

pate in the improvement of navigable waters on their tributaries, including watersheds thereof, for flood control purposes if the benefits to whomsoever they may accrue are in excess of the estimated costs . . . June 22, 1936, c. 688, para. 1, 49 Stat. 1570, "Also, in T 33 U.S.C.A. Section 701a-1.

"The words 'flood control' as used in Section 701a of this title, shall be construed to include channel and major drainage improvements, and Federal investigations and improvements of rivers and other waterways for flood control and allied purposes shall be under the jurisdiction of . . . the Department of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on watersheds shall be under the jurisdiction of . . . the Department of Agriculture . . . December 22, 1944, c. 665, Section 2, 58 Stat. 889.

It is clear that the preceding statutes would permit the inclusion of bank stabilization in the existing flood control project, Red River below Denison Dam.

The benefits calculations have been made in accordance with the flood control benefits analysis procedures in the report to the inter-agency Committee on Water Resources, *Proposed Practices for Economic Analysis of River Basin Projects* prepared by the Subcommittee on Evaluation Standards, May 1958 (The Green Book) and Senate Document No. 97, 87th Congress, 2nd Session.

The Green Book states "in general the need for flood control depends on the need for the property, products or services which are destroyed or damaged, or which are prevented from being produced or used as a result of floods." Senate Document 97 states the same thing in practically the same words.

Two forms of benefits to bank stabilization have been estimated by the Corps of Engineers in the Interim Report. One of these is that benefit resulting from the prevention of bank caving and the consequent retention of their present status. This benefit would correspond to the need for the property, products or services which are destroyed or damaged and is therefore a Federal responsibility. The second type of benefit includes a shift in cropping practice resulting from economic conditions, and projected increased yields, by all the lands within the floodway. This benefit results from the fact that bank caving has prevented the higher use of lands within the floodway and corresponds to the property, products or services which are prevented from being produced or used as a result of floods. This benefit is also a Federal responsibility of flood control and has been so accepted in normal Corps of Engineers procedures.

However, in the body of the Interim Report, these latter benefits are referred to as Land Enhancement benefits to which a Soil Conservation Service Department of Agriculture drainage formula for local cash contribution has been assessed. None of the criteria for drainage benefits according to Senate Document No. 97 has been satisfied by the proposed works for bank stabilization, whereas the flood control benefits criteria are satisfied.

It is our understanding that this recommended project from Denison Dam, Texas, to Index, Arkansas, is the first major stream bank stabilization project to be recommended to the Congress by the Corps of Engineers which is not in conjunction with a navigation project. The bank stabilization project is needed, is feasible, and is in the best interest of the Nation and of the States. As the project will involve a precedent, and the policy relating to cost sharing by Federal and local interests will be established, it is requested that "the project be authorized with the proviso that no construction on the Denison Dam, Texas-to-Index, Arkansas-reach begin until the Congress considers and acts upon an analysis of the cost-sharing policy for such projects under flood control provisions."

DEAUTHORIZATION OF MOORINGSPOUT PROJECT

The report recommends the deauthorization of the Mooringsport Dam and Reservoir authorized by the Flood Control Act of July 24, 1946, to replace Caddo Dam and provide flood control. A restudy of the authorized project in 1958 showed the project unjustified. The project was transferred to the inactive status on August 25, 1959.

The Mooringsport Dam site was downstream of the existing Caddo Dam and would have added flood control storage, while maintaining the water level in Caddo Lake at elevation 168.5 feet. The flood control storage, to elevation 183 feet, would have inundated additional areas in Texas and Louisiana.

Texas concurs in the recommendation for deauthorization of the Mooringsport Project.