction with its north and south forks and up the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Sulattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to the junction with Elliott Creek, and the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

Flathead, Montana: North Fork from the Canadian Border downstream to confluence with Middle Fork; Middle Fork from headwaters to confluence with South Fork; and South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir.

Wolf, Wisconsin: The segment reaching from the confluence of the Hunting River downstream to the town of Keshena.

St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: Beginning at the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and extending upstream to the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its Namekagon tributary.

Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: Entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

Buffalo, Arkansas: The entire river from its source in Newton County to its confluence with the White River.

Susquehanna, New York and Pennsylvania: The segment of the Susquehanna River from a dam at Cooperstown, New York, downstream to the town of Pittston, Pennsylvania.

I believe that all of the foregoing listed rivers have been adequately studied, or that studies concerning them are now near enough to completion, by the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to warrant their being placed at this time in the national scenic rivers system.

The National Audubon Society also reiterates its recommendation that a longer list of study streams be listed in the bill and given the kind of interim protection proposed in Mr. Aspinwall's H.R. 8416 or Mr. Saylor's H.R. 90.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. CALLISON,
Executive Vice President.

Mr. ASPINALL. I do want you to understand that the provision in the wilderness bill relative to studies of the primitive areas has not worked out satisfactorily, that the Department is behind time at the present time, and it is understandable that they are, and even the work that they have done on some of those that they think are ready has been superficial. What we want for this committee, when we begin to study these wilderness programs that are to be authorized, is complete studies.

This is what is bothersome when someone asks for the whole pie and the whole pie is not available, because it has to be divided up and it has to be completely baked before it is edible.

Mr. CALLISON. May I comment on that, Mr. Aspinall?

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes.

Mr. CALLISON. I know the studies are behind schedule under the Wilderness Act, and I am as unhappy about that as anyone is, and probably more unhappy than many. But I think they would have been even further behind had not the schedule been written into the legislation, and I doubt that they would have been as complete as they are had not that schedule been written into the legislation.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think you are right, Mr. Callison, but I want you to know this, that if that formula hadn't been put there and it was the formula of this committee, if that formula hadn't been put there, there would have been a great clamor for the designation of wilderness areas that were a long way from being in a position to be considered by Congress. So I don't take offense that they are behind. I do think that this is a good provision in the bill.

That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there other questions?

Mr. Callison, thank you very much.

Mr. CALLISON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. On our list of witnesses we have listed the National Recreation and Park Association.

Would you state your names, please?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am Ben Thompson, executive secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, which is a branch of the National Recreation Park Association. And I would also like to have with me Mr. Barry Tindall on the staff of the association.

Mr. TAYLOR. We welcome you both before the committee. Will you proceed?

STATEMENT OF BEN H. THOMPSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS; ACCOMPANIED BY BARRY TINDALL

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

To save the committee's time and to be as precise as possible, I am going to read the pertinent excerpts from the statement.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, the entire statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SAL J. PREZIOSO, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Ben H. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the National Conference on State Parks appearing for Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, Executive Vice President, National Recreation and Park Association, with headquarters at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The National Conference on State Parks is a branch of the National Recreation and Park Association.

Dr. Prezioso has asked me to express his regret that previous out-of-town commitments precluded his being here personally to testify.

The National Recreation and Park Association is a private, nonprofit, service organization dedicated to the advancement of parks and recreation and related resource conservation.

It is our understanding that the Committee has received from the Department of the Interior extensive data on the above listed bills comparing their major provisions and recommending clarifying and perfecting amendments of H.R. 8416, with which we generally agree.

While we do not address ourselves to specific rivers or waterway systems, but rather to the concept behind this legislative package, we believe that state and federal studies of wild and scenic rivers made in recent years justify the initial designation as scenic rivers, at least the nine rivers or segments thereof included in the Administration bill, H.R. 6166 and H.R. 90. These rivers include Rio Grande, Rogue, Salmon, Cacapon, Eleven Point, St. Croix-Namekagon, Wolf, and the Shenandoah. These rivers would total approximately 1,000 miles and would make a significant beginning for a national waterways system.

The Association urges that additional rivers, particularly those near centers of high population densities, be studied by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, in cooperation with the States, as soon as possible, to formulate recommendations for the designation of additional scenic rivers. It is particularly encouraging to see many midwest and eastern rivers under consideration. We feel that the final form of legislation should authorize and direct the appropriate agency to study any rivers, which in that agency's opinion, may be eligible for inclusion in the system.

We further urge that every agency of the Federal government concerned with structures on or affecting the flow of esthetics of any potential addition to a national waterway system be required to consult the Federal and State agencies charged with administering the system. The administering agency would determine whether or not such proposals are in keeping with the objectives of the national waterway system. This provision should not be limited to those rivers in the initial study classification.

We believe that certain rivers or segments thereof are of such outstanding significance that the Congress may wish to consider individual bills and special measures for their protection and public use. We have in mind such projects as the proposed Potomac National River, proposed Suwanee National River in Georgia and Florida, the proposed Lewis and Clark Wilderness Waterway in Montana, and the proposed Buffalo National River in Arkansas. There are doubtless others. Such rivers, in due course, should become part of a national waterway system.

We endorse Section 12, (a) and (b) of H.R. 4816 which recognizes the need for the establishment of state and local scenic river areas and directs the Secretary of the Interior to encourage their planning and financing under the Land

and Water Conservation Fund Act. We feel that this provision will greatly stimulate sound river basin planning at both the state and local level.

The acquisition of bordering lands or interests in lands averaging 320 acres per mile for protection and public use seems a reasonable standard, with specific boundaries to be designated as soon as possible after more detailed surveys on the ground.

Finally we question whether the land acquisition ceiling of $6.5 million contained in H.R. 8416 will be adequate. We suggest that the Committee may wish to consider raising that limit, particularly if nine rivers or segments thereof are to be authorized for initial establishment.

We respectfully ask this Committee to continue its fine record by reporting favorably legislation which wiuld set aside, for all time, a select group of our nation's waterways.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

Dr. Prezioso, the executive head of the agency, wanted to be here, but unavoidably could not be, so he asked me to express his regrets to the committee.

The National Recreation and Park Association is a private, nonprofit, service organization dedicated to the advancement of parks and recreation and related resource conservation.

It is our understanding that the committee has received from the Department of the Interior extensive data on the above listed bills comparing their major provisions and recommending clarifying and perfecting amendments of H.R. 8416, with which we generally agree.

While we do not address ourselves to specific rivers or waterway systems, but rather to the concept behind this legislative package, we believe that State and Federal studies of wild and scenic rivers made in recent years justify the initial designation as scenic rivers, at least the nine rivers or segments thereof included in the administration bill, H.R. 6166, and H.R. 90. These rivers include Rio Grande, Rogue, Salmon, Cacapon, Eleven Point, St. Croix-Namekagon, Wolf, and the Shenandoah. These rivers would total approximately 1,000 miles and would make a significant beginning for a national waterways system.

The association urges that additional rivers, particularly those near centers of high population densities, be studied by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, in cooperation with the States, as soon as possible, to formulate recommendations for the designation of additional scenic rivers. It is particularly encouraging to see many midwestern and eastern rivers under consideration. We feel that the final form of legislation should authorize and direct the appropriate agency to study any rivers which, in that agency's opinion, may be eligible for inclusion in the system.

We further urge that every agency of the Federal Government concerned with structures on or affecting the flow or esthetics of any potential addition to a national waterway system be required to consult the Federal and State agencies charged with administering the system; that is, to notify them of plans for any structures so that they would be in a position to appraise the effect of that on their project.

The administering agency would determine whether or not such proposals are in keeping with the objectives of the national waterway system. This provision should not be limited to those rivers in the initial study classification.

We believe that certain rivers or segments thereof are of such outstanding significance that the Congress may wish to consider individ-

ual bills and special measures for their protection and public use. We have in mind such projects as the proposed Potomac National River, proposed Suwanee National River in Georgia and Florida, the proposed Lewis and Clark Wilderness Waterway, or national river, whichever it is called, in Montana, and the proposed Buffalo National River in Arkansas. There are doubtless others. Such rivers, in due course, should become part of a national waterway system.

We endorse sections 12 (a) and (b) of H.R. 8416 which recognizes the need for the establishment of State and local scenic river areas and directs the Secretary of the Interior to encourage their planning and financing under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. We feel that this provision will greatly stimulate sound river basin planning at both the State and local level.

The acquisition of bordering lands or interests in lands, that is for the designated scenic river, averaging 320 acres per mile for protection and public use seems a reasonable standard, with specific boundaries to be designated as soon as possible after more detailed surveys on the ground.

Finally, we question whther the land acquisition ceiling of $6.5 million contained in H.R. 8416 will be adequate. We suggest that the committee may wish to consider raising that limit, particularly if nine rivers or segments thereof are to be authorized for initial establishment.

We respectfully ask this committee to continue its fine record by reporting favorably legislation which would be set aside, for all time, a select group of our Nation's waterways.

I think that covers the main points.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Thompson, we thank you for your statement.

I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, all of us realize that Mr. Thompson has one of the better records of service with the great National Park Service.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you .

Mr. ASPINALL. And we appreciate having you here before us. With that, may I chide him just a moment as to part of the recommendations that have been made.

We had some evidence yesterday of the desire of those who represent the areas of the Cacapon and the Eleven Point Rivers and the Shenandoah that they are not quite ready for that. Mr. Thompson, with the knowledge that you have and with the experience that you have had, don't you think that the success of these programs depends to a great extent upon the cooperation of the people in the areas that are affected?

Mr. THOMPSON. Very much so.

Mr. ASPINALL. I can't go any further on that. I want to get back to the proposed Lewis and Clark Wilderness Waterway in Montana and this is the chiding part, because I know how you used to be bound by the upper echelon of authority in the National Park Service. We asked about the Department's position on this particular proposal. And one of the paragraphs we have under date of March 6 1968, reads:

> We recommend, therefore, that action on the bill be deferred until this study is completed and the bill can be evaluated in light of the recommendations resulting therefrom.

We are kind of bound just as you were bound formerly. It is nice to be released from the machinery of bureaucracy, but we have this proposal, and I wanted you to understand that although I expect that we could go ahead and include it if we wished to, nevertheless it is in the same situation we have relative to, we will say, the Eleven Point and these other rivers, I mean we would have difficulty if we tried to place these provisions in this legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; I realize that.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much for your contribution.

Mr. TAYLOR. Were you here yesterday when the Congressman testified?

Mr. THOMPSON. I was not. I am sorry.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I notice the witness states he is not in a position to address himself to specific—or do not address yourself to specific waters or portions thereof, is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. MCCLURE. And the statement you make that at least the nine rivers or segments thereof, is intended to be a generalized statement rather than a specific statement.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. MCCLURE. Thank you.

Mr. ASPINALL. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. MCCLURE. Yes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Let the record show that Mr. Thompson has spent a great deal of his life in and around metropolitan areas, and that he had had to work with these metropolitan areas, and he knows the need for trying to do something for these congested areas.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I don't want my questions to be understood as being in any way in conflict with the statement of the chairman of the full committee.

That is all.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Counsel, any questions?

Mr. WITMER. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does Mr. Tindall have anything to say?

Mr. TINDALL. Sir; the reason for suggesting that perhaps these nine rivers be included was to insure or attempt to insure that the East would be represented, that these rivers could perhaps serve as a model for a lot of the large population masses, and I think Mr. Penfold was quite right in saying that a lot of the opposition has come from the lack of understanding of just what these projects mean.

The association's position is such that we want to insure that there won't be a mad rush to the banks of these waterways, so to speak, with summer camps and things that might be an irreversible trend, and would cost the Federal Government moneys in the long run.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I be recognized for just a minute?

There is the Biblical expression, Mr. Tindall, that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, the coming generation. We will

try to take care of this, but remember, a great many of these difficulties came out of the rush in the early days to see that the frontier was made available to the people. We can't do all of these things at one time, especially if the people are not desirous, the people within the area are not desirous, of cooperating.

That is our difficulty, and, believe me, I am for what you propose, what most people propose, but you can't clean up anywhere near as rapidly as you could if you had something in its natural state.

Mr. TAYLOR. We thank both of you very much for your testimony.

Mr. Robert Waldrop, Sierra Club.

Mr. Waldrop, do you desire to read your statement?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WALDROP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. WALDROP. With your permission, I will try to capsule it, reading some of the topic points.

Mr. TAYLOR. The statement will be placed in the record at this point and the witness may comment on it as he sees fit.

Mr. WALROP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Robert Waldrop. I work for and am representing the Sierra Club.

The Sierra Club has long had an active interest in efforts to protect our remaining natural rivers from the unnatural development which has despoiled so many streams across the country. It is with great pleasure that we endorse the positive posture of the bills under consideration today. H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 are particularly good approaches toward protecting some of our free flowing rivers from the specific threats of the future.

At this stage in our history we have a great opportunity, and indeed a great responsibility, to achieve and perpetuate a balance between development and naturalness of these rivers. A few years from now and the choice will have been forfeited and the answer indelible.

Few major streams remain undammed and fewer still retain their original pristine characteristics. Most of the remaining natural rivers have escaped development because of their relative isolation from population centers; the majority are now within national park or forest areas. But isolation and location in a park or national forest is no guarantee of the perpetuation of their natural qualities. Dams, roads, mineral activities, bridges, and the like continue to threaten these natural stream areas. It is most important that effective protection be given deserving rivers where they remain.

We are twice fortunate in having two excellent bills available for consideration, H.R. 90, and H.R. 8416, and the Sierra Club is doubly pleased to support the concepts in both. Such a sympathetic and rational approach to a complicated scenic resource problem is exemplary.

However, it is neither practical nor necessary to pass both bills. The highlights of both can be combined in a sort of legislative supernova. In the resulting bill the Sierra Club would like to see the following provisions of the parent bills retained:

1. A classification system, which would recognize the varying types of rivers deserving protection.

2. Some general restrictions on the types of development permitted in the different classes of scenic rivers. The language in H.R. 90, de-

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.

Mr. TAYLOR. You recommend as many as possible be added.

Mr. WALDROP. Added in the study category.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the study.

Mr. WALDROP. Yes. I asked for at least two examples of each type of scenic river to be included in the instant category.

Mr. TAYLOR. And at least two examples of each be included in the instant category.

Do you have any order of priority as to which rivers you would add to those four?

Mr. WALDROP. I may have some of my personal priorities from personal association with some of the scenic rivers. They would be mostly in the East because I am an easterner, but, no, we don't, as a club, have any specific recommendations on this point.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Sierra Club would not recommend any?

Mr. WALDROP. I am sure some of the chapters could, if the chairman desired, come up with a list of eight rivers; two examples each of the four classes of scenic rivers provided for in H.R. 8416.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you saw fit to do it, we would be glad to put that in the record.

The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I just wish to commend Mr. Waldrop for his statement. I am one of the first and most vociferous among those who criticize the Sierra Club. I can tell you this, Mr. Waldrop, that if the Sierra Club could come in with some kind of a constructive statement like this every once in awhile, and I consider this a constructive statement——

Mr. WALDROP. Thank you.

Mr. ASPINALL. Instead of going whole hog as so often in the past.

I wish to commend you on your first appearance before this committee.

Mr. WALDROP. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. I, too, think this is a most constructive statement.

Mr. WALDROP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. Chairman.

I note on the third page of your statement, under paragraph 7 in which you are referring to the study category, the last phrase says, "Insures that all of 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."

This being a very forward-looking statement, I certainly commend you for having included that as a portion of your statement today. I have just one trouble with that. I think that there is some conflict between that and your recommendation that the list of instant categories be expanded.

Mr. WALDROP. I would only expand the instant category by adding rivers on which complete studies have been made, by the Federal agencies involved, the States and local people, which together would decide upon the administrative particulars, and the managerial specifics of each instance. Further I am only asking for a couple of those, in order to define the classification system by example, and then

for a study category, an enlarged study category to preserve our option to protect the rivers in this section.

Mr. McCLURE. If the agencies are to make these studies of the so-called instant category rivers, when are they to make these studies?

Mr. WALDROP. Prior to their being included in this instant category. I see examples of such studies in the maps displayed around the room. I understand the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has done quite a bit of research on these rivers.

Mr. McCLURE. It would be your understanding in making this recommendation, then, that such overall evaluation has been made prior to the recommendation for inclusion in the instant category?

Mr. WALDROP. Yes, sir; most definitely.

Mr. McCLURE. And that if such a study had not been made, then your recommendation would not be the same?

Mr. WALDROP. I would want to see all the details of the river worked out in a public forum, a hearing, a public hearing, but having had the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation go into great detail the specifics of administration, the boundaries, the need for acquisition, if any, and so forth, for each instant river.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has counsel any questions?

Mr. WITMER. No questions, thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Waldrop, we thank you very much.

Mr. WALDROP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, the National Reclamation Association, James Sorenson, president.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. SORENSEN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION; ACCOMPANIED BY CARL BROWN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. SORENSEN. With your approval, I would like to ask Mr. Brown to join me.

Mr. TAYLOR. Glad to have you, and Mr. Carl Brown. He was here yesterday. I am sorry we didn't get to you.

Mr. SORENSON. My name is James F. Sorensen. I appear on behalf of the National Reclamation Association. I am the president of that association, and Mr. Brown is the executive director.

Mr. Chairman, the National Reclamation Association opposes wild or scenic rivers legislation because the concept does not conform to the principles of multipurpose development which we have long supported. Further, we feel that some of the provisions of the bills before the committee may lead to future conflicts over uses of water.

Any river, or segment of river, to be designated wild or scenic should have had the benefit of comprehensive study—before designation—to reveal its value for other purposes. Lacking comprehensive study of the benefits to be forgone, no river or segment about which there is controversy within a State should be designated wild or scenic, or in-

cluded for study, without the consent of the Governor or legislation of the State or States wherein the rivers flow.

We question a 5-year statutory moratorium in effect for the studies on any local development unless the States concur in such a delay.

We also call attention to the inclusion of the term "free flowing" and the intention to preserve free flowing conditions. If that intention relates to designated boundaries the term would be easier understood. But, as written, the intent could be construed as governing conditions outside of the boundaries established by the Congress for the wild and scenic rivers system if a modification outside would affect flows inside of the boundaries. We hope that the House committee will safeguard against any wording which would, in effect, extend the controls of an act outside of designated boundaries.

We call attention to uncertainties which may arise in connection with the limitations on actions by non-Federal agencies and individuals regarding the phrase "impair the purposes of the act," used in some bills. This appears to be a restriction which might limit access to any existing facilities. We know of problems with such restrictions in the case of primitive areas in Utah. Water storage facilities constructed about 50 years ago are currently unusable because of an inability of the owners properly to maintain the facilities due to the restrictions imposed by the Forest Service. As the works need repairs, petition to make the repairs and to bring in equipment must be made to the Forest Service. Restrictions imposed by the Forest Service on equipment have induced excessive costs; in fact, in some cases the estimates of cost have escalated the work beyond the means of the farmers.

We are glad to furnish for the committee copies of information on this specific problem.

To move from general to specific provisions, we note with approval the inclusion of the following safeguards in some of the bills now being heard.

1. Consultation with States for additions to the wild and scenic rivers system (subsec. 4(b) of H.R. 8416).
2. Jurisdiction of States with respect to fish and wildlife (subsec. 14(a) H.R. 8416).
3. State water laws (subsec. 14(b) of H.R. 8416).
4. Rights of access by States to river beds (subsec. 14(c) H.R. 8416).
5. Just compensation for taking water rights (subsec. 6(f) of S. 119).
6. A national wild and scenic river review board and related provisions (sec. 8 of S. 119).
7. Limiting the extent of acquisition and of easements (sec. 5 of S. 119).
8. Permitting roads and bridges and certain activities (subsec. 5(c) of S. 119).

Wild or scenic rivers systems, or related features, may require the use of water. Such amounts and the purposes anticipated should be made known within a certain period of time, in a manner as required by the States.

In summary: We find that setting rivers aside for scenic and recreational purposes would violate the concept of multipurpose use of water resources. Should such a system be established nevertheless, we urge that the safeguards as enumerated be incorporated into the legislation. Otherwise, the act will reach outside its boundaries to limit productive activities, and create uncertainties. There are today uncertainties enough—we hope to avoid adding to them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. You oppose any wild or scenic rivers legislation of any type.

Mr. SORENSON. This would be our basic position, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You realize that the Senate bill passed the Senate by unanimous vote?

Mr. SORENSON. We do.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is strong indication that some legislation might be adopted.

Mr. SORENSON. It is, and I might say that is why we are here today.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have studied the bills, H.R. 8416, for example?

Mr. SORENSON. I have generally, and Mr. Brown has studied them in considerably more detail than I.

Mr. TAYLOR. Proceeding on the theory that we are going to adopt that bill, or a version of it, do you have any specific recommendations as to amendments?

Mr. SORENSON. I think we start off by saying that we certainly, as our testimony indicates, support a bill with a combination of many of the features that we find in the two House bills particularly that we have noted and the Senate bill that has come over.

I wonder if Mr. Brown might comment more specifically, if that is what you had in mind, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, I would like to hear any specific recommendations for amendments or additional safeguards.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, sir.

In the testimony we list a series of paragraphs we think would go into any bill. Many of those are already in H.R. 8416. Some you will find referred to in S. 119. Those are simply an extension of your basic concept with regard to water rights.

There is another element specifically in H.R. 8416 on page 14, if you would care to refer to it, section 7, line 7. At the end of the line is the phrase, "directly affecting any river," and this is repeated again, also, with regard to incorporating future rivers.

We are concerned that we may have and elsewhere in the term "free flowing" specifically restrictions on a river which would extend beyond the boundaries designated in the act.

Specifically, one might go upstream outside a boundary and propose some kind of diversionary work, or a storage facility, and then we could say but that directly affects the area designated free flowing.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. Or it affects the free flow, either one, So, whereas the people would look at a segment of a river designated, actually the con-

trols of this bill could extend all the way up to all the contributing areas, and this disturbs us.

If that could be corrected in here, there are many other aspects of this we think are fine.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. ASPINALL. Of course I can't understand that last statement. You make a very constructive criticism of part of the bill and I can understand that and then you state, after Mr. Sorenson said you oppose it in its entirety, that there are many aspects of the bill that are fine.

Mr. BROWN. May I explain, sir?

I was responding to the question if we were to take this specific bill, what would we have wrong with it, and related with that are the factors or paragraphs that we have enumerated in our testimony, which we think are right.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would simply state this, and I take no offense at the position the NRA wishes to present before the committee, but it just so happens that that position is not a practical position in my opinion, and I doubt if it, the Reclamation Association, has a better friend than the chairman.

You take the position that if a client takes a little bit of strychnine he will kill himself; if he takes a lot he will be able to survive, so you are willing to take a whole lot of strychnine, is that it?

Mr. SORENSEN. Mr. Chairman, if I might respond to Congressman Aspinall's comment, or inquiry, I think our position here and our appearance is probably a practical recognition of certain things that are liable to happen, and while we would basically oppose a single-purpose use, particularly without study, we say if this, however, is going to become law, we say these safeguards should be put in.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is what we have tried to do in at least two of these bills. Maybe we haven't done it completely, and we always like suggestions from individuals interested. That is the reason we have hearings, and we will pay attention to the suggestions made by Mr. Brown.

My whole thought is not that the single-purpose concept is a concept not to be suggested in certain instances, because we do recognize it in certain instances just as we recognize the multipurpose concept in certain instances. But I would have felt a little bit better personally if this great organization had come up and said, instead of just saying, "We oppose it"—that is what the statement is—if you have said you oppose it "unless" or that you oppose certain sections of it. It would have meant a little bit more to me than just waving the flag and stopping the race.

Mr. SORENSEN. I think our effort here has been basically to say we believe in mutipurpose concepts as opposed to single-purpose concepts, and then it is almost like saying, nevertheless, in the event that there is to be such legislation, we have suggested particular things that we think ought to be worked into it, and certainly we are trying to be constructive, I would certainly assure the committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. On the other hand, you don't want a saloon in the Ford Theater nowadays, do you?

Mr. SORENSEN. Certainly not.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does the gentleman from Idaho have any questions?

Mr. MCCLURE. I have no questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. SORENSEN. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. This ends our list of witnesses.

In the absence of objection, I would like to make a part of the record at this point a statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

This will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, PRESENTED BY HERBERT A. WATKINS, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

We appreciate the opportunity to present the views of our organization with respect to the many bills which are known as "Scenic and Wild Rivers" legislation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is composed of Farm Bureaus in 49 States and Puerto Rico, representing 2,770 County Farm Bureaus having a combined membership of over 1,750,000 member families.

In preparing our testimony, we noted that the Department of Interior in its report to this Committee, on August 14, 1967, and its supplement dated September 18, 1967, with regard to H.R. 90, H.R. 493, H.R. 3996, H.R. 6166, H.R. 6588, H.R. 8416 and S. 119 recommended enactment of H.R. 8416, with amendments. Therefore, we have used H.R. 8416 as our focal point in the preparation of our statement.

Delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting said with respect to this matter:

> We are opposed to any proposal which would prevent the economic development of a stretch of river which has potential resource value for water supply, flood control, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tax income, or other economic use; or which would necessitate the taking of fee title to privately owned land; or which would unnecessarily involve federal responsibility for a river which is being adequately managed by a state.

PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Water supply

This legislation provides for an absolute halt to water development, . . . "on or directly affecting any river which is designated. . . ." Further, where State action is involved in establishing an area under the act, ". . . scenic rivers . . . are to be permanently administered as scenic rivers. . . ." One can only conclude that once an area is established under the purposes of this Act, by Congressional or State legislative action, that it shall remain so "*permanently.*" Will the scenic or wild river use be in the best interest of a state and its people as well as the nation? Which rivers are set aside? They are the Rogue, Oregon; the Rio Grande, New Mexico; the Salmon and the Clearwater in Idaho. In Section 5 of the bill there are an additional 20 rivers set aside for study. Is this the best use of these resources?

I would direct the attention of the members of the Committee to the highlights of the House of Representatives Report Number 376, 90th Congress, 1st Session on S. 20, dated June 21, 1967:

Purpose

. . . to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs . . .

Background

Points made

1. Water is precious and management problems are very complex.
2. Consideration should be given to conservation and augmentation of existing water supplies.
3. The commission will judge the quality of our present efforts.
4. It will recommend long-range plans for the future.

Need

Points made

1. An ample supply of water is essential to growth.
2. Greater attention must be given to conservation and more efficient use.
3. Our water supply is not distributed to meet our most most urgent requirements.
4. In all areas there are serious problems because of floods and pollution.
5. National requirements are rapidly continuing to increase in relation to our available supply.
6. Water resource management problems are becoming more complex.
7. A comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs has become a matter of urgent need.

Over the 48 contiguous states there is approximately 30 inches of rainfall annually. 70% of this amount (21 inches) never becomes a concentrated supply but is evaported or transpired by vegetation. The remainder, termed runoff, about 1,100 billion gallons per day is called our gross, potentially available water supply. In the East there is about 14.7 inches of average annual runoff. This accounts for about 72% of the 48 contiguous states' runoff. In the West, a region covering more than half of the geographic area of the 48 contiguous states, there is only 2.3 inches of average annual runoff. This is less than 16% of the 48 contiguous states' average annual runoff. The Pacific Northwest being both arid and humid has an average annual runoff of about 11.7 inches.

Flood control

We are opposed to any provision of law which will impede efforts to control rivers by up-stream flood prevention practices. The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act has done much to restore the face of this nation by preventing erosion. In addition, dams economically justified have made other areas frequently ravaged by devastating floods inhabitable without the fear of impending disaster. These activities have expanded the economic base of our communities, states and nation. Such resource management has made local governments better able to cope with their many economic problems.

Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, periodically develops a projection of land shifts into new uses. The 1965 report states that by 1975 an estimated 101 million acres of land will be needed for new uses as follows:

> Thirty million acres for new cropland, 44 million acres for new pasture and range, 18 milion acres for new forest and woodland and 7 million acres for other new land needs.

These are the estimated land needs and shifts in land uses in the next ten years. What will the nation's land needs be by the year 2000?

Chief of the Forest Service Edward P. Cliff, at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Range Management on February 7, 1967 stated:

> Population pressures from 240 million people in 1980 will require livestock production on 950 million acres, or roughly half of our total land area in just the next 13 years.

What happens to farmers' or ranchers' source of water in the affected areas? What assurance is there that farmers and ranchers can continue such practices as are necessary to their economic survival? Who is liable if a recreationist is injured on private property? What recourse does a landowner have in recovering damages caused by vandals? These problems are faced by farmers and ranchers today. As one's property becomes more exposed to the public, his losses from such exposure increase.

Tax income

The removal of private land into public ownership narrows the property tax base and causes local units of government to become increasingly dependent on state and federal monies for operating income.

The Tax Foundation, Inc., publication, "Facts and Figures on Government Finance, 1962–1963", reported as follows:

> In 1902, property taxes provided 73% of the revenue of local government. By the period 1956–1962, property taxes provided only 46% of the total expenditures of local government. During this same period, the share of local government revenue from state and federal governments had risen from 6% in 1902 to 25% in 1957–1962.

The "Wall Street Journal" of February 18, 1964 reported:

> In the five-year period 1957–1962, the total expenditures for county government rose by 46 percent and indebtedness increased by 470%.

The debts of states have increased 448% since World War I. The per capita indebtedness of state and local governments increased from $120 in 1946 to $467 in 1963.

Water rights

This legislation permits the Secretary of Interior to, in fact, control development of an entire watershed above the section of the river which has been set aside. Does this legislation delegate power to the administrator which would cause an upstream project to have its function materially altered? Because of federal government's control of the entire upper watershed the government preempts all rights to all water, whether they arise from reserved lands or private lands.

We see representatives of many groups here requesting assistance that the water supply of their area might be expanded. This is evidence of its extreme importance to local development.

GOVERNMENT LAND OWNERSHIP

Farmers and ranchers, members of Farm Bureau, subscribe to the land ownership policy established by our founding fathers. This policy was new and was one that called for broad based private ownership of our land resources. As time passed, and new states were added to the Union, not all of the land within a new state's boundary was ceded to the state.

Today, thirty nine percent of the total land area in the nation is state or federally owned and without taking into account the 18 million acres estimated to be owned by counties and other local units of government.

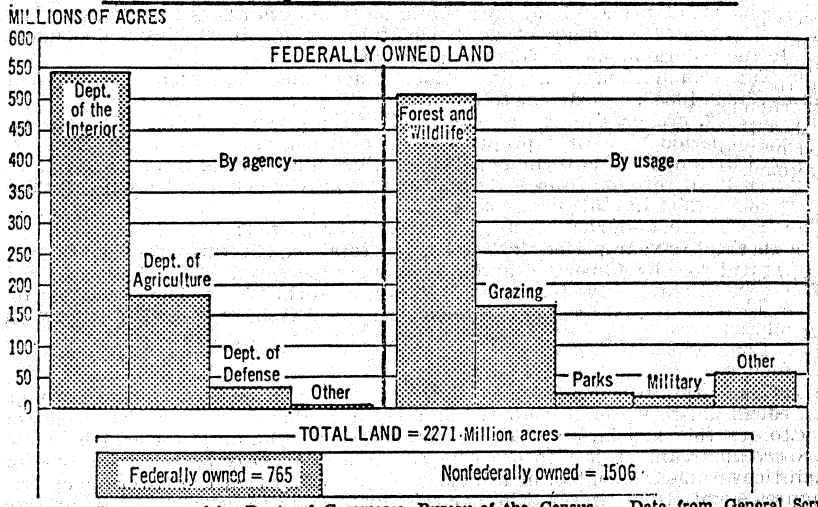
The total acreage acquired by the federal agencies from 1912 to 1963 is reported by the General Services Administration to be 51,787,889 acres. This is equal in size to the area of the New England States, plus New Jersey and Maryland. This is a rate of acquisition over the period 1912 to 1963 of more than 900,000 acres per year. Just this past month the Secretary of Interior reported, that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1967 purchased for permanent public use some 1,715,000 acres of land and accompanying water resources.

In the eleven Western States, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming the federal government owns approximately 359,384,510 acres. This represents 89% of the federal government's lands outside Alaska, and this is 54% of the total land area of the eleven contiguous states.

According to our best information, H.R. 8416 proposal would require the taking of private lands in states that have substantial percentages of public lands within their boundaries.

	Approximate ownership		Percent of State in public ownership
	Percent public	Percent private	
Salmon	95	5	Idaho, 67.
Clearwater	95	5	
Rogue	95	5	Oregon, 53.
Rio Grande	65	35	New Mexico, 44.

Land Owned by the Federal Government: 1966



Source: Chart prepared by Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data from General Services Administration.

In studying the legislation, the boundaries are established by specific maps. However, the Department of Interior in asking for an amendment, wants the boundary determining power left with the Department. This removes the decision-making from the elected representatives of the people and places it in the hands of an employee of an executive agency. We are opposed to such abdication of power. If a scenic or wild river project is all that valuable, and in the public interest, it should have to be considered individually on its own merit.

On December 22, 1964, a Select Subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works issued a report entitled, "Study of Compensation and Assistance For Persons Affected By Real Property Acquisition in Federal and Federally Assisted Programs." This report said:

> The amount of disruption caused by Federal and federally assisted programs is astoundingly large. The accelerated pace of Government activity, supported by broadened concepts of "public use", make any lessening of current activity in the foreseeable future highly unlikely.
>
> In each of the next 8 years, Federal and federally assisted programs are expected to require the acquisition of real property from 183,000 separate ownerships, and the displacement of approximately 111,080 households, 17,860 businesses, 2,310 farm operations, and some disruption of an additional 1,350 farms.

The report went on to make many recommendations. As yet no legislation has been passed to effectively cope with this most grevious problem. One of the committee's admissions was their inability to determine what effect government programs would have on land ownership over the next few years because of expanded programs.

Delegates to our annual meeting said:

> The power of eminent domain should not be used for national parks, wildlife refuges, riding and hiking trails, or other recreational projects. It should be used with restraint in other cases.

It is our opinion that statutory designation of scenic rivers by Congress is not necessary. We would call your attention to the action of the State of Maine in relation to the Allegash River. A state authority was established and funding was supported by the citizens by popular referendum. The shorelines and areas having recreation potential will be developed without the implication of the federal government and all the attendant problems. The management decisions are made within the concept of the best interest of the state, its economic development and by people knowledgeable in the public interest. We see no reason why this approach is not preferable to the bills before this committee.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN RECREATION

In speaking of this subject the delegates to our annual meeting said:

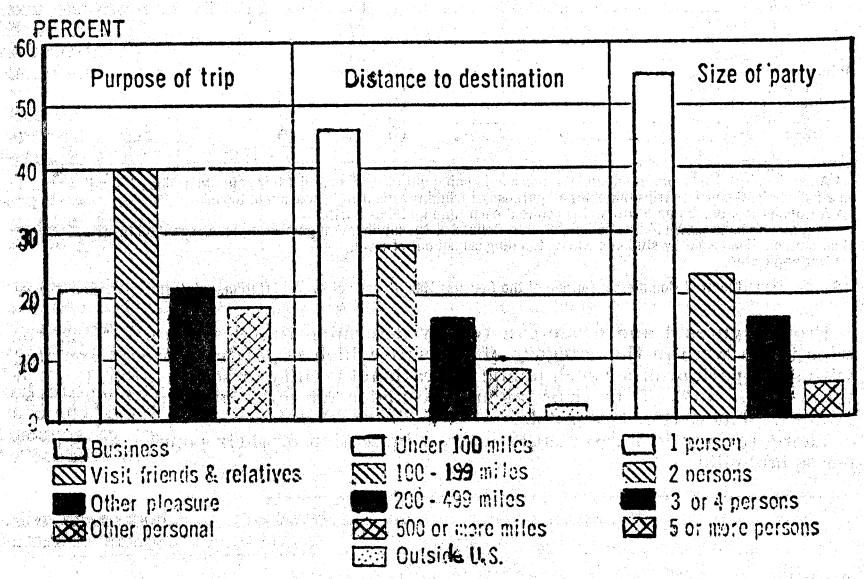
Local planning for resource use

The development of recreational resources should be primarily the responsibility of state and local units of government and private enterprise.

Conflicting demands on land, water, and recreational resources, both public and private, have resulted in demands for, and in some cases establishment of, local and state planning committees and interstate commissions to resolve conflicts on the basis of a coordinated approach. Local control is essential to ensure that planning and projects meet local needs and objectives.

Recreation is not the responsibility of the federal government. If, in fact, such facilities are needed they should be provided by local people or private enterprise. Figures 4 and 5 bear upon this consideration and we so direct your attention.

NATIONAL TRAVEL—CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIPS: 1963



Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 4

FIGURE 5.—VOLUME AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVEL: 1963

[Number in millions. Based on interviews with nationwide probability sample of about 6,000 households concerning trips that ended between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1963. Subject to sampline error]

Item	Trips [1]		Travelers [2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	257	100	487	100
Purpose of trip:				
Business	54	21	66	14
Visit friends and relatives	103	40	219	45
Other pleasure trips	55	21	123	25
Personal and family affairs	45	18	79	16
Transportation:				
Automobile	215	84	435	89
Bus	11	4	13	3
Air	14	5	17	4
Rail	8	3	10	2
Other	9	4	12	2
Size of party:				
1 person	141	55	141	29
2 persons	58	23	116	24
3 or 4 persons	42	16	145	30
5 or more	16	6	85	17
Distance:				
Under 100 miles	119	46	224	46
100 to 199 miles	73	28	141	29
200 to 499 miles	41	16	78	16
500 or more	19	8	34	7
Outside United States	5	2	10	2
Duration of trip:				
1-day trip	17	6	32	7
Overnight trips:				
1 night	78	31	157	32
2 nights	66	26	127	26
3 to 5 nights	49	19	87	18
6 to 9 nights	21	8	39	8
10 or more	26	10	45	9
Accommodations [3]	(4)	(4)	2,022	100
Commercial lodgings	(4)	(4)	487	24
Friends and relatives	(4)	(4)	1,032	51
Own cottage	(4)	(4)	185	9
Other	(4)	(4)	319	16

[1] A trip involves 1 or more members of a household going out of town overnight or going to a place 100 miles or more on a 1-day trip. Comprises trips taken for all purposes, including attending school out of town.
[2] A traveler is a person on a trip and is counted each time he takes a trip.
[3] Accommodations shown in traveler-night units, defined as the number of nights each person spent on the trip, exclusive of accommodations used by students while attending school out of town.
[4] Not applicable.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; 1963 Census of Transportation, vol. I, transportation Survey.

From Figures 4 and 5 one can readily determine that less than 22% of the trips taken were in the category of pleasure which *might* have been associated with some park or other such public recreational facility or service area. Further we note that 74% of the trips taken were under 200 miles and only 22% of the groups had more than two people.

There are our 10 largest cities and an indication of their population density per square mile.

	Population	Density per square mile [2]
10 largest cities: [1]		
New York, N.Y	8,020,000	24,697
Chicago, Ill	3,460,000	15,836
Los Angeles, Calif	2,810,000	5,447
Philadelphia, Pa	2,040,000	15,743
Detroit, Mich	1,560,000	11,964
Houston, Tex	1,150,000	2,923
Baltimore, Md	915,000	11,993
Washington, D.C	815,000	12,442
Dallas, Tex	795,000	2,676
Cleveland, Ohio	790,000	10,789

[1] "Rand-McNally Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide."
[2] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1967."

The rivers which are named in this legislation are not near the large population centers. They are not designed to serve the needs of large numbers of people who don't even have a yard. This legislation is designed to benefit the few who have the time and can afford the expenses associated with such activities.

This legislation is patently special interest and violates the multiple use concept in the management of our resource base.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, we are greatly concerned with the matters discussed above. We are opposed to this legislation and recommend that this Committee not report this legislation.

We thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, I would like to have put in the record at this point a letter to Chairman Aspinall, dated February 23, 1968, from Congressman Hungate, and a letter dated February 21, 1968, addressed to Chairman Aspinall from Congressman William J. Randall.

They will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letters referred to follow:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 23, 1968.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ASPINALL: In conjunction with the March Hearings on the Creation of a Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System I would respectfully request that every consideration be given to designating the Eleven Point River from Thomasville, Missouri, downstreams to the Missouri state line in each of the proposals considered.

Your courteous attention is appreciated.

With kind regard, I remain

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. HUNGATE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 21, 1968.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in receipt of a copy of the letter written to you by Governor Warren Hearnes of Jefferson City, Missouri, urging that the Eleven Point River from Thomasville, Missouri, downstream to the Missouri state line be included as a stream for immediate designation in the proposals soon to be considered.

Since most of this river lies within the boundaries of the Mark Twain National Forest and much of the river and watershed is already in Forest Service ownership, it would seem beneficial to the State of Missouri that the rest of this river should be incorporated into the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As Governor Hearnes states, an excellent plan for the preservation of the river has been developed and is available from the Forest Service.

I would hope that your Committee will consider these views and give favorable consideration during the hearings.

Sincerely,

WM. J. RANDALL,
Member of Congress.

Mr. TAYLOR. The subcommittee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to call of the chair.)

NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 1324, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Roy A. Taylor (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will come to order.

We will continue hearings on H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90 and companion bills.

I will say to those present that several days of hearings have already been held on this legislation. We have heard the departmental witnesses and we have heard organizations. We are now meeting to hear private citizens. We have approximately 50 witnesses who have requested they be heard in the next 2 days. We cannot meet this afternoon, because another subcommittee will be meeting in this room. We desire to be fair to all witnesses, and give each an opportunity to be heard and to divide up the time fairly.

Each witness, of course, will be permitted to place his entire statement in the record when he comes to the stand.

I recognize the gentleman from Colorado for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that each witness be limited to not over 5 minutes, and I mean 5 minutes, and I will ask that some consultant call attention whenever 4 minutes has elapsed. I would also admonish my colleagues to be very considerate in the use of time as far as the questioning is concerned. This is the only way we can be fair to all.

All statements will be analyzed by the staff. Although you may think that you have the most important problem there is in the world and you have spent a lot of time on it, nevertheless it happens that Congress has only so much time at its disposal, and we want to make as good a record as quickly as possible. We don't have more than the 2 days which are now allotted to these hearings.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection it is so ordered.

Witnesses who have a common interest in the same stream will be called up in groups, you can then place your individual statements in the record and each take your 5 minutes' time or if you prefer you can pool your time and select one spokesman and he can take all the time or you can divide it up in any manner as you see fit.

Our first witness is Mr. John M. Nelson, superintendent of the department of lighting, city of Seattle, Wash. I believe Mr. Nelson has probably come farther than any other witness.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might say this is a good day to have these hearings if it continues to rain.

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. NELSON, SUPERINTENDENT, DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTING, CITY OF SEATTLE, WASH.; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT L. McCARTY, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. NELSON. This is Mr. McCarty, an attorney in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I have a statement I am sure will not take more than the time allotted, and I will proceed, with your pleasure, sir.

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, Wash., 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, which is the North Cascades Park bill.

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 farthest 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 4 miles long; (3) Gorge Dam, which is 300 feet high with a lake 4 miles long.

The proposed Copper Creek development is located on the Skagit River about 9 miles downstream from the Gorge plants, which is located at the town of Newhalem. The area through which the Skagit River flows at this point consists of land covered in the most part by second-growth timber and bushy alder. The land shown in white bordering the river in this stretch is non-Federal land, much of which is owned by City Light. This refers to the map which is attached to the statement.[1]

The plant would serve a dual purpose in that it will provide storage capacity necessary for the reregulation of the discharge from the upstream plants, resulting in a very uniform flow plus giving us the output of the proposed Copper Creek plant which would have an installed capacity of approximately 80,000 kilowatts.

Reregulation of the Skagit River will become necessary as the demands on hydrogeneration for peaking purposes increase in order that the variations in the river stages be held to a minimum down-

[1] Map was placed in committee file.

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 furtherest 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;

(3) Gorge Dam which is 300 feet high with a lake four miles long.

The proposed Copper Creek development is located on the Skagit River about nine miles downstream from the Gorge plant which is located at the town of Newhalem. The area through which the Skagit River flows at this point consists of land covered in the most part by second growth timber and bushy alder. The land shown in white bordering the river in this stretch is non-federal land much of which is owned by City Light. The plant would serve a dual purpose in that it will provide storage capacity necessary for the re-regulation of the discharge from the upstream plants resulting in a very uniform flow plus give us the output of the proposed Copper Creek plant which would have an installed capacity of approximately 80,000 kilowatts.

Re-regulation of the Skagit River will become necessary as the demands on hydro generation for peaking purposes increase in order that the variations in the river stages be held to a minimum downstream. On the plus side for non-power purposes, re-regulating the river will form a lake much more desirable for recreational uses such as boating, fishing, etc., than the river in its original form. Re-regulation 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 five-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 developments 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. (1967), p. 30).

Section 505 of S. 1321 specifically recognizes continued FPC jurisdiction within the recreation areas. Thus, this treatment of the reach of the Skagit which covers the Copper Creek site is at variance with inclusion of this reach in any of the wild rivers categories.

The problem above described can be cured very readily through amending the definition for the Skagit in the pending wild rivers bills to exclude the reach from Bacon Creek to the Gorge powerhouse. With particular reference to S. 119, this change could be accomplished through an amendment as follows:

In S. 119, at page 7, lines 1 and 2, delete the words "to Gorge powerhouse near the town of Newhalem;" and insert the words "to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek".

In full text, the change in S. 119 (pp. 6, 7) with reference to the Skagit would be as follows (delete part in black brackets; insert material italicized):

(7) Skagit, Washington—the Skagit from the town of Mount Vernon upstream [to Gorge powerhouse near the town of Newhalem] *to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek*; the Cascade River from its mouth to the confluence of the North and South Forks; the Sauk from its mouth to Elliott Creek; and the Suiattle from its mouth to Milk Creek.

The same could be accomplished in H.R. 8416 by changing Lines 7–9, on page 10, to read as follows:

"(17) Skagit, Washington: The Skagit from the town of Mount Vernon upstream to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek;"

I appreciate very much this opportunity of appearing before your Honorable Committee and hope that this clarifies our position in connection with the development of this stretch of the Skagit River.

Mr. TAYLOR. Copper Creek is a tributary of the Skagit River?

Mr. NELSON. Copper Creek is a small creek, sir. It is just used to identify a location. The creek that is principally concerned as far as a definition of the wild river boundaries was, I believe, Bacon Creek, which we are suggesting as being the upper limit of the area that should be included for study.

Mr. TAYLOR. Skagit River is in the study stage. Do you request that we take in that river up to Copper Creek, but leave it out?

Mr. NELSON. We are suggesting that you include the Skagit River from whatever points you start downstream up to and including Bacon Creek, which is a rather substantial tributary of the Skagit. Our use of the term Copper Creek is merely to identify a location of a proposed dam and that is the only significance that that word has.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Skubitz?

Mr. SKUBITZ. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does anyone have any questions of this witness?

If not, Mr. Nelson——

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question, please? Let me see if I understand your situation. You want that stretch of the Skagit River from Bacon Creek to Newhalem excluded from the bill?

Mr. NELSON. This is our request; yes, sir.

Mr. KAZEN. I see, thank you.

Mr. MEEDS. I realize I am not a member of this subcommittee, but I would like to take the opportunity to welcome Mr. Nelson here, and to inform the committee that I have been working with him on this problem, and have advised counsel of the problem which the Seattle City Light faces, and I hope that proper consideration will be given to it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is this in your district, Mr. Meeds?

Mr. MEEDS. Yes, it is.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you share his views?

Mr. MEEDS. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. James A. Fretwell, Los Alamos, N. Mex. Without objection, the entire statement of Mr. Fretwell will be placed in the record.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. FRETWELL, EXPLORER POST 20, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. FRETWELL. Thank you.

It is a privilege to come before this House committee to present opinions favorable to a national scenic river system, and particularly one including designated portions of the Rio Grande.

My name is James H. Fretwell, committee chairman of Explorer Post 20, Boy Scouts of America, Los Alamos, N. Mex.

My Explorer Post 20, which consists of young men ages 14 through 17, has as its own special activity the exploring of wild rivers of the West. These wild rivers are one of the few remaining frontiers of our Nation that remain in the same condition as the early pioneer explorers

such as Lewis and Clark or Maj. Wesley Powell first found them in the last century.

This opportunity to explore the canyons of these wild desert rivers in the Southwest is rapidly diminishing due to the numerous power dams and subsequent loss of water by evaporation. In spite of these problems for 17 years, Explorer Post 20, with an average membership of 30 boys, has managed to maintain this program on the remaining wild rivers of the Southwest. The young men who have participated in this type of expedition agree that river exploration trips are unexcelled for true adventure.

Consequently, this rewarding activity is continued each year with enthusiasm among the Explorer Scouts and staff for the unique excitement and beauty that can be found only along our wild and untamed rivers. In fact, we note that this sport is not limited exclusively to Explorer Scouts since Explorer Post 20 quietly followed Senator Kennedy down the Middle Fork of the Salmon during July of 1966. We read of his continuing white water adventures more recently on the Hudson River Gorge, this last May, including Secretary of the Interior Udall with their families.

This sport has become so popular during recent years that the State of Utah has required all commercial river boatmen and guides to take an extensive qualifying examination before taking passengers for hire. While not required on the nonprofessional Explorer Scout trips in Utah, I am proud to have passed this examination and personally rowed or paddled my own raft, canoe, or kayak down nearly 2,000 miles of Southwestern rivers, including leading Explorer Post members, during the past 17 years, 97,540 man-miles without any accidents.

The nearby Rio Grande, as pictured here, has always been of great value to Explorer Post 20's activities. This principal river down the middle of New Mexico is the training ground for all white water boatmen in New Mexico. Consequently, this great recreational resource provides the basis of our activities. To date we have 12,619 river man-miles logged on the Rio Grande and its chief tributary, the Rio Chama. We, therefore, want the Rio Grande, in northern New Mexico, protected and preserved in its present wilderness state. We believe the national scenic river system to be the best policy in the Nation's future interest to preserve specific portions of noteworthy rivers, including the Rio Grande.

I will skip parts of my statement here and move ahead in view of the brevity of time.

It should be noted that northern New Mexico is not the only place where the Rio Grande should be designated a wild and scenic river. Senator Yarborough, of Texas, provided an amendment to the Senate-passed wild rivers bill (S. 119) to include the Big Bend section of the Rio Grande, from Presidio to Langtry, Tex., as a river to be studied for possible future designation as a wild river. Part of this area is in Big Bend National Park. One can get some hint of the wild beauty of this region by looking at the 30-page article on Big Bend in the January 1968 issue of the National Geographic magazine (vol. 133, No. 1). This section was selected by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson for a vacation trip by inflated rubber rafts in 1966. The canyons below the park have been scheduled for a national Sierra Club river trip in November 1968

which will do much to publicize this spectacular but little known section.

The most exciting scenery in the Big Bend country is the canyons of the Rio Grande, and these are best seen from the river. It is a happy coincidence that this section is one of the finest canoeing streams in the United States. It is only recently that knowledge of this recreational resource is spreading. Articles on boating in the Big Bend appeared in the spring 1966, winter 1966, and summer 1967 issues of American White Water. Now boaters other than the regulars from Texas and New Mexico are eager to try these runs. In fact, one couple came from Germany to boat the Big Bend this year.

The Big Bend section of the Rio Grande is more than wild and scenic. It is unique in this country. It certainly deserves serious consideration as a national scenic and wild river.

Most questions have been about landownership and I would like to cover that more specifically concerning the Rio Grande. In northern New Mexico section of the Rio Grande, the river has cut a deep canyons through the rock, frequently with steep walls; these steep walls and steep cliffs have prevented roads and even trails in many places within these canyons.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have 1 additional minute. I have asked our staff man to maybe sound a warning.

Mr. FRETWELL. Fine, I will listen for him to say 1 additional minute.

This fact has preserved the wilderness aspect, by acting as a natural barrier to the intrusion of man. Since there is no room for roads or trails, there is no room for fields to grow crops, or the need for water to irrigate them, for this reason the vast majority of all land along this section of the Rio Grande has never been homesteaded and is already in Federal or State land ownership. This makes the transfer of land an administrative matter, rather than one of payment to private ownership. For this section of the Rio Grande there would be no loss of taxes to the local county because of Federal land being transferred to wild river status.

The Rio Grande at 1,885 miles is the fifth longest river in North America, and provides much of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. At present approximately 70 miles in New Mexico are proposed for immediate inclusion within the national scenic river system. In Texas, a larger portion should be studied for future designation as a wild river. The least we can do for future Explorer Scouts, fishermen, picnickers, and boatmen is to let them discover for themselves a stretch of the river as our forefathers have.

(Statement of Mr. Fretwell follows:)

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. FRETWELL, EXPLORER POST 20, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman: It is a privilege to come before this house committee to present opinions favorable to a National Scenic River System, and particularly one including designated portions of the Rio Grande.

My name is James H. Fretwell, committee chairman of Explorer Post 20, Boy Scouts of America, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Since volunteer leaders of Boy Scout units usually have more friends than they have funds, support for my trip, here, has been received from the Los Alamos Chapter of the Isaak Walton League of America, The Los Alamos Mountaineers, The Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club, The Los Alamos Kiwanis Club, Explorer Post 20 of The Kit Carson Council Boy Scouts of America and the Los Alamos Outdoor Association, Inc.

BACKGROUND

Explorer Post 20, which consists of young men ages 14 through 17, has as its own special activity the exploring of wild rivers of the West. These wild rivers are one of the few remaining frontiers of our Nation that remain in the same condition as the early pioneer explorers such as Lewis and Clark or Major Wesley Powell first found them in the last century.

This opportunity to explore the canyons of these wild desert rivers in the southwest is rapidly diminishing due to the numerous power dams and subsequent loss of water by evaporation. In spite of these problems for 17 years, Explorer Post 20, with an average membership of 30 boys has managed to maintain this program on the remaining wild rivers of southwest. The young men who have participated in this type of expedition agree that river exploration trips are unexcelled for true adventure. Consequently, this rewarding activity is continued each year with enthusiasm among the Explorer Scouts and Staff for the unique excitement and beauty that can be found only along our wild and untamed rivers. In fact, we note that this sport is not limited exclusively to Explorer Scouts since Explorer Post 20 quietly followed Senator Kennedy down the Middle Fork of the Salmon during July of 1966. We read of his continuing white water adventures more recently on the Hudson River Gorge, this last May, including Secretary of the Interior Udall with their families.

This sport has become so popular during recent years that the State of Utah has required all commercial river boatmen and guides to take an extensive qualifying examination before taking passengers for hire. While not required on the non-professional Explorer Scout trips in Utah, I am proud to have passed this examination and personally rowed or paddled my own raft canoe or kayak down nearly 2,000 miles of southwestern rivers including leading Explorer Post members during the past 17 years 97,540 man-miles without any accidents.

The nearby Rio Grande has always been of great value to Explorer Post 20's activities. This principal river down the middle of New Mexico is the training ground for all white water boatmen in New Mexico. Consequently, this great recreational resource provides the basis of our activities. To date we have 12,619 river man miles logged on the Rio Grande and its chief tributary the Rio Chama. We therefore want the Rio Grande, in Northern New Mexico, protected and preserved in its present wilderness state. We believe the National Scenic River System to be the best policy in the Nation's future interest to preserve specific portions of noteworthy rivers, including the Rio Grande. Specifically let us examine the several features of the Rio Grande South from the Colorado-New Mexico border to the town of Pilar as described in several of the bills. This is a part of the canyon that I am personally familiar with, having made numerous raft trips over the lower section between Dunn's bridge at the confluence of the Arroyo Hondo and the town of Pilar.

RAFTING, KAYAKING, AND CANOEING ON THE RIO GRANDE IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

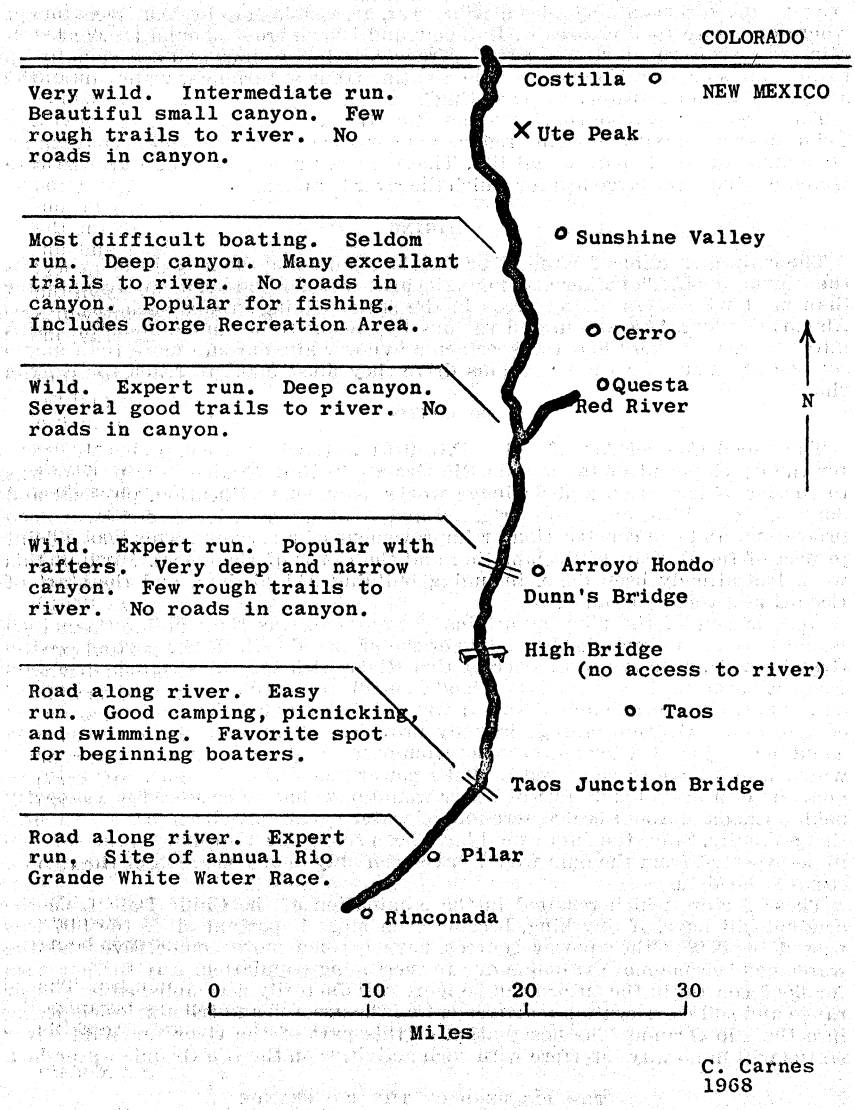
The Rio Grande is the primary white water boating river in New Mexico. The water flow in nearly all the other rivers and streams is seasonal with adequate water only in the spring. All sections have been boated, and most of it is being run with increasing regularity.

Rubber rafts, kayaks, and canoes are the standard craft for this sport. The people participating range from small family groups to large scouting organizations. This section of river offers run of all levels of difficulty to match the skills of all boaters.

So much interest in this section of the river is being shown by out-of-state boaters that a river running guide book is being prepared.

It is indeed fortunate that the best white water boating stream in the state flows through such wild and beautiful country. This lucky combination is becoming all too rare. A run on a clear splashing stream down a sheer-walled canyon, isolated from the everyday cares of the civilized world, is most certainly an experience and an opportunity worth preserving by a Wild and Scenic River System.

RAFTING, KAYAKING, AND CANOEING ON THE RIO GRANDE IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO



FISHING

The upper Rio Grande provides exceptional trout fishing. To quote from "McLane's Fishing Encyclopedia and International Angling Guide.[1]

[1] McClane's Standard Fishing Encyclopedia and International Angling Guide.

"New Mexico's biggest and best trout stream is the Rio Grande. From the New Mexico-Colorado boundary south for 80 miles this roaring river winds its tortuous ways through a 400–600 foot deep gorge of cliffs and boulders. The Rio Grande Box Canyon, as it is known, is truly a fabulous fishing water. The Northern 50 miles of it is a magnificent wild river, accessible only by foot trails except where one state road crosses it. Rainbow and brown trout abound there and attain great size—regularly 3–5 pounds, frequently to 8 pounds and occasionally up to 15 pounds or over. They are a wild, fighting trout in turbulent water to tax the angler's skill in an awe-inspiring setting".

The large springs pouring into the Rio Grand river 10–15 miles below the Colorado-New Mexico stateline reduce temperature variations and encourage an abundance of plant nad animal life. These factors result in a high growth rate which produces the large fish for which the river is famed.

HIKING

The main attractions for the hiker are the fishing and the magnificent views of the canyon itself. The hiker also finds the area warmer and open earlier and later than most wilderness hiking areas in the state. Hiking groups such as the Los Alamos Outdoor Association and various Boy Scout troops make numerous trips into all areas. Hikers find the spectacular view while enroute more than ample compensation for the rather tedious drive they must make to reach the canyon rim.

FLOOD CONTROL ACT

The Flood Control Act of 1948 (P.L. 916) authorized a comprehensive plan for the development of the middle Rio Grande in New Mexico. The project was to consist of irrigation and drainage works, channel rectification, physical and financial rehabilitation of the irrigated and related areas, levees for local flood protection, and the construction or improvement of reservoirs. This was a joint project of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. Much of this work has already been done, including building Abiqui dam, and the start of Cochiti and Galisteo Dams.

One element of the plan, as originally proposed, was the Chiflo Dam, which would have been nearly in the middle of the proposed Wild River part of the Rio Grande, just above the confluence of Red River with the Rio Grande. This dam was not authorized as part of the Flood Control Act of 1948 because of objections on the part of Colorado and Texas. It was pointed out that there was ample flood control and irrigation storage already provided in the bill, and that the dam could not be justified for power generation because of the large amount of water which would have to be stored to make power generation feasible. About three-quarters of a million acre-feet of water would have had to be stored permanently behind the dam. About 60,000 acre-feet of water would have been lost to evaporation annually. Since the dam would have been solely for hydropower, the revenue to be expected from the dam would have been only about one-fifth of the annual cost of the dam.

These factors which resulted in the elimination of the Chiflo Dam from the original bill have, if anything, become even more important since the bill was passed in 1948. Other power sources have become more competitive and the water has become more valuable due to increasing population. Any further need for flood control in the future can be more satisfactorily accomplished by proper range and soil conservation management on the arroyos and tributaries emptying into the Rio Grande. The designation of this part of the river for Wild River status will in no way interfere with such activities on the Rio Grande watershed.

THE BIG BEND OF THE RIO GRANDE

It should be noted that northern New Mexico is not the only place where the Rio Grande should be designated a Wild and Scenic River, Senator Yarborough, of Texas, provided an amendment to the Senate-passed Wild Rivers Bill (S. 119) to include the Big Bend section of the Rio Grande, from Presidio to Langtry, Texas, as a river to be studied for possible future designation as a wild river. Part of this area is in Big Bend National Park. One can get some hint of the wild beauty of this region by looking at the thirty page article on Big Bend in the January 1968 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* (Vol. 133, No. 1).

This section was selected by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson for a vacation trip by inflated rubber rafts in 1966. The canyons below the Park have been scheduled for a national Sierra Club river trip in November 1968 which will do much to publicize this spectacular but little known section.

The most exciting scenery in the Big Bend country is the canyons of the Rio Grande, and these are best seen from the river. It is a happy coincidence that this section is one of the finest canoeing streams in the United States. It is only recently that knowledge of this recreational resource is spreading. Articles on boating in the Big Bend appeared in the Spring 1966, Winter 1966, and Summer 1967 issues of *American White Water*. Now, boaters other than the regulars from Texas and New Mexico are eager to try these runs. In fact, one couple came from Germany to boat the Big Bend this year.

The Big Bend section of the Rio Grande is more than wild and scenic. It is unique in this country. It certainly deserves serious consideration as a National Scenic and Wild River.

LANDOWNERSHIP

In the Northern New Mexico section of the Rio Grande, the river has cut a deep canyon through the rock, frequently with steep walls well over 1,000 feet, which reach to the water's edge. These steep cliffs have prevented roads and even trails in many places within these canyons. This fact has preserved the wilderness aspect, by acting as a natural barrier to the intrusion of man. Since there is no room for roads or trails, there is no room for fields to grow crops, or the need for water to irrigate them. For this reason, the vast majority of all land along this section of the Rio Grande has never been homesteaded and is already in federal or state land ownership. This makes the transfer of land an administrative matter, rather than one of payment to private ownership. For this section of the Rio Grande there would be no loss of taxes to the local county because of federal land being transferred to Wild River status.

CLASSIFICATION

The Northern section of the Rio Grande from the Colorado border to the town of Pilar, New Mexico, fits well into the several classes of wild rivers proposed by Mr. Dingell in HR–493 and Mr. Saylor in HR–90.

Class I—would apply to that section of the Rio Grande between the Colorado border and Taos Junction Bridge (State Road 96). This area is "free of impoundments and inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shore lines essentially primitive" since there are no roads in the canyon which parallel the river.

Class II—would apply to that section of the Rio Grande between Taos Junction Bridge and Pilar, New Mexico. This section is "still largely primitive and (has) shore lines largely undeveloped but accessible at places by roads". Here, there are no buildings or private holdings, but an unpaved road parallels the river for nine miles. This is an ideal site to be developed into a park for automobile camping, fishing, and boating, with easy access to the river.

Mr. Aspinall in HR–8416 excludes this Class II section of the Rio Grande, which is best suited for high-density use. This area should be included as the public already makes the greatest use of this undeveloped area. Yet without garbage pits or cans and toilets, the wilderness aspect is already becoming spoiled by the vast amount of trash already piling up. We solicit that Mr. Aspinall include this section in his bill, or that HR–90 be adopted which includes this section.

CONCLUSION

The Rio Grande at 1885 miles is the fifth longest river in North America, and provides much of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. At present approximately 70 miles in New Mexico are proposed for immediate inclusion within the National Scenic River System. In Texas, a larger portion should be studied for future designation as a "Wild River". The least we can do for future Explorer Scouts, fishermen, picnickers, and boatmen is to let them discover for themselves a stretch of the river as our forefathers have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you familiar with the Aspinall bill, H.R. 8416 and its provisions concerning the Rio Grande?

Mr. FRETWELL. Yes, I am familiar with the Aspinall bill. I have read that, prepared a map on part of it——

Mr. TAYLOR. Just one question. Are you satisfied with the bill as it is in regard to the Rio Grande?

Mr. FRETWELL. The Aspinall bill does not cover as much of the river as the several other bills do.

Mr. TAYLOR. You want it to cover more of the river than the Aspinall bill covers?

Mr. FRETWELL. Yes, the Aspinall bill——

Mr. ASPINALL. Just a minute.

We know what the Aspinall bill covers, you don't need to tell us that. You don't want to go into Colorado, do you?

Mr. FRETWELL. No.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is all we need to know.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other members have any questions?

Thank you very much, I think you have made yourself plain with regard to your request.

Now, we have five witnesses who have requested to testify concerning the same river. We have their representative in Congress here, Representative Clark Fisher. Representative Fisher, I would like to have you call the witnesses to the stand and they may select one spokesman.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, there are five of my constituents from Kerr County here who would like to contribute to the record and testify briefly and show the committee a map which I think very dramatically illustrates the point which they propose to make of why the Guadalupe River, particularly the upper area for which they speak, should be stricken from this bill.

Mr. Guy Jackson will take over and explain the map. Among those here is Mr. Fred Junkin and Mr. Lochte. Mr. Junkin is the president of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority. Judge Julius Neunhoffer, the county judge of Kerr County, has a statement which I would like to offer for the record. He was here last week and left a statement for insertion.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objections the statements of all of these five may be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. FISHER. Very well.

Mr. Leonard, a prominent attorney of Kerrville, is another witness representing a large number of people who are interested.

Mr. J. Brown Cutbirth is also here who is very much interested in that area, who resides in Houston, and is a constituent of Mr. George Bush who was here earlier and has also expressed an interest in his constituent.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, while I am recognized may I offer one or two other statements. Here is a telegram I would like to offer for the record from the county judge and the county commissioners of Kendall County through which this river flows after leaving Kerr County.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection it will be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. FISHER. I have three counties, Mr. Chairman, in my district, Kerr, Kendall, and Comal, through which the Guadalupe flows. From Comal County I have a resolution which I would like to offer. It is from the Industrial Foundation of the City of New Braunfels, also in opposition to the inclusion of the Guadalupe in this project.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be made a part of the record at this point.

(Statements and telegrams referred to above follow:)

STATEMENT OF JULIUS R. NEUNHOFFER, COUNTY JUDGE, KERR COUNTY, TEX.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: Speaking on behalf of the more than 22,000 inhabitants of Kerr County, Texas, and in my official capacity as the Presiding Officer of the governing body of the County, its Commissioners Court, I would respectfully direct the attention of this Honorable Committee to certain facts in support of our contention that the upper reaches of the Guadalupe River of Texas should not be included within the provisions of H.R. 8416 relating to Wild and Scenic Rivers. This measure now under consideration by this committee is unquestionably a meritorious piece of legislation and it is in the public interest that its provisions be brought to bear upon certain undeveloped scenic areas which it proposes to preserve in an unspoiled and natural condition so that the present and future generations shall not be deprived of adequate recreational areas.

Kerr County, Texas, comprises a surface area of 1,101 square miles, of which approximately 75% is drained by the Guadalupe River and its tributaries. Commencing in the year 1842, during the days of the Republic of Texas, the lands fronting the Guadalupe River and its major tributaries were lawfully granted to our pioneer settlers so that by the turn of the century the arteries of communication and commerce were firmly established paralleling the banks of these streams. The valleys of these streams contain virtually all of the 30,000 acres of arable land in Kerr County and by virtue of the rather rugged adjacent terrain features, each and every established community of the county has been located along the Guadalupe River. Over 90 per cent of our population resides within a fraction of a mile of our river and its major tributaries, thus concentrating in these narrow zones a proportionate share of the economic wealth of the area.

Together with the responsibilities of private ownership, the people of Kerr County have also assumed major responsibilities of providing recreational areas for thousands of people each year. In fact, for over half a century, we have already been devoting the Upper Guadalupe River Valley to just such purposes as H.R. 8416 now seeks to establish and extend at public expense and with Federal funds. An estimated 50,000 people enjoyed the use of privately owned camp and recreational facilities in Kerr Couty during the year 1967. These facilities, church and institutionally owned youth, adult and family camps, together with private residences and tourist accommodations are in themselves evidence of the well developed status of our area. The taxpayers of Kerr County have in addition provided at no Federal expense five separate impoundments of public waters which are open the year round to all types of recreational uses by all citizens. These and other facilities are further augmented by the 500 acre Kerrville State Park abutting the Guadalupe River in an area which has recently been completely renovated and expanded for maximum public use.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I bring to you from the people of Kerr County, Texas, not the usual and customary appeal for the grant or expenditure of Federal funds. On the contrary, I would cite to you and the members of this Honorable Committee the fact that local and private funds have already adapted the reaches of the Upper Guadalupe River Valley into a well developed recreational area, while at the same time retaining our natural scenic environment for all to enjoy. Though "scenic" we be, the 115 years of orderly economic development within the Guadalupe Valley of necessity negate any possible contention that we are a "Wild River" area. To include the Upper Guadalupe River within the provisions of H.R. 8416 even as a study area would serve no useful public purposes, but would on the contrary impose dire economic consequences on an area which has long enjoyed a well balanced and growing economy.

Once again I would reiterate, Mr. Chairman, that we have no quarrel with the purposes or policies set forth in H.R. 8416 and we would not seek to oppose the preservation of as yet undeveloped wild and scenic areas where the public interest requires the development of new and additional recreational facilities.

RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL NO. 119, REFERRED TO AS "WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT," AND H.R. 90, REFERRED TO AS THE SCENIC RIVERS ACT

Whereas, there is now pending before the House of Representatives of the United States, Senate Bill 119, referred to as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" and H.R. 90 referred to as the "Scenic Rivers Act";

Whereas, both Acts include the Guadalupe River in its entirety along with a number of rivers;

Whereas, it is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Industrial Foundation of the City of New Braunfels, Texas that such Acts encroach on established principles of self-determination vested in State and local governments by requiring in certain instances, the State of Texas, the City of New Braunfels and other local authorities to submit to and be governed by yet undetermined regulations of a federal agency, and which condition could destroy State and local control over vital and important sections within its jurisdiction and particularly those areas suitable for park development; and

Whereas, these Acts could tend to discourage business and resort development and industrial growth within the Guadalupe River Basin and particularly in Comal County and the City of New Braunfels and thereby impair the economic health of the community;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Industrial Foundation of the City of New Braunfels, Texas opposes the inclusion of the Guadalupe River in Senate Bill 119 and H.R. 90, and particularly that portion of the Guadalupe River and its Basin within the confines of the trade territory of the City of New Braunfels, Texas including but not limited thereto all of Comal County and Guadalupe County, and it is further resolved that copies of this resolution be furnished to Congressman O. C. Fisher, as well as all other Congressmen having portions of the Guadalupe River basin in their district, and that said Congressmen be urged to oppose the inclusion of said river in these Acts.

Adopted and approved on this the 12th day of March, 1968.

INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION OF NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.,
BEN W. BOCK, *President.*

Attest:

JOSEPH FAUST,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF HILL COUNTRY ARTS FOUNDATION OF INGRAM, TEXAS

The Hill Country Arts Foundation was started in 1959 as a non-profit educational corporation for the purpose of instructing all persons of all ages in various phases of the arts.

This educational effort is supported by interested members, modest student fees and admission fees to the theatre productions.

The capable instruction offered each summer season has attracted more instructors and students each year. In the 1967 season we had eleven instructors in the various arts serving 185 students of all ages in addition to the five theatre productions which attracted 9200 paid admissions.

These facilities are located on the banks of the Guadalupe River with the river and hills as the backdrop to the unique open air stage.

In order to accommodate the increased demand for this kind of art instruction the management has recently purchased an additional 5.7 acres so additional class rooms and dormitories can be provided.

The continued growth of this educational service would be discouraged if not eliminated if the Guadalupe is included in any Wild or Scenic River legislation.

Therefore we respectfully request that the Guadalupe River be omitted from any such legislation as a Wild Scenic River or a river to be studied as such.

SCENIC RIVERS ACT—RESOLUTION

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority held at The Inn of the Hills in the City of Kerrville, Texas, on the 1st day of March, 1968, a quorum being present, Mr. Harry Schwethelm offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Frank Harrison:

Whereas, H.R. 90 introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States on January 10, 1967, by Mr. Saylor, also called "The Scenic Rivers Act", has come to the attention of the Board of Directors of this Authority; and,

Whereas, after a careful investigation into the effect of such act as it relates to the Guadalupe River of Texas, and in particular the Guadalupe River

of Texas lying withing the boundaries of this District, this Board is of the opinion that such bill, if enacted would disrupt and destroy to a great extent the entire economy of the counties, towns, villages and cities which lie adjacent to the Guadalupe River in Texas, and its tributaries, and would deny to the people of the area the right to build surface dams which are anticipated to became necessary in the forseeable future for domestic water supplies, and also it is well known that the Guadalupe River in Texas is highly developed along its banks and the banks of its tributaries for recreational facilities, religious encampments, boys and girls camps and retirement homes; now, therefore.

Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority go on record as being unalterably opposed to H.R. 90 "Scenic Rivers Act" introduced in the House of Representatives on January 10, 1967, by Mr. Saylor, the same have been referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in so far as said Bill applies to the Guadalupe River, in the State of Texas, and that the President of this Authority is authorized to sign the following letter expressing the Authority's position in this matter.

"SIR: The Upper Guadalupe River Authority is an Agency of the State of Texas, created by the 46th Legislature under Section 59–a of Article 16 of the Constitution of Texas. It was created for the purpose of controlling, storing, preserving, and distributing the waters of the Guadalupe River and its tributaries within Kerr County. Its authority and duties are more fully set out in Article 8280–124 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas.

"The portion of the Guadalupe River within the boundaries of the Authority consists of the headwater portion of this 6,000 square mile watershed. The area is locally referred to as the "Hill Country" and large portions of its water courses have been extensively developed by private and local governmental units for recreational purposes. The small perennail flow of the headwater streams have largely been appropriated for beneficial uses under State laws, and a large number of small pools have been created in the bed of the streams by the construction of small channel dams to increase the water areas of the river and its depth to improve water-recreation and to enhance public and private use of the river. By cooperative efforts between local governmental agencies and private individuals, a large fish hatchery and several wildlife preserves have been established in this portion of the basin. Plans exist under which the Authority is to construct water conservation and flood control dams on each of these principal headwater tributaries. The improvements are needed to augment the existing underground sources of water supplies for the City of Kerrville and for other communities within this area and to protect the extensive developments in the river valley. The improvements of the river, as briefly described herein, are required to preserve the economy of this entire segment of the Guadalupe River, and to meet the future needs for water and for water uses in the area. If H.R. 90, 'Scenic River Bill', were enacted into law and the Federal Agency in charge of the implementing of the law were to decide to take the maximum land area permitted by the Bill, such action would completely disrupt and for all practical purposes destroy Kerr County, Texas, the area being the identical area which is under the jurisdiction of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority. This is so because every town, village, and city, as well as a large percentage of the improvements in the area of this Authority, lie well within one mile of the banks of the Guadalupe River, or one of its tributaries. The Guadalupe River in the area of this Authority, is now and has always been the life-line of the area and its entire economy is tied thereto.

"Accordingly, it is urgently requested that the Guadalupe River in Texas be completely eliminated from H.R. 90, and at a bare minimum that that portion of the Guadalupe River and its tributaries lying in Kerr County, Texas, be eliminated from the Bill.

"Your kind consideration of these views and the supplementary statements as may be filed by our Congressmen will be appreciated. This letter conveys the opinions and desires of the Board of Directors of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority, and its President was authorized by such Board members at its meeting on March 1, 1968, to sign this letter and direct it to you for the consideration of the full committee and appropriate subcommittee.

"Very truly yours,

"FRED JUNKIN,
"President, Upper Guadalupe River Authority."

Be it further resolved, That the Board of Directors and the officers of this authority are hereby directed and authorized to take such other and further action in opposing this bill as they deem reasonable and proper, and the officers of this Authority are hereby directed to do whatever is reasonably necessary to keep this Board fully informed at all times as to the progress of this bill.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of this Authority is hereby instructed and directed to forward a certified copy of this Resolution and letter to the following:

U.S. Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman of the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Roy A. Taylor, Chairman of the Subcommittee of National Parks and Recreation, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Harold T. Johnson, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Hugh L. Carey, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Morris K. Udall, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Richard White, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, House Office Bulding, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative James G. O'Hara, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative William F. Ryan, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Patsy T. Mink, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Abraham Kazen, House Office Bulding, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Joe Skubitz, House Office Bulding, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Rogers C. B. Morton, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Theodore R. Kupferman, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative John Kyl, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Sam Steiger, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative Howard W. Pollock, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative James A. McClure, House Office Bulding, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Representative O. C. Fisher, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

U.S. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

U.S. Senator John G. Tower, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

I, E. C. Parker, Jr., Secretary of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority, Kerrville, Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Upper Guadalupe River Authority on the 1st day of March, 1968, and I further certify that the same has not been rescinded, to certify which witness my hand this 8th day of March, 1968.

STATEMENT OF KERR COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

We have considered the proposed Wild and Scenic River Legislation of S. 119 and H.R. 8416 and oppose the inclusion of the Guadalupe River in any legislation of this nature.

We do not oppose the policy as set forth in these proposed bills and wish to call to your attention that the upper reaches of the Guadalupe River has been developed by private funds in a manner to preserve the natural beauty of the river and the adjacent hills as we believe the natural beauty of this area is our greatest asset.

In responsible citizens of this area in following the policy of preserving the natural beauty have attracted many people from the crowded cities and colder parts of this nation to use and enjoy this natural beauty.

There are now between 20 and 30 summer camps that provide relaxation and pleasure to many thousands of boys and girls. These camps are well managed and provide competent instruction in various sports and nature studies.

The majority of these camps are operated by churches of various denominations. Also the Boy Scouts, YMCA and Lions have camps in the areas adjoining the Guadalupe and its tributaries.

Those who have established homes along the river have done so in a manner to enhance the beauty of the river and hills. They enjoy this natural beauty and are zealously preserving same.

The patients in the private, State and Federal hospitals in the Kerrville area also enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

The inclusion of the Guadalupe River in this type of legislation would discourage the continued growth of the area through private enterprise.

We respectfully request that the Guadalupe River be deleted from all legislation of this nature.

STATEMENT OF KERRVILLE BOARD OF REALTORS, BY FLOYD PRICE, PRESIDENT

The Kerrville Board of Realtors has duly considered the proposed legislation creating Wild and Senic Rivers as set forth in S. 119 and H.R. 8416 and are of the firm opinion that the Guadalupe River of Texas should not be included.

We do not contest the policy as stated in either S. 119 or H.R. 8416 as there are a number of streams or portions of streams that can and should be retained in their present pristine beauty; however the Guadalupe River of Texas is not such a stream.

1. The Guadalupe River is now highly developed with towns, camps, hospitals both State and Federal, homes and resort ranches all of which materially contribute to contentment and happiness of more than 25,000 people annually.

2. In the middle and upper reaches of the Guadalupe there are some 28 summer camps for minors and adults. Most of these are operated by church organizations, some are for boy scouts and YMCA. About nine or ten of the camps are on a commercial basis accommodating some 8,000 boys and girls during the summer season. These camps teach the young people about nature as well as swimming, horseback riding, archery, tennis, golf and provide overnight camping in the hills adjacent to the river.

3. For many years the people in the Upper Guadalupe Basin have zealously maintained the stream in as near its original beauty and this attitude still prevails.

4. All of the benefits which the people from the crowded cities and cold climates enjoy has been provided without cost to the taxpayer and we believe it should continue.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.,
March 13, 1968.

Hon. O. C. FISHER,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would appreciate your requesting to have the Guadalupe River withdrawn from Senate Bill 119.

I believe the Federal Government has done a great amount of good in many areas which are too large for the local citizens to undertake; but I do not believe the Guadalupe River is a project which fits into this category. I believe the local citizens are capable of developing and preserving the beauty of the natural resources which are in our community; therefore, I believe the Federal Government should not expend any funds or exercise any control over the projects which can best be handled by the local citizens. I urge you to have the Guadalupe River withdrawn from Senate Bill 119.

Thank you for your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN JOCHEC.

To the COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

We the undersigned residents of the Hunt Ingram area along the Guadalupe River respectfully request that this river be excluded from all Wild and Scenic River Legislation.

We are proud of the beauty of the river and surrounding hills so we do everything possible to retain the natural beauty of the river and hills.

There are a number of summer camps in this area operated privately and by various churches and boy scout organizations which give the town children an opportunity to see and enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

INGRAM GARDEN CLUB.
JOHN TIMME, *and others.*
HUNT-INGRAM LIONS CLUB.
ROGER STONE, *and others.*

BOERNE, TEX.,
March 15, 1968.

Hon. O. C. FISHER,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We would appreciate whatever action you can take to have the Guadalupe River removed from the various "wild rivers" bills.

KENDALL COUNTY TEXAS COMMISSIONERS COURT,
M. A. SHUMARD, JR., *County Judge.*

Mr. TAYLOR. Your spokesman will be Guy Jackson?

STATEMENT OF GUY C. JACKSON, KERRVILLE, TEX.; ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH F. LEONARD, JR., KERRVILLE, TEX.

Mr. JACKSON. We hope to hand you back 10 or more minutes of that time because we recognize the fact the committee is quite busy and has much to consider.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, may I say to my friend that is the best thing I have heard this morning. Don't try to oversell your position.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, sir.

The statements that are being introduced and, I believe, we have all except we are missing one that we will get to the girl, but it will be in the record, and I am sure that you gentlemen will give it due consideration, and Mr. Leonard and I will try to take not over 10 minutes of your time to outline some of the features we would like to emphasize that is contained in these various statements.

We are primarily here in the interests of the upper Guadalupe, that is the headwaters of the Guadalupe River which had been included in practically all of the bills that are up for consideration as a study river, and we do not think that the Guadalupe or the upper part of the Guadalupe should be included either as an instant river or a study river due to the fact that this area has been developed for the purposes of health and for the scenic values for over 50 years.

As a matter of fact, from the time the settlers originally came into that country around in the 1840's they have recognized the beauty of the area and have been very zealous in protecting the natural beauty.

In doing so they have developed camps up and down that river so that those from the cities could come to a healthful and wonderful

climate and a beautiful stream to enjoy their summer vacations, and many people from the North enjoy this area for their winter vacations.

I would like to call your attention to the map. The orange dots on there indicate the various camps up and down the river. These are the yellow dots that I mentioned, and of those various camps up and down the river there are 11 of them that have been established by the churches of this country covering the entire range from the Jewish to the Catholic, and practically everything in between. Also there are 10 private camps.

Note when I say private camps those are the camps that take the boys and girls from the cities during the summer and give them 2 weeks, 4 weeks, or 6 weeks of camping experience and teaching them some of the beauties of nature. These camps are not modernistic buildings, they are of the type that are rustic, they blend into the natural beauty of the hills surrounding this beautiful Guadalupe River.

There are also two Boy Scout camps there, one of which was donated by Colonel Rickenbacker who was a World War ace, I believe World War I, he had a ranch there and gave it to the Boy Scouts.

Another one on Indian Creek, that camp alone last year accommodated over 8,000 boys during the summer of last year, where the group each week, and they came from all parts of the Nation—likewise they came from all parts of the Nation to the Rickenbacker Camp, Boy Scout camp.

In addition to that we have a YMCA camp that is used all summer long, and we have a crippled children's camp that was established by the Lions Club and they bring the crippled children from all over the country there for the summer vacation and for their camping and let them enjoy the beauties of nature. The Lions camp also in the wintertime is a school for the blind, and it is a school for all blind regardless of the age, and they have—you see them on the streets of Kerrville teaching them to walk with the cane, teaching them to be self-sufficient, and they are all races and creeds. There is no distinction between them.

And in addition we have an Art Foundation Camp there that in the summer teaches the various arts and puts on plays right on the river bank with the bills as a background for the outdoor stage.

This played to over 9,000 people alone last year, gave them pleasure of being able to enjoy the arts in a natural surrounding.

In addition to that in the desire of the local people to retain the beauty of the area and to provide for wildlife the State has established a wildlife management area on some six or eight sections of land up there that is well managed.

We have a State fish hatchery on one of these streams. We also have a city park, a county park, and a well-organized State park on this stream that people enjoy. They come there and they enjoy it. On top of that we have a State hospital, a Federal veterans hospital, and a private hospital in the immediate area along the stream so that people from all over the Nation, locally and all over the State, can come there to help regain their health.

The advantages of this area, we feel, have been so well developed by the local people that we want to continue to do so.

In addition to these public facilities I might mention that there are many homes that have been built up and down the reaches of this

stream, and the people in their pride have also made these homes mostly of rock or natural materials so that they blend into the beauty of the neighborhood of the adjoining area, and those homes range in all classes and all values from $10,000 to $250,000. Those people are proud of this river, and they want to develop it as they want to develop it and they want to retain it as near as possible in its natural environment.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, if you were to go in and destroy these facilities, and turn it back into its natural state you would probably be spending $400 million of the Government funds and we do not want that. We want to continue to develop it with our private funds and make it available to the people of these United States to enjoy.

I believe that concludes my remarks unless Mr. Leonard has one or two to say and I believe we are running short on time.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, I will take approximately 1 minute.

On Guadalupe, as it flows through Kerr County, there has been established by county funds, local bond issue, three dams which have established therefore, lakes at Ingram, Kerrville, and at Center Point. The city through its own taxing structure has constructed another dam at the, right in the middle of the, city of Kerrville forming another lake. So throughout the reaches of the Guadalupe River as it flows through Kerr County we have established four dams, flood control dams, conservation dams, and pleasure dams. People throughout the State of Texas come to Kerrville, the hill country, and use these water facilities for which we are——

Mr. FISHER. At our own expense.

Mr. LEONARD. At our own expense as Congressman Fisher brought out. We had a local bond issue on the county dams and we are very proud of our city dam at Kerrville. It was built with nationwide publicity called "build a park in a day." We all joined together our funds, resources, and labor and built the dam and built the park in 1 day. This was a project started by the Kerrville Jaycees which now covers some 25 to 50 acres of land.

One other very major and important point, Mr. Chairman, as the Guadalupe River flows through Kerr County, 90 percent of the population of 22,000 people live within a half mile of these banks.

Ninety to ninety-five percent of the economic values, property values, lie within a greater or lesser distance than that, and to the point just above flood stage. A conservative value of improvements throughout this breadth, through Kerr County is half a billion dollars, not counting land values.

We submit, Mr. Chairman, that the Kerrville, Kerr County portion of the Guadalupe River should not be included in these bills.

Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, in total conclusion we thank you for your time and we hope we have given you some time back and if there are any questions we will be glad to answer them.

Mr. TAYLOR. There will be some question. Your opinion is that Guadalupe River is already developed as a scenic river by private development and local units of government and the protection of this legislation is not needed?

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your Congressman made a statement at the last session and I think he is in agreement with you in regard to that, and Congressman Kazen, as I recall, backed him up with a similar statement of agreement.

Are there any witnesses here in opposition to this position on this river, any witnesses that want to be heard in opposition?

Of the ones listed here do any of you want to be heard further or are you satisfied?

Mr. JACKSON. I believe they concur in the statements we have made.

STATEMENT OF FRED JUNKIN, UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER AUTHORITY, KERRVILLE, TEX.

Mr. JUNKIN. I am a representative of the upper section. I have nothing to add to this except this is a State agency of the State of Texas engaged in a study for the development of the Upper Guadalupe River and its water supplies which in time will be needed by the State of Texas, and we concur in this position as stated by Mr. Jackson.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE BUSH, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Chairman, I am Congressman George Bush.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am sorry, Mr. Bush——

Mr. BUSH. I would simply like to say, although I am an urban Congressman from Houston, we are the beneficiaries of the magnificent job these people have done and I would simply like to endorse the recommendations of Congressman Fisher, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, you are in agreement with the statements of Mr. Jackson and Congressman Fisher?

Mr. BUSH. Yes, wholeheartedly, and I think the area which is the metropolitan area would endorse it.

Mr. TAYLOR. It makes that job easier.

STATEMENT OF J. BROWN CUTBIRTH, HOUSTON, TEX.

Mr. CUTBIRTH. There are 300 residents of Harris County who have homes on the Guadalupe River who concur in that.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. As I understand it, Mr. Neunhoffer and Mr. Lochte are both here?

Mr. JACKSON. Judge Neunhoffer had to hold court and he cannot be with us.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR LOCHTE, UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER AUTHORITY, KERRVILLE, TEX.

Mr. LOCHTE. I am Mr. Lochte, I am in full agreement with what Mr. Jackson presented.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have three questions.

Mr. Jackson, as I understand it, you want all of the Guadalupe River stricken from any part of any one of these bills?

Mr. JACKSON. Let me make myself clear. We think all of the Guadalupe should be stricken from the bill. We are convinced that the upper reaches must be stricken if we are going to follow our democratic process and let us develop it with our private funds.

Mr. ASPINALL. Where would we divide the upper reaches from the lower reaches, what is the division point on your map? What is the name of it?

Mr. JACKSON. I have no division point. I am not authorized to speak for Chick Kazen's area or John Young's area, I don't want to pretend to speak for them. I am speaking for the upper reaches of the river. I think it all should be out, but we are so convinced of the upper and I am sure Mr. Kazen and Mr. Young will express their desires on the upper reaches.

Mr. ASPINALL. All right.

Mr. Jackson, are the charges which are presently made for enjoyment of the use of the values of the Guadalupe River prohibitive to any of the prospective users?

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; no, sir.

In many instances——

Mr. ASPINALL. That is enough.

Are there any polluting facilities on this river at the present time?

Mr. JACKSON. None, no, sir. None that I have any knowledge of. What cities are there have their sewer systems and everything is fine.

Mr. ASPINALL. Does anyone know of any polluting facilities on the river?

Mr. JUNKIN. Sir, the Upper Guadalupe River Authority is at this time cooperating with the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority in a study of pollution on the Guadalupe River. We do not think that there is any at the present time.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SKUBITZ. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Gentleman from Texas.

Mr. KAZEN. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MORTON. Is the Guadalupe River used for fresh water supplies for the cities and towns along it?

Mr. JACKSON. Most of the cities and towns it comes from underground, but it is a limestone formation and the water goes into a limestone formation so in substance it is, it is an interchange, porous limestone.

Mr. MORTON. As I understand it, the protections which we are trying to achieve in this bill have already been achieved through local sources and through the type of recreational use the river is being put to at the present time, is that correct?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. MORTON. In the natural environment rivers definition which we have before us, one of the things that is brought out is this: Lands adjacent to any such rivers should be so controlled and managed as to give priority to preservation of natural values. I think this is

the key. Through what authorities and devices can you guarantee the preservation of the natural values along the side of the river?

Mr. JACKSON. Well, through authorities, we have no way through authorities except within the city limits, you know, where you have that authority.

I think the greatest authority we have to maintain that is the pride of the people of the natural beauty which they have up and down this stream and they are the ones who want to and will preserve it. They have done so for 50 years and——

Mr. MORTON. If an industry were to locate on the banks of the river, that certainly might have an effect on the natural resources, the natural beauty of the shore. What would there be to prevent an industry from coming in on the banks of the river?

Mr. JACKSON. Again the pride of the people and the distaste for having any dirty industry of any kind located there. The only industry is the fabrication of airplanes, putting them together at the Mooney Plant which puts out quite a few thousand planes each year. And the chamber of commerce, and the industrial foundation there openly state they want no dirty industry that will cause pollution. If it is a dirty industry we will let George Bush have it down in Houston or somewhere. Water or air pollution, we don't want either. It is beautiful country and we want to maintain it as such.

Mr. MORTON. Well, do the counties in which this river flows have a zoning system?

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir. They have no authority to create one.

Mr. MORTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. STEIGER. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to congratulate this gentleman and the other witnesses on their posture. I think it is commendable and I for one support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Michigan, and the gentleman from Ohio.

Congressman Fisher, do you have anything further you wish to state?

Mr. FISHER. I think that is all.

We are very grateful for the committee hearing these witnesses. They have come a long way, they are very interested and they are speaking for practically all the people living in Kerr and Kendall Counties, I can assure you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We commend you for your effective unanimous presentation, and the fact you stayed within the time limit, and I think you presented your case well.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, we would like to leave the map with you. If it gets in your way, will you see that Congressman Fisher's office is troubled with it from then on. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next group of witnesses will deal with the Suwannee River: Mr. Herbert Brown, chairman of the Suwannee River Authority, Florida; Mr. L. P. Pete Gibson, Florida State senator; Robert Porter, and Mrs. Margaret Shifflette, Suwannee River Citizens Association, Lake City, Fla.

All of these witnesses can come to the stand.

There are three of you, you have a total of 15 minutes. In the absence of objection all of the statements may be placed in the record

at this point. You can each take 5 minutes or you can do as the other group did and select a spokesman and give him the larger part or all of the time.

I notice there are four of you, so you have 20 minutes. Go ahead.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT E. BROWN, CHAIRMAN, SUWANNEE RIVER AUTHORITY, FLORIDA

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee——

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you speaking for yourself?

Mr. BROWN. I am speaking for the Suwannee River Authority.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are not speaking for the other witnesses here?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Go ahead.

Mr. BROWN. My name is Herbert Brown. I am chairman of the Suwannee River Authority. With me today is Mr. John C. Camp, a member and former chairman of the authority. He is also chairman of the pollution committee.

Because of the importance to us of proposed legislation before your committee the authority felt impelled to make the following statement and to answer any questions concerning our position which the committee direct to me.

The Suwannee River Authority, being the State agency closest to the people who will be most directly affected, has adopted an official position opposing the inclusion of the Suwannee River or its tributaries in the legislation now being considered by this committee.

The Suwannee River Authority, an official State agency, was created by the Florida State Legislature in 1957 to study, develop, and promote the Suwannee River Basin and the adjacent 12 counties.

The authority is composed of a member from each of the 12 counties of the Suwannee River country appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida and an ex officio member appointed to the authority by each of the boards of county commissioners of the 12 counties. These members serve without compensation or per diem. Funding for the authority is provided by the 12 counties and is matched by the State of Florida.

The Suwannee River Authority is the official body which represents the people of the 12-county area and is the means through which these people can communicate their feelings and thoughts pertaining to the river.

The primary objectives of the Suwannee River Authority are: (1) to promote the development of the 12-county area; (2) to establish the Suwannee River and its tributaries as recreational areas for all people; and (3) to prevent pollution and deterioration of the Suwannee River and its tributaries.

The Suwannee River Authority through the news media has been able to bring international focus on the Suwannee River area. During the year 1967, the authority received 15,132 inquiries about the Suwannee River, coming from all of the 50 States and many foreign countries.

The authority has made continuous progress in the development of recreational areas, and the improvement of navigation of the river. Major public recreational areas have been established with a minimum of one in each county, and in addition, many other picnic and swim-

ming areas along with numerous boat ramps, which are accessible by improved highways, are located throughout the Suwannee River area.

Other developments adjacent to the Suwannee River are four municipalities, the internationally famous Stephen Foster Memorial at White Springs, Ellaville State Park, Manatee State Park, Hart Springs—a Gilchrist County development—Florida Sheriffs Boys Ranch, Advent Christian Retirement Home at Dowling Park, hundreds of private houses, and numerous commercial enterprises.

A primary problem in the development of the Suwannee River Valley is the devastation caused by periodic floods, usually occurring from 7 to 10 years apart. These floods overflow the entire valleys of the Suwannee River and its tributaries, often in excess of several miles in width, destroying crops and damaging other properties, both private and public.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Brown.

The Suwannee River is in two States, Florida and Georgia. How much of it is in Georgia?

Mr. BROWN. I would say about—not over 25, 30 miles, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And not enough to set that up in the study stage by itself?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir; I don't think so, sir.

It flows out of the Okefenokee Swamp, out of Rilly's Lake and comes out through Fargo, Ga.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we might as well hear all of the witnesses on this one river.

Our next witness is Mr. L. B. Pete Gibson.

Mr. GIBSON. Is it necessary that I stand in order to make my presentation?

Mr. TAYLOR. You may stand or sit.

Mr. GIBSON. Thank you.

May I relinquish my time to the lady, first 5 minutes?

Ladies come first, where I come from.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are not giving up your time, but you would like for her to speak before you speak?

Mr. GIBSON. Please, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. We recognize Mrs. Margaret Shifflette.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET SHIFFLETTE, DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY, SUWANNEE RIVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. I had planned to speak after the other presentation of the Suwannee River Citizens Association. I am speaking for Suwannee River Citizens Association which represents a tremendous segment of public opinion in the Suwannee Valley and in Florida and in Georgia, and I would like to hand these folders in which contain some resolutions and letters in duplicate.

These, some of these, have old dates, but they have not been rescinded so they are still in full effect, and I would like to commend——

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection these resolutions presented will be made a part of the file.

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. Please, we would appreciate it if they would be made a part.

I would like to commend the Suwannee River Authority for a job well done in the Suwannee Valley. It has far surpassed our expectations when it was created in 1957 and, believe me, it enjoys the respect and the confidence of everybody who has dealt with it. These dedicated, 12 dedicated, men work close to the local scene, and they serve the best interests of the entire Suwannee Valley.

It would be a waste of the taxpayers' money to superimpose a Federal scenic rivers system upon the outstanding facilities and activities already provided by the States of Florida and Georgia.

The Suwannee River Authority, the local counties affected along the river and the private enterprise, further to take the homes dotted in natural wooded settings, alive with the preserved bird and animal life, would be a negation of one of the most fundamental principles upon which our Nation was founded, the right to own one's home without fear of seizure.

The Suwannee River is some 250 miles long, and there is ample room for diversity of development without damaging the scenic beauty of the river system or limiting its recreational uses. This has been clearly demonstrated on the Suwannee and Ichetucknee and the Santa Fe. Already integrated into a harmonious pattern in the Suwannee Valley are all the fine developments that Mr. Porter will list in his statement, and these bear out, all these fine developments bear out, our feelings that the Suwannee River should be left under State and local management.

Now, there are also preserved wilderness areas along the Suwannee and its tributaries for bird and animal life where they are protected. And all these facilities are continuously being improved and expanded.

Some 40 subdivisions and hundreds of individual homes along the Suwannee and its tributaries pour into the economy of the area and the entire north Florida crown substantial sums of money for all the necessities of life, and we all know what the necessities of life are.

Now, we do not believe that a Federal scenic river system could compensate for this type of economy.

Gentlemen, am I limited now—I have some exhibits here which show clearly the diversified development on the Suwannee River, and since the time is so limited, I wonder if I might leave these with you and—you see they are photographic exhibits of this nature, and would you like for me to leave these with you and Congressmen, if Congressman Fuqua can get them back to me, but I have to have them because we are planning these as a part of a permanent exhibit of the Bell Chamber of Commerce in our new community building at Bell, so I would like to get them back.

Mr. TAYLOR. You had better just keep them then if you have to have them back.

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. These are so important.

Mr. TAYLOR. Pass them around so that the members of the committee can see them.

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. All right.

Put them up there so the committee can look at them.

We request—there are several other things I wanted to bring out—we request that the Suwannee and its tributaries be deleted entirely from these scenic rivers bills so that the States of Georgia and Florida

through the Suwannee River Authority and the Georgia Area Development and Planning Commission can develop a practical plan for a Suwannee River National Park on one suitable site and this then to be presented to the Congress through our own duly elected representatives, and such a park as this would fit into and complement the other developments on the river rather than disrupt them entirely.

Mr. TAYLOR. You and Robert Porter, using this, are speaking jointly for the Suwannee River Citizens Association?

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. I am.

Thank you very much.

(Additional material supplied for the record by Mrs. Shifflette follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT BY MRS. CARL E. SHIFFLETTE, SECRETARY, SUWANNEE RIVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, BELL, FLA.

In addition to the misleading and outdated statistics in the Osterbind Report, his flat statement that the Suwannee River has never been related to the economy of the Valley is so preposterous as to discredit the entire report. The River is the lifeline of the Valley.

Under State and local management the over-all picture of the Suwannee Valley is one of burgeoning growth, and awareness of all its potentials, and especially its recreational and scenic assets. To subject the Suwannee and its tributaries to the stipulations in these Scenic Rivers bills would literally cut the heart out of North Florida.

These bills would tamper with the lives of thousands of people in the Suwannee Valley, with the most deep-seated human emotions, the grass-roots foundation of our national pride and patriotism.

To take away the Suwannee and its tributaries from State, County and private management would accomplish the same thing you would do if you cut the tap root off a pine tree. You would kill the tree. The diversified character of the Suwannee River will die if you include it in these Scenic Rivers bills, and with it one of the basic elements of our local, State and National pride.

We are opposed to any encroachment of Federal controls upon rivers that already have adequate programs of development and conservation through State and local governmental agencies and private enterprise.

Mr. TAYLOR. Senator, do you want to speak now, or let Mr. Robert Porter?

STATEMENT OF HON. L. P. PETE GIBSON, STATE SENATOR, FLORIDA

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I was next on the agenda and if it is all right, I would like for my son and my aide to pass out to the members of the committee a copy of my statement.

I would like, sir, to take 1 minute to finish the statement of the chairman of the Suwannee River Authority. The authority is dedicated to prevent pollution, and is in the process of developing a system of detection and controls along the Suwannee River and its tributaries. Under this procedure, the authority will be able to move immediately to abate violations of State pollution laws.

In 1965, working in cooperation with the congressional delegation of the State of Florida, the Suwannee River Authority hosted a series of eight public meetings to discuss the proposal of the nationalization of the Suwannee River and its tributaries and to develop a voluntary expression of all of the citizens of the Suwannee River country. The results of these eight meetings as expressed by these interested citizens indicated that an overwhelming majority opposed this proposal and that actually less than 3 percent favored this proposal.

The Suwannee River Authority is appreciative of the opportunity to present these views of the people of the Suwannee River Country and strongly urges that this committee recommend deletion of the Suwannee River from those bills which you are considering at this time.

My name is L. B. Gibson. Last year, 1967, the people of Florida through its legislature adopted a memorial to Congress asking Congress not to include our Suwannee River or any of its tributaries in the scenic rivers legislation. I mailed you 50 copies of this.

This was unanimously adopted by both the House and the Senate.

The Suwannee River flows through the district I represent as a senator. The people of my district have expressed to me that they are not for the Suwannee River or its tributaries being included in any wild or scenic rivers legislation.

It is our hope that, in your deliberations on this legislation, you will consider these expressions by the people of Florida through their legislative delegations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The memorial to Congress referred to follows:)

HOUSE MEMORIAL 2073

A memorial to the Congress of the United States objecting to the inclusion of the Suwannee River and its tributaries in "scenic river" legislation.

Whereas, the beautiful Suwannee River is a source of pride to those Florida citizens living near thereto as well as to all the citizens of Florida, having been immortalized in song, and

Whereas, this Legislature and the people of this state are aware of the benefits accruing to the state from this immortal river, and

Whereas, the Suwannee River, though having aesthetic and historical value, is also a useful and productive river of the state, and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States proposes to include the Suwannee River and its tributaries in "scenic river" legislation which would vest jurisdiction over it in the federal government, and

Whereas, this inclusion would impede the use and value of said river, as well as the conservational and recreational benefits that the citizens of Florida and visitors to this state have enjoyed for years, now, therefore, Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested not to include the Suwannee River and its tributaries in "scenic river" legislation which would vest jurisdiction over it in the federal government.

Be it further resolved that copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 2, 1967.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. PORTER, DIRECTOR, SUWANNEE RIVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Mr. PORTER. I am Robert T. Porter, director of the Suwannee River Citizens Association.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have a statement to read.

We appreciate this opportunity to be present before you and to explain the position of our association. We are an independent, chartered organization, made up of thousands of members who are residents not only of the area immediately adjacent to the Suwannee River and its tributaries, but of the entire State of Florida, Georgia, and

some in other States. Further, thousands more have expressly stated to us that they share the views of our association. Our organization has constructive plans for assisting with future development and promotion of the Suwannee River Valley.

We request that your committee recommend that the Suwannee River and its tributaries be removed entirely from the wild and scenic rivers legislation. Before stating our reasons we would like to briefly describe what the Suwannee River is and what it means to the people who use it and enjoy it.

The people of Florida, on their own, have developed the recreational aspects of the Suwannee River. For example.

1. The Stephen Foster Memorial, a museum, carillon, and park built by the State of Florida.

2. Famous Hart Springs where Gilchrist County operates a complete recreational park with an 80-acre campground addition.

3. Three large State parks, Suwannee River, Manatee Springs, and O'Leno.

4. Countless free boat ramps; road-riverside parks; natural springs—both publicly and privately owned—some developed, some left open free to the public; camping grounds, picnic spots, hunting and fishing facilities, air stations for divers, motels, restaurants, and so forth.

5. A 700-acre recreational area now under development in Suwannee County.

All these developments fit in well with the overall Florida concept of being the "fun" State of the Union. Needless to say, Florida is oriented toward tourism. We feel that if any State is able to develop its own recreational areas, Florida has proven its capacity to do so in the past and will continue to do so in the future. This concern with recreation permeates down from State to local governments and private enterprises.

"Way down upon the Suwannee River" is not just a lazy river flowing through swamps filled with cypress trees and unused forest land, but rather it is a vital river flowing through areas of active development by private enterprise and local government. It runs through or forms the border for several small, hustling communities. Along its banks you find subdivisions for retiree homes and summer camps, religious institutions, developments by compatible industries such as agriculture, timber, and phosphate. In addition to the developed areas, parts of the river are in a partially wild state not accessible to the motoring public, being reached only by boat.

The Suwannee River is completely unique and as such merits special consideration by your committee. We ask that the Suwannee River and its tributaries be removed from the wild and scenic river legislation for the following reasons:

1. The staggering majority of people in the Suwannee River Valley do not want the Suwannee and its tributaries in such a system. This includes not only homeowners along the Suwannee and Ichetucknee, but motel and restaurant people, farmers, ranchers, timber owners, industrial developers, local organizations, and governments.

2. As we stated above, Florida is capable of developing its own recreational areas and has already taken the initiative to do so.

3. As diversified as the development is along the Suwannee, it does

not lend itself to scenic or wild river concepts. To create such a river would entail expenditures of capital that would be impractical.

4. The people of Florida and Georgia, and more specifically the people in the Suwannee River Basin are not going to let any person or corporation pollute the Suwannee River. Florida, in fact, was the first State to have a pollution control program acceptable to the Federal Government. The Suwannee River Authority and we in Florida and Georgia will not let the Suwannee River or its tributaries be misused. An active program of control is under way.

5. At present we have periodic flooding of the river basin. A system of check dams is needed to prevent this waste. To put the Suwannee River in a wild or scenic river system would prevent the building of such dams, thereby subjecting owners of property along the river and the State to future losses caused by flooding.

Some of the proponents of the wild or scenic river legislation—namely, the Park Service—will tell you that such a program will bring unheard of prosperity to north central Florida.

(Mr. Porter's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF SUWANNEE RIVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED BY ROBERT T. PORTER, DIRECTOR

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2. As we stated above, Florida is capable of developing its own recreational areas and has already taken the initiative to do so.

3. As diversified as the development is along the Suwannee, it does not lend itself to Scenic or Wild Rivers concepts. To create such a river would entail expenditures of capital that would be impractical.

4. The people of Florida and Georgia, and more specifically the people in the Suwannee River Basin are not going to let any person or corporation pollute the Suwannee River. Florida, in fact, was the first State to have a pollution control program acceptable to the Federal Government. The Suwannee River Authority and we in Florida and Georgia will not let the Suwannee River or its tributaries be misused. An active program of control is under way.

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Some of the proponents of the wild or scenic river legislation, namely, the Park Service, will tell you that such a program will bring unheard of prosperity to North Central Florida. They base their argument on a report, which is erroneously labeled as a study by the University of Florida. This report contains outdated material and unfounded statements. It is not worthy of consideration.

Another point made by the Park Service is that the United States Government will acquire very little fee land, but rather will use scenic easements for most of the system. They extol the virtues of the scenic easement but fail to tell you of the loss of value to the fee tract. An article in the January, 1968, issue of the *Appraisal Journal* points out the loss of value on the fee land on scenic easements along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Examples: 70 per cent loss in value of land for building sites and yards, 75 to 84 per cent value loss in woods and brush land. Such losses have an adverse effect upon local tax structures, as well as other areas of the economy.

Gentlemen, we ask that you consider our presentation and that you study the statements and reports filed with you. We feel that you will then assist us in having the Suwannee River and its tributaries removed from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much for your individual statement. I crossed this river on several occasions, and noticed its famous name. It certainly is not a wild river, but it is a beautiful river.

The proposal is to leave it in a study stage. How would this leaving it in the study stage interfere with the present use of it?

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I think that would take away a lot of the county and State park planning that is going on at this time. If the Chairman would like to answer that further.

Mr. BROWN. I think so, sir. Excuse me, if you could limit that study to at least 6 months or a year. If it is a long, drawn-out period you are going to stifle the development of the river.

Mr. TAYLOR. You understand it will take further legislation to take it out of the study stage into the instant stage?

Mr. BROWN. Well, if the findings of the study as far as the establishments of maybe national parks and so forth, we don't believe we have a wild river. In other words, we feel like that some national parks may be along the river would be, certain areas would be, probably feasible.

But I think this study should be limited, not one of these drawn out for several years; maybe 6 months or a year.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is pollution a problem now? The river does go through other areas.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I would say "No," sir; pollution is not an area. I cosponsored the best antipollution bill backing it with the money that is in these United States, which is State law, and it includes the Suwannee River.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have protection then by State on pollution?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes, sir; the best in the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR. I recognize the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Fuqua.

Mr. FUQUA. We, as already mentioned, come under the Water Pollution Control Act.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Two questions. This is an interstate river, and accordingly the U.S. Government has certain responsibilities and obligations. What guarantees do the people of the United States have that this river will be maintained for the use of all the people of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. Through private development and State development like Manatee State Park, Hart Springs, that is 180 acres of camping area that belongs to the county of Gilchrist.

Mr. ASPINALL. Some people, perhaps, are not in the position to pay for some of these expensive items.

Mr. BROWN. Gilchrist County, sir, is free. There is no charge whatsoever. It is paid for by the people of Gilchrist County. They have excellent recreational facilities on beautiful springs.

Mr. ASPINALL. You have some public grounds?

Mr. BROWN. I say it is all public, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. All public?

Mr. BROWN. Manatee.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Aspinall, yes, this river originates in Georgia and where it originates is owned by the Federal Government, is under the Federal Government control, and the very small area between what the Federal Government owns at the inception of the river plus our antipollution controls could cause absolutely no problem to the public or the people of the United States.

Mr. ASPINALL. One of your distinguished citizens of Florida bears my name.

Mr. GIBSON. It is a wonderful name, thank you, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. Now, Senator, this is directed to you or to the lady: Why has there been such a movement by various people of the United States to have the Suwannee River included in the scenic river classification? I just want a very short answer.

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. In the first place the Suwannee River is famous; Stephen Foster made it famous, so the people all over the country are acquainted with it.

Second, they don't understand the character of the river. They don't understand the river already has an established diversified unique character of its own which is being preserved by the State and the counties and private enterprise.

Folks up in Michigan, say, don't understand this, and they don't realize all the wonderful things that are being done on the Suwannee River to preserve it.

Mr. ASPINALL. I say the same goes for a lot of people in Florida who seem to want to take care of the things in my district, too. They don't know a darned thing about what they are talking about.

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. Many of them in Florida have never even seen the Suwanee River. For instance, a newspaper editor in Miami wrote an editorial which indicated that he didn't even know there were these roads and riverside parks at every U.S. highway crossing. So many people in Florida have never even seen the Suwanee River.

Mr. ASPINALL. A lot of people in Florida have never seen any of the beauties of a lot of places they write about in other parts of the Nation. I can understand.

Mr. TAYLOR. Anyone else have any questions?

Mr. MORTON. I would like to ask the Senator and the other witnesses here about one point: How do you feel about the whole idea of a national program for the preservation of scenic rivers, wild rivers, and the like?

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Morton, I think if you and the people in your district had a stream that was being abused, that needed this, I could see and understand the possible feasibility. Such as the Suwanee River is not the case.

Mr. MORTON. You didn't answer the question.

Mr. GIBSON. I beg your pardon, sir.

Mr. MORTON. What I am saying is, do you think we have arrived at a point in time when we need a national rivers system to preserve the natural beauty and the scenic characteristics and recreational characteristics, purity, and so forth, of our rivers in America? I am not saying that the Suwanee should be in it or should be out of it.

Mr. GIBSON. My answer to you, sir, is yes; if there is not a sufficient local control and there is obvious open abuse, and the people of that State or that area want it.

Mr. MORTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. GIBSON. I appreciate your asking the question, Congressman Morton.

Mr. MORTON. What about the other gentlemen or the lady? Do you have any feelings about this type of legislation so far as putting it on the books is concerned?

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. It would depend entirely upon the nature of the river, whether it would be feasible, as Senator Gibson has said, wherefore, it is actually needed. We do not know about these other rivers, but we do know that it is not needed on the Suwanee.

Mr. MORTON. How about the St. Johns?

Mrs. SHIFFLETTE. Well, I would leave Congressman Bennett to talk to you about the St. Johns.

Mr. BROWN. The condition of the St. Johns.

Mr. MORTON. I beg your pardon?

Mr. BROWN. I say I would rather have Congressman Bennett speak to you about the St. Johns.

Mr. FUQUA. You had better have him talk to me. That is in my district.

Mr. BROWN. It was in both.

Mr. GIBSON. It was in mine, too, sir.

Mr. MORTON. It is unique in that it is one of the few rivers in the country that flows north. That is all I have to say.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Well, thank you very much.

Mr. GIBSON. Thank you, gentlemen and Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The pictures were passed around and they are very beautiful.

Next we have Mrs. L. B. Russell, president, Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Dr. William L. Russell, East Tennessee White Water Club.

In the absence of objection a copy of the statement of each witness will be placed in the record.

Is there any relation?

Mrs. RUSSELL. No, sir. Dr. Russell had to stay in Tennessee since we have a State scenic rivers bill coming up in the legislature tonight. And in his place is Col. Claude Black.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you each desire to take your 5 minutes?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir; we would like 10 minutes total if we may.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Russell, you are listed first; you may proceed.

Mrs. RUSSELL. Colonel Black will go first place.

STATEMENT OF COL. CLAUDE A. BLACK, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED, BOARD OF ADVISERS, TENNESSEE SCENIC RIVERS ASSOCIATION

Colonel BLACK. We will violate the rule of ladies first because it is just more logical.

Mr. Taylor and chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Aspinall, chairman of the full committee and gentlemen, we are not going to read our statements. We ask that they be included in the record of the three organizations.

Mr. TAYLOR. They will be.

Colonel BLACK. And we have a couple of other documents which we would also, with the chairman's permission, and we will turn them over to the clerk; one is a letter from our senior Senator, Hon. Albert Gore, the others are excerpts from a report on flood control by the Tennessee Valley Authority 1939, and the third a report on flood prevention for the State of Tennessee, which was done by the Tennessee State Planning Commission.

Mr. TAYLOR. In absence of objection the letter from Senator Gore will be made a part of the record. The other two documents will be made a part of the file.

(Senator Gore's letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
April 18, 1967.

Mr. ROBERT A. MILLER,
Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association,
Post Office Box 3104,
Nashville, Tennessee.

DEAR MR. MILLER: Mr. Lynch has told me of your further conversation with him with respect to your testimony before the Senate Interior Committee. I have written to Senator Church to express to him my interest in the subject of

your testimony and to endorse the inclusion of the Buffalo, Obed, and South Fork Rivers in a scenic rivers system.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT GORE.

Colonel BLACK. Thank you, sir.

We recommend, and when I say we, the three organizations from Tennessee, that three rivers in Tennessee be included initially in the national system of scenic rivers and those are the Buffalo in middle Tennessee, the Obed River in the Cumberland Mountains in east Tennessee, south fork of the Cumberland, also in east Tennessee, and Kentucky with its tributaries.

I will not in view of the shortness of time try to bring our maps forward, but we do have with us maps back there plotting out these rivers and we will leave them there.

Our Congressman from the Sixth District, Congressman William R. Anderson, who, as you know, of course, introduced the bill quite a long time ago, which would include the Buffalo River, wanted to be with us this morning but House business precludes it. We will invite attention to the fact that in the statement submitted by Congressman Anderson he also endorses the Obed and the South Fork of the Cumberland.

I think about the only other thing I want to say and then Mrs. Russell, Dr. Liane Russell, has some details to give you, is this: That we, and again I say the three organizations, in Tennessee, we are for dams, we are for industry, and we are for progress, but we are also for a reasonable number of free-flowing, reasonably natural rivers. I think I will turn over now the remainder of our time to Dr. Liane Russell.

(Statement of Colonel Black follows:)

STATEMENT OF COL. CLAUDE A. BLACK, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED, BOARD OF ADVISORS, TENNESSEE SCENIC RIVERS ASSOCIATION

The active and intensive interest that Tennesseans in citizen and government organization have shown in recent years in the preservation of the State's scenic rivers has culminated in the drafting of a State scenic rivers bill (House Bill No. 1333, "The Tennessee Scenic Rivers Act of 1968") which was introduced last month into both houses of the Tennessee General Assembly. A joint open hearing before the conservation committees of House and Senate was held on March 6. Two days ago, March 12, the bill was referred to the Calendar Committee and a vote in the House is expected on March 19 or soon thereafter.

The Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association in cooperation with the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning spearheaded the drive which led to the drafting of this bill and its introduction by the Honorable J. William Pope, Jr. The bill classifies the river areas, designates rivers or sections of rivers for immediate inclusion in the system, and prescribes procedures for their protection and administration and for the addition of new components to the system.

Regardless of the bill's immediate fate, the experience gained in drafting the legislation, and the information obtained in evaluating Tennessee's rivers, may be of some help to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation in its deliberations on the role of the States and in its decisions on Tennessee rivers in particular. The following suggestions are offered:

1. As far as possible, rivers in a State scenic rivers system should be given the same protection from Federal agencies as rivers in the national system.

2. This should apply to any rivers placed in a study category as well as to those designated for immediate inclusion in the system.

3. All Federal watershed planning should include a thorough study and evaluation of the scenic values of the streams in the watershed.

The following Tennessee river areas are recommended for inclusion in a National Scenic Rivers System. They are included in the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Bill, but these three in particular are also especially worthy of serious consideration for national scenic river status. All three have already been so recommended by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, and the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning. Members of the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association have had long experience with all three of these rivers.

1. Buffalo River—The entire river.—This river was one of those studied and favorably recommended by the study team of the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. In 1965 the 84th General Assembly of Tennessee passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 24 which urged the Department of the Interior and Congress to include the Buffalo River as a national wild river and offered state assistance in carrying out the development program. Bills introduced by U.S. Representatives Anderson and Fulton include this river in those designated for immediate scenic river status. The TVA is cooperating with the State of Tennessee in developing plans to administer this river as a scenic float stream.

2. Big South Fork of the Cumberland and its tributary Clear Fork.—This river also is one of those studied by the BOR. The study team concluded that it was perhaps the finest wild river in the eastern United States. With that endorsement, little more needs to be said. The river is well known to canoe clubs, and this year it will be the site of the U.S. Canoe Association's national championship down-river marathon.

3. Obed River and its tributaries Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.—The Obed is the principal stream in the Emory River watershed. The scenic qualities of this river, which are equal to those of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland, have been described at length in the January 1968 report of the TVA-Emory River Watershed Development Association, which states: "The combination of forest setting, mountain peaks, deep river gorges, scenic streams, interesting waterfalls, rock formations, caves and plentiful game and fish make this area unique within the Tennessee Valley if not the eastern United States . . . The central feature of this area's uniqueness is the gorge of the Emory and Obed Rivers . . . the most scenic are the Obed River and its major tributaries—Clear Creek and Daddys Creek. These streams form almost a 100-mile system of rugged waters which change complexion with the seasons. Sheer rock walls encase these streams in canyons up to 500 feet deep and create spectacular views." TVA is engaged in further studies on the scenic potentials of keeping the river free-flowing. A large part of the adjacent lands are owned by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. (A 1939 TVA report concluded that a major dam on the Obed was nowhere near economically feasible and a reappraisal just completed by TVA has reached the same conclusion. An independent study by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1948 arrived at even lower benefit-cost ratios.)

If the bill eventually recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is one which designates for immediate inclusion only a limited number of non-controversial rivers, and only those already studied by the BOR, then the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association would suggest placing the Buffalo in this category, but would also strongly recommend that the Big South Fork of the Cumberland and the Obed be included in a study category and be given protection during the study period. If, on the other hand, a more inclusive bill is acceptable, then Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association recommends that all three river areas be designated for immediate scenic river status.

STATEMENT OF LIANE B. RUSSELL, TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Mrs. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, chairman of the full committee, and members of the committee, I am Liane B. Russell, president of Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, an independent nonprofit conservation organization founded in 1966 and dedicated to the preservation of Tennessee superb natural environment. We appreciate the privilege of being permitted to express our views before the subcommittee.

Our organization has been working diligently ever since its inception for maintaining the free-flowing character of several of our rivers and for protecting their natural environment. We had a major part in the introduction, this year, of a Tennessee scenic rivers bill now pending in the State legislature. It is noteworthy that 50 out of 99 representatives cosigned this State bill and we have been gratified by the tremendous popular support it has had throughout the State of Tennessee. For instance, in the last 3 days alone over 600 names have been turned in on a petition on behalf of one specific river, the Obed.

Many organizations have endorsed the bill including the Tennessee Conservation League with 20,000 members.

Our written testimony is in two sections, one taking up general considerations for national scenic river systems, and the second referring to Tennessee rivers in particular. If I might, I would like in my oral testimony to take these up in reverse order and make our recommendations concerning Tennessee rivers.

We believe that Tennessee is blessed with some of the most beautiful rivers in the Eastern United States. Notable among these are the sandstone gorge rivers of the Cumberland Plateau, which cut sheer canyons up to 500 feet deep; and the pastoral rivers flowing through rich farmland and beside lushly wooded hills. Some of these rivers are located in the most sparsely populated areas of the East; yet they are within driving distance of the big population centers. For these various reasons, we strongly urge the inclusion of several Tennessee rivers in a national scenic rivers system, and particularly the following three: Buffalo, entire river; Obed, including Clear Creek and Daddys Creek; south fork of the Cumberland, including Clear Fork River.

1. The Buffalo, in middle Tennessee, is a favorite pastoral float stream. This river is designated for national scenic river status in Mr. Anderson's H.R. 6588 and in Mr. Fulton's recent bill, and is listed to be studied within 3 years in Mr. Saylor's H.R. 90. It is listed in the study categories of H.R. 6166 and of the Senate-passed bill S. 119. A survey of the river has been made by the Federal wild rivers study team and a favorable recommendation resulted. In 1965, the 84th General Assembly of Tennessee passed Senate Joint Resolution 24, which urged the Department of the Interior and Congress to include the Buffalo as a national wild river and offered State assistance in carrying out the program. The Tennessee Game and Fish Commission has also endorsed the Buffalo as worthy of inclusion in a national system. The TVA has expressed its intention to assist the State of Tennessee in developing the Buffalo as a scenic river.

2. The Obed River, and may I pass some pictures around of this river, the Obed River system including the Obed and its major tributaries should be included in their entirety. These are sandstone gorge rivers of outstanding beauty, flowing through dramatic, lushly vegetated canyons topped by sheer cliff faces. The Obed system is completely undeveloped, no human habitations are visible from the rivers, and access is limited. About one-third of the shoreline is in public ownership, lying in the Catoosa wildlife management area of 80,000 acres, owned and managed by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. The Obed system contains about 100 river-miles of magnificent wild scenery, outstanding recreation value, and crystal-clear

waters. We believe it is eminently suited for scenic river status. BOR study of the Obed has been requested.

Congressman Anderson in his statement to the subcommittee has endorsed inclusion of this river among the rivers listed for detailed study in the national bill.

3. The Big South Fork of the Cumberland and the Clear Fork River, its southwestern tributary, represent one of the most outstanding wilderness river systems in the eastern United States. Its watershed is heavily forested, and the river gorges are almost totally removed from civilization. It was studied by the Wild Rivers Study Team of the BOR and given an excellent recommendation as a scenic river in a preliminary report of 1964. The Scott County Conservation Board, set up under State law and with technical services provided by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, has endorsed the wild rivers principle for this river and we respectfully recommend that the above three rivers I have named—Buffalo, South Fork and Obed—be included in a Scenic River bill, either as initial units of the system or by designation for study as potential additions.

Thank you.

(Statements of Mrs. Russell and Richard E. Reed, president of the East Tennessee White Water Club follow:)

STATEMENT OF LIANE B. RUSSELL, REPRESENTING TENNESSEE CITIZENS FOR WILDERNESS PLANNING

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Liane B. Russell, President of Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning, an independent conservation organization founded in 1966 and dedicated to the preservation of Tennessee's superb natural environment. Our organization has been working diligently ever since its inception for maintaining the free-flowing character of several of our rivers and for protecting their natural environment. We had a major part in the introduction, this year, of a Tennessee scenic rivers bill now pending in the State Legislature.

We are hopeful that the present hearings signify that national scenic rivers legislation will soon be forthcoming, and we thank the Committee for the chance to testify. Free-flowing rivers are not only among our finest but also among our fastest vanishing resources. Unless we act very fast, our children will not know the beauty, the peace, and the renewal of spirit that comes from a living, natural stream.

It is most gratifying that several good bills to establish National Scenic Rivers Systems have been introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives. The first part of our testimony will deal with some of the general features of these bills; the second will make recommendations concerning three specific rivers in Tennessee which we consider highly worthy of national scenic rivers status.

A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Although, after careful study of the various bills, we have definite views on most of their detailed features, we shall here express ourselves only on those we consider most important.

1. We believe it is essential for rivers in the system to be classified according to certain criteria used for their inclusion; and that this classification should then determine the degree of restriction with which the river areas are administered. Areas associated with the "wild river" category of H.R. 8416, or Class I of H.R. 90 should be managed as true wilderness, in accordance with the concepts embodied in the Wilderness Act of 1964. At the other end of the scale, there is also need for classifications such as Class III (H.R. 90), "historic and cultural," and "pastoral" (H.R. 8416). Many of our Eastern rivers fit this latter group of categories. However, many other Eastern rivers, and among them the most scenic, would fit the criteria of some intermediate category, such as Class II

(H.R. 90) or "natural environment rivers" (H.R. 8416). Because they are the wildest rivers we have in the East, we believe that they should be given more protection than is at present afforded the intermediate categories by the bills under consideration. Specifically, we believe that no new road access should be permitted to rivers of this type, and that "compatible resource uses" (H.R. 8416) should be strongly restricted.

2. We believe that the protection given to rivers in the system against the building of dams and other water resources projects should be as strong as possible. The wording og the bill should specifically:

(*a*) Prohibit construction, operation, or authorization of all projects, regardless of whether or not such projects are connected with production of power;

(*b*) Apply to projects affecting a river, as well as to projects located directly on a river;

(*c*) apply to scenic river areas established by State law.

We recommend that, in addition to referring to "federal agencies" in general terms, the bill should specifically name those agencies most often involved in water resource projects, such as the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, TVA, Federal Power Commission, etc.

3. We strongly believe that all protection afforded to rivers designated as initial units of the system should also be afforded to all rivers listed in the bill for future study.

4. We believe that the width of the strip of land on either side of a river that is included in the system should be wide enough to afford effective protection of the scenic qualities of the river and, wherever possible, should include at least the entire scenic vista from the river. The extent of river-adjacent protected areas should be greater than it is in H.R. 6166. In many places, it would be beneficial to permit acquisition of scenic easements extending up to 2 miles on each side.

5. Since many more rivers will need to be preserved than can be designated in a national bill, we believe that the legislation should give encouragement and assistance to the individual States in creating State scenic rivers systems (see H.R. 90, Sec. 5). Rivers designated by a State legislature should be eligible to become part of a national scenic rivers system (see H.R. 8416, Sec. 2(a)(ii)). Protection against federal water resource projects should clearly apply to State scenic rivers (see H.R. 90, Sec. 6(a)(3)).

6. We believe that liberal provisions should be made for later additions of rivers to the system.

7. We urge that appropriations be adequate for rapid acquisition of lands and interests therein. Particularly our Eastern rivers, which do not often lie in federal lands, are endangered by commercial exploitation and must be protected very soon.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING TENNESSEE RIVERS

We believe that Tennessee is blessed with some of the most beautiful rivers in the Eastern United States. Notable among these are the sandstone gorge rivers of the Cumberland Plateau, which cut sheer canyons up to 500 feet deep; and the pastoral rivers flowing through rich farmland and beside lushly wooded hills. Some of these rivers are located in the most sparsely populated areas of the East; yet they are within driving distance of the big population centers. For these various reasons, we strongly urge the inclusion of several Tennessee rivers in a national scenic rivers system, and particularly the following three:

Buffalo (entire river)
Obed (including Clear Creek and Daddys Creek)
South Fork of the Cumberland (including Clear Fork River).

1. The *Buffalo*, in middle Tennessee, is a favorite pastoral float stream. This river is designated for national scenic river status in Mr. Anderson's H.R. 6588 and in Mr. Fulton's recent bill, and is listed to be studied within three years in Mr. Saylor's H.R. 90. It is listed in the study categories of H.R. 6166 and of the Senate-passed bill S. 119. A survey of the river has been made by the federal Wild Rivers Study Team and a favorable recommendation resulted. In 1965, the 84th General Assembly of Tennessee passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, which urged the Department of the Interior and Congress to include the Buffalo as a national wild river and offered State assistance in carrying out the program. The Tennessee Game and Fish Commission has also endorsed the Buffalo

as worthy of inclusion in a national system. The TVA has expressed its intention to assist the State of Tennessee in developing the Buffalo as a scenic river.

2. The *Obed River* system, including the Obed and its major tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek, should be included in their entirety. These are sandstone gorge rivers of outstanding beauty, flowing through dramatic, lushly vegetated canyons topped by sheer cliff faces. The Obed system is completely undeveloped, no human habitations are visible from the rivers, and access is limited. About one-third of the shoreline is in public ownership, lying in the Catoosa Wildlife Management area of 80,000 acres, owned and managed by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. The Obed system contains about 100 river-miles of magnificent wild scenery, outstanding recreation value, and crystal-clear waters. We believe it is eminently suited for scenic river status. BOR study of the Obed has been requested.

3. The *Big South Fork of the Cumberland* and the Clear Fork River, its southwestern tributary, represent one of the most outstanding wilderness river systems in the Eastern United States. Its watershed is heavily forested, and the river gorges are almost totally removed from civilization. It was studied by the Wild Rivers Study Team of the BOR and given an excellent recommendation as a scenic river in a preliminary report of 1964. The Scott County Conservation Board, set up under State law and with technical services provided by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, has endorsed the wild rivers principle for this river. This Board, together with other organizations, sponsors the annual South Fork Canoe Race which attracts participants and visitors from many States. The U.S. Canoe Association will this year, hold its national championship downriver marathon on the Big South Fork.

All three of the rivers named in our testimony were recommended for scenic river status by the Tennessee Department of Conservation and the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission in a statement submitted in 1967 to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. They were suggested for immediate inclusion in a national scenic rivers system in a joint statement to the same Committee by Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning and the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association. They are among the rivers listed in the Tennessee scenic rivers bill now pending in the State Legislature.

The membership of Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning contains persons expertly qualified in various fields related to the study of rivers, such as geology, ecology, forestry, fish biology, hydrology, and planning. We have some experience with rivers throughout the country, and we have intimate knowledge of the specific rivers for which we seek preservation. Our testimony is backed by this knowledge.

We respectfully recommend that the above listed three rivers be included in a national scenic rivers system, either as initial units of the system or by designation for study as potential additions.

STATEMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE WHITE WATER CLUB, BY RICHARD E. REED, PRESIDENT

The members of the East Tennessee White Water Club feel that the preservation in their natural state of our remaining free-flowing streams and rivers is urgently needed. We endorse the statement made by the Wilderness Society and hope that the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will report favorably a bill which contains effective protection for scenic rivers throughout the United States. Our organization feels that Rep. Saylor of Pennsylvania has introduced in his Scenic Rivers Act, H.R. 90, the essential features of such legislation.

Due to water pollution, impoundments, road building, and real estate development, the number of rivers and smaller streams that would qualify for scenic river status is rapidly diminishing. This is particularly true in the Eastern United States. We recommend that a National Scenic Rivers System be established at the earliest possible date.

Two prime candidates for inclusion in a Scenic Rivers System are the Obed and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland Rivers, located in East Tennessee. These two rivers are within a day's journey of several heavily populated areas. The dramatic gorges of these Cumberland Plateau rivers are unique in the United States. They must be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

The passage of legislation similar to that of H.R. 90 would preserve important parts of our scenic heritage. We wish to thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to offer testimony.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are these rivers in the TVA water control system?

Mrs. RUSSELL. The Buffalo and the Obed are. The Big South Fork is not.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you know what the attitude of the TVA is in regard to adding this in this legislation?

Mrs. RUSSELL. I may say the Buffalo, the TVA has expressed its desire last year to administer the Buffalo as a scenic river in conjunction with the State of Tennessee. As far as the Obed is concerned the TVA has recently completed feasibility studies of a dam on the Obed and has found it to be nonfeasible, that the benefits would be only 60 percent of the estimated costs. This was in a press release last week.

Mr. TAYLOR. Did you wish to add something?

Colonel BLACK. Yes, sir.

The South Fork of the Cumberland has to do with the Devil Jump Dam. That is in Scott and Morgan Counties. The part of the river affected is in Tennessee which is in the district of Congressman John Duncan, of the Second Tennessee District.

We were in his office just a little while ago and Congressman Duncan authorized us to say—he could not get here this morning—that in his opinion dams do not constitute the best use for either the South Fork of the Cumberland or of the Obed. He thinks there are better uses, and he does not think that Devil Jump Dam will be built for quite a long time yet.

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Will you ask the Congressman to get a letter in to us to that effect?

Colonel BLACK. Yes, sir, we will.

Mr. TAYLOR. And we will be glad to have a letter in which he expresses his opinion.

Colonel BLACK. We will be glad to do that, yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mrs. Russell, you recommend first that these rivers be placed in the immediate category of scenic rivers and then you say that, if that can't be done, they shall be placed in the study provisions?

Mrs. RUSSELL. That is right.

Mr. ASPINALL. I understand from what you have stated then that you have studied what the cost of this would be to the Federal Government. This is bothering us a great deal as we study these proposals. What is the cost as you understand it?

Mrs. RUSSELL. We have a cost estimate on the Obed system and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland.

Mr. ASPINALL. You may furnish it for the record.

Mrs. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. I just want to know what you have got.

Thank you very much.

I ask it be made a part of the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

(Data referred to above follows:)

COST ESTIMATES FOR TENNESSEE RIVERS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN A NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

River	Approximate length of proposed stretch (miles)	Average strip to be preserved on each side (miles)	Estimated average width of river [1] (feet)	Total area (acres)	Approximate area to be acquired— In fee simple [2] (acres)	Approximate area to be acquired— By scenic easements (acres)	Estimated price per acre— In fee [3]	Estimated price per acre— Scenic easement [4]	Estimated total
Obed system:									
Obed River	38.6	¼	200						
Clear Creek	29.0	⅛	100						
Daddys Creek	27.0	⅛	100						
	94.6			[5] 16,277	814	15,463	$100	$40	$699,890
South Fork of the Cumberland:									
South Fork, in Tennessee	21.5	¼	200						
Clear Fork River	26.6	⅛	100						
	48.1			18,860	943	17,917	$55	$22	$446,039
Buffalo [6]	116.0	1/16	100	10,686	534	10,152	$300	$120	[6] $1,218,240

[1] Width of the river itself has been included in the total area for purposes of cost estimates.
[2] Computed as 5 percent of total acreage in each case.
[3] Obtained from real estate dealers operating in the respective areas.
[4] Assumed to be 40 percent of the fee simple cost.
[5] This acreage does not include lands within Catoosa Wildlife Management Area. It is assumed that such lands, already in State ownership, can be excluded from cost estimates, since they either are, or can be, effectively zoned for wilderness status. (The river mileages given do include stretches within the Catoosa area.)
[6] The TVA has expressed its intention to develop this as a scenic free-flowing river, in cooperation with the State of Tennessee. It is hoped that TVA will eventually receive appropriations for this purpose.

Source: Prepared by Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association and Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning.

Colonel BLACK. Mr. Aspinall, I may add that the total of 12 rivers we are proposing for our State, including these, we estimate will be $1,700 million for acquisition fees and easement, not development.

Mr. ASPINALL. Which you think the Federal Government should put out?

Colonel BLACK. How much?

Mr. ASPINALL. Which you think the Federal Government should take care of?

Colonel BLACK. Sir, I think they would have a similar condition to what we have in parks. We have some Federal, some national parks in the State of Tennessee and we have 21, so I think maybe nine and three would be a fair division, sir. The State——

Mr. ASPINALL. We just got through listening to some people from Florida who said they wanted to do it on their own. My only question was do you think this is a proper charge against the Federal Government?

Colonel BLACK. For three, yes, sir. We will put up nine, the State will put up nine, and we think the Federal Government maybe should three.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you.

Colonel BLACK. Because we certainly expect a lot of visitors from Detroit, Cleveland, since naturally, we hope they will come.

Mr. ASPINALL. Charge them.

Colonel BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you could get a statement from TVA in regard to this we would be glad to make it a part of the record.

Colonel BLACK. I wouldn't guarantee that, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Kansas. Any other questions? The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Just two questions: Sir, do you contemplate that the inclusion of these rivers in the scenic or wild rivers category would see their development for recreational purposes?

Colonel BLACK. We go along with the categories or the criteria in either Mr. Aspinall's bill or Congressman Saylor's. Some of them we would be—would be developed as more or less wild, others as pastoral, and we use a third definition category of partially developed. But some of them would be, some segments or some of these rivers would still be, open for agriculture, for instance.

Mrs. RUSSELL. May I add to this that the Buffalo would fit into the pastoral category in Mr. Aspinall's bill.

Mr. KYL. Perhaps I didn't make myself clear. I am not particularly interested in the verbiage on categories. You say you want a lot of people from Detroit and Chicago or some other places to come down there and visit the river. Is it your purpose in seeking this legislation to preserve these rivers in a natural state or is it your purpose to develop them for recreation?

Mrs. RUSSELL. It is our purpose to preserve them in as natural a state as we can, since they are among the wildest rivers we have in the East.

Mr. KYL. You see there is a difference here, and it is a point about which all of you people have to be concerned. If we are setting up a river primarily to preserve it in a free, open flowing, clean condition this in and of itself limits the recreational use you can make of that

stream. Now, in my own mind anyone who comes here saying that they want to build a tourist attraction is arguing against the bill.

Now, the other question I wanted to ask you is this: Does the Tennessee Valley Authority, as such, have now the power to label a river as a scenic river and protect it as such without any action on the part of the State or the Federal Government?

Colonel BLACK. They must have because they have made a commitment and they have an agreement with the State of Tennessee the two of them will jointly develop the Buffalo River. But there is nothing in that that precludes it being made also a part of a national system.

Mr. KYL. In other words, this legislation would not be essential to the establishment of those rivers as scenic rivers?

Colonel BLACK. If the Tennessee Valley Authority saw fit under their once and for all authority granted under the act of 1933 to do so and could get appropriations for it from the Congress, I believe they could do that. They interpret their authority under the original act pretty broadly, sir. For instance, they have a big project laying between a lake, 70,000 acres, which is being developed for mass recreation and they say that is done under the authority to set up demonstrations and they could set up a demonstration scenic river very easily if they wanted to.

Mr. KYL. Do they have the authority to use power revenues to purchase land?

Colonel BLACK. No, sir; I don't think so. They would have to have an appropriation.

Mr. KYL. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might add this one agency already usurps authority already granted to another agency of the Government.

Mr. MCCLURE. I wonder if you could tell me if you have cost studies on other rivers or are those cost studies just those confined to your State and area?

Colonel BLACK. We have cost studies on all 12.

Mrs. RUSSELL. We have cost studies in addition to the ones we have mentioned here.

Mr. MCCLURE. But you haven't done it for all the rivers under the various bills?

Mrs. RUSSELL. No, sir.

Colonel BLACK. May I say, in that connection, these three organizations do not have any paid staff, not a single one of us are paid. We do quite a bit at our own expense and we cannot make a benefit-cost study of this as could the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Interior.

Mr. MCCLURE. I wanted to ask Mrs. Russell, have you been in the West?

Mrs. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. Have you seen these rivers proposed for inclusion in the West?

Mrs. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. MCCLURE. I am a little startled by the statement on page 2 and the top of page 3 where you say those designated as wild rivers should be managed as true wilderness in accordance with the concepts of the Wilderness Act and should include the entire scenic vista from the river. Are you aware that on some of these rivers in the West you can see for a hundred miles?

Mrs. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. MCCLURE. Is it your purpose that all of this within a hundred miles should be managed in a wilderness concept?

Mrs. RUSSELL. I was applying this to the Tennessee River.

Mr. MCCLURE. All right, fine.

I appreciate that clarification.

Mrs. RUSSELL. Because they are a matter of half a mile which would quite adequately protect it.

Mr. MCCLURE. Thank you. I am glad to have that clarification because you startled me somewhat.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mrs. Russell and Mr. Black, for your fine testimony.

Our next witness is Denton J. Quick, chairman, Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council, Stroudsburg, Pa.

STATEMENT OF DENTON J. QUICK, CHAIRMAN, TOCKS ISLAND REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, STROUDSBURG, PA.; ACCOMPANIED BY JULES W. MARRON, JR., DIRECTOR OF PLANNING, NEWTON, N.J.

Mr. QUICK. I have with me, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Marron, who is the director of planning, department of Sussex County, and also the chairman of our planning committee for Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection a copy of your entire statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. QUICK. Thank you.

Our proposed statement, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, is in support of the legislation to establish a National Scenic Rivers Act by the Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council.

My name is Denton Quick. I am a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex County, N.J., but I am appearing before you today in my capacity as chairman of the Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council (TIRAC) to offer testimony in support of the several bills which would authorize the establishment of a national scenic rivers system. To understand our testimony today, you must first understand the nature of the organization and the region in which it operates. I will, therefore, open our statement by touching on these points.

The Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council is a council of county governments involving, in all, those seven counties in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey which will be affected by the Federal development of a major portion of the Delaware River. This development, of course, involves (1) the Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir project and (2) the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Its program has been to guide the future growth of the region. The focus of this testimony will be on that approximately 70-mile section of the Delaware River which flows from Hancock, N.Y. to Matamoras, Pa./Port Jervis, N.Y.

The imminent completion of the Interstate Highway System, the rapidly increasing popularity of camping and canoeing, and the coming of the Tocks Island projects are all combining to generate what will be, in the next few years, almost irresistible development pressures on the upper Delaware River. These pressures are being most accu-

rately reflected in one positive indicator: land speculation. The value of land, the demand for land and the search for land along the upper Delaware are all beginning to grow fairly rapidly. The upper Delaware River has many features of regional and national significance which deserve protection or preservation. Among these:

The section of river from Narrowsburg, N.Y., to Port Jervis, N.Y., is one of the few truly exciting areas of white water in the Eastern United States.

To protect the Tocks Island Reservoir from eutrophication, it will be absolutely essential that the upper Delaware's water quality be kept at a very high level—a fact which in itself indicates a need to protect the upper Delaware from major ecological changes and, thus, from most major developments.

The upper Delaware affords various types of recreation—white water canoeing, float trips, cold water fishing, and so forth—which are becoming popular and which will not be offered in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The upper Delaware is rich in history and thus deserves every protection. Some items of historical interest range from well preserved sections of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in Pennsylvania and New York through the first Roebling suspension bridge at Barryville, N.Y., to Zane Grey's former home in Lackawaxen, Pa.

The communities of the upper Delaware retain a charm and way of life which regretfully is fast disappearing in our country. A major part of the charm, incidentally, stems from the location of the communities on a free flowing river whose waters are still of a very high quality.

For these and many other reasons it is essential that the upper Delaware be preserved where appropriate and otherwise protected through an orderly plan of development as quickly as possible.

Mr. Chairman, we are not here today to argue that the upper Delaware River be an integral part of any scenic rivers bill this committee may approve. Rather, we are arguing that it is essential that a system be established in and through which (1) certain obviously wild rivers—and there are very few of these in the United States—can be protected immediately, and (2) other rivers can be protected after study because of their unique scenic, historical, cultural, or ecological features or values. Such a system should be established by congressional adoption of a bill which is: (1) comprehensive in its delineation of types of rivers which can be included in the system; (2) highly flexible in the techniques or powers that can be used for establishing elements of the system; and (3) all government in approach; that is, that permits elements of the system to be established by actions of the Federal, State, or local governments. Both H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 appear to meet these tests.

We are particularly pleased that H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416—as well as some of the other scenic rivers' bills—permit a scenic river system to be established through a variety of land control techniques.

(Mr. Quick's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DENTON J. QUICK, CHAIRMAN, TOCKS ISLAND REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and members of the committe, my name is Denton J. Quick. I am a Member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex County, New Jersey but

I am appearing before you today in my capacity as Chairman of the Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council (TIRAC) to offer testimony in support of the several bills which would authorize the establishment of a National Scenic Rivers System.

The Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council is a council of county governments involving, in all, those seven counties in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey which will be affected by the Federal development of a major portion of the Delaware River. This development, of course, involves (1) the Tocks Island dam and reservoir project and (2) the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

TIRAC was formed in 1965 when it became apparent to the top elected officials in the approximately 4,200 square mile region that (1) the legislation authorizing the establishment of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area would be enacted by the Congress and (2) many of the problems that would be created by the estimated 10,500,000 visitors to the national recreation area would be regional rather than local in nature.

TIRAC was created for two major purposes: first, to be the means through which the top elected and planning officials in the region could identify the regional problems and opportunities which would be generated by the dam, reservoir and recreation area projects; and, second, to be the region's principal means for marshaling the resources which would be needed to effectively deal with the problems and opportunities identified.

Since it was created and staffed, TIRAC has been developing a program with two principal thrusts.

Thrust number one has been directed toward protecting the quality of the region's environment—which is now nothing less than superb—well into the future. This thrust has resulted in: (1) the initiation of a number of water and sewer studies throughout the region, including the Delaware River Basin Commission's important water and sewer study which involves the 1,000 square miles of land whose waters drain into what will be the Tocks Island reservoir; (2) TIRAC's unique solid waste study which, next year, will culminate in a plan for effectively disposing of the solid wastes generated by the present and future residents of and visitors to the region; and (3) TIRAC's proposed regional vector control program.

Thrust number two has been directed toward identifying (1) the kind of growth which can be anticipated for the region and (2) the steps which must be taken at different levels of government to effectively guide this growth. This thrust has resulted in the initiation of an ambitious regional planning program which is much too detailed to be described in this statement.

A major reason why TIRAC has been able to undertake such an ambitious program is because of previous work of a planning nature which had been financed by the State and Federal governments. The most important single study in this area is "The Potential Impact of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area on its Surrounding Communities" which was financed by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board and the N.J. Division of State and Regional Planning with some Federal assistance. This study, more than any other, identified the forces affecting the Tocks Island region and how these forces might be expected to interact with growth forces generated by the national recreation area.

This study, for example, carefully delineated those forces other than the Tocks Island projects which were and are generating growth in the region. Among these forces are:

. . . The interstate highways. When Interstate Route 80 is completed in 1970, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, will be a mere one hour's driving time from Manhattan. When Interstate Route 84 is completed, many parts of Pike County, Pennsylvania, and Orange and Sullivan Counties in New York, will be one hour's driving time from major parts of Connecticut.

. . . The suburbanizing forces unleashed by the New York metropolitan area. Given generally good roads, many persons are now moving into parts of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, and commuting to their jobs in Paterson and Newark and the Oranges. This trend can only accelerate when the interstate highways are in full operation.

These two factors, combined with higher per capita income and greater amounts of leisure time, have already triggered a spectacular land boom in most of the Poconos and parts of the Catskill resort areas. In Monroe County, Pennsylvania alone, there are now 115 active second or seasonal home communities—most of which have the potential for becoming permanent home communities.

When to these factors is added the obvious impacts of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, it can be seen that major efforts must be made to guide growth in the Tocks Island Region if it is to continue to play traditional roles for the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. These roles are two: the region has long been the playground, the recreation mecca for numerous residents of the large Eastern cities, a role that will expand greatly with the development of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and the region also has long been a major supplier of fresh water to New York City, Philadelphia and many other smaller urban areas.

While TIRAC's concerns and programs span the entire seven county region, [the focus of this testimony will be on that approximately 70 mile section of the Delawere which flows from Hancock, New York to Matamoras, Pennsylvania/Port Jervis, New York.]

The imminent completion of the interstate highway system, the rapidly increasing popularity of camping and canoeing and the coming of the Tocks Island projects are all combining to generate what will be, in the next few years, almost irresistible development pressures on the Upper Delaware River. These pressures are being most accurately reflected in one positive indicator: land speculation. The value of land, the demand for land and the search for land along the Upper Delaware are all beginning to grow fairly rapidly.

The Upper Delaware River has many features of regional and national significance which deserve protection or preservation. Among these—

The section of river from Narrowsburg, New York, to Port Jervis, New York is one of the few truly exciting areas of white water in the Eastern United States.

To protect the Tocks Island reservoir from eutrophication, it will be absolutely essential that the Upper Delaware's water quality be kept at a very high level—a fact which in itself indicates a need to protect the Upper Delaware from major ecological changes and, thus, from most major developments.

The Upper Delaware affords various types of recreation—white water canoeing, float trips, cold water fishing, and so forth—which are becoming popular and which will not be offered in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The Upper Delaware is rich in history and thus deserves every protection. Some items of historical interest range from well preserved sections of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in Pennsylvania and New York through the first Roebling suspension bridge at Barryville, New York to Zane Grey's former home in Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania.

The communities of the Upper Delaware retain a charm and way of life which regretfully is fast disappearing in our country. A major part of the charm, incidentally, stems from the location of the communities on a free flowing river whose waters are still of a very high quality.

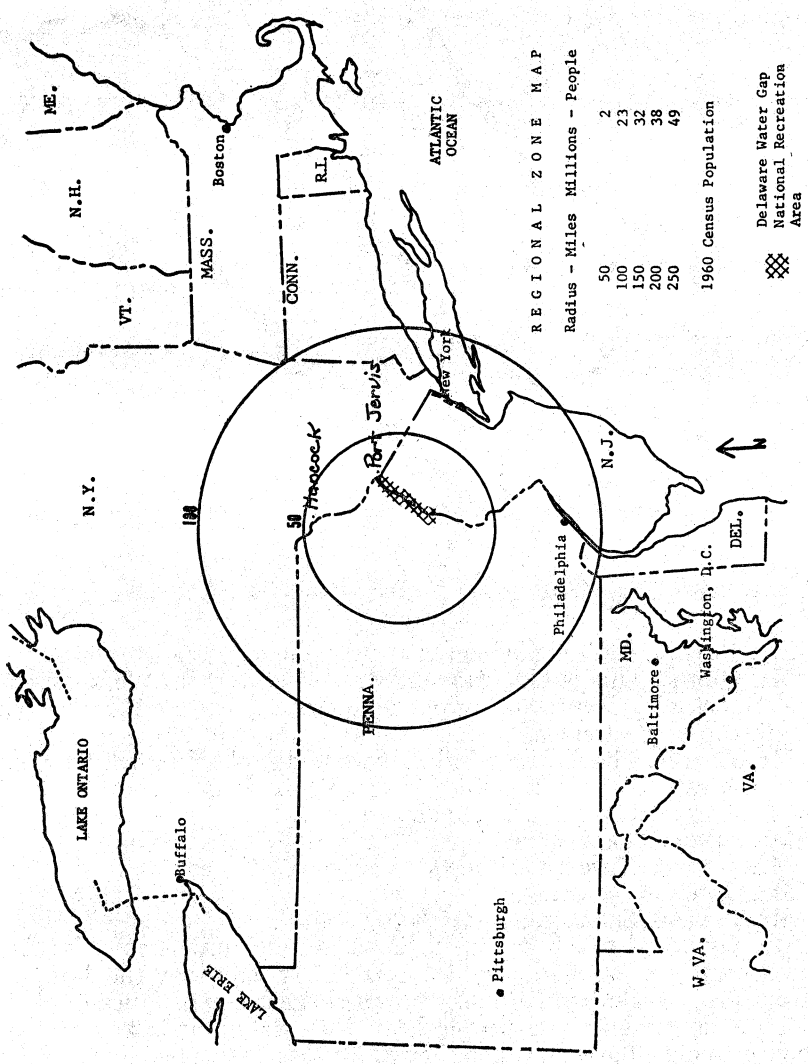
For these and many other reasons it is essential that the Upper Delaware be preserved where appropriate and otherwise protected through an orderly plan of development as quickly as possible.

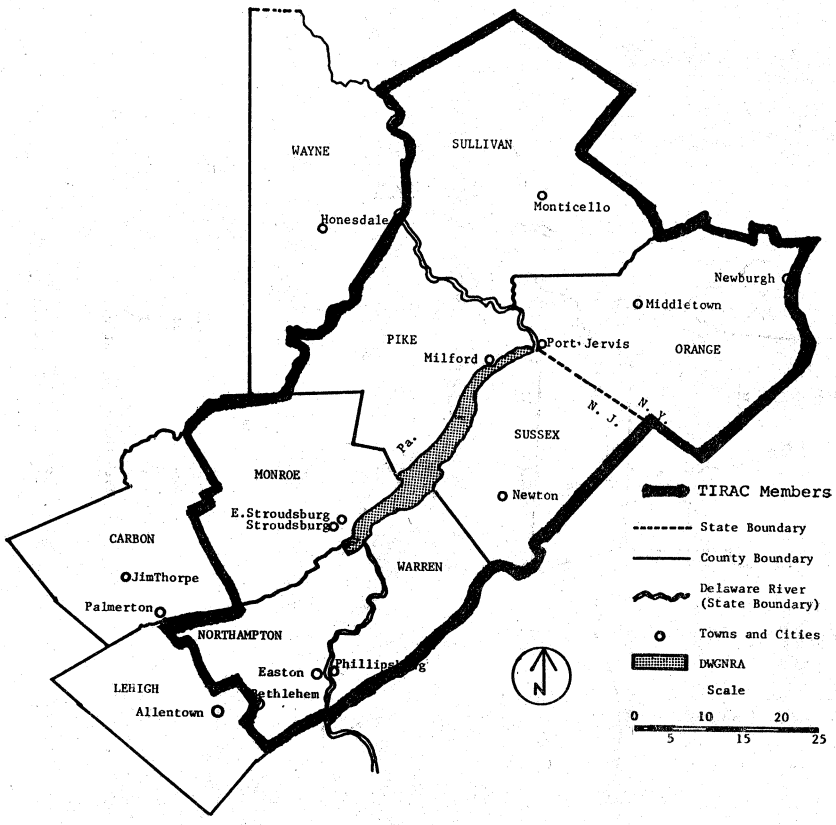
Mr. Chairman, we are not here today to argue that the Upper Delaware River be an integral part of any scenic rivers bill this committee may approve. Rather, we are arguing that it is essential that a system be established in and through which (1) certain obviously wild rivers—and there are very few of these in the United States—can be protected immediately and (2) other rivers can be protected after study because of their unique scenic, historical, cultural or ecological features or values. Such a system should be established by Congressional adoption of a bill which is: (1) comprehensive in its delineation of types of rivers which can be included in the system; (2) highly flexible in the techniques or powers that can be used for establishing elements of the system; and (3) all-government in approach, that is, that permits elements of the system to be established by actions of the Federal, State or local governments. Both H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 appear to meet these tests.

We are particularly pleased that H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416—as well as some of the other scenic rivers' bills—permit a scenic rivers' system to be established through a variety of land control techniques. Given the nature of our economy and the extensive Federal and State land holdings in the region, we would prefer that outright land acquisition be kept at a minimum and that most protection be accomplished through the acquisition of easements or development rights.

Thank you very much for permitting us to make this statement. If you have any questions about the statement, I will be pleased to answer them at this time.

Appendix A


REGIONAL ZONE MAP
Radius - Miles Millions - People
50 2
100 23
150 32
200 38
250 49
1960 Census Population
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
ME.
N.H.
VT.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
Boston
ATLANTIC OCEAN
New York
N.Y.
N.J.
Philadelphia
DEL.
MD.
Baltimore
Washington, D.C.
VA.
W.VA.
Pittsburgh
LAKE ERIE
Buffalo
LAKE ONTARIO
PENNA.
Hancock
Port Jervis
80
84



Mr. TAYLOR. Tell us now again the person who is with you?

Mr. QUICK. This is Mr. Marron, Mr. Jules Marron. We appreciate the opportunity of presenting our statement, and we have filed with you 50 copies, gentlemen.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Aspinall bill that we will probably work from lists the Delaware River in the study stage. Pennsylvania, New York, the segment from Hancock, N.J., to Mattamoras, Pa.

Mr. QUICK. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. If we leave it in as it is are you satisfied?

Mr. QUICK. Yes, we are.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Mr. QUICK. I might say there is something unique in this: As a seven-county organization which completely embraces the Delaware River project, Sullivan County in which lies this 70 miles of which you are speaking, those people have been definitely asked to make their recommendations, which they did, and it has passed by resolution of the council.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, anyone else have any questions? The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. As I understand from your statement, which I have read, that the creation of the Tocks Island Recreation Area has actually

created problems which somehow take away from scenic recreational value of that area?

Mr. QUICK. No. No. We are making this statement, in asking for the scenic rivers protection, we don't want these problems to occur, and we are afraid because of the great increase in land value, the people have come along and what you asked of these other people here, create camping and so on, we want the fishing, we want the canoeing, but we don't want hurdy-gurdy establishments along its area or the threat of pollution.

Mr. KYL. Thank you.

Mr. QUICK. Does this answer your question?

Mr. TAYLOR. I thank you very much, Mr. Quick.

Mr. QUICK. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The next witness is Mr. William P. Weiler, president of the New York-New Jersey River Conference, Chatham, N.J.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM P. WEILER, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY RIVER CONFERENCE

Mr. WEILER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

The New York-New Jersey River Conference is made up of seven canoe clubs and organizations in the New York-New Jersey area which total about 700 members.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would you like to have your statement in the record at this point or do you think you can read it all?

Mr. WEILER. I am not going to read it, sir. I would like to make a few comments.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection the statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. WEILER. We canoeists of the New York-New Jersey area heartily endorse this national scenic rivers program. We hope to see many of our national rivers preserved through this protection. In addition, especially we look forward to seeing the Delaware River, and this is the same stretch which the previous witness just got through talking about, from Mattamoras, Pa., north or upriver to Hancock, N.Y., and which serves as the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, we would like to see this included under the program.

In addition, we would like to see that portion which will remain below the Tocks Island Dam when that dam will be completed, and down to the vicinity of Trenton, N.J., we would like to also see this section included as a wild river or a scenic river or under any one of the categories which are mentioned in these scenic rivers legislation bills.

Now, I would like to add that our organization has made a survey of the number of privately owned canoes of certain clubs on the Delaware River in 1967, and we total 3,000 canoes from this group. We have reason to believe that if we included the canoes rented from canoe liveries that this total would be raised to 6,000 canoes on the Delaware River in 1967.

River canoeing has been losing out to other sports due to the construction of dams. River canoeists do not appreciate lake canoeing.

Our sport, as opposed to other sports such as motorboating, our sport deserves consideration for these reasons: Canoeing promotes physical fitness, causes no pollution of air or water, makes no noise, causes no disturbance such as wake or waves and gives a man time to enjoy his surroundings and blend with them.

We canoeists of the Greater New York area heartily endorse this legislation and urge its speedy passage. Already, as we prepare, proposed rivers are being withdrawn or attempted to be withdrawn as we have seen here this morning. We will never save too many rivers. The error will be to save too few.

We ask that you give us strong legislation protected from weakening amendments. It must protect not only the rivers, but the headwaters on which they depend and the watershed areas saving a segment of stream will be an empty gesture if this loses its water supply. Somehow later on provision will have to be made to protect the watersheds of our scenic rivers.

(Statement of Mr. Weiler follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM P. WEILER, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY RIVER CONFERENCE

It is reassuring to conservationists and outdoor people to find our national legislators introducing bills such as these. It is gratifying to find them, not merely reflecting public opinion, but leading it. However, there is always the question, is our best good enough?

I would like to express some thoughts and opinions of the people I represent, canoeists and kayakists of the greater New York Metropolitan area. My organization is made up of seven clubs which total about 1,700 members. We not only canoe, but hike, swim, camp and fish as well.

I cannot emphasize too much how important we feel it is to establish a scenic rivers program, for the following reasons:

1. Man has in the past and continues at present to develop rivers and their valleys in the following manners and for uses:
   (*a*) To conveniently route highways.
   (*b*) To route his railroads.
   (*c*) Building dams for power.
   (*d*) Building dams for water storage.
   (*e*) Building dams for flood control.
   (*f*) Building dams for recreation.
   (*g*) Building dams for irrigation.
   (*h*) Building dams for real estate exploitation.
2. In many of these cases there is a built-in fallacy, at least where multiple use is claimed.
   (*a*) Siltation fills in the water storage area, often at an alarming rate.
   (*b*) Can flood control and recreation always be compatible? In the east, the latter is most needed during late summer and early fall, the hurricane season. Suppose, with a storm impending, the water behind the dam is dumped to make room for the anticipated deluge. Then the storm misses, leaving the reservoir empty. Recreation is lost.
   (*c*) Can water storage and recreation be compatible? During a hot draught, when recreation is most needed, the water level would recede.
3. When man builds a dam for recreation, he loses more than he gains.
   (*a*) He exchanges the native anadromous fish for lake fish.
   (*b*) Dams help motor boating but hurt canoeing.
   (*c*) A dam is not necessary for swimming, hiking, or camping.
   (*d*) Dams destroy more scenery than they create. The dam itself is ugly.
   (*e*) Natural habitat and scenery is replaced with artificial, at a great cost in time, money and energy.
4. On the other hand, the passage of this legislation will insure that at least

a very small percentage of our rivers will be preserved in their free flowing condition the way nature created them.

(*a*) Natural scenery will be preserved.

(*b*) Natural habitat will be preserved for certain types of indigenous animal and plant populations of this environment.

(*c*) Sports such as canoeing, hiking, fishing and camping will be preserved in their orginal forms as practiced by the Indian and white settler. This is our heritage.

5. (*a*) We could already have too many dams. How many rivers do we have without a single dam? Many rivers exist today as a string of dams and lakes.

(*b*) We are constantly building new dams.

(*c*) The building of dams tends to perpetuate itself. Organizations are created, skilled people trained, and these must keep active and employed.

(*d*) We do not question that dams have certain usefulness, and that many are necessary. But it would seem to us that we are overbuilding.

6. Other changes that this legislation will protect our rivers from are:

(*a*) Pollution.

(*b*) Siltation.

(*c*) Construction such as highways, industry, etc.

(*d*) Atomic power plants. These too, will change our rivers, by warming their waters. Yes, we will need these things, and they may be preferable to dams and hydroelectric power. All the more reason to save just a few rivers.

We canoeists of the greater New York area heartily endorse this legislation, and urge its speedy passage. Already, as we prepare, proposed rivers are being withdrawn. We will never save too many rivers, the error we will make will be to save too few.

We ask that you give us strong legislation, protect it from weakening amendments. It must protect not only the rivers, but the headwaters on which they depend.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Weiler.

You are in agreement with Mr. Quick?

Mr. WEILER. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Anyone else have any questions?

The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. I wonder what you refer to in the way of weakening amendments? Amendments like what?

Mr. WEILER. I would think certainly not being anything like an expert on legislation——

Mr. KYL. You make a statement here, you don't want any weakening amendments. What do you mean?

Mr. WEILER. I would like to see a strong bill when it is passed.

Mr. KYL. What is a strong bill?

Mr. WEILER. A bill very similar to some of the bills which are being studied by this committee, in particular Representative Aspinall's bill is a good bill, and also Representative Saylor's bill is a good bill.

Mr. KYL. If you compare those, one of them is approximately 20 times stronger than the other one.

Mr. WEILER. Well, that is true. Perhaps if the bill is too strong it won't pass.

Mr. KYL. The thing I guess I am trying to tell you here we have so many people write us letters and come to testify before the committee and always they talk about weakening amendments. Now, the job of this committee is to write a bill which satisfies the majority of the people and does the greatest amount of good that can be done at reasonable cost, and we don't think any amendment adopted by this committee is a weakening amendment. It is too easy for you people to think that any amendment is a weakening amendment.

This committee will try to write a good bill. It probably won't be a bill that everybody likes because I get letters from the water skiers, too, and they would like to have a case behind a motor boat and the like.

You see the problem we have now in this committee any time we get any kind of a bill there is a conflict among the users, some want a wilderness area, some an area for camping, some want a motor boat and some a canoe. We have some 200 million people to consider in this, and there are going to be some amendments.

Mr. WEILER. This is what I would expect, sir, and that is why I am here to represent our side of the picture, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. If the gentleman will yield. The witness believes if he doesn't toot his own horn for himself and those with whom he has associated, nobody else is going to toot it for him.

Mr. KYL. You know I believe you are right.

Mr. WEILER. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Weiler.

The next witness is Mr. Keith Taylor, Izaak Walton League.

I might say that practically every bill that comes before this committee gets some amendments, some of them get several amendments. Our ambition is to strengthen the bill or include it, make it more palatable and workable rather than weaken it.

Mr. Taylor?

STATEMENT OF KEITH TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA; ACCOMPANIED BY GROVER C. LITTLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, our statement is being passed out. I have just a few brief remarks here.

I am Keith Taylor——

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection your entire statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. I am Keith Taylor, State president of the West Virginia division of the Izaak Walton League of America. With me is Grover C. Little, national vice president of the division of the Izaak Walton League of America, and an executive director of the West Virginia division. I have five brief points, sir, that we would like to make a statement on.

No. 1, we support H.R. 8416. No. 2, we want a scenic river system established in the Monogahela National Forest now. I refer to the Cranberry and segment of the South Branch, Shavers Fork of Cheat and Greenbrier.

Mr. ASPINALL. You mean in the national forest?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Monogahela National Forest in West Virginia; yes sir.

No. 3, our State legislature has passed three separate resolutions supporting and calling for a study of scenic rivers in West Virginia. You have received for the record copies of these resolutions from State Senator Carl Gainer or chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in West Virginia State Senate and for the record, sir, I have a

letter here from Thomas Goodwin, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Resources in the West Virginia House of Delegates in support of 8416.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection it will be made a part of the file.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. For the record I have statements for support for scenic rivers in West Virginia, especially in the Monongahela National Forest from the mayors of the following cities: the city of Huntington, which I would like to address to this committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection they will all be made a part of the file.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. From the city of Beckley, from the city of Wheeling, from the city of Parkersburg, from the city of Charlesburg, from the city of Point Pleasant, from the city of Williamson, from the town of Delbarton and from the city of Kenova. These are all letters of support for scenic rivers in the State of West Virginia, sir. I wish to make them a part of the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. They will all be made a part of the file.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Yes, sir; thank you.

My last point, sir, is that we want this committee to consider the wishes of all the people in West Virginia, not just a sparsely populated segment that is close to Washington and can easily be heard.

Thank you.

(Statement of Mr. Keith Taylor follows:)

STATEMENT OF KEITH TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

I am Keith Taylor, state president of the West Virginia Division of the Izaak Walton League of America. We welcome the opportunity to appear at this hearing and want to express our gratitude to this committee for making it possible for us to be here.

The West Virginia Division of the Izaak League wishes to present this statement for the record in regard to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislation (S. 119, H.R. 8416) pending before the Congress. Our division consists of 26 chapters and various members at large from all over our state, and it functions as a democratic organization representing many people. And, I might add, they are overwhelmingly in favor of Scenic Rivers in West Virginia. We feel we represent the public interest and we are so dedicated.

West Virginia has been blessed with many irreplacable scenic rivers which are being erased by poor planning; overdeveloped by junk and bus camps, polluted and littered by many; dredged, silted, muddied and dammed at will; poisoned and encroached upon by commercial interest without respect and protection of these God given wonders for the people of West Virginia. We call for action, as action is long past due, to set aside some of these rivers or segments of rivers for recreational, esthetic, fish and wildlife, educational and scientific purposes.

The League in West Virginia has been interested in Wild and Scenic Rivers for several years. It was January, 1965 when Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9 passed the West Virginia Legislature and the House of Delegates concurring therein—"that the Legislature urge the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Recreation Advisory Council to give serious consideration to the establishment of a "Wild River Area" on one or more of the following rivers: Cacapon, Lost River, Shavers Fork of Cheat, Dry Fork of Cheat, Blackwater, Potomac, and Greenbrier Rivers; and, be it Resolved further, that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in planning high level dams and reservoirs exclude from consideration those rivers and streams above mentioned so that their natural characteristics and wilderness-like environment may be maintained for the enjoyment of the people of the State of West Virginia and out-of-state-visitors". This resolution was drafted by and received strong support from the League in West Virginia.

At our Annual State Convention, held at Morgantown, W.Va. June 10–11, 1967, Resolution #8 was adopted unanimously, which called for the preservation of Scenic Rivers in the mountain state. In July, 1967 we supported Resolution #2 at our National Convention held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin calling for the establishment of a National and State System of Scenic Rivers.

Then in January, 1968 we drafted and supported a resolution calling for a financed interim committee study by the West Virginia Legislature of Scenic Rivers in West Virginia. This resolution passed the West Virginia Legislature on February 3, 1968. This study has begun, and the committee will report back to the next general session of the Legislature in January, 1969 with its findings, conclusions, and recommendations and policy statements, together with drafts of any proposed legislation to carry its recommendations into effect.

The League believes our rivers should be classified into two classes. Class I, remote wild river areas which are on the verge of extinction in West Virginia. Class II, naturally wooded or pastoral river environment generally paralleled by a roadway.

Segments of some of our rivers such as the South Branch and its tributaries from Petersburg to the headwaters, the Shavers Fork from Parsons to the headwaters, the Greenbrier from Marlinton to Caldwell, and the Cranberry, totally from its mouth to its source, are in the boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest and should be considered for immediate action in a federal bill since there is no controversy existing concerning property rights. We feel the above named rivers in the National Forest should be in the "instant category" and consideration given them now for admittance to the National Scenic River System.

Other rivers which should be considered for classification and study are in the Cacapon, Shenandoah, Back Fork of Elk, Williams, the South Branch below Petersburg, Blackwater, Elk, Gauley, and Little Kanawha.

The League is aware of a minority opposed to Scenic Rivers in a small segment or area of West Virginia. We are in hopes that some arrangement or spirit of cooperation can be forthcoming in the Cacapon and Shenandoah Areas of West Virginia, and that the majority of land owners will support a workable plan. The League in West Virginia does not advocate the seizure of private lands but does feel the public should have access to public waters. When we hear someone voice opposition to a Scenic Rivers System, we wonder whose interest he or she represents. They are certainly not representing the public interest.

We know this does not represent the thinking and desires of the State of West Virginia, and we wonder if this truly represents the thinking in the Second District.

I have letters addressed to the chairman of this committee from mayors of our largest cities supporting a plan for Scenic Rivers, which I wish to enter into the record.

I also have a letter addressed to the chairman of this committee from State Senator Carl E. Gainer, Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in the West Virginia State Senate, and from Thomas Goodwin, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Natural Resources in the West Virginia House of Delegates, which supports the study and development of Scenic Rivers in West Virginia. Please make these a part of the record also.

May I say that the letters of support for Scenic Rivers in West Virginia and the Monongahela National Forest comes from all over the State of West Virginia—from the Greenbrier Valley to the Highlands from the coal fields in the southern part of the state to the population centers of the Kanawha and Ohio Valleys. We do not feel that a small, sparcely populated segment in Eastern West Virginia speaks for the State of West Virginia, but due to the nearness to our nation's Capitol, it is easier for many of them to be heard.

We want this committee to consider the wishes of all the people in the State of West Virginia.

The West Virginia Division of the Izaak Walton League pledges all the support they can muster to establish a Scenic Rivers System in West Virginia. We will lend all the help and support we can to the West Virginia Legislative Interim Committee studying Scenic Rivers in West Virginia, and will aid in any way we can the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

After years of participation and study into our river problems of this nation, the League concludes that only by classification, and protection can some of our few remaining streams be saved from total destruction. We whole-heartedly support a Scenic Rivers System in America, as well as West Virginia.

Thank you again Mr. Chairman for letting us appear here.

Mr. TAYLOR. You mentioned the Monongahela National Forest.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. What particular rivers are you wanting to refer to?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. I named them, sir, the Cranberry in toto; it is all in the Monongahela National Forest, and segments of the South Branch of the Potomac, segments of the Shavers Fork of Cheat, and segments of the Greenbrier, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And you recommend those be placed in the study stage?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any questions?

Mr. ASPINALL. I don't know what has happened to Cacapon and Black Water?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. In our statement, sir, we went further, sir, but because of time we didn't refer to it here.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman.

What does the league mean when they say they do not advocate the seizure of private lands, but do feel that the public should have access to public property? Are you saying no lands should be purchased?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. No, sir; we feel the land can be purchased, and that through zoning and easements—sir, I just believe there are people in this country that will sell access to these waters, to these public waters, and the public should have the right of access.

Mr. KYL. You are aware of the fact that in most of the areas the cost of acquiring easements now approximates the cost of purchasing the land?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. KYL. You are not advocating any reduction in expenditure here, what you are really saying is you don't want the Federal Government to use eminent domain to acquire the lands?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Sir, there are some critical locations where the Federal Government would perhaps have to use the eminent domain to get this land.

Mr. KYL. You really do believe in seizure of the lands?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. In certain areas.

Mr. KYL. There is one other thing. I think perhaps you go a little bit far when you say "when we hear someone advise opposition to a scenic river system we wonder who he or she represents. They are certainly not representing the public." This is a statement which presents trouble. If you present further testimony of this kind it would be advisable to leave out words of that kind. That is all.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have a question.

Do you believe a person's home is any more inviolate from invasion than the invasion of a person's other property? Do you think the public has a right to go over a person's property, a farm or a yard or whatever it may be?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. With permission, sir.

I think he should seek permission to do that.

Mr. ASPINALL. Of course, if you get permission to do that all right. But as I understood you a while ago in answer to the first question it led me to believe that you thought the public should be just generally permitted to go over a person's farm.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. No, just as our Nation's highways are routes of

transportation, I think our waterways should be avenues of recreation, and these are public waters and I say we should have just some access to them.

Mr. ASPINALL. You can get it by purchase or permission that is all, one or the other.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. That is right.

Mr. ASPINALL. If you can't get it that way then you are not going to have it.

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. You mentioned in here the classification among two classes?

Mr. KEITH TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. What is your conception of the way in which a wild river would be managed, in connection with the control of usage of the property along the banks of the river?

Mr. LITTLE. Sir, you are speaking in the categories of the scenic rivers, of the scenic rivers as we would like to see them in West Virginia, wild rivers, we believe should be wild rivers. We feel that a designated zone adjacent to the waters should be preserved in their natural state as they are now. We believe if it is designated as a wild river it should be treated as a wild river.

Mr. MCCLURE. You would assume there is no cultivation or agricultural pursuit along that river?

Mr. LITTLE. Not a wild river, no, sir, and we have rivers that can qualify as this as their characteristics are right now.

Mr. MCCLURE. I would assume you would not want any grazing or lumbering?

Mr. LITTLE. Not on a wild river, on a pastoral river such as a Shenandoah, and these we believe in as they are.

Mr. MCCLURE. Because everybody's terms of definition are different.

Mr. LITTLE. This is true generally. We would like to see a scenic river system in the State of West Virginia, it will be set up on a wild river, based on under the broad scope of scenic rivers. It will be set up on a wild river, those that do qualify such as the Life magazine carried in the December issue on the Cheat, segments of the Cheat. We also have those like the pastoral and wooded natural rivers. We have all of these in West Virginia, now. I would like to ask—excuse me, sir.

Mr. MCCLURE. This would require, would it not, public ownership of that land?

Mr. LITTLE. This would require, and this is a good point, sir, because most of our wild river segments, most of this is in public lands. Now——

Mr. MCCLURE. It would require public ownership, however, wouldn't it?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes, I say it is under public ownership now, the wild parts.

Mr. MCCLURE. And there is a cost even though it is in public ownership, of devoting even public lands to a single purpose, there is some cost?

Mr. LITTLE. There is some cost, that is right, and the amount of the cost would be to what extent adjacent lands, to what degree you would like to keep or we would like to keep in a wild area and this, sir, would

have to be worked out with the U.S. Forest Service because they are the ones who manage the Monongahela National Forest.

Mr. McCLURE. I appreciate that statement.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

We have five more witnesses, the House will go in session in a few minutes, but we will go along as we can.

The next witness will be Mr. Pomeroy, Chief Forester of the American Forestry Association. Mr. Pomeroy, we welcome you again before the committee.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH B. POMEROY, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, may I submit my statement for the record?

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of any objection, your statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. POMEROY. The American Forestry Association is heartily in support of the basic philosophy expressed in H.R. 8416 and related proposals. We would like to offer three or four suggestions for your consideration. On page 3, line 1 of H.R. 8416, it is suggested that the phrase "or within de facto wilderness areas" be deleted. This, in effect, would tend to extend the wilderness area and the Wilderness Act which has already been passed by the Congress provides mechanisms for doing that.

On page 6, line 10, we would like to suggest addition of the Wolf River in Wisconsin, as a scenic river. We were attracted to the proposal as outlined in H.R. 6166, and we like what the State of Wisconsin is doing to try to protect this stream until Congress can act.

Mr. TAYLOR. Were you here the other day when a group from Wisconsin proposed adding the Wolf River?

Mr. POMEROY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You agree with that?

Mr. POMEROY. I am personally acquainted with the Wolf having lived in that area several years ago.

Page 9, line 1, we suggest that the Missouri portion of the Eleven Point River be added for study.

On page 10, after line 25 we also suggest that the Smith River in California be added for study.

These are the main points we would like to suggest.

(Statement of Mr. Pomeroy follows:)

STATEMENT OF KENNETH B. POMEROY, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Kenneth B. Pomeroy, Chief Forester of The American Forestry Association.

The American Forestry Association is heartily in support of the basic philosophy expressed in H.R. 8416 and related proposals for the establishment of a system of wild and scenic rivers. This legislation will have lasting benefit and in generations to come will be hailed as one of the milestones erected by the conservation Congresses of the 1960's.

Establishment of this system and administration of the program undoubtedly will encounter some complex problems. Therefore, it is suggested that initial

efforts be confined to rivers flowing through land that is owned in large degree by the Federal government. When a system of management is perfected, then other streams can be added to the program.

The following suggestions are offered for your consideration.

Page 3, line 1.—It is suggested that the phrase "or within de facto wilderness areas" be deleted. This provision would tend to expand the Wilderness System beyond the intent of the Wilderness Act. Any area that qualifies as Wilderness can be added to the System under the provisions of the Act.

Page 6, after line 10.—Add the Wolf River in Wisconsin as identified in H.R. 6166. We are attracted to this proposal to classify the Wolf as a Scenic River because of the steps taken by the State of Wisconsin to protect this beautiful stream. Also, I am personally acquainted with this river having fished in its waters during the years when I lived in Wisconsin.

Page 9, line 1.—We recommend study of the Missouri portion of the Eleven Point River. We can understand why people in Arkansas might not wish to have the downstream portion classified as a scenic river. But there are a number of people in Missouri who would like to have the portion of the river in their state so classified.

Page 10, after line 25.—Add Smith River in California for study. A portion of this fast-flowing stream might be a good scenic addition to the Redwood Scenic Highway being planned by the State of California.

Page 12, Section 6, regarding acquisition.—We urge that maximum efforts be made to control the scenic rivers system by means of easements and zoning ordinances. Title in fee should only be taken when other means fail.

Page 17, Section 9 regarding prospecting and mining.—We concur in the provisions of this Section,

Page 19, Section 10(a) regarding administration.—We concur in this Section as written. But we hope the legislative history of the Act will show that this Section pertains to multiple use of commercial forest lands and that timber harvesting, when done judiciously, is an accepted use of the lands. In most instances buffer zones along stream banks and selective cutting at greater distances will protect scenic values.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman. Each of these points are with relation to H.R. 8416?

Mr. POMEROY. Right.

Mr. McCLURE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. You were here, I believe, when the opposition was presented to the Missouri River section of Eleven Point?

Mr. POMEROY. The Arkansas; yes, sir. We appreciate the feeling of those people, and our recommendation here just pertains to the Missouri portion of the Eleven Point.

Mr. TAYLOR. What about the Arkansas portion; are you leaving that in, too?

Mr. POMEROY. It is all right with us if you leave it out. We merely are suggesting that the Missouri portion be studied.

Mr. TAYLOR. The main opposition was to the Arkansas portion?

Mr. POMEROY. That is correct.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any questions? The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. You make a reference here to selective cutting. Do you think selective cutting could be done within some distance of the banks of these streams but I would take it you would be opposed to clear-cutting in the same areas?

Mr. POMEROY. About 30 years ago it was my responsibility to draft a program for preservation of road-side strips along the major highways in the Manistee National Forest, and it is my opinion that judicious cutting can be carried out and it is also necessary in a place where people are going to travel because of dead snags and other health hazards.

Mr. McCLURE. You would be in favor of that kind of a program of judicious use of the forest resource along these rivers?

Mr. POMEROY. It would be primarily to preserve the scenic values though rather than to harvest timber.

Mr. McCLURE. Yes.

Mr. POMEROY. I was just not excluding timber cutting as a part of the treatment.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to express my appreciation for some very constructive suggestions here. I appreciate your statement.

Mr. POMEROY. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Pomeroy has an outstanding record in the field of conservation. He has given a lot of thought to it, and we do appreciate these recommendations, Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are trying to get the best possible practical bill.

Mr. POMEROY. If I may offer one other comment, it is refreshing to me to see citizens of Florida talk about a river that I know in an area where I lived, and offer to do something themselves. So often people come to this committee and want the committee to do it for them.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, we have that same theory. We appreciate local units of government taking the lead in doing things for themselves, and local individuals doing things for themselves. I think we have gotten too far away from that.

Mr. POMEROY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. We say let Washington do it. That applies to welfare and everything else today.

Thank you, Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We now have a group of witnesses from West Virginia.

Mrs. John P. Goulding of Sheperdstown, W. Va. I received a letter from Mr. John Moulton stating that Mrs. Goulding lives on a farm near the Potomac River, and the water was up so much this morning that her hired man couldn't get across the river by boat as he usually does to take her to catch the train so she couldn't be here, so the river prevented her from testifying about the river.

Mr. McCLURE. Was it a wild river this morning?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Potomac River has become a wild river. Mrs. Goulding will be permitted to testify along with the West Virginia witnesses tomorrow.

We have Mrs. Virginia Burns of Charles Town, W. Va., Mr. Bernard Leimaster, president of Upper Potomac River Basin Protective Association, Martinsburg, W. Va. They can come up.

Mr. MOULTON. Mrs. Burns is here, but Mr. Leimaster has asked me to present written testimony of his for the record, and I also have four letters——

Mr. TAYLOR. State your name.

Mr. MOULTON. I am John Moulton of Charles Town, W. Va., and I have letters from a Mr. Stokes of Charles Town, Mr. C. B. Hendrix of Shenandoah Junction.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you authorized to use the time of Mrs. Virginia Burns and Mrs.——

Mr. MOULTON. Just Mr. Leimaster's time is all and I just have to give these four letters in.

Mr. TAYLOR. These are four letters that you would like to submit for the file?

Mr. MOULTON. Yes; these people asked to have that.

Mrs. Burns is here and she wishes to take her own time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Burns, you can come forward now. Mr. Moulton has been before our committee in the past and we welcome you back again.

Mr. MOULTON. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN LOCKE BURNS, JR., CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.

Mrs. BURNS. Thank you, gentlemen, since they are my own thoughts.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, Mrs. Burns. Your statement is rather short, you may read it up to 5 minutes time.

Mrs. BURNS. Thank you.

Gentlemen, I come to speak to you as a farmer's wife of 23 years. I came to the farm as a bride in 1945 when horses were still used, there were 16 and we had two tractors, you can't pet a tractor.

I fed threshing hands and gave them breakfast so that they could be in the field by 7 o'clock in the morning.

Sometimes they worked a couple of hours and the rains came, and you couldn't thresh any more for days; than you had to start all over again.

My husband and I prayed for rain so that the alfalfa could grow and we would have hay for the winter, then we prayed for sunshine when we wanted to thresh wheat (the rain has fallen a week at a time and the wheat rotted in the shock), then for rain again when the corn was supposed to grow and tassel.

We withstood the heartbreaking drought, when we walked across the bluegrass pasture and the grass was all brown and spring back like wire under our feet.

My husband farmed the land, and his father before him, and his grandfather.

He has been gone 7 years and he left it to me outright. It is now farmed by my brother-in-law, and at my husband's request will be left to his sons who are farmers.

Now, I am told in this bill and others, that the Government wants this land for a playground, that there is more than a possibility that it will be taken from me by eminent domain or by scenic easements (it would never truly belong to me again).

When I read of these scenic and wild rivers bills, I am almost made to feel that no longer does the right of ownership exist.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does this particular bill affect your farm? Which river are you on?

Mrs. BURNS. I am on the Shenandoah.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is in the study stage of the bill.

Mrs. BURNS. I think it is, I think it is.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, proceed.

Mrs. BURNS. When I read of these scenic and wild rivers, I am almost made to feel that no longer does the right of ownership exist, that the land is to be wrested from me and delivered to strangers so that they can have a good time.

I hear that for a farmer to sell his land at a profit is wrong, but I also hear that the Government can show a profit by selling back or leasing back land that will be taken by eminent domain.

The farmer has been castigated for taking advantage of the appreciation in his land value which is all he has to show materially for his hard work. With the depletion of any profit that might accrue from a rise in farm prices, by the out of proportion increase in the cost of what he must buy, he has received less than when prices were lower.

Believe me, the farmers don't receive an increase in pay for their labor. The appreciation in land value is the farmer's only equity. It's all he has to show for his life's work. He has worked through week days and Sunday, Christmas, and New Year, because the stock is just as hungry on one day as another. On the farm there are no legal holidays.

Most of the farmers and landowners whom I know don't want to sell anyway. They just want to be able to keep their land, because it is a livelihood, a way of life, and a part of them as dear as their life's blood.

Could it be that at election time it will sound so noble to say to those who have not worked for this land, "Here is a place to play, look what I have done for you."

Can these people play with a clear conscience on the land of which other people have been robbed?

What will become of the owners? Can they start life anew?

The Government is not noted for being generous in cases of eminent domain, so they won't be able to replace their land with that of equal value.

I wonder if Mr. Udall has ever done a hard day's work in his life.

Believe me, the farmers I know don't have to jog up and down trails to get their exercise; when night comes they are just thankful to fall into bed.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you, Mrs. Burns. We commend you on your interest. We know you have come a long way today in order to testify.

Mrs. BURNS. Thank you so much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, the bill we have before us, H.R. 8416, has the section of the Shenandoah River that is in West Virginia in the study stage. I would think that after study if it is recommended that this river be placed in the system that encouragement will be given to a continuation of farming along the river banks and bottoms.

Mrs. BURNS. Well, we would rather keep it in our own local planning, in our own group. I am a member of the planning commission which has been in existence for a year, and there is a comment, there is a thing I noticed offhand, there are just a few people who are irresponsible in our territory, there are just a few, and if it weren't for that we wouldn't need planning, but most of the people think too much of their land to want to see it defaced or ugly.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Shenandoah River is one of the beautiful rivers of the Nation.

Mrs. BURNS. Yes, it is; thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you very much. Any questions?

Our next witness on the list is Mr. Stewart Brandborg. I understand that he is not here. He will be permitted to place his statement in the record at this point.

Is there anyone here who is listed for tomorrow who can't come back and would like to have a few minutes now?

Is there anyone listed for tomorrow who can't come back and would like to have a few minutes now? If not our hearing will end and we will——

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, Congressman Fisher had two other letters that he wanted in the file. I wonder if we could include them in the record, along with the others that he presented this morning? He is not present and he sent them in and he would like to have them in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection a letter from Mr. John Huff to Congressman Fisher, dated March 15, 1968, will be made a part of the record at this time. The second letter from Mr. Otis Meredith, dated March 15, 1968, will be made a part of the record at this point. In the absence of objection, the letter addressed to me from Congressman Walter S. Baring, recommending an amendment to the bill, dated March 11, 1968, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(Letters mentioned above follow:)

CITY OF BOERNE,
Boerne, Tex., March 15, 1968.

Hon. O. C. FISHER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FISHER: We have read House of Representatives Bill No. 90—Scenic Rivers Act—and very strongly feel that the Guadalupe River should be dropped from this bill.

We won't burden you with all of our objections to this bill, and there are many, but we feel that the development of our Guadalupe River through all the counties concerned, including Kendall County, can best be served by not including it in this bill.

We urge you to use your influence in getting the Guadalupe River deleted from this bill.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN ARLEIGH HUFF, *Mayor.*

HOUSTON, TEX. *March 15, 1968.*

GENTLEMEN: I am advised that a public hearing will be had on the above proposed legislation on March 18 or 19. I recommend that the Guadalupe River be deleted from the Bill, for the following reasons:

1. The Guadalupe River, lying wholly in Texas, was added by amendment to S. 119 and does not qualify under the report submitted by "The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs", which report originally accompanied S. 119. That report was properly limited to "reserve certain public lands for a Natural Wild Rivers System". The rivers listed in S. 119 are practically all located in states where land titles emanate from a Federal source and are therefore Federal public lands. This is not true in Texas. Texas statutes provide, and Texas Courts have held, that the beds of all navigable streams are held in trust by the State for the use and benefit of all people. Thus, Texas already has provided under its own laws for the preservation of public rights in its streams, differentiating it from the legal status of the rivers located in western states.

2. Under Texas Statutes, the Texas Water Rights Commission (Article 7477) and the Texas Water Development Board (Article 8280 et seq.), together with Article 7621 enacted in 1967 and known as the Texas Water Quality Act, all as