

This project was originally authorized by Congress in 1960 at an estimated cost of over \$6 million. However, the population and industrial growth of the area in the past few years has been such that the plan had to be enlarged to fully cope with that growth.

Just for example, the population of Salt Lake County has risen from 211,623 in 1940, to an estimated 450,000 today. In a study made in 1963, the Bureau of Economics and Business Research of the University of Utah forecast that the present high rate of population growth in the county would diminish, and that the average annual rate for the 1960 to 2020 period would be approximately 1.9 percent per year. This would result in a population in the county of about 893,000 by 1988, or 1,160,000 by the year 2020.

Nonagricultural employment in the State of Utah in 1966 was 321,283, and wages from those jobs now account for nearly 50 percent of Utah's source of personal income. Of that total employment, 165,533 of those jobs, or nearly half, were located in Salt Lake County.

I believe, therefore, that the need for this project is doubly urgent, and I strongly recommend expeditious approval by this committee.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Congressman Lloyd. I will insert into the record at this point statements from Senators Wallace F. Bennett and Frank E. Moss of Utah.

(Statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT, REPUBLICAN-UTAH, BEFORE THE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, FLOOD CONTROL SUBCOMMITTEE

LITTLE DELL, UTAH PROJECT

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify today in full support of the Little Dell Project near Salt Lake City, Utah, for flood control, water development and recreational purposes.

I have been working with interested Utahns for more than 12 years for this project, which would create a 50,000 acre-foot reservoir to help prevent flooding and provide water to Salt Lake Valley during critical periods. Besides providing flood protection, Little Dell would take care of the Salt Lake metropolitan area's water needs for 20 to 25 years, sustain an anticipated growth of 100,000 persons in the area, and provide certain recreation benefits.

Construction of the dam proposed in Parleys Canyon nearly two miles above Mountain Dell Dam is an inevitable step in the development of Salt Lake Valley. For this reason, I have introduced in the Senate, S. 1549, a bill to reauthorize the Little Dell Project, hoping to expedite Congressional action now that the final report of the Army Engineers has been received. I also fully support a similar bill introduced by my colleague, Congressman Lloyd.

The need for the dam is increasingly urgent. For one thing, construction and other costs keep going up. A year ago the price tag on Little Dell was \$20.5 million; now it's up to \$23 million.

The bill for flooding also goes up and up. Flood damage in the Salt Lake metropolitan area averages \$500,000 a year and reached \$2.5 million in a single flood in 1952.

For all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would hope that we might have speedy approval of this project so Salt Lake City can get on with the job of controlling the water needed for a growing population and economy.

PROJECT HISTORY

I was author of a bill in the 85th Congress authorizing the dam, but action on the bill was delayed pending completion of the report of the District Engineer.

At the request of the Salt Lake City Commission, I worked with the Corps of Engineers to get this portion of the Jordan River Basin report completed ahead of schedule, so that Little Dell could get the priority it deserves.