

Colonel SEIDEL. As pointed out—parallel to the coast.

Mr. McEWEN. In other words, that route B diversion would cross the waterways—

Colonel SEIDEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McEWEN. That certainly would have to be maintained, and there would be a possibility of silting in that area, would there not?

Colonel SEIDEL. There was a possibility the gates would have to be provided.

Mr. McEWEN. Now, Mr. Harsha raised a question. Also, the Santee flows across that waterway also. Do you have a silting problem there now?

Mr. McALEER. This is a large delta system that has established its natural regimen over a great many years. So that the channel and things learn to live with this system all right. The flood flows already come down this river.

Mr. McEWEN. But not as they did prior to the building of the Santee spillway and the Pinopolis hydroplant?

Mr. McALEER. Even with powerplants, when there is a major flood, a good portion of the flow has got to be diverted down the Santee.

Mr. McEWEN. Now, in a quarter of a century or more the present situation has existed, has the Santee River's estuary changed in character, or do you feel it can again accommodate this larger flow of water, as it used to?

Mr. McALEER. It can absorb this larger flow again, in part because it is already absorbing great flood flows and so on. There are some small levees owned by wildlife groups that may require some adjustment, but it is a relatively small element. The Fish and Wildlife people feel that they can improve the situation.

Mr. BLATNIK. No further questions?

Mr. McEWEN. What is the present capacity of this Pinopolis Dam, kilowatt?

Colonel SEIDEL. Kilowatt, sir, 128,000.

Mr. McEWEN. The next one is 84; is that correct, sir.

Colonel SEIDEL. That is correct, sir.

Mr. McEWEN. What will be the capacity of Pinopolis if that plan were adopted and you have a new 128,000-kilowatt plant?

Colonel SEIDEL. The capacity would remain unchanged, sir. It just would not be used as much.

Mr. McEWEN. It would not be used at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would be used for peaking purposes; about 3 or 4 hours a day. It would operate at full capacity around 3 to 4 hours a day.

Mr. HARSHA. What does it do to your silting problem when it is in operation, then?

Mr. McALEER. There are large marshy flat areas here, and the peak flow would be absorbed in this area and spread out, so that there would not be any harmful slugs of water coming into Charleston Harbor.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would average out to 3,000 cubic feet per second.

Mr. McEWEN. Now, the 128,000 kilowatts, that is the present—

Colonel SEIDEL. Rated capacity.

Mr. McEWEN. The new one would be 84,000?

Colonel SEIDEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARSHA. Would the gentleman yield?