brine collection systems with attendant pumping facilities and four brine storage reservoirs.

These improvements in conjunction with the Wichita River project, Texas, authorized in 1966, would complete the plan for the Red River Basin.

He also proposes construction and operation of the Arkansas River chloride control project consisting of three fresh water reservoirs with outlet diversion channels and supplemental field investigations, including test structures, in both basins.

The estimated construction cost of new work in the Red River Basin is $55,680,000 and the annual cost of operation, maintenance, replacements, and engineering studies is $321,000.

The estimated cost of the Arkansas River improvements is $177,500,000 and the annual cost of operation, maintenance, replacements, and engineering studies is $179,000. The supplemental field investigations are estimated to cost $2,250,000.

Annual water quality control benefits in the Red River Basin are estimated to be $5,251,000 and the benefit-cost ratio is 2.3. The annual benefits due to water quality control and other related purposes in the Arkansas River Basin are estimated to be $7,668,000 and the benefit-cost ratio is 1.2.

Local interests are required to continue and strengthen efforts to reduce man-made salt pollution and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to water rights claims.

In addition, for the Arkansas River improvements, local interests are required to reimburse one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation lands and facilities.

Comments of most of the States and Federal agencies are favorable. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior called attention to damages which the proposed plan would cause to the existing Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge.

The Chief of Engineers has modified the Arkansas River plan to include mitigation measures similar to those recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Corps of Engineers is coordinating further with the Governor of Kansas to find an acceptable alternative solution for the freshwater diversion reservoir that would be located on the Kansas-Oklahoma State line.

After this coordination has been completed, 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 completes my statement.

Mr. JONES. Are ther questions?

Next is the Lower Charles River, Mass., presented by Col. Richard L. Seidel.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Colonel, before you depart have you had any comments from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, that is part of the Department of Interior, any comments? The only reference you make is to the Fish and Wildlife.