

**STATEMENT OF HON. SHERMAN P. LLOYD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH**

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I submit this statement in support of authorization of the Little Dell project, to be constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Parley's Canyon east of Salt Lake City, Utah, which lies in my congressional district. I have sponsored H.R. 8757 in the House of Representatives. Similar authorizing legislation has been sponsored in the Senate by Senator Wallace F. Bennett, and following my statement, I would like to submit a statement on his behalf, and one on behalf of William C. Hague, general manager of the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City.

I believe the evidence shows this project to be justifiable, both economically, and from the standpoint of its primary purpose, which is to protect the Metropolitan Salt Lake City area from the danger of floods. In addition, the project has a vital, albeit secondary function, in providing an additional source of water to support an expanding population and growing economy.

The Little Dell project, as recommended, consists of a multipurpose dam and 50,000 acre-foot reservoir, to be constructed on Dell Creek, together with facilities to divert water from Emigration Creek, Lambs Canyon, and Mill Creek. Total first cost of the project is estimated at \$23,250,000. Local contribution will be approximately \$11,021,000, including \$586,000 for lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocations; \$9,800,000 for water supply benefits, and \$635,000 for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. This represents an estimated net cost to the Federal Government of \$12,229,000, plus annual operation and maintenance costs to be borne both by local interests and the Federal Government. Estimated average annual benefits of the project are \$1,841,000, with an estimated annual average cost of \$1,038,000.

The high local contribution toward this project reflects the area's need and desire for this Federal assistance. Despite many years of local effort to alleviate the serious flood problems which the Salt Lake City area faces, floods continue to present a constant threat to people and property.

The Salt Lake County area is unique in both its topography and water problems. Although the average annual precipitation is approximately only 14 inches, nearly 70 percent of the annual precipitation occurs as snowfall during the winter months on stream watersheds in the high Wasatch Mountains east of the city. This results in an extremely heavy snowmelt runoff during the period from April to June.

When an unusually heavy snowcover is combined with a warm spring and spring storms, the result most often sends water running down city streets.

This condition last prevailed in 1962, when the major transcity tributaries to the Jordan River, Parleys, Emigration, Red Butte, and City Creeks, responded early to unusually high temperatures. By late April, water was gushing down one of the city's main streets, and gravel dikes as much as 6 feet high had to be placed along the street to contain it. As it was, the 1952 flood inundated 1,200 acres of highly developed urban area, causing an estimated \$2.5 million in damages.

Since that time, the population of the county has risen 61 percent,