

Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent that the two members from Colorado be allowed to insert statements.

Mr. JONES. I intend at the conclusion to get unanimous consent for all members to submit statements for the record.

Mr. CLAUSEN. They may have some supporting information.

Mr. JONES. The only thing, Colonel Shaffer, if that project is complete, can you give us an assurance that the reservoir will be filled?

The reason I ask that question is that we authorized the Cherry Creek Reservoir and it did not have a drop of water in it for some 3 or 4 years and every newspaper that wrote an editorial accused us of passing pork barrel legislation, and always point to that as a classic example. Yet, we had, I think it was a flood of record, and the savings of damages by virtue of that dam or reservoir paid for it in the first flood. So make sure you get some water in this one.

Colonel SHAFFER. Yes, sir, the \$303,000 that I mentioned as initial, non-Federal costs is to buy the water for the initial fill.

Mr. JONES. I call on my distinguished colleague from Colorado, Hon. Donald Brotzman.

STATEMENT OF HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present a statement in support of including the authorization for the construction of the Mount Carbon Dam and Reservoir on the Bear Creek in Colorado, as a part of the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill of 1968.

I represent the Second Congressional District of Colorado in which the site for the Mount Carbon Dam is located. On July 25, 1967, I sponsored jointly with Representative Byron Rogers of the first district of Colorado, H.R. 11729, a bill to authorize the Mount Carbon project for flood protection on the Bear Creek in Colorado. On the same day, an identical measure, S. 2169 was introduced in the Senate by Senators Allott and Dominick of Colorado.

The proposed Mount Carbon Dam is located about 3 miles downstream from Morrison, Colo., on the flood-prone Bear Creek. Bear Creek, which runs virtually all of its 95-mile course in my district, normally is a beautiful mountain stream. But the watershed of this stream and its tributaries are subject, once or twice each decade, to unusually intense thunderstorms. The terrain is such that the water is concentrated quickly and begins to rush toward Metropolitan Denver. Bear Creek, for example, drops 9,000 feet from its start high on Mount Evans to the proposed damsite just southwest of Denver. In a matter of an hour or two, Bear Creek is converted into a destructive killer.

In the 90 years during which records have been kept, there have been 22 damaging floods on the Bear, with 45 lives lost.

Bear Creek should be dammed if only to put an end to repeated flooding characterized by the past 90 years. However, statistically Bear Creek is due for a flood four times the volume of the worst of the 22 past floods. Weather Bureau studies, and evidence in the creek flood plain, indicate that once every 100 years, on the average, we can expect such a giant flood.

One can imagine what a flood four times the scope of the flood of 1938—in which six lives were lost—would do, particularly in light of