

The report is in process to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and interested Federal agencies. Upon receipt of the comments the report of the Chief of Engineers will be sent to the Bureau of the Budget through the Secretary of the Army prior to its submission to Congress by the Secretary of the Army.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on this project.

Mr. JONES. Are there questions?

At this point in the record of hearings will be inserted the statement of the Honorable Frank A. Stubblefield.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I urge your including in the bill you are now preparing the improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers for flood protection of lands in Hickman and Fulton Counties, Kentucky, between Columbus and Hickman which are subject to annual inundation from the Mississippi River.

The area involved is about 40,000 acres of highly-productive farmlands which are limited in their production because of the annual flooding. The report of the Corps of Engineers stated that the annual crop production losses each year average \$193,800. Only those crops which can be planted relatively late, such as soybeans and corn, can be grown. These crops, along with pecans, are the principal products in the area.

The plan of improvement, proposed by the Corps of Engineers, provides for a levee which will protect these lands from floods of the Mississippi having a frequency of once in 25 years, a small pumping station to provide for interior drainage, and the development of a fish and wildlife area to offset damages to those resources from flood control improvement. The cost-benefit ratio is 1.3 for an estimated Federal cost of \$4,765,000.

The local interests have already taken steps to organize a levee district to furnish the local cooperation and will be ready and financially capable of doing so, when necessary.

I urge your favorable consideration of this project, the completion of which will greatly improve the economic status of the area.

Mr. JONES. Next is the Arkansas-Red River Basins, water quality study, part II, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS, WATER QUALITY STUDY, PART II, TEXAS,
OKLAHOMA, AND KANSAS

Colonel HALL. Colonel Shaffer will give this presentation, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. You may proceed, Colonel Shaffer.

Colonel SHAFFER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this is the second and final report on the study which has been made in cooperation with the Public Health Service—Federal Water Pollution Control Administration—of methods and means for improving and managing the quality of water in the Arkansas and Red River Basins.

Preliminary investigations have revealed that 15 major sources of natural chloride pollution are the primary cause of water degradation in the area. Waters for considerable instances on these streams are limited in use because of the far-reaching effects of natural brine emission.

The Chief of Engineers proposes the construction and operation of the Red River chloride control project consisting of four subsurface