Mr. CLAUSEN. By the State of Indiana?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Yes; I believe the documents we have before us indicate that.

In other words, the possible consideration of some people are not aware of that and that is a goodly portion of the alternative recommendations can be computed in depth after the feasibility study is completed.

Mr. MYERS. That is all I am asking for.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I see.

Mr. ZION. Mr. Hammerschmidt, any questions?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. No questions.

Mr. ZION. Thank you, Mr. Myers.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you for this opportunity. I would like to send some additional material to be put in the record at this point.

Mr. ZION. It will go into the record at this point.

(Material received for the record follows:)

The controversy on the Big Walnut Reservoir centers on the alleged adverse effect of the proposed reservoir on an area in the upper reaches of this proposed site, an area claimed by those who oppose construction of the reservoir to include certain unique species of vegetation.

Admittedly, as now planned, the operation of this reservoir will on occasion innundate for short periods of time a portion of the valley in which Canadian Yew (commonly called ground hemlock) now grows. However, there are two "colonies" of Canadian Yew and only one of these will be affected by innundation during periods when it is necessary to impound flood waters. The colony which would be innundated exists on a steep wall above the stream with the upper part of this colony at an elevation of 800–810 feet msl. The flood pool level is 808 feet msl. so that only on those rare occasions when it is necessary to utilize the full storage potential of this reservoir would essentially all of this growth of Canadian Yew be subjected to flooding.

The second colony of Canadian Yew lies at a higher elevation, the upper edge of this colony is at 852 feet msl., and would not be affected by reservoir storage operation.

The hemlock trees in the area grow in response to certain subterranean drainage along the top of the rock layers which form the base for the upland ridges. Consequently they grow at the upper edge of the valley wall. Ecologists have identified only one hemlock tree as being located within the flood pool level and that exists essentially at the 808 foot level, a field elevation identification which is difficult to make without exact survey. All other hemlock trees grow at elevations well above the flood pool level and would be unaffected by the fluctuating level occasioned by flood water storage.

Both the Canadian Yew and the hemlock have been identified as unique species and of national signifiance justifying the expenditures of federal funds for their preservation.

The Canadian Yew occurs normally in the Middlewest from southern Michigan northward, thus it is true that this vegetation growth is not commonly found as a ground cover in Indiana, there are however, other occurrences of this plant in the same general area of Indiana where north-facing slopes and sub-surface drainage provide the micro-climate necessary for this species. One area in which this plant is found in Indiana has already been preserved under ownership of the State of Indiana with a preservation agreement with Nature Conservancy, Inc.

Thus the contention that the Big Walnut Creek area presents a vegetation system which is of national significance for preservation is not true and if we assume the area might be considered of local significance, the State of Indiana has already accomplished specie preservation within 25 miles of the site under construction.

The hemlock found in the Big Walnut area is even less a significant species association. The Eastern hemlock grows profusely from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia with westward extensions in any number of locations, where total clearing has not occurred, in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. The 1949 Yearbook of Agriculture, *Trees*, contains maps showing the range of the various trees of the United States, the hemlock range map includes three areas in Indiana.