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WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 797

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

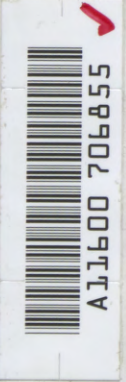
SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

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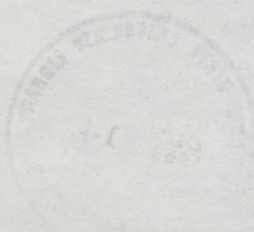
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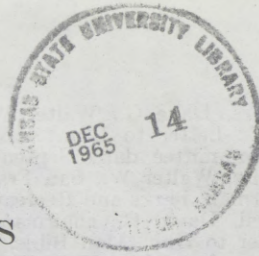
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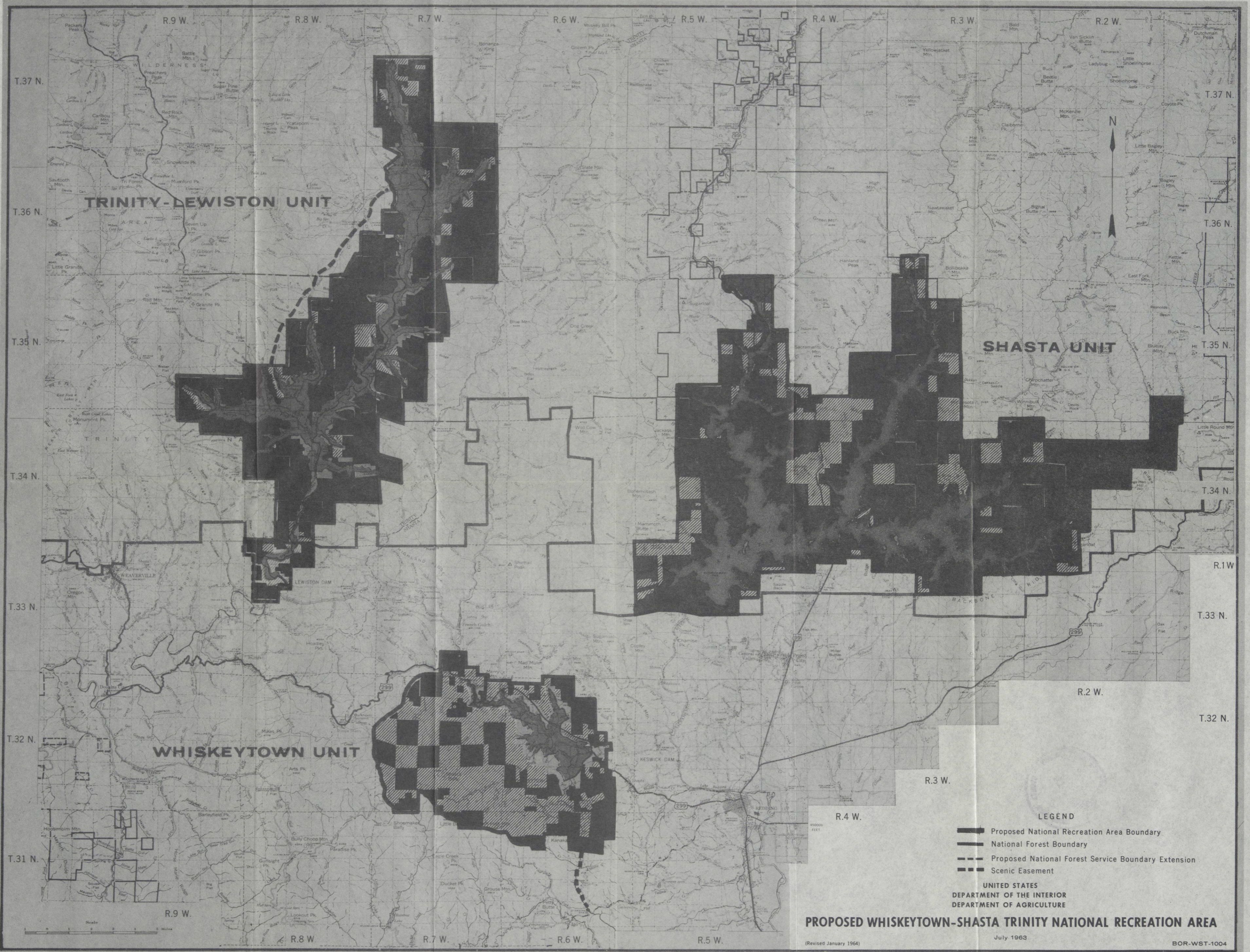
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TRINITY-LEWISTON UNIT

SHASTA UNIT

WHISKEYTOWN UNIT

- LEGEND**
- Proposed National Recreation Area Boundary
 - National Forest Boundary
 - Proposed National Forest Service Boundary Extension
 - Scenic Easement

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PROPOSED WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

(Revised January 1964)

July 1963

BOR-WST-1004



PROPOSED WISKITTOWN TRINITY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY RECREATION AREA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Moss, Kuchel, Jordan of Idaho, and Fannin.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member, and Richard N. Little, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, the subcommittee will come to order.

The purpose of the hearings before the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee today is to take testimony on H.R. 797, a bill introduced by my good friend and neighbor from northern California, Congressman Johnson.

The bill provides for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

This measure, which is one of those proposals included in President Johnson's beauty message, passed the House on July 14, 1965. It has the endorsement of all of the Federal agencies and is generally supported by the citizens and governmental agencies in California. I have personally visited the area and have been impressed with its unique beauty and the opportunity it will provide for recreational enjoyment for the people of fast-growing California and the rest of the Nation.

Before calling on our first witness and without objection a copy of the bill, the report from the Department of Agriculture when it arrives, and the favorable reports of the executive departments as shown in House Report No. 535, which will be reproduced, will be included at this point in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

[H.R. 797, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consists of the

Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of

Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. The subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c) and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recrea-

tion area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., September 17, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purposes of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization and disposal of renewable natural resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry and patent under the general mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes of the bill. Non-Federal lands within the recreation area could be acquired also by exchange for federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary anywhere in the State of California. Lands owned by the State of California or a political subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the

authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the center line of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easements or other interest in lands or land ownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

Section 2(h) of the bill would provide for owner development of unimproved property within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units for service to the public. The owner would be required to submit a development plan to the Secretary of Agriculture describing how and when the property is to be developed and used. If the Secretary determined that the proposed development and use of the property would be in accord with the approved zoning ordinance and would serve the purposes of the act, he could issue a certificate to that effect to the owner. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or an interest therein without the consent of the owner would be suspended so long as the property was developed, maintained, and used in conformity with the certificate. These provisions would not apply to property needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of U.S. Highway 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of

March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston areas would be added to and made parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites. Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Section 2(b) would extend to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, authority to accept cash from or pay cash to grantors in exchange transactions to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. We have had occasion to consider such cash equalization authority in connection with other legislative proposals during the last 2 years. We recognize that disposal of public domain lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior through sale as well as through exchange is an authorized and continuing program of that Department. In contrast, sale of national forest lands is not authorized, except in very limited circumstances. Disposal of national forest system lands other than in exchange for lands suitable and valuable for national forest purposes is not part of the program of the Department of Agriculture. However, we believe that authority to accept cash to balance values in land exchanges could be helpful in achieving desirable transactions in certain instances.

This Department recently submitted a general proposal concerning cash equalization authority. It was introduced as S. 2264, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept a cash equalization of exchanges for lands under his jurisdiction, and for other purposes. We believe that bill includes appropriate provisions for its application to exchanges we would make in this national recreation area. Therefore, we recommend that the cash equalization provisions not be made applicable to our exchange authority under H.R. 797. This could be accomplished by deleting from line 14, page 5, of H.R. 797 the words "or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be,".

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 18 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Section 9 would provide that revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area would be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system, except that fees and revenues from mineral development or from activities under other public land laws would be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws. The Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units are parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests and will be administered under national forest laws and regulations. Fees and revenues from the uses of lands or resources in these units should be disposed of as are other revenues from national forest lands. We recommend amending section 9 as follows:

Page 14, line 23, insert after the word "system" the words "as to Whiskeytown Unit and as are similar revenues for areas of the National Forest System as to such revenues and fees from the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston Units."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,
Acting Secretary.

89TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT No. 535
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WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL
RECREATION AREA, CALIF.

JUNE 21, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 797]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 797) to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consist of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purpose of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency have custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the north-westerly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved prop-

erty" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston Units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION: PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 797, by Congressman Johnson of California, is to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The proposal to create this new national recreation area is a companion to the one to create the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area (H.R. 89), which is also before the House. Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in the West will serve the same purposes as the Delaware Valley area will serve in the East—namely, preserving in comparatively undeveloped condition large open areas of land, centered on Federal reservoir developments, in order to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year from the large metropolitan areas that are within reasonable driving distance of it. Both of these areas will be valuable inland additions to the system of similar areas under Federal control along the coast. This system now includes Cape Hatteras, N.C.; Padre Island, Tex.; Point Reyes, Calif.; and, with heavy emphasis on their conservation aspects, Cape Cod, Mass.; and Fire Island, N.Y.

H.R. 797 is a successor to H.R. 3618 and H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, and to H.R. 10912, 87th Congress, all of which were also introduced by Congressman Johnson. Hearings on H.R. 797 were held on

March 15 and 16, 1965. They were, in effect, a continuation of the hearings on H.R. 8489, 88th Congress, held in Redding and Weaver-ville, Calif., on March 26 and 27, 1964.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCATION

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest) by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units.

These three units are centered on four reservoirs—Shasta, Clair Engle (formerly known as Trinity), Lewiston, and Whiskeytown—which have already been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as features of the Central Valley Federal reclamation project. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, and 175 miles northwest of Reno. Sacramento, Redding, Salem, Eugene, and Medford all lie within easy distance of it. It is readily accessible by Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99). Present estimates are that the recreation use of these units of the national recreation area will be about 5¼ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000.

DEVELOPMENT

Taken together, the four reservoirs mentioned above provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The breakdown of these figures together with the elevations of the reservoirs above sea level is as follows:

	Water surface	Shoreline	Elevation
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Shasta.....	29,500	365	1,065
Clair Engle.....	16,500	145	2,370
Lewiston.....	610	15	1,900
Whiskeytown.....	3,250	36	1,220

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will undoubtedly be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photographing, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The Trinity Alps which rise to 9,000 feet, Shasta Bally with an elevation of over 6,200 feet, and Clear Creek with its waterfalls, rapids, steep canyon walls, and trout fishery resources are among the outstanding features of the area.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in H.R. 797. Without substantial

additions of land back from the reservoirs, as provided in the bill, the Federal land immediately around them would soon become badly overcrowded, there would be serious danger of incompatible developments not far from their shorelines, and adequate provision could not be made for overnight camping facilities and for other types of land-based recreation.

Based on the projected visitation mentioned above, the plans of the National Park Service and the Forest Service for development of the area envision very substantial increases in the limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, boating and swimming sites, marinas, launching ramps, parking facilities, and roads and trails that have already been installed. An outline of the projected development of the area will be found in the brochure entitled "A Report on the Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area" prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and dated April 1965. Appropriate fees for the use of the area and the facilities that are installed will be set under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

It is for such reasons as those just outlined that H.R. 797 calls for the inclusion of approximately 129,900 acres of land and water in the Shasta unit, 83,500 acres in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 42,000 acres in the Whiskeytown unit. More than 70 percent of this area—approximately 184,600 acres—is already owned by the United States. A small fraction, 1,250 acres, is owned by the State of California. The remaining 70,700-plus acres are in private ownership and nearly half of this—about 29,700 acres—is railroad grant land now owned by the Southern Pacific Co. The private land is for the most part mixed with the Federal land in a checkerboard pattern.

In summary, the area and present landownership picture is as follows:

	Total area		Federal		Private and State land
	Land	Water	Land	Water	
Shasta.....	100,360	29,500	75,240	29,500	25,120
Clair Engle-Lewiston.....	66,390	17,110	47,950	17,110	18,440
Whiskeytown.....	38,737	3,250	11,563	3,250	27,174
Total.....	205,487	49,860	134,753	49,860	70,734

LAND ACQUISITION

Provisions have been written into H.R. 797 for acquisition of the privately owned land within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. A certain amount of this land may be acquired by exchange for other Federal lands in the State of California. Most of it, however, will have to be acquired by purchase, donation, or condemnation. The land and water conservation fund (Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897) is available as a source for appropriations for acquisitions of such land.

Fortunately most of the 70,700 acres that need to be acquired is undeveloped. The great bulk of it is forested land. Nevertheless there are some private homes in the area, and provisions appropriate to this circumstance are included in the bill. These provisions are

similar to those that have been adopted by the Congress in earlier acts dealing with the national seashores.

The first of these provisions (sec. 2(c)) grants the owners of residential property a right, notwithstanding acquisition of the property by the Government, of continued use and occupancy by himself and members of his family of the home and related buildings for a period terminating on his death or the death of his spouse or on the date his last surviving child reaches the age of 30. The value of this right, if the owner elects to retain it, will be taken into account in determining the purchase price of the property.

A second provision (sec. 2(d)) assures the owners of any improved property, residential or commercial, that it will not be taken by condemnation as long as its use conforms to a valid local zoning ordinance which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be.

In both of these instances, "improved property" is defined as property on which the improvements in question had been built before February 6, 1963, or on which they were under construction on that date and, in addition thereto, not more than 3 acres of land. The protective provisions are not applicable to reservoir-front land or land needed for access to the reservoir shores.

A third provision (sec. 2(h)) deals with the matter of developing unimproved land in order to provide public accommodations and conveniences for visitors to the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units of the national recreation area. This provision authorizes suspension of the power of condemnation with respect to such property if its owner presents and carries out an acceptable development plan which is consistent with approved zoning ordinances and with the purposes of the act. This provision also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a certificate to the owner of such property as evidence of his approval of the proposed plan of development. Land required for administrative sites, campgrounds, rights-of-way for access, and other similar purposes is not covered by this provision. It is not the intent of the committee, as the language of the bill makes clear, that the authority to waive acquisition shall be exercised in favor of development plans—subdivisions, for instance—which will not serve the needs of the general public or the Government.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment to the bill consists of striking out all below the enacting clause and inserting fresh text in lieu thereof. While the new text follows closely that of the original bill, it varies from it in these principal respects:

(1) It substitutes the name Clair Engle for Trinity in the name of one of the units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. This substitution is in conformity with Public Law 88-662 which renamed Trinity Reservoir in honor of the late Clair Engle, a Representative and Senator from the State of California.

(2) It puts the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture on an even footing as far as land exchanges are concerned. The bill, as introduced, would have allowed the Secretary of the Interior to exchange Government for private land if the values were approximately equal and would have permitted a cash settlement of the difference in values, whereas the Secretary of Agriculture would

have been allowed to acquire private lands by exchange only if their value was as great as or greater than that of the Government lands involved. As amended, the bill makes the first of these two rules applicable to both Secretaries.

(3) It adds a subsection (h) to section 2 providing, as outlined hereinbefore, for suspension of the power of condemnation of unimproved lands within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units which the owner proposes to develop if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that carrying out the development plan would serve the visiting public and would otherwise be consistent with the purposes of the act and with local zoning ordinances.

(4) It modifies section 5, dealing with hunting and fishing, to make clear that both State laws and applicable Federal laws, such as those applying to migratory birds, will be in force in the national recreation area.

(5) It adds a section dealing with the disposition of revenues which result from operation of the national recreation area.

(6) It adds a section limiting the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and development of the area.

COST

Section 10 of the bill, as amended, limits the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of recreation facilities to \$21,600,000 and \$22,700,000, respectively. Nearly 59 percent of the costs which are expected to be incurred during the first 5 years of the program will be connected with the Whiskeytown unit, 28 percent with the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, and 15 percent with the Shasta unit. Should the amounts authorized to be appropriated prove to be insufficient, whether because of rising land prices or for other reasons, the departments concerned will have to seek additional authorization. The committee points out that a substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not included, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by the bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of H.R. 797 states the purpose of creating the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be those of providing public outdoor recreation opportunities and conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and similar values of the lands and waters embraced within it. This section also defines the boundaries of the area by reference to a map, provides for administration of the Whiskeytown unit by the Secretary of the Interior and of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units by the Secretary of Agriculture, makes clear that those lands and waters which are needed for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and enjoins the two Secretaries to coordinate their planning and administration of the three units to the fullest extent possible.

Section 2 provides for land acquisition. Subsection (a) authorizes the two Secretaries to permit the grantors of acquired land to retain a

mineral interest in their lands on terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary concerned. It also provides that land owned by the State of California or any of its political subdivisions shall be acquired only with the consent of the owner and authorizes transfers of land between the Federal departments and agencies. Further provisions authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land on both sides of Clear Creek between the southern boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to keep this area open to public access and to provide hiking trails and bridle paths, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land and scenic easements along both sides of a portion of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089, with the proviso that such acquisition shall not be by condemnation as long as a satisfactory local zoning ordinance is in force to protect this scenic roadway. Subsection (a) also directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to pursue uniform acquisition and exchange policies as far as possible.

Subsection (b) of section 2 deals with exchanges of Federal land for private land. The Federal land that is available for such exchanges is limited to land in the State of California. The exchanged lands must be of approximately equal value but cash may be given or accepted by the Government to offset such discrepancies as there are.

Subsections (c) to (h), inclusive, deal with the retention of rights of use and occupancy and the suspension of the power of condemnation in certain circumstances as hereinbefore outlined.

Section 3 provides for publication in the Federal Register of notice of formal establishment of each of the three units of the Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area when sufficient land to justify their administration as such has been acquired or otherwise made available for this purpose.

Section 4 directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to administer the lands within the national recreation area which are committed to their care in a fashion consistent with the purposes of the Central Valley project. It also outlines the recreation, conservation, and management purposes to which the lands in the area shall be devoted and authorizes each of the two Secretaries to utilize certain statutory authorities already on the books when appropriate for the purposes of the recreation area.

Section 5 provides in general for the continued application within the national recreation area of State and Federal laws relating to hunting and fishing but authorizes the designation of zones where, and times when, such activities may be forbidden if public safety or the administration and public use of the area so requires.

Section 6 withdraws from mineral entry the lands within the national recreation area. Provision is made, however, for removal of the minerals under specified statutes if this is found not to be seriously inconsistent with the establishment of the area or the Central Valley project. This section also spells out the rules for disposition of any receipts that may be derived from the Government from mineral activities in the area.

Section 7 makes clear that the establishment of the national recreation area will not interfere with the normal civil, criminal, and taxing jurisdiction of the State of California and its political subdivisions in the area. Such jurisdiction, of course, does not include the power to tax property owned by the Federal Government, but it may

include the power to tax on individual; retained interest in such property.

Section 8 adds to the Shasta and Trinity National Forests certain described land on the margin of the farms and other land around and near Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston Reservoirs. Lands within the flow lines of these reservoirs will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as needed for Central Valley project purposes.

Section 9 provides for covering revenues and fees received in connection with the national recreation area into the land and water conservation fund. Moneys received from mineral and other public land activities will continue to be disposed of in accordance with existing law.

Section 10 limits the amounts authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development as indicated above.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The favorable reports of the Departments of the Interior and Agricultural are set forth below in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 12, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill and suggest the amendments indicated herein.

H.R. 797 establishes in northern California a national recreation area that includes the outstanding outdoor recreation resources that have resulted from the construction of four Federal reclamation reservoirs—Whiskeytown, Shasta, Trinity, and Lewiston. The reservoirs and the adjacent lands provide excellent recreation opportunities in an unusually scenic mountain setting.

The establishment of the national recreation area is justified by a favorable combination of circumstances, i.e., geographic location, relationship to population, and outstanding natural resources. In our judgment, the area fully measures up to the criteria for national recreation areas set forth in Policy Circular No. 1 issued by the Recreation Advisory Council on March 26, 1963.

The proposed national recreation area is located on Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99), the main Pacific coast highway serving Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299. This interstate highway will be a main route of travel for tourists and will bring many visitors from other parts of the United States to the national recreation area. The recreation area will be within 1 day's drive from the expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, and Portland. It will be within 2 days' drive from Los Angeles,

Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. These metropolitan areas had a total population of nearly 12 million in 1960 and are expected to continue their rapid growth between now and the turn of the century. The total population of California, Washington, and Oregon is expected to increase from 20.3 million in 1960 to over 58 million by the year 2000.

Recreation use within the area is expanding. Boating, fishing, and camping, in that order, have been the most popular activities and account for approximately 65 to 70 percent of the total use.

We anticipate that annual recreation use of the four reservoir areas will amount to approximately 5.25 million visitor-days by 1975 and may increase to 10 million in 2000.

The resources of the area are well suited to meeting this tremendous public demand for outdoor recreation. The four reservoirs provide some of the finest recreation waters in California. They offer an opportunity to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forest are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

Shasta Reservoir, the largest manmade body of water in California, is located in the upper Sacramento Valley at an elevation of 1,065 feet. This reservoir, in itself, provides a recreation area of region-wide importance. It contains 365 miles of shoreline, including sheltered bays, inlets, and waterways, 29,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, and many camps accessible only by boat.

The Clair Engle Lake, formerly known as Trinity Reservoir, with its 145 miles of shoreline, nestles at the foot of the towering Trinity Alps at an elevation of 2,370 feet. With its spectacular scenery, numerous potential campsites, and 16,500 acres of fishing and boating waters, it surpasses even Shasta in many respects. The shoreline, except for some of the south slopes, is covered with dense stands of mixed conifers.

The Lewiston Reservoir downstream from Clair Engle Lake involves a small 610-acre lake with only a 4-foot fluctuation of water surface elevation. This reservoir area will make a significant contribution to the overall supply of recreation in the national recreation area.

High recreation values are evident at Whiskeytown Lake because of the relative ease of access and the fact that the water surface will have an average fluctuation of only 5 feet. Such water activities as water skiing, boating, fishing, swimming, and skin and scuba diving are popular on this 3,250-acre lake. Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam includes a scenic gorge and is expected to develop into a good trout fishing stream; it may also provide spawning areas for salmon and steelhead if properly developed and managed. Climatic conditions favor a longer season of water-oriented recreation use than occurs at the other three reservoirs.

Whiskeytown Lake lies in a scenic mountainous setting with the striking 6,209-foot Shasta Bally—which dominates the landscape—visible from the lake. Interesting terrain and a variety of vegetative cover are favorable assets for the development of hiking and riding trails, some of which might follow interesting stream courses most of the distance to the summit of Shasta Bally and other nearby peaks.

As a result of this fortunate combination of circumstances, it is clear that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will

constitute an outstanding component in a system of federally administered national recreation areas which are needed to supplement existing and foreseeable public and private outdoor recreation efforts.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif., will consist of the following three noncontiguous units, each embracing the reclamation reservoirs of the same names, plus surrounding lands.

Unit:	Acres
Whiskeytown.....	41, 987
Shasta.....	129, 860
Trinity-Lewiston.....	83, 500
Total.....	255, 347

The Shasta unit is located within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at its southern end. Section 8 of the bill extends the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include this area. The bill provides that these two units will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Whiskeytown unit is located outside the national forest. The bill provides that it will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service of this Department is presently managing the recreation resources at the Whiskeytown Reservoir.

Coordinated administration of a national recreation area by the two Departments is a new concept. It is suggested for several reasons. Since the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units are suited primarily for extensive recreation use of the types generally associated with national forests and the fact that they are presently being administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, it seems logical that the Forest Service should administer these two units of the national recreation area. The Whiskeytown unit has the potential for intensive-type developments associated with day use and water activities plus extensive recreation activities such as hiking and horseback riding. The National Park Service of this Department has had considerable experience in the development and management of this type of area, and we believe that it is the logical agency to administer this unit of the national recreation area.

The National Park Service and the Forest Service have had long experience in administering adjoining complementary areas with good results. Cross-fertilization of ideas from working side by side with coordinated administrative responsibility should be beneficial to both agencies and to the public who will use the area.

Inasmuch as the four reservoirs have been constructed as part of the Central Valley project to serve irrigation, water supply, power, flood control, and other purposes, the bill provides that the recreation use and development of the recreation area will be accommodated to these other project needs, particularly with respect to the fluctuating water levels of the reservoirs. There will continue to be large drawdowns at Shasta and Clair Engle Reservoirs which are a disadvantage from the recreation viewpoint but necessary to accommodate the purposes of the Central Valley project. This will not be true at the Whiskeytown and Lewiston Reservoirs where the drawdown will be only 4 to 5 feet, thus making them especially valuable for recreation purposes.

The bill provides that the national recreation area will be administered primarily for outdoor recreation but with utilization of other resources permitted, such as harvesting of forest products, grazing, and mining, provided such use is not incompatible with and does not unduly interfere with the basic recreation purpose.

In order to provide suitable space and protection for recreation developments, intensive recreation use, and administrative control, some additional lands will need to be acquired. The bill permits the exercise of eminent domain and authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase or by exchange of Federal lands outside the national recreation area for private lands within it. It should be noted that under section 2(d) of the bill, privately owned improved property cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as appropriate local zoning agencies have in force and applicable to such property zoning ordinances which meet the requirements of section 2(d).

We anticipate that the acquisition of less than fee title, such as easements, will be adequate for some portions of the area. In this connection, we note that section 2(a) of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire easements or other interests on both sides of Clear Creek between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, Calif., in order to provide public access to Clear Creek and hiking and horseback trails. The Secretary of Agriculture, for purposes of the Trinity-Lewiston unit, is authorized to acquire scenic easements or other interests for protection of Federal Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 on the northwesterly side of the Trinity-Lewiston unit.

Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of 30, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

Most of the land needed for the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units of the national recreation area is already in Federal ownership. However, some additional land will need to be acquired to provide public recreation sites and to prevent uses incompatible with the operation of a national recreation area.

At the Whiskeytown unit certain lands beyond the present Bureau of Reclamation project take line will be needed to protect the watershed, provide for both extensive and intensive recreation uses, and realize the full public recreation potential of the area.

Section 8 of the bill adds to the Shasta National Forest certain lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation and now administered by the Forest Service. It also extends the boundary of Trinity National Forest to include the southern portion of Lewiston Reservoir.

We suggest that H.R. 797 be amended as follows:

1. On page 3, line 9, the second "of" on that line should be changed to "on."
2. On page 4, line 10, in order to perfect the land description the number "8" should be changed to "7".
3. On page 5, line 10, after "California" insert "which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal".

This amendment will make the intended limits of the exchange authority more explicit.

4. On page 7, line 18, insert a comma after "to".

5. On page 12, line 20, after "tax" insert "non-Federal".

The purpose is to make clear that States may not tax Federal agencies or Federal property.

6. On page 13, line 16, the comma after "heretofore" should be deleted.

7. On page 14, after line 7, insert the following sentence: "For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These lands may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. This amendment will facilitate the total land acquisition program by permitting the purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations.

The man-years and cost data statement required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), will be furnished at the time of the hearing.

The Department of Agriculture participated with the Department of the Interior in a study during 1962 of the recreation potential of this area and joins with this Department in recommending the enactment of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of additional personnel and expenditures—Initial 5 years proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
	Man-years				
Personal services:					
Program planning, administration, direction:					
Shasta unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Trinity unit.....	1	1.0	2	2	2.0
Whiskeytown unit.....	1	1.0	1	1	2.0
Subtotal.....	3	3.0	5	5	6.0
Other personnel:					
Shasta unit.....	51	61.0	78	82	83.0
Trinity unit.....	48	56.0	72	76	77.0
Whiskeytown unit.....		4.5	7	7	11.3
Subtotal.....	99	121.5	157	165	171.3
Total additional personnel:					
Total Shasta unit.....	52	62.0	80	84	85.0
Total Trinity unit.....	49	57.0	74	78	79.0
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	1	6.5	8	8	13.3
Grant total all units.....	102	125.5	162	170	177.3
	Thousands of dollars				
Program costs:					
Personal services:					
Total Shasta unit.....	20	20	40	40	40
Total Trinity unit.....	702	804	1,084	1,062	1,092
Total Whiskeytown unit.....	9	57	67	67	105
Subtotal.....	731	881	1,191	1,169	1,237
Purposes other than personal services:					
Shasta unit.....	715	810	1,045	1,090	1,090
Trinity unit.....	660	745	965	1,000	1,016
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,000	6,000	3,245	2,583	1,609
Subtotal.....	7,375	7,555	5,255	4,673	3,715
Total costs:					
Shasta unit.....	735	830	1,085	1,130	1,130
Trinity unit.....	1,362	1,549	2,049	2,062	2,108
Whiskeytown unit.....	6,009	6,057	3,312	2,650	1,714
Grand total.....	8,106	8,436	6,446	5,842	4,952

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1965.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 12, 1965, for a report on H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

We join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted with the amendments hereinafter mentioned.

H.R. 797 would provide for the establishment of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to be comprised of three units embracing four Federal reclamation reservoirs. These reservoirs are components of the Central Valley project.

The Shasta unit, comprised of the Shasta Lake and surrounding land, is entirely within the Shasta National Forest. The Trinity-Lewiston unit, comprised of Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes and surrounding land, is located within the Trinity and Shasta National Forests except for a small area at the southern end of the Lewiston

Lake that would be made part of the Trinity National Forest by the provisions of section 8 of the bill. Under the provisions of H.R. 797 these two units would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, comprised of the Whiskeytown Lake and surrounding land, is outside the national forests. It would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus, the respective units of the national recreation area would be administered by the two Secretaries under coordinated management plans.

Purpose of H.R. 797 is to provide, with due recognition of the basic purposes of the Central Valley project, for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources provided by Whiskeytown, Clair Engle, Shasta, and Lewiston Lakes and the surrounding lands, the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment within the proposed national recreation area, and the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable national resources on the lands within these areas to the extent that this can be done in a manner compatible with, but without significantly impairing, the public recreation and scenic and scientific, historic, and other values of the areas.

Each Secretary would administer the units of the recreation area under his jurisdiction for accomplishment of the foregoing purposes under authorities available to him but planning and administration would be coordinated by the two Secretaries to provide integrated management policies for the entire recreation area. The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the areas under his jurisdiction through statutory authorities relating to the national forests. The Secretary of the Interior would utilize statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such other statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources.

Under the bill, hunting and fishing would be permitted within the recreation area on lands under the jurisdiction of each Secretary in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except that each Secretary would be authorized to designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing would be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting and fishing.

Lands within the recreation area would be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the general mining laws; subject to valid existing rights, but the minerals would remain subject to exploration and extraction through permits or leases to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Permits or leases for minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture would be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he would prescribe. Timber and forage resources would be subject to utilization and disposal in areas where and to the extent that such uses would be compatible with, and would not substantially impair, the public recreation and conservation of scenic resources of the area.

Each Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein within the boundaries of the portions of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and, when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, outside of such boundaries to the extent that he finds such acquisition to be in the public interest and desirable to carry out the purposes of the bill. Lands owned by the State of California or a political

subdivision of the State would be acquirable under the authority of the bill only with the concurrence of the owner. Federal lands, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction thereof, could be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire certain easements or other interests in lands along Clear Creek below the Whiskeytown Reservoir and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he would determine to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not exceeding 660 feet on each side of the centerline of Federal-Aid Secondary Highway No. 1089 between certain described points. This portion of such highway is outside of but directly related to the Trinity-Lewiston unit of the recreation area. Such scenic easements or other interest in lands or landownership would not be acquirable without the consent of the owners so long as the lands involved remained subject to a valid local zoning ordinance that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture would conform to zoning standards otherwise provided for in the bill.

Privately owned improved property, as defined in the bill, or interests therein would not be acquirable under the bill without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency maintained in force and applicable to such properties a valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. Provision is made for issuance by the two Secretaries of joint regulations specifying standards for such zoning ordinances and for approval by them of the locally enacted zoning ordinances or amendments thereto.

The complex of lakes, forested lands, streams, and associated resources of scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife, trees, shrubs, and grass in a splendid mountain setting, accessible to large and increasing numbers of people, fully warrants designation as a national recreation area.

Shasta Lake, created by Shasta Dam, and the surrounding lands were included in the Shasta National Forest by Congress in 1948. This 29,000-acre artificial lake with 365 shoreline miles and numerous arms and embayments, surrounded by rugged mountain lands and forests, offers innumerable opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Fishing, boating, camping, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and enjoyment of scenic and esthetic values are some of the recreational pursuits afforded. This area is accessible by way of Highway U.S. 99 and tributary State, county, and national forest roads.

Clair Engle Lake and the appurtenant Lewiston Lake, accessible from U.S. Highway 299, have only recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clair Engle Lake, like Shasta Lake, is a major impoundment of some 16,000 acres with a shoreline of over 145 miles. Situated at a higher elevation than Shasta Lake, it is largely surrounded by conifer forests, which provide a setting of great natural beauty. It, too, offers manifold opportunities for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities and for hunting, fishing, hiking, touring, riding, and similar pursuits on the adjacent lands. The Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area lies a short distance to the northwest. Lewiston Lake, a much smaller impoundment but one with

almost constant water levels, will supplement Clair Engle Lake and provide additional water-oriented recreation.

With respect to the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, which would be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, section 8 of the bill would extend the national forest boundaries to include the areas not presently inside such boundaries and would confirm that the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest extend around and include the lands described in the act of March 19, 1948, which made Shasta Lake and surrounding Federal lands part of the Shasta National Forest. Lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests, which have not heretofore been made parts of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Trinity-Lewiston areas would be added to and made parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated. However, lands within the flow lines of any reservoirs operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or which are otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project would continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines necessary for such operations.

Improvement of access to Clair Engle Lake, and of portions of Shasta Lake, through construction or betterment of roads will be required. Measures will need to be taken to preserve the scenic qualities of the lands around the lakes, especially those portions which are clearly visible to the public using the waters or the immediate shorelines. Within the Shasta and Trinity-Lewiston units, most of the lands which would be needed to carry out the purposes of H.R. 797 already are owned by the United States. There will be need to acquire some road rights-of-way, scenic easements, or other interests to protect the scenic and esthetic values along Highway 1089, and some tracts that are key areas either for public use or for the protection of the protection of the scenic resources. Adequate zoning or other controls by local governments would minimize the need for acquisition by the United States to protect scenic and esthetic resources and it is possible that, where action is required, scenic easements or other partial interests in lands may suffice. Accomplishment of the objectives of H.R. 797 with the minimum impact on private property and private property owners will be explored and utilized where feasible.

To meet expected demands for outdoor recreation generated by these splendid lakes and by growing populations and improved accessibility there will be need for material acceleration in the development of recreation facilities. Establishment of a national recreation area will surely result in increased use and in need for speed in providing for its accommodation. To meet anticipated use in the ensuing 5 years, required facilities in addition to those already in place on the units to be administered by this Department will need to be installed. These will include camp and picnic units together with associated interior roads, parking sites, water systems and sanitation facilities, swimming areas, boat launching sites, and approach roads.

Private operators would be encouraged to develop and operate needed commercial facilities and services on national forest lands under concessionaire procedure and on adjacent privately owned sites.

Such facilities would include resorts, stores, motels, boat rentals and supplies, riding horses, and rental of special recreation equipment, as well as providing services desired by the visiting public.

Most of the lands, waters, or interests therein to be acquired for the proposed recreation area within the two units to be administered by this Department will be within the presently existing boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. These may be acquired with appropriations from the land and water conservation fund. In order to facilitate the total acquisition program and permit purchase of the remaining areas with land and water conservation fund appropriations, we recommend that H.R. 797 be amended by adding the following sentence after line 7 on page 14:

"For the purposes of section 6 of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 897, 903), the boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests as extended by this section shall be treated as if they were the boundaries on January 1, 1965."

Two minor amendments are desirable to correct typographical errors in the bill. These are as follows:

Page 3, line 9, change the second "of" to "on";

Page 4, line 10, change the figure "8" to "7."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 797 as amended.

Senator BIBLE. I am very pleased this morning to have as our leadoff witness the very distinguished senior Senator from California and the ranking member of the committee on the other side of the aisle, Tom Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We would like to hear from you at this time.

**STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to testify in favor of H.R. 797 which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by my friend and colleague from California, Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson.

Establishment of a national recreation area, as contemplated by H.R. 797, would provide for full development and public use and enjoyment of the wonderful and unique recreational resources within his congressional district in our State.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area will consist of three separate units. One of the units (Whiskeytown) will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the other two (Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston, which are mostly within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest), by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill contains provisions to assure coordination of the administration of the three units. Although separate, they are in close proximity to each other so users can easily enjoy all of them during a brief stay.

This recreation area is centered on four beautiful artificial lakes which are reservoirs in the great Central Valley project in California. The reservoirs provide nearly 50,000 acres of water surface, and their shorelines total more than 560 miles. The center of this complex is approximately 200 miles north of San Francisco, 300 miles south of Portland, Oreg., and 175 miles northwest of Reno, Nev., your own home State. Present estimates are that the recreational use of these units of the national recreation area will be about 5¼ million visitor-days by 1975 and that this will double by the year 2000. The population of our State is expected to almost double by 1980. We may expect, as well, a doubling—if not a tripling—of the demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in the wake of increased leisure time, income, and mobility.

Although the reservoirs and the water-based recreation which they will afford will, undoubtedly, be the central attractions of the national recreation area for most of those who will visit it, the surrounding countryside is also an important part of the picture. This is rugged country which offers many opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, photography, picnicking, and other types of outdoor recreation.

In order to provide for the fullest use and enjoyment of the recreation opportunities which the reservoirs and their surroundings present, and to preserve these opportunities for future generations, it is important that substantial land areas be set aside, kept available, and administered as provided in Congressman Johnson's bill.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has stated that the four reservoirs—

provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor Recreation Plan.

Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor-days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. The President of the United States, in his message to Congress on the natural beauty of our country, said:

Our present system of parks, seashores, and recreation areas—monuments to the dedication and labor of farsighted men do not meet the needs of a growing population.

And he then proposed that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be used to acquire lands needed to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99) serving the Pacific Northwest, northern, central, and southern California, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Clair Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of the metropolitan areas of the entire Pacific coast. Designation of this area as a national recreation area will certainly bring greater use from people outside the immediate vicinity.

A substantial part of the development costs of the area might well be incurred even if H.R. 797 were not passed, since the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior already have authority to install certain recreation facilities at the reservoirs covered by this bill. However, these facilities are by no means adequate to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching boats and for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. To protect these valuable and useful public properties there needs to be an intensification of administration of the area.

This bill will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of this area for the American people. Yet, the bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquisition of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition

of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquisition of fee title to provide lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives.

An excellent feature of the bill is the recognition of county ordinances in the two State governmental subdivisions involved, Shasta and Trinity Counties. These have indicated a desire to adopt zoning regulations to restrict the use of privately owned land to compatible activities. This provision will mean a reduction in the amount of land which must be acquired, so the cost of the project will be reduced.

I emphasize that the longer we delay in passing this vital legislation, the greater the cost to the Government will be. The land in this area is increasing in value rapidly because of the possibility of being near the fully developed recreation area.

About this I have spoken on a number of occasions recently with Congressman Johnson, who stresses and underlines the importance of speedy enactment of this bill.

This bill has the solid support of private enterprise, local and State governments, and the Federal agencies who are ready to proceed with this program.

I congratulate my colleague from our State, Congressman Johnson, for the assiduous devotion to duty on his part which has resulted in the approval of this legislation by the House of Representatives. I hope that with your help, and in the interests of developing a great area for the benefit of the people, this committee may see fit to speedily approve this legislation and give the Senate an opportunity to send it to the President for his signature.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Kuchel, for the very fine statement. I think you underscored very effectively the urgency on this problem and we have learned as we have worked on this committee that the longer we delay, the more expensive it becomes. So I join you in hoping we can move this forward at a very early date.

Are there any observations from any members of the committee? Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. I just want to commend the Senator for his very impressive presentation of this project. If I were not sold on it before, I think I would be now, although I certainly agree with what he has stated as to the great need that exists.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator MOSS. I think I have no comment at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Congressman Johnson from the district involved. Congressman Johnson, we are delighted to have you with us.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to say that I certainly appreciated the very fine statement given by our senior Senator from the State of California, a man whom I have known and worked with for many years. Our senior Senator from the great State of California has done a wonderful job for our State as a Senator of the United States, and I want to thank him for his cooperation in this particular project at this time.

Now, the Senator has given you a very fine statement. I have a prepared statement here, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to file with the committee. Much of it is a repetition of what has been stated by our good friend, the Senator from California, so with your permission I would like to place it in the record and briefly discuss the generalities of the project.

Senator BIBLE. The statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank you also for the time you spent in California 2 years ago when we visited this site and you had an opportunity to fly over the four reservoirs that were in operation at that time. I am sure that you had a very good look at the project and you could notice that much of this area is undeveloped at the present time.

Now, H.R. 797, which would create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, is a measure that has received favorable consideration in the House of Representatives. Approximately 5 years ago a task force went to California, made up of the three agencies plus the State government and local people and private enterprise, and made a very thorough study of the area before we drafted the first piece of legislation.

After that time we moved to the State with the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, and held hearings locally and perfected a very fine record, taking into consideration all of the matters of concern to the people of our State.

Shortly thereafter we redrafted the bill and during its legislative processes, in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, we perfected the bill that is now before you as far as the House of Representatives is concerned. So the bill has had a long history in the Congress. It now appears in a form that we were able to support in the House and now before your committee.

The project is a very large project in this particular field. As the good Senator has said, it was 1 of 12 recreation areas that were recommended by the President of the United States and it happens to be the largest. It will comprise 255,000 acres of land. It surrounds the four existing reservoirs that are part and parcel of the Central Valley project, the Shasta Reservoir being the largest, the Clair Engle Lake second, Whiskeytown third, and Lewiston Reservoir fourth.

Much of the land surrounding this area is in Federal ownership at the present time. The Bureau of Reclamation acquired the land necessary for project purposes, the Forest Service has a very large holding, the Bureau of Land Management has land in the area, and

the State of California has a small amount of State lands. The balance is in private ownership, for the most part, mostly owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. which operates in the western part of the United States.

Now, on the map that we have here is outlined the Second Congressional District. Many people do not realize we have an area that remote remaining in California. That makes up just one-third of the State in area and that area is larger than the State of New York. Yet we only have approximately 420,000 people living within the area at the present time.

Most of the water resources, most of the timber resources, most of the mineral resources, and a good part of the recreation and fish and wildlife lies within that area and it serves the rest of the State. So that when we come over here with a project from California dealing with resource development, it generally involves our congressional district somehow. The balance of the State uses this area very heavily at the present time. And in the northern part of that district lies the principal reservoirs within the Central Valley project that we are trying to bring into a national recreation area.

Now, on the smaller map to the right we have here the three areas pointed up. The one in yellow, red, and pink and blue, is the Whiskeytown unit which is now operated by the National Park Service. That land, which was under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, was turned over to the National Park Service for recreation operations. They have expended a considerable amount of money there already in perfecting the recreation area adjacent to the lake.

Of the other two areas, Shasta Lake lies to the right, and is operated by the Forest Service. All the land in green belongs to the U.S. Forest Service, all the land in blue belongs to the Bureau of Reclamation for project purposes. This land has been turned over to the Forest Service for recreational operation. The Forest Service has expended a considerable amount of money already in the development of that reservoir for recreation purposes.

The newest one is the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit. The land in green again is Forest Service land, in red is Southern Pacific, the yellow is Bureau of Land Management, and the scattered pink area there shows the private lands within the area.

At the two large reservoir areas there is very little in the way of land to be acquired. The bill provides for an acquisition program amounting to \$3.5 million for easements, rights-of-way, and lands.

In the Whiskeytown unit, administered by the National Park Service, all of the lands within the boundaries are to be acquired other than those that have already been developed as improved properties as of the date specified in the bill. The bill provides for \$18.5 million for the acquisition of the lands within the area.

For the most part the areas were tailored to meet most of the objections, and if you will note in the two areas there, we have a little red line down on the Clair Engle Reservoir area. That would spell out a scenic easement from an existing road. Down on the Whiskeytown unit there is a little red line that goes below the dam there and that is an area known as Clear Creek which was the original creek that was dammed by the Whiskeytown Dam, creating the reservoir. The releases that are made from Whiskeytown Reservoir make that a very fine fishing-hiking stream. So the National Park Service agreed with

the local government that they would only need an easement down that creek, and that is provided for in the legislation.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask you a question at that point, Congressman Johnson? I am following you on the map, and I notice that scenic easement does drop down in the Whiskeytown area that you just testified to along Clear Creek. What is the reason again for that acquisition? This is beyond the boundaries obviously of the proposed national recreation area.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. That is one of the finest little streams that has been created and made much better by the dam and the release of water from Whiskeytown Reservoir. That is a very fine fishing stream and is a very rugged scenic stream. It has real values, but the Park Service—

Senator BIBLE. I don't question its values. I am rather intrigued with the manner in which you are acquiring it, and maybe this is a fine concept and should be used even more in the future. We have had some wild river problems that have been up before this committee just very recently, and you acquire how much from where to where by way of footage. Is it 660 feet? I think we have heard this in connection—

Mr. JOHNSON. What is that?

Senator BIBLE. Is it 660 feet from the edge of the stream each way, or how wide is the scenic easement? The 660 feet, I think, came up in the Senate yesterday about some billboard legislation. I was wondering if you acquired the same width here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the width, I presume, at various points would vary but for the most part it is—

Senator BIBLE. I see it is very close to that 660 feet.

Mr. JOHNSON. For the most part it would be within the 660 feet.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Now, you acquired this by way of scenic easement from the private owners and it must be kept in its—

Mr. JOHNSON. Natural state.

Senator BIBLE. Natural state for that width along this length of the stream. Is that the concept?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, and it is open to the public so the public can take advantage of the access roads up and down the stream.

Senator BIBLE. If I am an owner along that Clear Creek stream, then, and you acquire scenic easement, of what value is that land to me?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the value of that land to you is restricted. There can be nothing built on the land. The land must be left in its natural state and all of the scenic beauty protected for the public.

Senator BIBLE. I could use my own land, but then the U.S. Government would have a scenic easement on it for use of the entire public. So all I am trying to do is to see if there is any real difference here between acquiring it in fee and acquiring it in scenic easements, and our experience in the Ozarks, and in Point Reyes in your own State, has been that the scenic easements are costing us just about as much as acquiring it in fee.

Mr. JOHNSON. I presume this would be true of this area also because whenever you restrict the right of use to the owner of a piece of property and you acquire a scenic easement and access over the lands for recreation purposes, you pretty much restrict the use

of that land to the individual and the fee that you would have to pay for this type of easement would approach—

Senator BIBLE. I just want the record to be somewhat clear on that, and I have rather mixed feelings as to what method is best used for acquisition, but I can understand your objective is to preserve it in its natural state for the use of generations to come. This is the objective you have. I understand. Pardon me.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, as far as access is concerned, as I stated, the area is adjacent to Interstate 5, which is the main interstate highway in northern California and crosses Shasta Lake and is approximately 10 miles from Whiskeytown Reservoir, which is served by State Highway 299, a very fine highway from Interstate 5 out to the Pacific coast.

Senator Moss. Could I interrupt there? Is Interstate 5 parallel to or a replacement for U.S. 99?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. U.S. 99 is the highway that is there now but it is being built to interstate standards and we have a good many miles of Interstate 5 completed.

Senator Moss. How does it cross the Shasta Reservoir?

Mr. JOHNSON. We had a highway and the Southern Pacific Railroad crossing Shasta Lake just above the dam. We rebuilt the railroad bridge so that the railroad goes underneath, a four-lane highway goes on top of the railroad's bridge, and that is Interstate 5, which crosses Shasta Lake and winds on up the Sacramento River Canyon.

Much of Interstate 5 to the Oregon line has been constructed. It will all be completed by 1972. Highway 299 takes us from Interstate 5 right by the Whiskeytown Reservoir. Much of that highway had to be relocated when they built the reservoir. And the right-of-way is there for a four-lane highway through that area. Highway 299 goes on over to the coast and connects with Highway 101. At the present time Highway 299 also serves the Clair Engle-Lewiston area. There are two good roads from Highway 299 that take you into the Lewiston-Clair Engle Lake areas. So accessibility is very good for many, many millions of people.

And I might say at the present time there are approximately a million and a half people using these three reservoirs as of today and all three of them have about the same amount of use; that is, about half a million people visit each one of these areas. So the accessibility is there now and the use is being made of the areas that are administered by the Forest Service and National Park Service.

The purpose for setting this aside is for further recreation developments and the protection of this area for recreation uses.

The administration of the Whiskeytown unit will be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and the other two units will be administered by the Forest Service. They are now carrying on that type of administration in the area.

In northern California we have many recreation areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. We have Lassen Volcanic National Park and the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. So the operating agencies are already in the area and are operating these three sites at the present time.

The cost of the project was placed at approximately \$44 million. There was about an equal amount for development and acquisition, and, as I stated earlier, the Whiskeytown acquisition program will

amount to an estimated \$18.5 million and the acquisition of the other two areas with their easements about \$3.5 million, the balance going into development.

All of the agencies of our Federal Government, from the President on down, have approved the project so far, along with the House of Representatives, and I might say that from the outset we have had wonderful cooperation from the people in the area. That portion that lies within Shasta County was voted by the people out there to be a Federal development by a vote of 2 to 1 over local or State government.

Senator BIBLE. Would you repeat that?

Mr. JOHNSON. The people of Shasta County chose to have it a Federal development over local or State development by a margin of 2 to 1, thereby showing local government was in complete agreement.

Senator BIBLE. How did they evidence that, because that again is a new device. We look to California for leadership in many, many things. You mean they had some type of an election there to see whether they wanted the Federal Government to run Shasta or wanted it operated locally?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, there was a feeling at the outset that local government could probably take over and operate the facilities in Shasta County as a county venture.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON. The people said no.

Senator BIBLE. How did they do that? Did you have a ballot?

Mr. JOHNSON. They had a ballot and they put it on the ballot as to whether you wanted local operation and development or whether you wanted a Federal.

Senator BIBLE. And this was at a regular election?

Mr. JOHNSON. Regular election, and the results were 2 to 1 in favor of the Federal development.

Now, I think in our State, which is growing so fast, we have to look to the Federal Government for the simple reason that local government can't do the job. The State government is doing everything it possibly can in the field of recreation, but Federal participation is also needed.

This is all to be paid for from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fees that are being charged are all going back into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. That is all provided for in the legislation passed last year and is clearly understood by the people of our State, and our State is willing to participate in that program.

Senator BIBLE. You mentioned a plebiscite on the Shasta unit. Did they have a similar election on either the Trinity-Engle unit or the Whiskeytown unit?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. There was no election held but the board of supervisors, the local government agency, is on record in favor of it.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. JOHNSON. I might say that this has the support of our California House delegation. It was approved by the House. It is now before your subcommittee. I do hope that your subcommittee gives favorable consideration to the legislation if possible.

Sitting on the like committee on the House side, where we have reviewed the various recreation areas that have been acted upon in the past 5 years, I think this would add up to any that I have had the

opportunity to see or work on as far as a recreation area is concerned. I think that, for the money expended here, you will get more in return in recreation benefits and potential than in any of those that I have had the pleasure of working on and approving on the House side.

There were one or two reservations asked for on the part of people in the area. The people in the Trinity County area are very much concerned about the loss of private lands off the tax rolls. Trinity County is 76 percent federally owned at the present time. In this legislation private lands are considered and the taking will be held to a minimum.

I am sure there will be worked out, over a period of time, an exchange of Southern Pacific lands for Forest Service lands which will round out the management of the two involved, the Forest Service and the railroad. For the present, the railroad operates and manages their lands about the same as the Forest Service does in that area. I am certain they can work out an exchange or a working agreement for the simple reason that Southern Pacific, which has not appeared in opposition to this, yet they own 30,000 acres of land within the complex, tells me that they are in support of it. They are not in opposition to it. They are hopeful of working out a suitable exchange, I am sure.

As to the private lands within the areas, that which is improved is protected.

Senator BIBLE. At that point, for the record, could you indicate how much of that land is improved? As I understand the problem—and private ownership always becomes a problem, as we recognize, in parks and recreation areas—of the total of 250,000 odd acres, 70,000 of it is privately and State owned. Of the 70,000, 30,000, as I understand it, is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true.

Senator BIBLE. The balance of approximately 40,000 is owned by private ownership and by the State of California. I understand the State only owns 1,200 acres. Practically all of that 40,000 is privately owned.

How many ownerships do we have in that 40,000? We can rely on Park Service people and Forest Service people to develop that, but are these widely scattered ownerships?

Mr. JOHNSON. Out of the 39,000 acres of private lands, other than Southern Pacific, it is broken up into fairly small parcels in some areas. Some of the parcels are of substantial size.

Senator BIBLE. About how many individual ownerships do you have?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I do believe that the Forest Service and Park Service will give you those figures. I asked for them at the time of the House hearings and I do not have them with me at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. We can develop it through them, Congressman Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. But the private ownership in the Whiskeytown area, which is the largest acquisition program, amounts to 25,000 acres and all of the area, other than that which is improved, is anticipated to be purchased and made a part of the Whiskeytown unit.

Since the bill has moved through the House, there has been a subdivision proposed and approved within the area of the park.

Senator BIBLE. Is that at Whiskeytown unit?

Mr. JOHNSON. Whiskeytown unit. And the main acquisition of properties in the entire complex will be the 25,000 acres that are necessary to be acquired at Whiskeytown.

Senator BIBLE. The one remaining question would be—

Mr. JOHNSON. At the present time, prior to this subdivision, I would say there weren't over 25 or 30 improvements in the area.

Senator BIBLE. And by improvements you mean what? Summer homes?

Mr. JOHNSON. Either a home or a gas station or a small business, and we have the Whiskeytown post office in the area.

Senator BIBLE. Prior to the subdivision there were only 25 or 30 improved properties in the Whiskeytown unit or the entire acquisition?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. In the Whiskeytown unit. The town of Whiskeytown was inundated and it was relocated, and all of the properties acquired went under water, and now since that time there has been a little community and a subdivision built. I don't know how many units have been actually built in the subdivision, known as Whiskeytown. And at various other places there is an individual unit here or there scattered throughout the other 40,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Park Service and Forest Service can tell us how many improved properties are there now. That is what I was interested in finding out.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the Shasta and Trinity areas, there are a considerable number of individual holdings at the present time because Shasta was placed into operation in 1950 and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit was dedicated in 1961, and there has been a relocation of a little community or two that were within the innundated area. These lie near or within the boundaries of the proposed recreation area.

Senator Moss. Congressman Johnson, could you tell me a little bit more about this subdivision? Did you say this has been approved by the local government there for establishment?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. In Shasta County, within the Whiskeytown boundaries of the recreation area, there was a group who purchased a fairly large parcel of property on a per-acre basis and they were successful in having it approved by the county board of supervisors as a subdivision, and at the present time this [indicating] is their advertisement that just came out 2 weeks ago, advertising this area for sale as a subdivision whereby the lots are offered at \$4,995, with 5 percent down and \$39.50 per month.

Now, this is the kind of thing that happened at Point Reyes and this is what is moving into this area.

Senator Moss. That was part of my question. You have talked about the plebiscite that was held earlier which indicated the people, by a 2-to-1 majority, wanted Federal management, and I suppose that the feeling is it has been moving toward a Federal recreation area, and I wonder why the board of supervisors would grant a subdivision permit under the circumstances.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that was to my amazement, too.

Senator Moss. Amazement and probably a loss of a lot of Federal revenues.

Mr. JOHNSON. I hated to see what took place at Point Reyes, and I hope we can head off a good portion of speculation with early enactment of this legislation at Whiskeytown because when parcels are

sold for prices such as this, it eats up the money placed in the measure for acquisition, the same as happened at Point Reyes.

Now, there was another matter and that was——

Senator BIBLE. Before you move on to your next point, Mr. Congressman, I believe you had a cutoff date as to the time within which improved property can come under the exemption of this bill. I am trying to find it here in the bill. I believe it is February 7, 1963.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. On page 6, lines 13 through 22, the bill reads:

The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*, That the respective Secretary may exclude from the improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

If a home wasn't actually being constructed or construction started on or before February 7, 1963, where would a subdivision be able to have any standing under this exemption clause?

Mr. JOHNSON. They cannot. All of the properties that have been built since that time would be subject to condemnation and purchased by the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, they are proceeding at some risk then——

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true. They are.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). According to the language in the act which is before us. And the cutoff date is February 7, 1963, which was 2 years ago.

Mr. JOHNSON. At that time there was a very minimum of development within the Whiskeytown unit.

Senator BIBLE. And how much actual development has there been in the past 2 years since February 7, 1963?

Mr. JOHNSON. There has been some, but nothing like this proposed subdivision.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Would you say that there have been 25 homes constructed since that time or 30 or 40, 50, 10, 20?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would have to leave that up——

Senator BIBLE. We can ask the Department witnesses.

Mr. JOHNSON (continuing). To the Department. I don't think there have been over 25 or 30 constructed within the area.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. JOHNSON. In the two areas in Trinity County and Shasta County surrounding the two large reservoirs, the unimproved properties were to be treated in a normal way. If they wanted to develop them for the use of the visitors to the area or for commercial purposes to serve these people if they brought their plans and specifications before the proper agency, Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Forest Service, and if these were approved as being suitable developments within the area for the serving of people as commercial properties, the Secretary would then issue a certificate waiving the right of condemnation for these properties.

The other private lands within the areas could be developed by the individuals meeting legal zoning requirements but not waiving the right of condemnation. The Forest Service or the Federal

Government, the Secretary of Agriculture, would have the right of condemnation over the private lands other than those on which he issued a certificate to be developed for commercial purposes to serve the people visiting the recreation area.

There was a third consideration there of the lumbering operations and the mining operations. The lumbering operations carried on by Southern Pacific and the other private holders, as well as the Forest Service, would continue on a very select basis. Of course I presume Southern Pacific and the Forest Service would carry on a good management program, but any other private timber lands in there could be logged off by the individuals.

There is a consideration in the Shasta Lake area for a fairly large mining operation. This has been under consideration for a good many years. There were two known deposits there, one of iron ore in character and the other of limestone. The limestone properties had been eliminated from the recreation area in their entirety. We have a cement plant operated there by Flintkote and Calaveras Cement Co. is now in operation. Their lands have all been excluded from the area.

The iron ore deposit is on patented land that lies across the Shasta Lake from the main highway. In the condemnation of properties for Shasta Lake project purposes, there was a consideration given to this iron ore deposit whereby they would have a right to take the ore and move it across Shasta Lake by barge. In 1962 we went into this thoroughly with the Secretary of the Interior, the Solicitor, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the regional office, established and perfected their rights and understandings. They also contacted the Forest Service for the right of use of a small portion of land for a spoil area plus a—

Senator BIBLE. For a what?

Mr. JOHNSON. Spoil area.

Senator BIBLE. What is that? Waste?

Mr. JOHNSON. In the suggested mining operation there would be a reduction on site from about 5 to 1 and they would leave this excess material on the site but they would have to have working room to get in, and this spoil area would be developed under Forest Service regulations under a special-use permit for the length of the mining venture, and a like area on the railroad side whereby they would have a right to move the ore barges in and load into railroad facilities to take the ore out for processing.

In 1962 this was almost in agreement and then the outlet for the ore disappeared when other ores in Australia and other places were found cheaper. Interest was dropped for the time being. Today they are about to enter into another agreement under which the areas would be mined.

Everything has been thoroughly understood by the Forest Service from the start and by the Secretary of the Interior and by the joint venture of Morrison-Knudsen and W. R. Grace, Bunker Hill, and one other associate.

You will hear later from one of their people here who will testify today as to their problem. I do believe that this can be very easily resolved in the report or in the legislative history and this could be taken care of very easily.

The local people, the county government, are in accord with the operation. They have reached an agreement with the joint venture people. I am sure that the Department of the Interior and Forest Service can.

Senator BIBLE. How about section 6 of the bill which is before us which is your bill as passed the House of Representatives on mineral development? Is that adequate, as now drawn, to take care of the problem that you suggest?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. This will not entirely take care of this without further provisions in the report or in the legislative history.

Now, section 6 would take care of any mining problems that might come up other than in this particular case. In this particular case here there has to be agreement reached between the joint venture people and the Forest Service for the use of a small amount of Forest Service lands. But for the most part—

Senator BIBLE. Do you have language in the House report which is also a part of this record which attempts to clarify that and—

Mr. JOHNSON. In the record in the House we tried to make it as clear as possible that this was a concern and one that our committee and the Forest Service would agree could be worked out.

Possibly the language should be stronger, at least their representative has told me that they are not quite satisfied with the language that is actually in the bill, and they would like this spelled out a little clearer.

Senator BIBLE. Might I suggest this. You obviously know this from A to Z. You have worked for many years on it. You show that you have done your homework exceedingly well. Why don't you suggest to the committee some type of language that you think would be desirable to take care of the situation, either by adopting it in the bill itself or by adopting it in report language?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this with their representatives and I have discussed it with the Forest Service and I would like for both of them to testify and then we can get together and—

Senator BIBLE. I am not trying to cut them off from their testimony. We will hear from both of them, but then maybe you can take the lead to work with both of them and come up with something which meets approval. It will make our task that much easier if we don't have to sit in judgment on the Forest Service and the mining venture. We will let you be the judge.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it would be my suggestion that a special-use permit could be entered into by the Forest Service people that would satisfy the needs of the mining venture and it would be a very small amount of area. It would allow the mining operation to take place over a 16- or 20-year period because there is a large deposit of iron ore there and they claim it would take them from 16 to 18 years to mine it on an around-the-clock operation. The Forest Service at the present time has a right to enter special-use permits and Forest Service lands under this bill would have no different consideration so I think that could be provided for very easily in the report or in the legislative history.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON. And at the end of the testimony if we could get together and reach an agreement, then you can handle it any way your committee wishes.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. We will proceed that way.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, I don't think I should take any more of your time. I would be willing to answer any questions that any member of the committee might have. The two departments have representatives here and they will go into the technicalities and details, the acquisition, operation, and maintenance. Everyone that I know of in our State, from the Governor on down, and the people in the local area, and the House of Representatives, have placed their blessing on the legislation.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly want to commend you, Congressman Johnson, for a very, very splendid statement in behalf of this recreational area. It is clear and it is lucid and it is very obvious you know this area very thoroughly.

I did have the pleasure of flying over it with you. I raised one question there that I would raise again, and that is, why do you need the amounts of acreage that you have indicated in this bill? The 250,000-plus acres is a tremendous acreage and I note particularly in the Whiskeytown unit that you do take a great amount of unimproved private property. Possibly you prefer the Park Service people or Forest Service people to justify the needs. I have somewhat that same problem in a little proposed park in Nevada, Great Basin, where I happen to have a slight difference of opinion with my Congressman on the amount of acreage, and I am never clear as to why you need any particular figure. But 254,000 is a lot of acreage.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, for the most part the Forest Service owns the major portion of lands surrounding Clair Engle and Lewiston and around Shasta. The boundaries were agreed to after looking over the terrain and topography and the runoff of the water and a little bit of everything there, and they said this is what it should be. I went up and took a look at it and I couldn't see where it would hurt anyone if it was that large. When we come to Whiskeytown—

Senator BIBLE. I was directing my question primarily to Whiskeytown because it does seem primarily, when you look at these maps, Clair Engle unit and Shasta unit, are largely within the Forest Service area now.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we started out, Mr. Chairman, on the Whiskeytown unit. At the first meeting with the National Park Service, Mr. Conrad Wirth, the former Director, and people from our local area, we laid out a map and it was the first time I had seen the boundaries. At that time they included 70 square miles of Shasta County. The local people that were with me just about went under the table with myself because I knew Shasta County would never give up any 70-square mile area, and he had proposed a national recreation area from mountaintop to mountaintop.

So finally the task force went out there and met with everybody from the Federal agencies, State and local people, and private holders, and reduced this to a management area where they could control the immediate watershed into the reservoir and have enough area to develop recreation trails and roads and camp facilities and boating facilities. After a thorough consideration, it was agreed to 41,000 acres plus.

Now, that was a long way from the 70-square-mile area that the Park Service laid out as being of sufficient size to have national significance enough to become a national recreation area. So the

bill now provides for an area of approximately 41,000 acres, and as far as local government is concerned, and the people in the area for the most part agree it would take this much to make a well-rounded national recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Johnson. Senator Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. I congratulate my colleague on the excellent presentation to the committee. Not to take any more time except to say I think, for the benefit of posterity as well as the Members of the Senate who might be interested, I wonder if you would state in two or three sentences what the genesis of the name "Whiskeytown" was. This is very interesting.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, to be truthful, this is merely hearsay.

Senator KUCHEL. Good enough for the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. This is one of the old mining regions of California. Trinity County was one of the greatest mining areas. In order to get supplies into Trinity County, they had to pass this way. Whiskeytown got its name, as I understand it, from a teamster who was moving through there and in his wagon train he had some whisky aboard. When he was fording a creek in that particular area, he had an accident and some of the whisky got into the creek, which was known thereafter as Whiskey Creek and from that day on Whiskeytown was the little community at the crossing of the creek. A similar accident at another creek resulted in the naming of Brandy Creek.

Whiskeytown was put under water by the Whiskeytown Reservoir, so they did re-create a new Whiskeytown. We have a Whiskeytown post office and I assume it will never lose its name as Whiskeytown.

Senator KUCHEL. Very rugged people in those days.

Senator MOSS. Did the whisky run away when it got into the creek?

Mr. JOHNSON. I imagine they made good use of the whisky in the clear waters in the existing creeks. Some of it was drunk, I presume.

Senator KUCHEL. Back in the days of the gold rush, the late days of the gold rush, my great uncle was an artist and photographer and most of those old mother lode towns were sketched by him, as my colleague knows, and the earliest pictures, reproductions of California towns in the gold rush, were all made by my great uncle, Christian Kuchel. I don't recall one of Whiskeytown, although I am going to try to look through the few I have and see.

Mr. JOHNSON. As I say, this is hearsay, Mr. Senator.

Senator KUCHEL. A great story.

Mr. JOHNSON. But that particular area, as blocked out there, is the principal mining area in early day history in California. Up through 1875 that was the popular part of the State. We used to elect all of the Senators and all the Members of the House of Representatives from that district. Since that time it has moved to the southern and central parts of the State and we are very well satisfied with our great senior Senator, who comes from southern California, and is very thoughtful of all the needs of the northerners.

Senator BIBLE. Any further questions, Senator?

Senator KUCHEL. No.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. Congressman Johnson, is this removed Whiskeytown in the taking area now? As I understand, the town had to be moved when the reservoir filled.

Mr. JOHNSON. I can't say exactly where that line comes. The post office is there and a little store and I do believe that that is within the boundaries of this recreation area. I am not quite sure. It could be just on the borderline but our good representatives from the Park Service, who administer the area, can tell you exactly who is in that recreation area.

Senator Moss. I take it from the shape of the area around Whiskeytown Reservoir that the recreation is not to be confined only to water-oriented recreation because it is about 6 miles, as I calculate it on this map, from the reservoir to the boundaries. What other types of recreation are contemplated besides water recreation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Hiking and riding and nature trails, campouts, picnicking areas. You see, there will be a road put through from the main highway that completely circles the reservoir. That will be the main access in and around the water area. And from that there will be minor roads and trails that will break off into the upper reaches along some of the mining creeks. This will offer diversified recreation for those going there in addition to the fishing, water skiing, swimming, and sailboating.

This particular lake is adapted to sailing operations here. Its unique situation there—right to the west lies a 6,000 peak that is a very gradual slope and these winds come off there and the winds are very suitable for sailing. You would think you were out here on the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay or San Francisco Bay when you go up there along the highway and see all these sailboats out there. So it does have a diversified recreation area planned.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Congressman, I, too, want to congratulate you on a very fine presentation of a proposal that looks to me to have considerable merit and I want to say to you and to my distinguished colleague, Senator Kuchel, you articulate the merits of this proposition most ably.

Tell us for the record, if you will, please, Congressman, for what purpose were these reservoirs built in the first place?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Shasta Reservoir is the main reservoir in the Central Valley project. That was built for flood control, power generation, and irrigation, but no recreation at that particular time. It was built in the 1940's. And there was very little consideration given to recreation development at that time.

Now, since that time the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project was authorized and constructed in the late 1950's and the 1960's. It was dedicated in January 1961.

The Whiskeytown unit was dedicated later. It is a reservoir that was created by damming up Clear Creek which is composed of a lot of smaller creeks and it was a part and parcel of the reregulating reservoir for the Trinity River division.

They were added to the Central Valley project for the same purpose. Very little recreation planning went into either one at the outset when they were initially authorized but since that time and during construction there was a lot of attention given to both, and at the present

time I think Whiskeytown has more recreation development taking place, or has taken place, than any other reservoir that has been built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

They are all part and parcel of our Central Valley project. They were built for flood control, power generation, conservation—that is, domestic, industrial, and irrigation waters—and since that time recreation and fish and wildlife have come into the picture.

The Central Valley project is a very large project, as you know, and it is doing a great job of flood control, conservation, power generation, and now recreation and fish and wildlife. It is one of the greatest assets we have in California. It has helped us develop the great Central Valley that we could never have developed unless we had the flood control and the irrigation, domestic, and industrial waters.

Senator JORDAN. That is a good answer and a great story that needs to be told over and over again. We all know the substantial economic advantages that flow from this kind of multipurpose development and these four reservoirs.

You have given some very, almost staggering, figures here, both of you who have testified, as to the recreation potential of this area.

As I understand it, and from reading the report, Shasta Lake itself has about 29,000 acres in this area, 365 miles of shoreline; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Clair Engle-Lewiston, 16,000 acres with 145 miles of shoreline, approximately. Whiskeytown, 3,200 acres, I don't know what the shoreline is. I can't find that it is indicated anywhere.

Senator BIBLE. Thirty-six miles.

Senator JORDAN. Thirty-six miles of shoreline.

Now, these reservoirs are all manmade lakes; are they not?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, Senator Jordan, they are all man made.

Senator JORDAN. Before they were man made, these were wild rivers; were they not?

Mr. JOHNSON. They were.

Senator JORDAN. Now, the report calculates that as developed the recreation potential would be substantially greater than it would if they were in a wild river State. Is that what you would say?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. I would agree with that.

Senator JORDAN. I see by the report on page 12 it is estimated that 5¼ million visitor-days are expected by 1975 and may increase to 10 million visitor-days in the year 2000.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say that that would be a true figure, too, and I will cite one reason for it.

We have another very fine reservoir in the Central Valley system known as Folsom Lake, and when I was in the State legislature, we were talking about maybe a million people visiting there by 1970, when the State agreed to take it over and invest the first five and a half million dollars in recreation facilities.

Well, this year they will have better than 4 million people through the State park facilities on Folsom Reservoir. So the figures that are quoted in the report as to the number of visitor-days in this complex I think are very factual.

Senator JORDAN. Would you be good enough to supply the answer—if you can't already give me an estimate—of what you calculate the visitor-days would be for this area if it had been left in its wild river

State? You don't have to answer just as of now but study it if you like and provide it for the record, or could you answer it now?

Mr. JOHNSON. I could not answer it now and whether the Forest Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Review have made any estimates on that with the Park Service I couldn't say. But I do know that we have wild rivers yet in California and I have three that are probably going to be under consideration of the Congress the same as you have in the great State of Idaho. We have the Klamath River, we have the Middle Fork of the Feather River that is being considered, and the upper reaches of the Sacramento as wild rivers. I am sure they have some figures developed for use in connection with those three rivers that I know of in California that are being considered as wild river potential.

With the development of these lakes for multiple uses, they have enhanced the recreation potential there, I think, greatly over and above the wild river.

Senator JORDAN. Several times more, would you say?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say yes.

Senator JORDAN. How many times?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I would say there are probably, oh, 10 times as many people.

Senator JORDAN. You think you could accommodate 10 percent as many visitor-days under wild river status as you could under the present development?

Mr. JOHNSON. If you could find that many people who would want to live in that particular atmosphere. From what I have found out in my little experience in the Congress dealing with national parks and with this type of development, our recreationists today, a major proportion of them, want facilities.

Senator JORDAN. And want bodies of water.

Mr. JOHNSON. And want bodies of water. Now, there are many people who would like to use wild rivers and I can see where they could probably make good use of them. We had the first request in my State, and the good Senator, the chairman of this committee, knows very well they tried to make the Trinity River at one time more or less of a wild river and even excluded bait fishermen from it—restricted it strictly to fly fishermen, with no other use and development made of it. Fly fishermen wanted to go in there and have it solely a wild stream for their benefit.

Senator JORDAN. I wonder why they didn't.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the people in the area just wouldn't go for it and I, as State senator, wouldn't go for it and neither would my assemblymen.

Senator JORDAN. Turning to another question, and thank you for your candid answers, turning to another question, you mentioned a plebiscite had been taken in which the local people expressed their preference for a Federal recreation area over a local recreation area by something like 2 to 1. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, Senator.

Senator JORDAN. Had the plebiscite ever been conducted for a national recreation area or a State recreation area?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. As I said earlier, our State has done a tremendous job. We have a State park and recreation department that operates about 180 facilities at the present time in our State known

as our State beach and park system. Just recently in California we have voted a \$150 million bond issue for the acquisition and development of new State park facilities throughout the State. I assure you that they have been oversubscribed already and we didn't get too much consideration in the northern part of our State. So the matter has never been put because our State park commission, along with the State park department, were pleased to see the Federal Government develop it.

Senator JORDAN. Well, I know of the pride your State has shown and I think it is commendable pride and I salute you for it in developing your own resources and your own recreational areas and I just wondered why this particular area was now seeking Federal development rather than State development?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I think for the most part the preponderance of Federal lands here, and the areas that were acquired for project purposes were turned over initially to Federal agencies for minimal developments that have taken place over the years.

Now, the State did take over the development of the Folsom-Natomas area, which was a large reservoir and afterbay works, a part of the Central Valley system. The State has now invested approximately \$10 million in that facility and I said earlier the attendance this year will be about 4 million people, and I was in the State senate at the time and I can recall chasing the park commissioner all over the State to get the State interested to take that over. Our then very fine chairman of our State park commission, Mr. Knowland, father of one of our former Senators, said that there wasn't much State interest in that project, therefore, he was more interested in beaches and parks and let someone else take the recreation over.

Our three counties were too small and we stayed with the State park commission until finally they said yes, we will try it, and it has worked out fairly well. They have spent around \$10 million of State funds in and around the Folsom area.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Arizona.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Congressman Johnson, I would like to concur with my colleagues on the committee in commending you for making a presentation that certainly points up the need for action in regard to this legislation. You have certainly presented your point extremely well.

I am wondering about the subdivisions that you referred to in your testimony in the Whiskeytown area. Are they for summer homes or for the people who are going to be living there permanently?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the Whiskeytown reservoir is at a fairly low elevation and it could be used for year-around purposes without any problem at all, and I think if it were to develop as a subdivision or a group of subdivisions, it would grow very fast on a year-around occupancy basis.

There will be some summer home facilities or weekend facilities because I would say that probably 50 percent of the people using Whiskeytown come from the bay area or southern California or the Pacific Northwest. As this is developed now as a fine sailing lake, and I am surprised to see all the sailboats on it, these people come for miles. Now, they would be the people who would be interested probably in a summer home or weekend facility. But the Federal

Government, the National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, thought that this would be better set aside as a national recreation area where all lands were to be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Since that time, and since the approval by the House, this subdivision has been approved. As you can see by this full page ad, they are out to do business.

Senator FANNIN. Yes, I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON. And this is exactly what happened at Point Reyes.

Senator FANNIN. I can understand your concern. I realize that the desire of the people is to have these recreation facilities. I gave an example yesterday when we were talking about another matter as to what has happened in southern California and Arizona on Havasu Lake, where we have more fine Californians coming into our State over the weekend into Mojave County than we have living in Mojave County and it shows the people who want to go to these recreational areas will be going to them. So again, as I say, I very readily understand your desire to get this underway.

Now, too, you have a utilization that you speak about, utilization as far as logging is concerned, mining is concerned, this can continue and still not be disadvantageous to the development that you are talking about, is that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, as far as lumbering is concerned, all of the private lands that are owned in there can be logged off under the provisions of this measure. There is no restriction upon a man's private timber, as I understand it. The lands that are managed by the Southern Pacific and the lands managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management would be handled under a very select operation of cutting.

As far as mining is concerned, the lands within the recreation area are more or less withdrawn other than with the Secretary's approval and other than the patented lands. There are patented lands involved in this one area and they have been under consideration for probably a hundred years. It is just now about to come into a realization and we are asking that provisions be written into the report or the legislative history so that this operation can go forward if the Forest Service enters into a special use permit for the small amount of area to allow the operation to take place.

Senator FANNIN. So properly controlled this industry can go forward and be compatible with the project that you would have in mind?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right. As I said earlier, a lime deposit has been explored and developed. We excluded all of the limestone area and they are in operation now. Flintkote, Calaveras Cement Co. have a plant there, \$14 million plant, and they are manufacturing cement at a location adjacent to Shasta Lake, not too far from the lake.

Senator FANNIN. Certainly you have done a very thorough job in arranging for all this information to be available for us. I am certainly appreciative.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Congressman Johnson for a fine presentation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, first of all let me express my deep appreciation to you and to this subcommittee for holding hearings on my bill to establish a Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. I am also very gratified to have here today my good friend, the distinguished senior Senator from California, with whom I have worked through the years in an effort to bring into being this recreation area. Senator Kuchel has stood foursquare beside me in working for this most worthwhile project.

I do not believe I have to tell you personally about the beauty of the area which encompasses the four reservoirs in northern California, for you, Mr. Chairman, will recall we did fly over the entire area during a visit in California. However, I would like to touch on this for the benefit of the other members of the subcommittee who have not had the personal opportunity to inspect the area.

I think it is important at this point to point out to the subcommittee the impact which this proposed national recreation area will have upon all of the State of California. I have shown the location of the area on the map presented here today. I might also note that the outlined area is the Second Congressional District which covers about one-third of the State of California and is a little larger in area than the State of New York. You can appreciate, I am confident, from this map and from my previous appearances before the Senate Interior Committee over the past 7 years, that this district is the area in which most of California, Nevada, and even some of Oregon, turn for recreation and for much of their water resources.

Within the Second Congressional District of California, in Shasta and Trinity Counties, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior has created four beautiful and useful artificial lakes by damming the Sacramento and Trinity Rivers and Clear Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. These are units of the great Central Valley project of my State. Two of these lakes—Shasta and Clair Engle—are large and outstanding examples of engineering proficiency in harnessing nature for the benefit of man. These lakes were created to store the waters of the Sacramento and Trinity Rivers for irrigation of farmlands, for development of hydroelectric power to serve the homes and industries of the West, and for regulation of the flows of the Sacramento River.

But in these reservoirs, financed by all the people of the United States, we have also created an outdoor recreation resource of great beauty and of high potential for providing healthful outdoor recreation for people from all parts of the country. These lands and surrounding lands, the majority of which have long been administered as national forests, collectively represent one of the finest public recreation areas in the country.

H.R. 797 was introduced to establish these lakes and tributary lands of high recreation value as a national recreation area in order to assure that the great public values of these lands and waters will be recognized and that the recreation and other resources will be fully developed and made available to our people in an adequate and timely way. Under this bill, full recognition will be given to the many and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities and benefits that these great public properties offer, but other resources will also be recognized, developed, and used in harmony with public use and enjoyment for outdoor recreation.

The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will be comprised of three separate units. Although separate, these units are in close proximity each to the other, very accessible, and users can easily enjoy the recreation of all of them in the course of a brief stay.

The Shasta unit is comprised of Shasta Lake, created through the construction of Shasta Dam in the mid-1940's, and surrounding lands largely now part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Shasta Lake covers some 29,000 acres and has over 365 miles of shoreline. Shasta Dam is an engineering wonder and in itself draws many thousands of visitors every year. The Shasta unit, including the lake, totals about 129,860 acres. It is traversed by U.S. Highway No. 99, now being rebuilt to Interstate Highway No. 5, and by numerous county and Forest Service roads which give access to some of the more remote portions. Outdoor recreationists long ago discovered its superb scenery and the opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming, and like water-oriented sports that it offers. The use of the Shasta Lake and the surrounding lands for these outdoor recreation pursuits and for camping, hunting, hiking, scenic viewing, and numerous other activities is continually expanding. In 1964 over 500,000 visitor-days of use were recorded. The Forest Service has installed many recreation conveniences on and

around the lake and in the adjacent national forest lands but much more will need to be done to assure the full development and use of the great recreation resource for public benefit.

The Clair Engle-Lewiston unit of the national recreation area is composed of Clair Engle Lake and Lewiston Lake, a regulating reservoir, and surrounding lands, again mainly national forest or lands acquired within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest; Lewiston Lake is partially within and partly just outside of the national forest boundary. Clair Engle Lake covers some 16,000 acres and has a shoreline of over 145 miles. It is a beautiful lake, largely surrounded by conifer forests and offering outstanding scenery, good fishing, and many and diverse opportunities for water-oriented sports, particularly boating. Lewiston Lake is about 600 acres and complements Clair Engle Lake. The surrounding lands offer hunting, stream fishing, hiking, riding, and outdoor forest experiences in profusion. This unit in all encompasses about 83,500 acres. It is accessible from Highway U.S. 99 and Interstate No. 5 by means of State Highway 299 and connecting roads—approximately an hour's drive from Redding. Recreation facilities have been developed at several points on the lake for visitor accommodation. These are administered by the Forest Service.

The Whiskeytown unit, named for the old community of Whiskeytown now flooded by the lake, will consist of the Whiskeytown Reservoir of some 3,200 acres and surrounding lands. As you will recall, just a few short weeks before the assassination of President Kennedy, he dedicated this reservoir on September 28, 1963. As now planned, this unit would comprise some 41,987 acres. Whiskeytown Lake, a nearly constant level reservoir, is situated at a lower elevation than are the other lakes and in close proximity to Highway 99, Interstate Highway No. 5, and State Highway 299 and to the communities of Redding and Red Bluff, and surrounding areas. This lake is exceptionally well suited to day use and to such recreational pursuits as boating, water skiing, swimming, and fishing. Rugged lands to the west provide opportunities for hiking, camping, and scenic viewing, and provision is made in the bill for acquiring public rights-of-way along the course of Clear Creek, below Whiskeytown Dam, which is a very scenic stream and which will probably become an excellent trout fishing stream in the future. The National Park Service has installed some excellent public use recreational facilities at Whiskeytown Lake for the accommodation of the large numbers of users who, although the lake has only recently filled, have taken advantage of accessibility and excellent opportunities for boating and water skiing and similar pursuits.

In 1962, representatives of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and State and local governments made an intensive study of the lands described in H. R. 797. This was for the purpose of analyzing and assessing the value and potentiality of these areas to satisfy the known demand for outdoor recreation and to determine what should be done to realize this potential in a practical and adequate way.

In its report of April 1963, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation states, "the four reservoirs, Shasta, Clair Engle, Lewiston, and Whiskeytown, provide some of the finest recreation waters in California in a setting of outstanding mountain scenery. They provide an excellent base on which to develop a diversified and balanced recreation program. They offer an opportunity to help meet the recreation demand for 14.8 million activity-days use in Shasta and Trinity Counties by 1980 forecast by the California public outdoor recreation plan. Over 4 million activity-days use by 1980 will be made by people coming from beyond 250 miles, according to the forecast." Substantiating this estimate is the actual count of visitors during the calendar year of 1964. A total of 1,332,000 visitor-days of use were recorded by the Forest Service and the National Park Service for these three areas. I should emphasize that the use is evenly balanced among the three units. A breakdown for the year shows some 400,000 visitor-days use at Whiskeytown; 514,000 at Shasta, which is of course the biggest of the three reservoirs and the closest to the major U.S. highways in California; and 418,000 at Trinity. As a sidelight I might recall that the Clair Engle Lake was covered with boats and fishermen within a day or two of the closing of the dam and you could certainly see that the sportsmen rode the lake level right to the top.

The lower elevations offer a warm sunny climate which is enjoyed by people from the damper areas of Oregon and Washington. Campgrounds at the medium elevation in the forests are sought by people living in the Central Valley heat.

This report also stated, "Interstate Highway No. 5 (U.S. 99) serving Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oreg., Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown, Shasta, and Clair

Engle Lake via U.S. Highway 299. This places the reservoirs within 2 days' drive of Los Angeles and Seattle, Takoma, and Spokane, Wash. The interstate highway will also bring many visitors from other parts of the country.'

In my opinion, the estimates of use of these recreational resources are modest indeed. The constantly expanding population, particularly in the western section of the Nation, the increasing accessibility, and the continually greater mobility of people will bring more and more visitors to enjoy the beauty and the facilities of this area. While the Forest Service and the National Park Service have provided recreation improvements and facilities at all of the reservoirs and throughout the adjacent national forests and will continue to build and maintain and increase these facilities through appropriations to the National Park Service and the Forest Service by the Congress, these are by no means equal to meet the anticipated increasing use.

A greater acceleration and intensification of development of these areas for public use will be required. Better and additional roads leading to and within the units are essential. More numerous and enlarged facilities for launching of boats and for camping, picnicking, and swimming will be required. Advantage should be taken of the excellent opportunities for scenic drives, one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation according to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. There will need to be intensification of protection and of administration of the public properties which are so valuable and so useful to the American people. Designation of these areas as a national recreation area certainly bring accelerated and greater use from people outside of the immediate vicinity.

My bill provides for the advantageous and full development of all the resources of these great public properties so that they will provide to the using public all of the uses and commodities which they can furnish consistent with protection and conservation of the lands, forests, and waters. The bill provides safeguards to the owners of improved properties within the units against arbitrary takings. It authorizes the acquisition of scenic easements in situations where these will meet public needs equally as well as the acquirement of fee title to private lands. It provides for public hunting and for the continuation of mineral exploration and utilization through leases and permits to be issued by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture under safeguards that will make these uses compatible with the national recreation area objectives. It authorizes the acquisition of lands to complete the Whiskeytown unit and to assure full public use of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units and the conservation of the scenic aspects of these areas. I anticipate that the amount of land that will need to be bought in these latter two units in fee will be modest indeed in comparison with the great public values and the potential for recreation use and economic benefits they present. There will need to be substantial purchases in the Whiskeytown unit.

I believe that an important feature of H.R. 797 is the recognition of county ordinances in Shasta and Trinity Counties, the two local governmental subdivisions involved. Both counties have indicated a willingness to adopt appropriate zoning regulations to restrict the use of privately owned land to compatible activities. With the adoption of these zoning ordinances, private land owners will be permitted to continue their occupancy so long as their uses are compatible. As a further protection the legislation provides that in the two units administered by the Department of Agriculture, that is the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, that owners of undeveloped private lands have the opportunity to develop these properties for public uses if the proposed development conforms with the zoning ordinances and meets the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. These provisions, I feel, are important because they maintain a more stable tax base for the counties by keeping as much land as possible in private ownership and at the same time reduces the amount of land which must be acquired which of course means a savings in acquisition cost.

Within and adjoining these units to be administered by the Department of Agriculture are some lands acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation. Administration of recreation and renewable resources of these lands by the Forest Service in conjunction with surrounding national forest lands is desirable in the interest of efficiency and correlation of development the bill so provides. Lands within reservoir flow lines or otherwise needed by the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out its responsibilities for the Central Valley project will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent necessary for this purpose.

Enactment of H.R. 797 will assure the conservation and wise use of all the resources of these areas in perpetuity for the American public. From the standpoint of the local communities and governmental units, it will encourage use of

these beautiful and extensive areas by visitors from all over the country and will bring to the surrounding communities the benefits of increased tourism, longer stays by people from outside the areas, increased business, and best of all a greater appreciation of the beauties and resources of one of the finest natural recreation areas of my great State. Outdoor recreation and tourism is one of the major economic bases of this part of my district. I would be less than frank if I did not state that I anticipate that enactment of this bill would be beneficial to my constituents from this standpoint. It is a happy circumstance that the national welfare and the local welfare will both benefit through enactment of this bill.

In conclusion, I do want to say, Mr. Chairman, that there is a measure of urgency about this legislation because of the subdivision activities which are beginning to occur on the shores of some of these reservoirs. As an example of what is taking place, I show you here today an advertisement from the September 4 issue of the Redding Record-Searchlight promoting the Kennedy Shores subdivision. This is definitely within the proposed boundaries area and within the area which the National Park Service, which would administer this unit, would acquire when this legislation becomes law. You will note that the property is being advertised at approximately \$5,000 an acre and if this goes much further, I think we can all realize the effect that this would have on the acquisition cost. So I believe that it is essential that every effort be made to complete action on this bill during the 1st session of the 89th Congress.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Harry R. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management. Mr. Secretary, feel free to have anyone come with you that you care to indicate. Please identify them for the record.

STATEMENT OF HARRY R. ANDERSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY LAWRENCE STEVENS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION; C. GORDON FREDINE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; AND SAM KING, SUPERINTENDENT OF WHISKEYTOWN UNIT

Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. I have with me here Mr. Larry Stevens, Associate Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; Mr. Gordon Fredine, Acting Assistant Director of the National Park Service. These gentlemen have both worked on this project for a number of years and are intimately acquainted with the details.

I have a prepared statement here that I would like to give at this time with your concurrence, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed. You might just highlight it. In areas where it is repetitious there is no need to repeat it.

Mr. ANDERSON. I will attempt to do so, sir, as Senator Kuchel and Congressman Johnson have hit my important parts and which we concur in. May I say at the outset we are definitely in support of this bill. I will try to hit the highlights.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to express the support of our Department for this legislation. H.R. 797, which passed the House on July 12, proposes to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in northern California. This area has a tremendous outdoor recreational potential that, if properly developed and administered, will provide untold benefits to our Nation and that region in particular.

President Kennedy, on September 28, 1963, dedicated the Whiskeytown Dam and Reservoir. He referred pointedly to the natural beauty of the area and its recreational benefits. In referring to the 350 million Americans who will live in this country in less than 40 years, he asked: "How much recreation will be possible for them?" This is indeed a fair question, and I believe this bill provides a good part of the answer.

The proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area is a spacious area located in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif. It would consist of the following units: the Whiskeytown unit (41,987 acres), the Shasta unit (129,860 acres), and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit (83,500 acres). Total land and water area within the entire national recreation area is 255,347 acres. Under H.R. 797, the Secretary of Agriculture would administer the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units, and the Secretary of the Interior would administer the Whiskeytown unit.

The area has very high potential for meeting recreation demand. The reservoirs and surrounding lands are within 1 day's drive from the large and expanding population concentrations of the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, and Portland. Interstate Highway 5 (U.S. 99) crosses Shasta Lake and is only a few miles east of Whiskeytown via U.S. Highway 299.

The national recreation area contemplated in this bill provides unique opportunities for diversified public use. At each of the three units there is a potential for development of various types of outdoor recreation. All units provide space for water-associated activities. The three units therefore make an excellent combination. In length, the shoreline of the four lakes approaches that of California's entire Pacific Ocean coastline. With the rapid population growth along the entire west coast, such opportunities are fast disappearing.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a very significant statement and is worthy of repetition. "The shoreline of the four lakes approaches that of California's entire Pacific Ocean coastline." That certainly is indicative of the great recreational use to which it can be put.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, we believe we need to move rapidly. Clair Engle and Whiskeytown Lakes are barely more than a year old, but land values in Shasta and Trinity Counties have increased significantly over those of 1962. As developments now underway at these two new projects progress, popularity of the area will expand proportionately and so will local interest in providing needed outlets for food, fuel, sporting goods, bait, camping equipment, and the numerous other services required by recreation seekers.

The Whiskeytown unit, which will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, includes some 26,000 acres of privately owned land—largely undeveloped, scenic land in its natural state. The legislation provides that owners of developed residential properties may continue to reside in their homes subject to approved zoning standards, but we would expect to acquire the undeveloped natural properties within the area. In 1964, we estimated that the cost of the private land in the Whiskeytown unit would be \$18 million. In the past few months, however, several subdivisions have been started on the undeveloped lands and prices have risen sharply.

The popularity of the area—

Senator BIBLE. Before you go on to the popularity of the area, I notice you have a sentence in there right below this estimated cost where you say:

In order to provide your committee with an accurate and reliable cost estimate for the private lands in Whiskeytown unit, we must make new estimates. We expect to have this completed in a short time.

Now, when will that be completed?

Mr. ANDERSON. My understanding is that will be available in the next few months or—well, I would like to ask Mr. Stevens to comment on that.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS. Sixty days, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. Yes. From 60 to 90 days. We hope we can go as fast as we can with it.

Senator BIBLE. The purpose of the question is the bill we have before us says:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands pursuant to provisions of this act not more than \$21,600,000.

Now, is that a realistic figure or isn't it? This is the figure that was put in by the House and this is the bill passed on July 12 and this is the bill we have before us today.

Mr. STEVENS. I would like to comment on this, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. STEVENS. The increased estimates, of course, result from these subdivisions that have gone in in the very recent past and we have with us some newspaper ads which show the terrific pressure that has been put on to sell lots in the prime part of the Whiskeytown area.

The subdivisions are in the prime part of the proposed Whiskeytown area, and would have a very adverse effect on the proposed plan here. They are already bulldozing substantial areas for building and my suggestion on the cost would be that you go ahead on the figures in the bill, recognizing that they may not be adequate for the total, but it would permit us to use the money to purchase the most urgent areas and then, if necessary, we can come back to Congress later for the additional funds.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think, Mr. Chairman, this is more of a reservation. I don't think we know actually if the land prices have escalated beyond the capacity of the funds provided for in the bill. But we do mention this to stress the significance of the developments that are encroaching at this time. Mr. Stevens mentioned—

Senator BIBLE. It is well that you sound that type of a warning or caveat, that you may run into it, and it was a particularly alarming situation in Point Reyes and still is and in Cape Cod and still is, and I recognize that there has to be some flexibility in these estimates, but I hope that we are at least reasonably close to being in the ball park. That is why I was asking the question.

Mr. STEVENS. I think we are in the ball park but we did feel, in view of these recent subdivisions, that we should bring this to the attention of the committee.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad you did.

You may proceed, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. ANDERSON. The faster we move, the better off we will be.

Senator BIBLE. I concur in that.

Mr. ANDERSON. The popularity of the area is showing a marked increase. Several years ago we predicted that by 1975 recreational visits to the four lakes would reach $5\frac{1}{4}$ million people and 10 million by the year 2000. However, based on an actual count of 1,332,000 visits in 1964, there is every reason to believe the earlier forecasts were too conservative. For a period of over 10 years, nationwide attendance at reservoirs has increased an average of 10 percent annually.

Section 2 of the bill would permit owners of improved residential property to remain, so long as they conform to local zoning ordinances approved by the Secretary. Improved property is defined in the bill as property on which construction was begun before February 7, 1963.

I would like to say something with respect to hunting and fishing. Section 5 of the bill provides for hunting and fishing within the area in accordance with laws of the State of California, subject of course to necessary administrative regulation of hunting and fishing during certain periods for reasons of public safety and administration of the area.

Another provision of the bill, section 6, recognizes that appropriate mineral development may be carried on within the area under lease or permit as prescribed in that section. This would be permitted in the manner that would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area.

I believe it is important to note here that this will not be a national park. Thus compatible uses such as mining, grazing, timber harvesting, will be permitted. Establishment of the national recreation area would give national significance to this outstanding recreation resource. This will stimulate the development and use of the area, thereby resulting in realization of the full recreation potential of the area for the public benefits.

That summarizes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I think that is a fine statement. I think Senator Kuchel and Congressman Johnson and you have made a very fine case for this area.

I would like to have supplied for the record the number of improved properties that we have within the three areas. You may have that right at your fingertips now. Congressman Johnson said he thought it was somewhere in the 25 or 30 range.

Mr. STEVENS. We can provide that. I can tell you on Whiskeytown.

Senator BIBLE. If you have it available to you right now, how many improved properties are there and what is their nature?

Mr. STEVENS. As of November 1964, there were—within the Whiskeytown unit—there were 35 year-round residences.

Senator BIBLE. As of what date again?

Mr. STEVENS. November 6, 1964.

Senator BIBLE. November 6, 1964. Do you have any information indicating the number of improved properties there as of the cutoff date which is in the bill of February 7, 1963?

Mr. STEVENS. I don't have it here. Do you know, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. There would be scarcely any difference. There was very little construction between February 1963 and November 1964.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

Mr. FREDINE. But since then there have been perhaps only a few additions since 1964.

Senator BIBLE. You said in Whiskeytown there were how many improved properties?

Mr. STEVENS. There are 35 year-round residences.

Senator BIBLE. What other types of improved property as of that date?

Mr. STEVENS. One lumber mill, one group camp, one cemetery, and two mines that were not operating.

Senator BIBLE. This is in the Whiskeytown—

Mr. STEVENS. And one store, making a total of 41.

Senator BIBLE. Is that youth camp of the church organization involved in this problem?

Mr. STEVENS. I think not. The church organization is the one that is proposing the subdivision and that is a different—is it the group camp, Gordon?

Mr. FREDINE. No. There is no relationship between the Kennedy Shores development organization and the group camp.

Senator BIBLE. I notice we have received a communication from Royal T. Blue, who is pastor of the North Valley Baptist Church of Redding, making reference to a certain youth camp, and I don't know whether that is within the Whiskeytown area or in the two areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Mr. FREDINE. Mr. Sam King, superintendent of Whiskeytown area, can answer that question if you—

Senator BIBLE. Yes. Would you care to tell us about this? First identify yourself for the record if you will, please.

Mr. KING. I am Sam King, superintendent of Whiskeytown. The property is the property owned by Mrs. Allen. It is under lease to the Baptist Church of Redding and they do have a youth camp there which has been in operation for more than a year. They have facilities for accommodating up to 150 young people. I talked to the director just recently and he said that they would be amenable in the event that the Government acquired their property, that they would be amenable to operating under a special-use permit. They wouldn't mind the property being acquired by the United States but they would like to make the reservation for a special-use permit so that they could continue to operate as a youth camp.

They also would not be adverse to our developing a trail or road through the property if it was in the interests of the recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Well, very fine, Mr. King, and we will have our staff people discuss this with you while you are back here. This letter does seem to have merit. It indicates they hold the lands under nominal lease from one of their parishioners and they have to date spent \$80,000 on the kitchen and dining room and they plan construction of a number of new cabins at \$6,000 each. So it seems to me they must make a fairly strong case.

Well, we will have this discussed and maybe it can be handled by a use permit.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

(The letter referred to appears on p. 87.)

Now, do we have for the record the number of improvements in the other two areas involved, the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit and the Shasta?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, representatives from Forest Service are here and I believe—

Senator BIBLE. They will be in a position to testify. I have no further questions. Senator Kuchel.

Senator KUCHEL. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Just one question of Secretary Anderson.

I notice that there is no forest area around Whiskeytown unit. Such public lands as are indicated on the map are public domain under your jurisdiction. Do you see the necessity for acquiring so much greater proportion of privately owned lands in the Whiskeytown area than in the other two units, and why?

Mr. ANDERSON. Senator Jordan, I believe Congressman Johnson stressed the point and I would like to cover it—to reiterate it: in order to protect this reservoir, we feel it is necessary to acquire sufficient area around it to protect the watershed as well as the development that would naturally occur because of the reservoir.

Mr. King was telling me yesterday that they have already experienced some adverse effects from some development and the scalping of the lands and some private development. With excessive rainfall last winter they ended up with a considerable amount of silt which was carried into the marina. Therefore, we feel it is important that these areas be protected in order to protect the landscape and watershed.

Senator JORDAN. And the perimeter of the Whiskeytown area pretty well followed the watershed boundary of that particular unit?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. And I would like to—possibly Mr. King could elaborate more on this if you would like further information.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Stevens would—

Mr. STEVENS. May I make a comment, Senator? In response to your earlier question and Senator Jordan's recent question, I would like to emphasize the topography here. Going from Whiskeytown Reservoir southwest is a very steep rise up to the summit of a mountain here, 6,200 feet, called Shasta Bally, which dominates this whole reservoir and is part of the scenic grandeur of the area and also will be developed into a series of horseback and hiking trails which we feel would complement the water-associated activities on the reservoir.

In addition there is a very serious erosion problem that Secretary Anderson mentioned and one storm last winter brought down I believe 14,000 cubic yards of soil into the marina.

So it is a combination of watershed protection and trail development and its part in the scenic entity of the area is the basic reason for the larger size.

I might point out also that the task force that studied this originally recommended a slightly larger area but then in a subsequent discussion with Shasta County, it was reduced to the boundaries shown here.

Senator BIBLE. Is there another map there that you would want to show us? Does this have some difference?

Mr. STEVENS. This shows the subdivisions, Senator, that are currently proposed around Whiskeytown Reservoir. These bright orange areas. This is the Kennedy Shores one which I was mentioning earlier.

There are smaller ones here in these four places, and as you see, they are in very key positions that would have drastic effects on the proposed national recreation area.

Senator BIBLE. Well, from whom do you have to secure approval for subdivisions in this area?

Mr. STEVENS. Shasta County.

Senator BIBLE. I notice a letter which reached me from the Estrelita Development Corp. indicating that they have a subdivision application pending and they make a statement which somewhat puzzled me:

So far as our own proposed subdivision, which is ready for final approval of the State real estate board, is above par and competes with anything in the State of California or elsewhere.

Does one have to secure the approval of a State real estate board as well as the concerned county officials?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is true.

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that this is correct, that the State real estate board does have to give some kind of final approval.

Senator BIBLE. Well, can we have somebody tell us whether any of these subdivisions have the final approval of the State Real Estate Board of California? Why don't you come up, Mr. King? This is right in your backyard. You are the boss man down there. How far along are these subdivision applications? I understood some testimony to the effect that the local supervisors had approved one or two, whatever number of subdivisions it was.

Mr. KING. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I can clarify this. All of these subdivision applications go initially to the planning commissions of the respective counties. Next they are brought before the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors—

Senator BIBLE. Of Trinity County?

Mr. KING. Well, it would be true of—I am speaking primarily, of course, of Shasta County, but the same thing would be true of Trinity County.

Senator BIBLE. Shasta County is the county in which Whiskeytown is located?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Let's limit it to Shasta.

Mr. KING. When they apply to them for approval of this subdivision, the board says, will you meet these certain specific requirements? Will you provide water? Will you provide sewerage? Will you provide streets, and so forth? And if they say they will, then the board has no alternative other than to give it a tentative approval. But it is subject to final approval by the requirements of the State realty board.

But in the meantime, you see, it is possible to sell parcels in these subdivisions and make them a matter of record, and in that way, of course, you establish a price for those parcels of land. But all of the approval, the so-called approval by the board of supervisors, is tentative. They do not have the final approval, and as a matter of fact, I believe at the last session when the group that is sponsoring this subdivision, Kennedy Shores subdivision, when they appeared before the board, the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative other than to approve it tentatively.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand your answer to be, then, that the final approval rests with the State real estate board?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir. I believe this is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Well, is that purely an administrative act or do they have discretion there to determine whether or not it should be granted? It would seem to me if I were on a State real estate board with knowledge that a Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was about to be created, I certainly would not give approval to a real estate developer. It just doesn't seem to me that a State board would do this. You tell me they have not.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to check on this. However, I believe the situation is this: If the subdivider meets the standards and requirements of the county as well as the State realty board, they have to issue the permits.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I wish you would clarify the record on that within the next few days because if that is true, it seems to me that there must be some deficiency in the State law of California because it is a little inconsistent, as I said a moment ago, it seems to me it is a little inconsistent to have a State board approving a subdivision with knowledge that recreation is moving along as far as this has. I mean, it is through the House of Representatives, is well on its way to final passage. It is rather hard to believe that it will not be finally enacted. I can't understand why a real estate board will tell any developer, notwithstanding the fact that the U.S. Government is going to create a national recreation area here, we are going to go ahead and give you a subdivision permit.

Something about it just doesn't ring right to me. It must not be coordinated.

Will you check that out?

Mr. ANDERSON. We will check it out and inform your committee.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly think there is responsibility perhaps on this committee, perhaps on you as the Secretary in charge of this particular part of Interior, to serve notice on these people that we are in the process of creating a national recreation area and they ought to act accordingly. But I wish you would check that out and furnish the necessary information.

I think the staff suggest the next question, Mr. King. Has any work actually been done on any of these subdivisions? Are these simply paper subdivisions or have streets gone in or sewer lines been run? Have they done any leveling or grading or anything of that kind?

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, on the Kennedy Shores subdivision, I would estimate that they have excavated about 150,000 to 200,000 yards of materials from along a ridge and they are depositing it in a little sort of a valley there and they are compacting it, so I would estimate from just looking at the project that eventually they will move something around 500,000 yards of materials in order to make sufficient space on which to put a restaurant, shopping center, and pads for parking automobiles and trailers. These are their tentative plans, at least, so they inform me.

Senator BIBLE. Which one of these subdivisions is this?

Mr. KING. This is Kennedy Shores.

Senator BIBLE. That is the big one that shows on the map?

Mr. KING. That is the large one, yes.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Thank you, sir.

How about the other subdivisions?

Mr. KING. Then there is another one, the McNulty one up there on the upper arm of Whiskey Creek, in which they have developed a number of roads. No houses other than just the one by the owner of the subdivision, Mr. McNulty, but he does have a series of roads in there.

Another one over on the southwest side, Lakeside Manor, there are a number of roads and lots laid out. I have no firsthand knowledge of actual sales in that particular one but I believe several parcels have been conveyed to purchasers.

Senator BIBLE. Now, how about the other subdivisions?

Mr. KING. The other small ones have no substantial development on them at all.

Senator BIBLE. Where is this Estrellita Development Corp. I referred to?

Mr. KING. That is up on Trinity Reservoir.

Senator BIBLE. That is in the Trinity Reservoir. People by the name of Stevens are the ones that have written this and this letter will be made a part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ESTRELLITA DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Weaverville, Calif., September 14, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It is in deepest appreciation not only for ourselves but all of Trinity County, that you withheld your approval of H.R. 797 as amended and are holding it for further perusal. We here feel that it was being railroaded and am sure you will find it true with your investigation. We do strongly urge you to hold the hearings on the ground.

You may or may not know that at the present time 76 percent of Trinity County is Government owned. For economic reasons you can well imagine what further Government participation will do to the county tax rate. It is our belief you will find a general upgrade in the county building. So far as our own proposed subdivision, which is ready for final approval of the State real estate board, it is above par and competes with anything in the State of California or elsewhere. Each deed will carry its own covenant of control for size, completion, natural beauty, and protection of wildlife. We also have a completed marina, floating snack bar, and grocery store.

We urge you and your committee to come to the area and see for yourselves.

Sincerely,

MR. HORACE J. STEVENS.
MRS. HORACE J. STEVENS.

Senator BIBLE. I would like, Mr. Secretary, for you to discuss this with your legal people, possibly both the Outdoor Recreation Board and the Park Service people. It seems to me there must be some type of a procedure that should be followed. It might not have any legal effect, but would be just a warning or suggestion to potential developers that this is about to become a national recreation area and they act at their own risk. I can't understand why people go in with bulldozers and they do it wherever we start creating a park, they start putting the bulldozers in and moving dirt and building roads, generally with the full knowledge that we are about to move forward with a recreation area.

Whether this is to jack up values or whatever it is, I don't know. I think maybe a warning of some kind should be devised by you with

the guidance of your legal department to say that this project is moving along very well, and we will ask you to work on that.

Mr. ANDERSON. We will follow it through.

Senator JORDAN. No other questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

(The information requested is as follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the course of the September 17 hearing before your committee on the House-passed version of H.R. 797, a proposal to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California, we were asked to submit information for the record on several points that came up for discussion. The requested information is enclosed.

There are references on pages 70 and 73 of the transcript of the hearing to possible steps that might be taken to retard development of lands in the Whiskeytown unit of the national recreation area pending enactment of legislation to authorize its establishment and provision of funds for land acquisition. We are advising the Governor of the State of California of the importance of preserving this area intact for public recreational purposes and will urge that the State, through its real estate commissioner and otherwise, do all within its power to discourage use of the lands as private subdivisions.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these additional materials and information.

Sincerely yours,

MAX N. EDWARDS,
Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA SUBDIVISION LAW AND AUTHORITY OF REAL ESTATE COMMISSIONS

(The following is a summary of sections 11000, et al., in Deering's Annotated California Code on Business and Professions. Amendments to the California subdivision law enacted during the last session of the California Legislature were not available.)

The real estate commissioner has authority to adopt, amend, or repeal such rules and regulations as are necessary to enforce the laws applicable to subdivided lands. A copy of these rules and regulations has been requested and will be made available to the committee when received.

State law requires that prior to the time when subdivided lands are to be offered for sale or lease the owner, his agent, or subdivider shall notify the commissioner in writing of his intention to sell or lease such lands. The notification to the commissioner must supply pertinent information about the proposed subdivision.

There are provisions in the statute for the filing of "tentative" and "final" maps by any proposed subdivisions. The latter is required to be placed on record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which any part of the subdivision is located. Under California law, it is unlawful for any person to offer to sell or lease, to contract to sell or lease, or to sell or lease any subdivision or any part thereof until a "final" map and any local ordinance regulating the design and improvement of subdivisions have been filed in the office of the recorder of the county in which any portion of the subdivision is located. This provision does not apply to subdivisions offered for sale or lease which are in compliance with, or exempt from, any law regulating the design and improvement of subdivisions in effect at the time the subdivision was established.

When the property proposed for subdivision is subject to a blanket encumbrance, moneys paid by a purchaser or lessee of a subdivided lot or parcel must be deposited and held in escrow unless a release is executed which unconditionally assures such purchaser or lessee that he can obtain title or the other interest contracted for free and clear of such encumbrance upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the purchase or lease.

Under the provisions of section 11018 of the California subdivision law, the real estate commissioner is required to make an examination of any subdivision and, unless there are grounds for denial, he must issue to the subdivider a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the lots or parcels in the subdivisions. No person shall sell or lease, or offer for sale or release any lots or parcels in the subdivision without first obtaining a public report from the commissioner. Grounds for denial of the subdivision request are:

- (a) Failure to comply with any provision of the subdivision law or regulations of the commissioner.
- (b) The sale or lease would constitute misrepresentation to or deceit or fraud of the purchasers or lessees.
- (c) Inability to deliver title or other interest contracted for.
- (d) Inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for all offsite improvements included in the offering.
- (e) Inability to demonstrate that adequate financial arrangements have been made for any community, recreational or other facilities included in the offering.
- (f) Failure to make a showing that the parcels can be used for the purpose for which they are offered.
- (g) Failure to provide in the contract or other writing the use or uses for which the parcels are offered, together with any covenants or conditions relative thereto.
- (h) Agreements or bylaws to provide for management or other services pertaining to common facilities in the offering, which fail to comply with the regulations of the commissioner.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is M. M. Nelson, Deputy Chief, National Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF M. M. NELSON, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY REYNOLDS FLORANCE, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE REPORTING AND LIAISON

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Reynolds Florance with me.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am glad to appear before your committee today on behalf of the Department of Agriculture to join with the Department of the Interior in recommending that H.R. 797 be enacted. This bill is one of several to provide for the establishment and development of outstanding areas of the Nation to help meet the outdoor recreation needs of our growing population.

It will establish a national recreation area to be comprised of three units. The two largest of these units—Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston—containing 130,000 and 83,000 acres, respectively, are within or substantially within the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. They are presently administered by the Forest Service. Under the bill they would continue to be developed and administered under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown unit, which includes Whiskeytown Reservoir and surrounding lands, would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as is now being done.

The national recreation area will include four reservoirs which have been constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as units of the Central Valley project. Under H.R. 797, the lands and waters will be administered for recreation and other resource development and use in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project. Lands within the flowlines of the reservoirs involved, or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central

Valley project will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent that he determines such administration to be required for the operation of the project for reclamation purposes.

The Forest Service administers recreation and other land uses at and around the three reservoirs in the national forests in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Coordinated administration by the Department of the Interior of the Whiskeytown unit and by the Department of Agriculture of the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units is entirely feasible. In fact it is now in progress.

In our judgment these are outstanding public recreation areas with great capacity for providing numerous and diverse opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation and for general public enjoyment. They offer a combination of large and attractive lakes, tributary mountain streams, surrounding forests and mountains, wildlife and scenery—all highly accessible to large numbers of people and with an almost unlimited potential for public use.

The Forest Service has administered Shasta Lake and its environs for some 17 years. The popularity of this area is illustrated by the more than 500,000 visitor-days use made of it last year. We think that, with increasing population and all the other factors that indicate a greatly enlarged outdoor recreation demand, this use will rapidly increase.

The Forest Service also is administering public recreation at and around Clair Engle and Lewiston Lakes in conjunction with recreational activities of the Trinity National Forest. In 1964, these lakes and the surrounding tributary lands accommodated some 400,000 visitor-days of recreation use.

We think large increases in use will occur in any event, but designation of the national recreation area will give the four-lake complex increase in stature and popularity.

We will go forward in the national forest units with the development of public-use facilities such as boat launching ramps, campgrounds, access and interior roads, viewpoints, scenic drives, and other improvements to permit full use and enjoyment of the public recreation resources. To protect the scenic qualities of the recreation area and to assure that future public needs for use areas will be adequately met, there will be need to acquire scenic easements along some of the important tributary roads and possibly some lands in order to guard against incompatible uses or developments and to provide for accommodation of visitors in the future.

H.R. 797 provides for uses of commercial timber, minerals, forage, and wildlife in ways coordinated with the recreational use of the area. The area will be available for public hunting, subject to public safety precautions. We think these resources all can be utilized in a manner compatible with conservation of the scenic and recreational values, through careful management and sound multiple-use planning.

Establishment of a national recreation area by H.R. 797 will provide for full development and public use and enjoyment of the recreational resources of these great public lakes and national forest lands in a manner adequate and timely to meet public needs. National objectives of providing outdoor recreation opportunities, enhancing and protecting scenic qualities and natural beauty, conserving and protecting lands, waters, and forests, and providing for

beneficial resource utilization under sound multiple-use practices will be confirmed and promoted through enactment of this bill.

The recreation and tourist industry constitutes a very important part of the economic base of the counties and communities which surround this area. The designation of these lands and waters as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, coupled with an accelerated development of public use facilities and accommodations—public and private—should materially assist in expanding and stabilizing tourist and recreation business in Shasta and Trinity Counties. Full development of the potentials of these areas therefore will substantially promote the economic health and well-being of surrounding communities. This is an instance where national programs and objectives and local programs and needs helpfully and happily complement each other.

In the Department's report, which is before the committee, three amendments were recommended.

Senator BIBLE. Are these amendments to the bill as passed by the House of Representatives?

Mr. NELSON. Yes; these are clarifying amendments as passed by the House.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. NELSON. A proviso in subsection 2(b) would authorize both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, without any limitations or further provisions, to accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in any land exchange in the recreation area in order to equalize the value of the properties exchange. We believe that insofar as the Department of Agriculture is concerned it would be better to obtain this cash equalization authority in accordance with the bill we recently transmitted and which has now been introduced as S. 2264.

Most of the two units of the national recreation area which would be administered as parts of the national forest are within the present boundaries of the Trinity and Shasta National Forests. However, some is outside and the forest boundaries would be extended to include them. In order that the total acquisition program in the national recreation area may be financed with appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund the Department's report recommended an appropriate amendment.

Section 9 of H.R. 797 provides that revenues and fees obtained by the United States from the operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions as similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system, except that those from mineral development and from activities under other public land use shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws. The Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units are to be administered as parts of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests. The fees and revenues from these units should be disposed of as are similar fees from other national forest lands. An appropriate amendment to provide for this is included in the Department's report.

Incidentally, in relation to that, the fees collected for use of designated recreation areas on the national forests go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund and I understand that was the purpose of this language in the House bill when it was placed in it.

That concludes my statement.

There is one thing in connection with the mining that I might mention here since it was brought up this morning. We don't see anything in the bill, or the intent of Congress, that would prevent us from issuing a special use permit for national forest lands adjacent to patented mining lands, such as were discussed this morning, in order to make those mining lands operable provided the permit would include clauses that would minimize the adverse effect on recreation or scenic values of the lands.

We will be perfectly willing to work with the staff toward language in your report that would clarify that point.

Senator BIBLE. It would seem to me, as the problem was presented by Congressman Johnson, that this was something that could be very easily worked out and I will ask our staff to meet with you and work it out possibly by way of an amendment to the bill, although on that point I want to make it very clear that I hope that we don't have to amend the bill this late in the session.

I want to press forward. I think there is urgency and if we start to amend it, it may get caught somewhere between the House and Senate and not be enacted into law. That leads to the questions that I was going to ask you about these amendments you are proposing as to their substantive importance and as to the necessity of having them in the bill at this time.

Would you comment on that?

Mr. NELSON. I will ask Mr. Florance to comment on that. He worked with that directly.

Mr. FLORANCE. Mr. Chairman, we feel that these amendments are actually clarifying in nature. We feel that they do have importance, however. We think they are amendments of such a character that they could easily be acceptable to the House.

Senator BIBLE. Why weren't they worked out and presented to the House when they had the hearing there?

Mr. FLORANCE. Mr. Chairman, they were presented to the House in the Department's reports and my understanding is, and without any reflection upon the handling of the bill on the House side, but my understanding was that these were inadvertently not included. I have talked with the staff over there and it has been my understanding that they were not omitted because of any objection to them.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Well, that can happen, of course.

I have just been handed the official report of the Department of Agriculture, Miss Reporter, dated September 17, 1965, under signature of John A. Schnittker, Under Secretary, and I will ask that that be incorporated in full in the record following the bill near the front of the record.

We will ask the staff to go into this report which I have just this moment been handed. It is seven pages long and if these are just simple little clarifying amendments, I don't know why it takes seven pages to say so, but maybe there is some good reason for it. We will have it examined. I have no objection to putting in any clarifying amendments or technical amendments if they aren't going to impede the progress of this bill.

If the bill can stand and you people can operate with the bill without amendment in what we hope is the late stage of the session, I would hope we could avoid amendments.

Mr. FLORANCE. I could illustrate, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the fees and revenues, the provision in the bill as it was passed by the House could be construed as providing that the revenues from the operation of the two units within the national forest would be treated and disposed of as though those units were part of the national park system.

Now, for one thing, this would mean that any revenues from timber sales in that area would not go into the national forest funds and the counties would not receive their 25 percent.

We think that that clearly was not intended as the result and we feel that it is purely a clarifying amendment, but nevertheless one that we think is important.

Senator BIBLE. It may be purely a clarifying amendment but as you describe it, as I understand it, that is a rather substantive matter because if funds that normally would go into Shasta or Trinity Counties are diverted into use by the National Park Service, I certainly have been in Government long enough to know that the counties will object to that.

Mr. FLORANCE. That is the reason we think it is important.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, in reading the testimony in the House when they considered it, there was not a doubt that the purpose for that was to make sure that the moneys collected for recreation in the recreation area went into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I am sure they were talking about the recreation moneys that were described in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we will study this very carefully and if the amendments do no more than clarify an understanding which the House had and failed to put into either the bill or the report, then I don't see how an amendment at a late date even would stop the passage of the bill because they could accept the amendments if everybody is in agreement with them.

And so we will go into this very thoroughly.

The only other question I would have—and maybe the bill covers it and I don't know whether it does or doesn't—who is the acquisition agency for the private lands in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit and in the Shasta unit?

Is the Forest Service the acquisition agency?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir, the Forest Service is.

Senator BIBLE. And in Whiskeytown the National Park Service is the acquisition agency?

Mr. NELSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Was any thought given to pooling your resources and having one or the other designated as the sole acquisition agency?

Mr. NELSON. We haven't discussed that, Mr. Chairman. We have an acquisition program and a land exchange program that is carried on regularly in the Forest Service. We have personnel highly trained in that field. I presume that the Park Service has similar personnel trained in this field. We would coordinate, and I believe the bill directs us to coordinate to the extent that we don't get out of line with each other on payments and evaluation process and that type thing.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I appreciate that and that coordination, of course, would be very important so that we don't have one agency

using one set of standards in acquiring land and another agency another.

My concern was more in the area of the limitations that might be placed upon you by the revenues that are received from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition. Don't you have certain limitations on you as to acquiring land west of the Mississippi by the Land and Water Conservation Fund?

Mr. NELSON. Yes. The Forest Service is limited to acquisition of not over 15 percent of the area that we acquire under the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the United States being west of the 100th meridian. In other words, 85 percent of the land area we acquire has to be east of the 100th meridian.

Senator BIBLE. That limitation applies alone to Forest Service?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It doesn't apply to the National Park Service?

Mr. NELSON. And we also have the other limitation that limits our acquisition to areas that are within the national forest at the time the Land and Water Conservation Fund bill was passed and that is why we recommend this clarifying amendment that would allow us to use this fund in the area that is added to the national forest by this bill. That, incidentally, has been done in connection with other bills.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the limitation in the general Land and Water Conservation Act would cause you no great hardship if it is clarified by the amendment that is suggested.

Mr. NELSON. No, it wouldn't.

Senator BIBLE. You would be able to operate under that.

Mr. NELSON. Yes, we think we would. Actually when the Land and Water Conservation Act was considered we estimated and considered that we would be buying land within this recreation area and the 15 percent was arrived at from our estimates of our needs for land west and east.

Senator BIBLE. And you picked out a realistic percentage so you are not hamstrung in acquiring the necessary land within these two units?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. The reason I asked about that coordination, we just recently passed and it has been signed into law the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area on the Delaware River north of Philadelphia, in New Jersey and New York.

And there the Army Engineers were the acquisition agency and they acquired not only for their Army Engineer project, the dam and flood control project, but they also acquired all the land that would later be turned over to the National Park Service for recreational uses I didn't know whether there were any particular gains, pluses or minuses, in that type of operation or not.

Mr. NELSON. In those types of operations we agree there could be a definite plus to have one acquisition agency because they are acquiring land adjacent to each other.

We have worked similarly with the Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. We have discussed it with them, in connection with other projects but these are, as you have noted from the map, considerably distant from each other, so we wouldn't be dealing with the same owners other than the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Senator BIBLE. Well, in addition to that you would have two different agencies administering. National Park Service will be administering Whiskeytown and you people in the Forest Service will be administering the Clair Engle-Trinity-Shasta complex.

Mr. NELSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Our next witness is Mr. Paul C. Bodenhamer, publisher, of Redding, Calif. We are happy to have you with us.

STATEMENT OF PAUL C. BODENHAMER, EDITOR, REDDING RECORD-SEARCHLIGHT, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have filed a written copy of my statement with the committee and to save time, I shall be glad to summarize.

Senator BIBLE. I just read your statement and this is a refreshingly short statement. You can read it in full if you like. We are on order to have you here in Washington, many miles from that beautiful country of yours. So you just proceed any way you want.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Paul C. Bodenhamer. I am editor of the Redding Record-Searchlight, a daily newspaper circulated in Shasta and Trinity Counties.

I am also a member of the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area Committee, a civic group, and a member of the Water and Agriculture Committee of the Redding Chamber of Commerce.

I am also authorized by the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County to speak in support of this bill.

I should like to make particularly the point that in June of 1962, we had an election in Shasta County—1952, I should say—to determine our attitude on development of Whiskeytown Reservoir. There was a great deal of interest in having local development. Part of this was the feeling of local civic responsibility.

Senator BIBLE. Was that 1952 or 1962?

Mr. BODENHAMER. 1962.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement shows 1962.

Mr. BODENHAMER. 1962; you are right, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. It was—we had two motives. One, as I say, was a civic responsibility and the other was the private property motive. There were people with land in the area who hoped to benefit by developing it, and we proposed a tax which would have raised \$100,000 per year to operate and develop facilities.

We have now discovered that the Park Service has been able to proceed 10 times as fast as we could have. Even with that, they are barely keeping up with the demands for facilities. We know now that we would have had a mess if we had tried to do it with just our local resources. So we are thoroughly in favor of this.

We are alarmed at the development of subdivision plans which could impinge on this thing and it does make it urgent to go ahead as rapidly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Might I just ask you one question on that last statement. As a committee we are alarmed by the subdivision plans

too. I see your official statement says that you are authorized to speak for the county supervisors of Shasta County. Do I understand it correctly that the Shasta County supervisors, even if they wanted to turn down a real estate development plan, couldn't do so under the law?

It is automatic if certain requirements were met by the subdividers.

Mr. BODENHAMER. That is the advice that the board of supervisors have had from their county counsel. Now, I would like to make it clear that the supervisors have not given final approval to this subdivision.

Senator BIBLE. That bears out something that was said earlier, that it was tentative approval.

Mr. BODENHAMER. It is tentative and this is subject to the developers meeting certain quite severe requirements and restrictions which they have not yet met. So that they are not yet conveying title to anyone. They are taking deposits which have to go into escrow. The Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of Shasta County have delayed this at every step that they could.

Senator BIBLE. I understand, hoping that Congress will pass the act.

Mr. BODENHAMER. That is right, and the developers are fully aware of plans to form a national recreation area. So that they are not proceeding in innocence and ignorance.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I am glad to have those additional statements because I still think there is considerable soundness in my earlier observation. I can't understand why developers go in and try to develop the roads and scrape out hillsides and move gravel when they are on notice that there is a very great possibility of a national recreation area being created. I don't know why they do that.

Maybe it builds up values.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Well, I should hope that when it comes to condemnation that the courts will take that into consideration. Whether they do or not I don't know. But the advice to the board of supervisors has been that in the absence of passage of that bill, no absolute assurance that it will be, that this is private land and people have a right to go ahead with their own plans on their own private land.

Senator BIBLE. I think basically this is correct except they operate with a certain risk.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Certainly.

Senator BIBLE. But this continues to intrigue the members of the committee and it has always considerably bothered me because it makes a fascinating study in human nature, how the prices of raw land go up the minute the U.S. Government decides they might have some use for it, whether it is for recreational area or for something else. I guess that is human nature.

You can't do very much about legislating in that field but I just wanted your observation. We are delighted you are here and I certainly share your hope that we can move this forward without delay.

If I have anything to say about it, we will try to get it passed this session.

Mr. BODENHAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL C. BODENHAMER, EDITOR, REDDING RECORD-SEARCHLIGHT

My name is Paul C. Bodenhamer. I am editor of the Redding Record-Searchlight, a daily newspaper circulated in Shasta and Trinity Counties, Calif. I am a member of the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area committee, a countywide civic group interested in this development, and a member of the water and agriculture committee of the Redding Chamber of Commerce. I am also authorized by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors to speak in favor of H.R. 797.

We support the idea of Federal development of this recreational area because we have carefully considered the alternatives. We endorse H.R. 797 and urge its adoption.

When construction of Whiskeytown Dam started, the people of our area proposed to have the county develop facilities around Whiskeytown Lake. We felt a sense of local pride and responsibility. Nearby landowners hoped to profit from commercial development. The county government was interested in adding to the tax base. The county proposed a tax to provide \$100,000 a year for construction and operation.

We debated the pro's and con's, including the removal of some land from the tax rolls. We had an election on June 5, 1962, and the people voted more than 2 to 1—12,201 to 5,085—in favor of Federal development of Whiskeytown Lake.

Events have already proved that we made the right decision. The National Park Service has developed facilities 10 times as rapidly as Shasta County could have—and even then it cannot keep up with the demand for camping spots, picnic areas, and other facilities.

Every weekend from May through September, Interstate Highway No. 5 carries a parade of cars pulling boat trailers, many of them heading for these lakes. Sailboat racing organizations from Sacramento and Klamath Falls, Oreg., brought fleets of boats to Whiskeytown Lake this spring and summer.

If we had made the other decision, we would now have a mess on our hands. We now know beyond question that Shasta County is not able to handle the development of recreation on these Federal lakes. By the thousands, people are coming to enjoy the beauty of these federally created waterways.

We believe that the Federal program of outdoor recreation is a sound one, in the national interest, and that the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Lake complex is a suitable area for that program. We endorse H.R. 797 and respectfully urge your approval of it.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Arnold Rummelsburg, director of the County Water Resources, Redding, Calif.

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD S. RUMMELSBURG, DIRECTOR, SHASTA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, REDDING, CALIF.

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Arnold Rummelsburg, I am director of the Shasta County Department of Water Resources and also secretary of the Shasta County Recreation Commission, and I am speaking on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County.

We have been involved in this proposal to create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area ever since its inception. In 1962 and 1963 we participated in the task force of representatives of the Federal, State and local governments that you heard about a little earlier. I was Shasta County's representative on this task force committee.

Since that time we have worked very closely with the Forest Service, Park Service, and Congressman Johnson in matters relating to this proposal.

I have with me, Mr. Chairman, and I would like it to be submitted as part of the record, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors reiterating this proposal. I believe you have it.

Senator BIBLE. I think we received that resolution. For the record, what is the date?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. This is Resolution 65-166, September 13, 1965.

Senator BIBLE. That is fairly current, then, isn't it it?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. Yes. Last meeting. We also have a resolution dated the same date from the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce.

Senator BIBLE. They will both be received.

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. And we have a letter of the same date signed by John K. Moty, mayor of the city of Redding, transmitting a copy of their Resolution 3256A which was submitted to the House at the time of the House hearings.

Senator BIBLE. That will be made a part of the record, too.
(The documents referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION 65-166 OF THE SHASTA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Whereas H.R. 797, a bill to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was passed by the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965; and

Whereas the limited area currently available for public use around Whiskeytown Lake has been utilized far in excess of all estimates and the limited facilities available for public use are not sufficient to meet the demands of the people; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of the Nation that full authorization of this important measure be obtained as quickly as possible; and

Whereas failure to do this will bring about unfortunate increases in cost because of land speculation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Shasta County Board of Supervisors respectfully requests early and favorable consideration of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee so that complete authorization of this measure may be obtained as soon as possible.

Passed and adopted this 13th day of September 1965 by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Perez, Wagoner, Tibbitts, Morgan, Keefer.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

NORMAN A. WAGONER,

Chairman, Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

RICHARD C. BRENNAN,

County Clerk and Ex Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

RESOLUTION OF THE GREATER REDDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the House of Representatives has on July 12, 1965, passed H.R. 797, a bill to create the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area; and

Whereas there is tremendous need for the development of this area to meet the recreation demands of the Nation; and

Whereas the current use of the limited area around Whiskeytown Lake, even with incomplete facilities, has far exceeded all estimates of the use that would occur and the facilities in the area are not sufficient to meet the demands of the people; and

Whereas full authorization of the national recreation area must be obtained as quickly as possible and failure to do this will bring about unfortunate increased costs because of land speculation; and

Whereas the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has consistently supported and endorsed H.R. 797: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce respectfully requests favorable consideration of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill by the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Passed and adopted this 13th day of September 1965.

GEORGE GREENLEAF, *President.*

REDDING, CALIF., September 13, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular
Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the Redding City Council and the citizens of Redding, we sincerely hope that your committee will favorably consider H.R. 797, a bill to create a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California to be known as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

We are enclosing a copy of City of Redding Resolution No. 3256A, adopted unanimously by our city council at a regular adjourned meeting on March 19, 1964, supporting the creation of this national recreation area.

As you know, the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965, passed a bill authorizing the creation of this national recreation area.

Favorable consideration by the Congress of this important legislation to create this national recreation area will preserve for the citizens of our country for all times one of the last remaining, virtually unspoiled wilderness areas for the future enjoyment of all of us. Creation of this recreation area by the Congress at this time will also result in not only creating the recreation area but will enable us to do so for less money than would be the case if the legislation did not receive favorable consideration by the Congress at this time because of the fact that land speculation will not be possible, or at least, greatly minimized, after the legislation becomes law.

Sincerely,

GEORGE K. MOTY, Mayor.

[Enclosure]

RESOLUTION NO. 3256A OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDDING, CALIF.

Whereas the Congress of the United States is considering the enactment of H.R. 8489, which would create a national recreation area in the counties of Trinity and Shasta in the State of California, surrounding Lake Shasta, Trinity Lake, and Whiskeytown Reservoir; and

Whereas on Thursday, March 26, 1964, the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior Affairs is holding a public committee hearing in the city of Redding on H.R. 8489; and

Whereas the board of directors of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as being in support of the enactment of this legislation; and

Whereas the past and present population increase in the State of California has made tremendous demands upon the existing recreational facilities within the State, and the need for the creation of additional recreational areas and facilities located within convenient distances of the great population centers of this State is apparent to all; and

Whereas recreation is one of the principal industries of the county of Shasta; and

Whereas the county of Shasta and the city of Redding are participating in this population explosion, and in fact, the percentage of growth of the county of Shasta and the city of Redding during the past 5 years exceeds the State average, so that it is apparent that in the foreseeable future there will be population pressures in this immediate region which will place a heavy burden upon existing recreational facilities in this region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Redding, That it be the recommendation of this council to the Honorable Congress of the United States and especially to the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that H.R. 8489 providing for the establishment of a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California be enacted; be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be, and she hereby is instructed, to forward certified copies of this resolution to all members of the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and to U.S. Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and Clair A. Engle, to Congressman Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson, and to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and Under Secretary of the Interior James K. Carr.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was introduced and read at a regular adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Redding on the 19th day of March 1964, and was duly adopted at said meeting by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen: Chatfield, Danny, Kriegsman, Moty and Martin.

Noes: Councilmen: None.

Absent: Councilmen: None.

GEORGE A. MARTIN, M.D.,
Mayor of the City of Redding.

Attest:

DOROTHY C. BLOOD, *City Clerk.*

Form approved:

EARL D. MURPHY, *City Attorney.*

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors is in full support of H.R. 797 and endorses the bill to the full extent possible. These reservoirs are part of the Federal Central Valley project. It attracts recreation visitors from all parts of the country.

Facilities must be developed to take care of not only the existing recreation demands but of the demands of the future. Local government is just not in a financial position to accomplish this.

It is the position of Shasta County that needs of the people of the entire Nation may best be served with the establishment of a national recreation area. The experiences at Whiskeytown Reservoir now operated by the National Park Service under interim agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation prove this to be the case. The National Park Service is doing an excellent job in providing the services that are so essential to the visiting public. This is the case in spite of the fact that the number of visitor days at Whiskeytown this year with facilities only partially developed, was almost twice the figure originally estimated to be reached after approximately 10 years of development.

The Board of Supervisors of Shasta County is not unmindful of the fact that certain private lands will have to be acquired under this proposal. It is our understanding that most of the acquisition will take place in the Whiskeytown unit, which is in Shasta County, and our county therefore would bear a major portion of acquisition. It goes without saying that no local governing body is particularly enthusiastic about private lands being taken off the tax rolls. In spite of this however, it is our position that the effect of the national recreation area will inure to the benefit of the entire area.

And will far overcome any deleterious effects of land being taken off the tax rolls.

We have been working very closely with the Forest Service representatives over the past few months and we are of the opinion that required land acquisition in the Shasta unit will be a minimum.

The Federal investment in a national recreation area will be substantial and we certainly understand the desire to have this investment adequately protected through appropriate zoning. It is equally in the interest of Shasta County that the Federal investment be protected. Let me assure you that the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County is willing to inaugurate appropriate zoning regulations on the private lands within the boundaries of those portions of the national recreation area located in Shasta County. This has been discussed with the Federal representatives and we feel that zoning regulations can be established so that private inholdings will be developed in a manner consistent with the purposes of the national recreation area.

We feel it is imperative that full authorization of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area be obtained as quickly as

possible. As has been discussed this morning, already the area is feeling the impact of the developers and land speculators and failure to do this will result in an unfortunate increase in the costs of the required land acquisition program.

Perhaps I can add just a little bit, Mr. Chairman, to this subdivision that has been discussed this morning, the Kennedy Shores subdivision.

In our subdivision procedures there are two steps, more than that but two major steps before the county. The first is the filing of a tentative map and this is the map that has been approved by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. In this particular case the board was reluctant to approve this map, they were aware of the problems here. They established conditions in approving the tentative map which were more stringent than had ever been imposed on a subdivision in this area before.

The subdivider agreed to these provisions and the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative—after the developer had agreed to meet these requirements, the county counsel informed the board that they had no alternative under the law but to approve the tentative map, which they did, subject to certain conditions.

The developer still must meet these conditions and submit his final map with engineering drawings showing what he is going to do and that he can meet them. And this is something that would have to happen in the future before the developer can actually complete his subdivision and sell lots.

At the present time they may take deposits on lots. These must be held in escrow until the final map has been approved and the State real estate commission has given the final approval to this subdivision.

Let me emphasize that the bill under consideration has wide local support and reiterate the fact that Shasta County is in complete support of this proposal.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that Shasta County, as I said, is the county where most of the land acquisition will take place, approximately 90 percent of it.

That concludes my statement, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. For the record, what is the population of Shasta County?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. It is moving so fast it is hard to keep track of it. I think at last count it was about 75,000.

Senator BIBLE. And what is the approximate population of Trinity County?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. In the order of 15,000.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand it, the population of your entire Congressional District No. 2 is in the neighborhood of 420,000 or 430,000?

Mr. RUMMELSBURG. I believe it is. Shasta County was one of the counties that gained more in population since the last census than any of the others in California.

Senator BIBLE. It is a great area. I think this is a fine project. Thank you very much, Mr. Rummelsburg.

Our next witness is Mr. Jess Cannan, attorney in Trinity County. Mr. Cannan, we are happy to have you with us.

**STATEMENT OF JESS CANNAN, ATTORNEY, TRINITY COUNTY,
CALIF.**

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. CANNAN. I do not, Mr. Chairman, It was only last evening that it was determined that I would appear and I would ask the committee for permission to submit a written statement.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. Could you give me a little indication of how long your statement might be, and I would also like to ask that same thing of Mr. Weinberger, only because this is the lunch hour and I have a luncheon appointment. We can come back this afternoon but I would like to get a little reading of the time. I think you are the last two witnesses.

Mr. CANNAN. I would estimate 15 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. And Mr. Weinberger?

Mr. WEINBERGER. I think between 5 and 10 minutes, hopefully.

Senator BIBLE. Fine.

Why don't we do it this way. This is going to run me past my luncheon guests. Why don't we stand in recess until 2 o'clock and we will hear both witnesses at 2 o'clock.

Mr. CANNAN. That is fine.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will resume. Our witness this afternoon is Mr. Jess Cannan. We are very happy to have you with us, Mr. Cannan. You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF JESS D. CANNAN, ATTORNEY, TRINITY COUNTY,
CALIF.—Resumed**

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you, Senator Bible. I have during the recess prepared a formal statement which has been provided.

Senator BIBLE. I see you have, and I appreciate having it. You may proceed right from the statement.

Mr. CANNAN. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this committee, my name is Jess D. Cannan and I appear today to express the views of landowners within the Trinity-Lewiston unit—that has actually been changed to Clair Engle-Lewiston unit—of the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area. I am also a former district attorney of Trinity County and appear to reiterate the position of Trinity County.

I might say that this particular bill and the proposed recreation area have been under consideration by Trinity County for approximately 2 years, and during most of that time I served as district attorney. The Trinity County Board of Supervisors is forwarding to you a resolution and statement also, and request is made that record be held open in order that the same may be introduced.

Senator BIBLE. When might we expect to receive that, Mr. Cannan?

Mr. CANNAN. The present district attorney in Trinity County requested 5 days. There is a night letter which I believe you have before you.

Senator BIBLE. I have just had this called to my attention, and, Mr. Reporter, we will make this night letter a part of the record, and I think this might very well be read into the record at this point, in view of Mr. Cannan's testimony. It is as follows:

WEAVERVILLE, CALIF., *September 15, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

It is anticipated that the Board of Supervisors of Trinity County will submit a resolution pertaining to H.R. 797 now under consideration by your committee. The board does not meet until Monday, September 20, 1965. I have been advised that the record may be open until this particular matter after the hearing on Friday. The purpose of this telegram is to put on your notice that such resolution will be forthcoming and to request that it be made a part of the record on H.R. 797.

E. RICHARD WALKER,
District Attorney, County of Trinity.

Senator BIBLE. It will be my intention to keep this record open until the 25th, which I guess would be a week from Saturday. It will be kept open until the 24th. That will be until Friday afternoon, the 24th at 5 o'clock. That will give you adequate time to get the resolution in.

Mr. CANNAN. All right.

Senator BIBLE. The record will be kept open until then.

Mr. CANNAN. I will inform them of that.

Senator BIBLE. They are meeting Monday, so that poses no problem, does it?

Mr. CANNAN. No, it does not.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. CANNAN. Our position with respect to H.R. 797 may be summarized as follows:

1. We believe that the U.S. Forest Service presently owns and controls sufficient land within the proposed area for public needs, and that further land acquisition should be held to a minimum.

Trinity County is already 75 percent federally owned and for this reason it has consistently opposed reduction of its tax base.

A joint study of the county and the U.S. Forest Service found that there is sufficient publicly held lands to satisfy projected needs to the year 2000. The report of this study is a part of the record of hearings in the House of Representatives.

2. We believe that land should be left in private ownership for development of not only public services, but also summer cabin subdivisions and any other use not inconsistent with the recreational purposes of the bill.

We do believe, however, that strict and rigid standards of development should be maintained, and all proposed developments should be subject to local and Federal approval.

There is a need for summer home development in Trinity County, and unfortunately, some of the most desirable areas for development lie within the proposed recreation area. With proper controls, these lands should be developed and will prove an asset to the total public enjoyment of the area.

3. We urge this committee to reinstate the provisions of section 2, subdivision (h) of this bill which were deleted by amendments in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

After careful study by the county and the U.S. Forest Service recommendations were made to the committee in the House of Representatives which would have permitted joint developments of the Trinity-Lewiston unit by private owners and the Forest Service. A master plan and zoning ordinance was prepared and is also a matter of record, and amendments were submitted to carry out this concept. The amendments were adopted by the Parks and Recreation Committee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. It was subsequently amended and we urge that the original language be reinstated. This can be accomplished by striking the words "for service to the public" in line 25, page 20 of H.R. 797, as amended on June 21, 1965. That is the extent of my prepared statement. I would like to make a few extemporaneous remarks. As we envision the development of the Trinity and Lewiston units, there is going to be a joint development by the private owners, subject to very rigid standards of development. A joint zoning ordinance and master plan was developed through the cooperative works of the county and the Forest Service, and we believe at that time and still believe that this is the best means of development.

Now this area that is included within this particular unit is located in the middle of a very wild and undeveloped area. There is to the left the Trinity-Salmon wilderness area. We believe that that will provide the back-to-nature type of activities that are desirable and which are available in that area, but we believe that down on the lake itself, that can best be developed through this joint effort of the Forest Service and the private owners.

The Forest Service will undoubtedly provide all or most of the public camping facilities, although a lot of those have already been developed by private owners also. But the private owners can provide the other types of service, the public services and also the summer cabin sites and homes, so that the area can be more fully enjoyed.

Now the plans of many of these landowners already have been discussed with the forest supervisor and the regional supervisor of that area, and they have agreed that this is a sound approach to the development of the area, and that with proper controls it will be of benefit not only to Trinity County, which will obviously gain by the increased tax base, and which is their primary concern, but also by providing a better service to the public itself.

Now there has been some discussion during this hearing regarding why people within these areas would proceed to develop, knowing that a recreation area might be created here. In the case, for example, of the Estrellita Corp., which is in Trinity County, they have at the present time and are operating under a use permit, and they are maintaining a marina and many public services on Trinity Lake.

Senator BIBLE. Of course they have actually been in operation.

Mr. CANNAN. They have been in operation since long before the recreation area bill was introduced, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand that situation. The thing that I am a little puzzled about is a situation where a developer would go into raw land, unimproved land, and attempt to develop it in face of a possibility, and a good possibility, of the creation of a recreation area. I think maybe Estrellita is a little different.

Mr. CANNAN. Yes, this is a point I wanted to make, that they are different, and that for the proposed subdivision which they have,

they have already obtained approval of their tentative map also. This was done some time ago. The local Forest Service representatives agreed and have encouraged this type of development. They have not discouraged it.

However, the real problem to these developers is this: That as soon as the recreation area bill is adopted, if it is adopted, and the speed with which it has been progressing has discouraged investors because it is not a good investment to invest on the basis of a return from condemnation, obviously.

They are concerned with long-term developments. I can quote Bank of America, the First Western Bank in California, the Coldwater & Banker, a Los Angeles firm, all of which have indicated that they will be interested in investing in this area, provided that they have some assurance that the developments will be compatible with the area, and that their land will not be immediately taken, or threatened to be taken, by condemnation.

In conclusion, we ask that the provisions which were formerly in this bill, and which were drafted after a great deal of study and consultation with the Forest Service and with Congressman Johnson's office, be reinstated. The only difference is that they give the Forest Service broader powers than the present provision.

They would authorize the Forest Service to issue a certificate, not intention to take, for any use provided it was one sufficiently controlled by adequate zoning ordinance and master plan approved both by the local agency and the Forest Service, and also if the Secretary of Agriculture found that the proposed use was not incompatible or was not pernicious to the recreational use.

The change that we are asking does not insure, does not necessarily mean that there is going to be any subdivision or other uses within the area. It only authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit such uses. Our biggest and our main point is that these uses are needed, and I think that it is unwise to unduly restrict the Secretary, because these needs are there.

Now where does this leave the landowner who is in the area, and who does desire to develop according to a high standard and according to a plan that will be agreeable and acceptable to the Forest Service? He desires to develop in a certain way that cannot be recognized or which cannot be given any sanction.

Obviously he cannot get any investors and he is not going to be able to develop, so he, in effect, is going to have a crowd on his property. He cannot develop it for the use or the purpose to which it is most suited.

At the same time there is not going to be a particular market for selling it, if the purchasers have notice regarding the restrictions upon the uses. It will be a form of condemnation. He still will have title, but he will not have the right of use.

Now if the Federal Government intended to take all this land, perhaps an argument could be made that, well, he is not hurt. But the bill only provides, what is it, about \$3 million for the Trinity-Lewiston unit. A very small part of that is going to be for acquisition. In fact, Chief Clifton in his presentation before the House committee stated:

We don't intend to take very much land from Trinity County. Our study and our reports indicate we don't need any now. We may need some in the future, and if we do we certainly will want the right to take.

But these owners, and there are approximately 25 of them, excluding the Southern Pacific Land Co., are sitting there in a complete limbo, not knowing where to turn and not knowing what to do. So we ask for clarification on that point, and we think the best way is by this proposed amendment.

Senator BIBLE. We will certainly take a close and careful look at that amendment. It does appear that there is a very comparatively small acreage of private property owned within the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit other than that held by Southern Pacific. Would you have any idea what that acreage is?

Mr. CANNAN. Yes, I do. I have it here.

Senator BIBLE. The Forest Service people can tell us that I think.

Mr. CANNAN. This is in the report, by the way, of this Joint Committee of the Forest Service and the county of Trinity.

Mr. FLORANCE. My name is Reynolds Florance of the Forest Service. Mr. Chairman, according to your record, the private ownership in the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit other than Southern Pacific is 3,320 acres.

Senator BIBLE. 3,320?

Mr. FLORANCE. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think it is helpful to have that in the record at this point, Mr. Cannan.

Mr. CANNAN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I do appreciate your appearance here, and the statement you have made. As I understand it, there was an amendment incorporated by the subcommittee, according to your statement, on the House side but it was stricken out at the time it went to the full committee. I think that is your statement?

Mr. CANNAN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. We will certainly examine that and find the reason for it. Thank you very much.

Mr. CANNAN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Weinberger.

STATEMENT OF CASPAR WEINBERGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ON BEHALF OF THE IRON EXPLORATION CO.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Caspar Weinberger. I am an attorney at law in San Francisco, and our representation here today is of the Iron Exploration Co., a joint venture known as Ironex, which is made up of the Morrison Knudsen Co., Inc., the Bunker Hill Co., W. R. Grace & Co., and Hydrocarbonic Research. Those companies have joined to form the joint venture of the Ironex Corp.

We appreciate very much the opportunity to testify, and appreciate your willingness to hear me this afternoon. We don't have a prepared statement, but we have a couple of words about the bill and the form in which it is now drafted, which we would like to express.

These relate to the fact that our client owns the patented mining rights to a substantial iron ore deposit, which is at the confluence of the Pitt and McCloud River, which is in the Shasta Lake section of this proposed recreation area. It is a very valuable and quite an extensive deposit.

It has been worked slightly in previous years, but nowhere near the capacity that exists, which a survey, a very extensive survey as

a result of a substantial investment by our client, has proved to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 21 million long tons of ore.

The operation of this mine was about ready to start in 1962, when there was a proposal from a Japanese steel company to take some of the ore, and this later came to nought because a less expensive lower grade of ore was found in Australia, which satisfied the Japanese needs.

There is now a very new process which has been worked over and is thought to be practical by our client. It is a direct reduction process which would take place some distance from the mine. It would involve an investment of about \$10 million by our client.

We are very anxious that we have an opportunity to proceed with this mine. What we are concerned about in the bill is this.

We had in 1962 come very close to agreement with the Forest Service for some use permits for the use of some nearby lands which are very necessary for the operation of this mine, for the storage of waste material, tailings and so on. It is all clearly defined on an application for a use permit, which required about eight separate units somewhere in the neighborhood of about 300 acres I believe.

We believe the use would be for not more than 20 years. Actually the estimates are that they would mine the property out in 16 years.

Fully operated in that way, the mine would directly employ about 150 people, and it would involve the extraction of ore estimated variously but somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$100 million. This would be a very substantial boost for the county and the area, of course.

The concern we have is with two or three of the sections of the bill in which the emphasis is placed very heavily on the recreational aspects and the scenic values that are to be maintained in the authorization of the use permits or in the authorization of any kind of administration of this recreational area proposed. I think we should emphasize that we are not in any sense against the bill. We are not against the basic idea of creating the recreational area.

I might say personally that I was a colleague of Congressman Johnson, when he was in the California State Legislature. He was a State senator, and I was an assemblyman, and I am for that reason aware of the problems that he has in getting his bill passed at this period in the session, and we for that reason do not wish to burden the bill with amendments, if there are not going to be other amendments.

We do, however, feel that it is essential that there be some kind of language at some point, and naturally we would feel somewhat more comfortable about it if it were in the form of an amendment, but if the committee decides that all of the proposed changes can be made by legislative history or including language in the report, I think that would be agreeable. But we would feel more comfortable with an amendment naturally, because the type of amendment we propose is not an amendment which would guarantee anything to our client, but make it clear that our client has not been put in any worse position than it was in in 1962, by the passage of this bill.

We suggest language that would read generally along this line at some proper place for inclusion in the bill, I suggest at the conclusion of section 6, which is the mineral rights section:

* * * *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act is intended to limit, restrict, or change the existing powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue such use permits as may be necessary to enable holders of patented mining claims to

secure the use of nearby Forest Service lands within the areas covered by the Act which are necessary to permit them to operate their mines effectively and to transport materials and personnel to and from the mine location.

Mention was made earlier—that would conclude the proposed amendment—of the condemnation suit when Shasta Lake was formed and the land acquired, and the Government at that time recognized an obligation to provide egress and ingress and transport of ore materials across the lake that was created. That would be the language we propose, and the permit that we seek from the Forest Service would simply be in fulfillment of that.

The needs actually are quite modest. We want a small area adjacent to the ore deposit. It would include some of the lakefront property, but at that point it is not particularly scenic. The vegetation is sparse. It is rather a precipitous slope down to the water, and it would not really be particularly suitable for camping or picnic areas or anything of that kind.

Senator BIBLE. You say a small area. Translate that to be more specific.

Mr. WEINBERGER. In acreage? Yes, sir, I can do that. We have the permit application which was practically ready at the time that the 1962 transaction was given out.

We had eight units right in and around the mine. I can give very quickly the unit acreages. Unit 1 would consist of 52.3 acres; unit 2 would consist of 6.7 acres; unit 3 would consist of 56 acres; unit 4, 39 acres.

Unit 5, which would be a primary area for the storage of waste materials, would be 331 acres. Unit 6 would be 40.2 acres. Unit 7 would be 5.3 acres. And then unit 8 would be across the lake, where the materials would be conveyed by barge, and then stored while they were being put into a conveyor belt and taken by winch up to the railroad, which is a considerable distance above the lakefront. That would be two small units that, I believe, each would be approximately 5 acres.

So this would be the extent of what we seek and it would be, as I say, for a period that I think would be completed certainly in 20 years, probably in less than that.

We are subject at this time to a Shasta County use permit, in which very substantial restrictions in connection with air pollution, water pollution, are imposed, and also factors relating to the preservation of scenic values, the attempts that the company would certainly make to insure against an unsightly treatment of the waste and things of that kind. The company is fully aware of scenic values, and certainly would want to join the Forest Service in trying to preserve them.

We are concerned about the effect of the passage of a bill where so much emphasis is placed on scenic values, and the atmosphere that could conceivably be created by such a bill in the minds of the administration and what the recreation would be with respect to their possibly feeling that because of the passage of the bill, they should deny a use permit.

We also have language which I could read very briefly in conclusion to the committee, suggested for inclusion in the Senate committee report, in the event the committee felt it did not wish to make an amendment at this stage of the session. As I say, we feel an amendment would be safe, but perhaps the reception of amendment

back in the House would not be. But in any event this language would be:

The committee wishes to make it clear that nothing in the bill is intended to limit, restrict or change the existing powers of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue such use permits as may be necessary to enable holders of patented mining claims to secure the use of those nearby Forest Service lands within the areas covered by this act which are necessary to permit them to operate their mines effectively and to transport materials and personnel to and from the mine location.

Fear has been expressed by holders of patented mining claims that there may be language in the bill that would lead the Secretary of Agriculture or others to believe that they could not continue to grant Forest Service land use permits for the purpose of allowing mining claim operators to use adjacent Forest Service lands necessary to secure the full utilization of their mines. Nothing in this act is intended so to limit the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, nor is it the purpose of the act to prevent the effective operation of mines by holders of patented mining claims within the areas covered by this bill.

That would conclude the proposed material for inclusion in the committee report. The purpose here, as I said, is not to put the company in any better position, but simply to make it clear that the passage of the bill will not change the atmosphere or make it more difficult to secure the use permit.

The mine itself is patented and there is no problem about that. The fact is you cannot effectively operate a mine, as of course you know, sir, without adjacent lands for storage of waste materials, tailings, and that kind of thing.

That would conclude our presentation.

Senator BIBLE. The request seems to me to be a very reasonable one. I just want to be absolutely clear. As I understand it, you were very close to negotiating a use permit with the Forest Service in 1962.

Mr. WEINBERGER. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And negotiations were not completed because the Japanese looked elsewhere for their iron ore, rather than continuing their preliminary negotiations with the mining company.

Mr. WEINBERGER. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. The companies that you represent.

Mr. WEINBERGER. And it represents a very substantial investment to get this going, and at that time they thought that the economics of the situation would require that they had an assured purchaser for the great bulk of the output.

Now with this new direct reduction process, which will still require a very substantial investment, they think the economics of the situation look better, and my understanding is that they are quite close to being ready to proceed.

Senator BIBLE. Were you engaged in those negotiations yourself? Were you representing the mining company at that time?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No, sir; I was not.

Senator BIBLE. You were not?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No.

Senator BIBLE. What I am wondering—the Forest Service is here, and we can ask them the question, it would be more properly directed to them—was there any reluctance on the part of the Forest Service to grant a use permit for this purpose?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. For lands as you describe?

Mr. WEINBERGER. No. They were very cooperative, and my understanding is that the parties were very close together, and that the conditions which the Forest Service was imposing at that time seemed quite reasonable.

It is simply our desire to preserve the status quo, and not to have anything done by Congress that would make the Forest Service feel that they had to be less cooperative with the granting of the necessary use permits.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me the request is reasonable. If I understood Congressman Johnson's testimony correctly, and I think I did, he evidenced no objection.

Mr. WEINBERGER. None whatsoever.

Senator BIBLE. To attempt to work out something either in the bill or in the report which would attempt to protect that right, and which would not give any prejudice in your future dealings with the Forest Service.

Mr. WEINBERGER. It is my understanding that that is the way he feels. He doesn't want to do anything this late in the session to jeopardize the bill, and I am fully familiar with his worries, and I sympathize with him.

We think it is a good bill, and we don't want to, in any sense, endanger it, but we also want to preserve the good working atmosphere that we had before, not in any sense other than simply not making it difficult for the Forest Service to be able to grant a use permit by reason of any language in the bill. We feel that there is some language in the bill that could give some reluctant administrator the opportunity at least to say that he is no longer able to grant a use permit.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it seems to me that this is best accomplished, and I think adequately accomplished in sufficient protection for your client, if we write something of this kind into the report rather than in the bill, because if it gets in the bill, there is always the danger that it would bog down in conference and not be enacted at an early date.

Mr. WEINBERGER. With your permission, sir, I could submit this proposed language to the committee staff or to you.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have you do that as we terminate here in a few moments. I would suggest that you talk with Mr. Whitacre, and possibly Mr. Florance of the Forest Service who is here. Go over the language and refine it and submit it to us.

Just the first impression of this, I don't see any objection at all to putting that type of language in the report. I think that the Forest Service should not be under a strong congressional directive not to negotiate. I think they should be able to negotiate with you in working out a use permit for Forest Service lands, in order to permit your mining operation to go forward.

I cannot see anything too inconsistent with that, or why that would fly in the face of using the Shasta unit for recreational purposes. It seems to me they can be consistent here, and I think the Forest Service feels the same way.

Thank you very much for your statement.

Mr. WEINBERGER. Thank you, sir. We appreciate the time.

Senator BIBLE. I do want to put into the record a series of letters and telegrams that we have had from the two counties involved, and

some of the officials of those counties, and without objection they will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The documents referred to follow:)

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL,
CITY OF REDDING,
California, September 13, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the Redding City Council and the citizens of Redding, we sincerely hope that your committee will favorably consider H.R. 797, a bill to create a national recreation area in the counties of Shasta and Trinity in the State of California to be known as the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

We are enclosing a copy of city of Redding Resolution 3256A, adopted unanimously by our city council at a regular adjourned meeting on March 19, 1964, supporting the creation of this national recreation area.

As you know, the House of Representatives on July 12, 1965, passed a bill authorizing the creation of this national recreation area.

Favorable consideration by the Congress of this important legislation to create this national recreation area will preserve for the citizens of our country for all times one of the last remaining, virtually unspoiled wilderness areas for the future enjoyment of all of us. Creation of this recreation area by the Congress at this time will also result in not only creating the recreation area but will enable us to do so for less money than would be the case if the legislation did not receive favorable consideration by the Congress at this time because of the fact that land speculation will not be possible, or at least, greatly minimized, after the legislation becomes law.

Sincerely,

GEORGE K. MOTY,
Mayor, City of Redding,

SHASTA DAM AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Project City, Calif., July 31, 1965.

U.S. Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Our chamber wholeheartedly supports the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area measure now before your committee.

This is an area of exceptional beauty, and one which attracts visitors from all parts of the United States. Yet it is badly in need of development.

I can speak best for our own Shasta Lake.

Its shoreline is three times greater than that of any other California lake, and skiers bring their boats here from as far away as Los Angeles, 550 miles distant.

It has 16 varieties of game fish, from bluegills to sturgeon. Rolla Williams of the Copley News Service chain wrote recently, "In truth, it's difficult to find any place on the North American Continent with the diversified fishing Shasta offers."

But we are far behind in facilities since as late as about 6 years ago the construction and maintenance budget for the lake was only about \$19,000.

It is much better since. But we still need good ramps and improved campgrounds. For lack of roads, we have not had a single new resort in the past 5 years, and we have no spectator area for water sports.

Yet the visitor-day use on the lake over the Fourth of July weekend was 42,500, up 25 percent over the previous high.

Trinity and Whiskeytown also are getting heavy use.

Your support will be appreciated. A map of Shasta lake is enclosed.

Sincerely,

CHARLES J. GLEESON,
Secretary-Manager.

REDDING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Redding, Calif., July 28, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill long ago and requests that you give it every consideration for passage at the earliest possible moment.

Recreation and tourism are all part of a basic industry for us in this area. The passage of this bill will supplement the local efforts to create a recreational area to serve present and future generations.

Thanking you for your efforts in the past, I remain,
Cordially,

GEORGE GREENLEAF, *President.*

SHASTA COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION,
Redding, Calif., July 27, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We take this means to express the support of the Shasta County Recreation Commission for the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. We are very pleased that this bill has passed the House of Representatives, and we hope that it will receive early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

The Shasta County Recreation Commission has been intimately involved in the proposed national recreation area since the inception of the commission in 1961. In March of 1962, after a thorough study, our commission recommended to the board of supervisors that the county seek and support the establishment of a national recreation area. Since that time we have worked with the board, with the local national recreation area committee, with representatives of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and with Congressman Johnson in formulating the bill which is currently under consideration. In our opinion passage of this bill will provide for the development of an outstanding area which will be utilized by people from all parts of the country.

We cannot emphasize too strongly our endorsements of this proposal and our desire to see the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area become a reality.

Yours very truly,

DAVID C. MITCHELL, *Chairman.*

SIERRA CLUB,
Redding, Calif., July 29, 1965.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The members of the Shasta Group of the Sierra Club wish to express their complete support for the proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. The continued heavy usage of the existing recreational facilities in the vicinity of these lakes demonstrates the need for additional recreational development in the region. The fine scenic resources and exceptional park and recreational values of the area coupled with its proximity to interstate transportation make it especially suitable for development as an outstanding recreational complex. Therefore, we urge early passage of H.R. 797 to establish this recreation area.

Yours sincerely,

MERRILL HUGO,
Conservation Chairman, Shasta Group Sierra Club.

NORTH VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH,
Redding, Calif., September 3, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing in regard to the Federal acquisition of land around the Whiskeytown Lake. It is my understanding that you are chairman of the committee in the Senate that now has charge of this bill for consideration.

My reason for writing is simply this. Approximately 2 years ago when representatives of Harold "Bizz" Johnson and Under Secretary, Mr. Carr, were in the Redding area discussing the acquiring of this land, we were informed as representatives of Vision Valley Youth Camp that our land would not be taken from us. This, of course, was a verbal agreement of these representatives and we took them at their word and continued construction on the 80 acres of land with the following description: the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 32 north, range 6 west, Mount Diablo meridian, containing 80 acres more or less.

This land is owned by Mrs. Sarah Allen who is a member of our congregation. The land has been leased to us at \$1 per year for the sole purpose of maintaining a youth camp and homes for underprivileged children, as well as homes for the elderly. This, of course, is definitely on a nonprofit basis.

Our camp has already been in operation for 3 years. During the last 2 years we have constructed housing accommodations for 200 campers and bathhouse facilities for almost 300 campers. We have also completed our fire protection system with fire hydrants and a sprinkling system throughout the main portion of the camp. A new \$80,000 kitchen and dining room are in the latter stage of construction. New cabins are also being planned for construction which will cost approximately \$6,000 each. A new amphitheater of concrete construction has also been built and will accommodate 300 campers. A swimming pool, 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, has also been built. We hope to construct a lake on 13 to 14 acres of our land with the approval of the Department of Water Resources.

This camp is operated on a nonprofit basis. This past year for instance, young people came from the Hoopa Indian Reservation, and many from the Willow Creek area, the Fresno area, and a busload of young people came from as far away as Los Angeles. This of course in addition to the many many young people in our local Redding area. We have a daily broadcast on KQMS called "Accent on Youth" and many of these young people were brought to camp through being informed by our broadcast. Having put so much into this camping program, we are definitely concerned as to what the land acquisition bill will do to us, as we want to continue our camping and youth emphasis on this land as so started.

I have sent a letter to Harold T. Johnson, and I will send a letter to Thomas Kuchel as well. Enclosed you will find photographs to describe the various areas mentioned.

Because I know you will do your best to help us maintain this land for youth emphasis in this area, I am trusting God to reveal His will in this matter. I trust you will be able to answer as soon as possible regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

ROYAL D. BLUE, *Pastor.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., July 19, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to you to possibly outline some information which your committee does not now have in reference to the companion House bill 797 which is to be introduced by Senator Kuchel, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

First of all, according to our State statistics, California is supposed to be the most populous State in the Union with New York as second. Does the Federal Government own 44 percent of the land in New York State? According to the

California Taxpayers' Association the Federal Government already owns 44 percent of the land in California; State, county, and city own 18 percent; and private land in California represents only 38 percent. Why doesn't the Federal Government develop what they already have, rather than "grabbing" more private land. If this State develops to twice its population in the next 20 years, where will people live and grow food? I am sure that New York State isn't faced with the same conditions.

The proponents of this bill make exaggerated claims about the usage of this land for recreation purposes. Lets examine them.

They state that people will come from other areas to enjoy this. The closest real population is the Midwest and as a former native of Minnesota who has made the trip a number of times this is 2,200 miles. This represents a good 4-day drive with a family or a total of 8 days of driving in order to be in this area for 6 days. They have better lakes in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Certainly no large group of people from Montana, Utah, etc., will make up the large group that is supposed to enjoy this.

The next alternative is the bay area. This property is 225 miles away on a two-lane highway, one lane each direction, on which you are lucky to average 50 miles an hour as it is nearly impossible to pass trucks very often because of traffic.

The man in charge of national parks, Mr. King, has stated that there will be 500,000 people at Whiskeytown this year, 80 percent of those people would be there during the 3 summer months of 90 days duration. This would amount to 44,000 people a day. They have no facilities for a tenth of these people. If you figure 4 people to a car average, this would average 11,000 cars a day. If this occurred it would take up the entire side of the road around the entire lake.

On the opening day of fishing, Mr. King stated that there were 20,000 people there. As one of them, let me explain. Because of the topography of the land, it was necessary for most people to fish from boats. If you averaged 4 people to a car and 4 people to a boat, there would have been 5,000 cars and boats on the lake. That lake of Whiskeytown could not support 5,000 boats at one time. With 36 miles of shoreline and a total of 14 feet per car and 14 feet for the attached boat trailer, the road around the lake would have been taken up for 24 miles by cars and trailers. This is ridiculous and did not happen. As one of the people there, I question if there were 150 boats on the lake and a maximum of 2,500 people.

It occurs to me that the public money could be much better spent developing land the bureaucrats already administer, rather than giving them a blank check to reduce the tax basis as the House law does. It occurs to me that the people of this country should be notified that the Congress is abdicating to the bureaucrats who are going to take all of the land and create the Socialist Republic of American States, rather than the present method of just taking a little more gradually each year.

Because of the Federal Government ownership and increasing encroachment of private land in this State, it is becoming so high that it is becoming nearly impossible for the average person to own a home. I hope that your committee will consider this bill carefully and turn it down until the bureaucrats come up with a specific goal as to just how much land they are going to be satisfied with by the year 2000.

Sincerely,

WALTER W. MCGUIRE.

REDDING, CALIF., July 23, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am enclosing a copy of a letter my husband sent to the Shasta County supervisor of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration, at the latter's request.

I sent a copy of the letter to Senator Kuchel also. The letter speaks for itself. I do believe though as you are the chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, you should be aware of the conditions surrounding whiskeytown Lake.

The wilderness area is a good thing to have in the hands of our Government and there is ample wilderness area for this bill. But taking away the homesites and homes of the people is not so fine. Many of the people waiting anxiously to

start building their homes—the retired ones—eating their hearts out for the disappointment in fear their dreams and plans to be taken away from them by their Government, the very Government who is trying to solve some of the problems of the retired people.

This bill the House passed on last week needs many changes so I am asking you, Senator Bible, to do your part.

Trusting you will give this much thought, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. JOHN H. HARRISON.

[Enclosure]

JULY 21, 1965.

Mr. FLOYD "PETE" COOPER,
County Supervisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Farmers Home Administration,
Red Bluff, Calif.

DEAR PETE: I wish I could give you an unassailable answer to your question of July 19; "Would you please inform us by return mail whether or not the lands involved in the proposed Clear Creek West Water Association will be affected by the acquisition?"

Reference of course is made to "Bizz" Johnson's House bill 797 now pending in Congress which materially affects lands surrounding Wiskeytown, Shasta, and Trinity Lakes.

Since the bill or a Senate version of it has not yet been presented to the upper House no one can say for sure that there will be an acquisition of the subject lands. I talked yesterday to Mr. Samuel A. King, superintendent of the National Park Service which controls Wiskeytown Reservoir, posing your question to him. His statement to me was that until an acquisition bill was actually passed, he could not predict what lands, if any, would be affected, or to what extent. Looks like we will just have to wait and see.

This much we do know: That the Johnson bill does encompass the land involved in our Clear Creek West Water Association project. However, as stated by Mr. Johnson in the "Record Searchlight" story of July 12, 1965, to which you referred in the first paragraph of your letter: "The bill provides safeguards to the owners of properties within the units against arbitrary acquisition." I believe this will be the ultimate answer. I know that the existing bill 797 specifically grants special exemptions and privileges to Trinity County. I also feel that these same exemptions and privileges will be extended to any and all other affected counties; to wit: Shasta. I cannot conceive of our Federal Government being arbitrarily discriminatory in such a situation; disregarding the wants, needs, and claims of property owners in one area while favoring identical ones in another area. Such an action would certainly raise a storm of protest by the affected parties.

Another point of consideration is the ever-increasing market value of land reasonably close to any of the three named lakes; Wiskeytown Lake in particular. As president of our Clear Creek West Water Co. I have necessarily explored land values in and around the reservoir. I find the following to be roughly true: on today's market about 500 privately owned acres would bring on small parcel sales in excess of \$3,000 per acre; 4,500 acres, in excess of \$2,000 per acre; and 1,000 acres, in excess of \$1,000 per acre. Of what might be left, it would be pretty scrubby land indeed which would not command at least \$500 per acre. This means that to acquire this Wiskeytown property alone would consume more than half of the total \$21.6 million allotted to land purchase. A similar, though not quite as spectacular rise in land market value is going on around Shasta and Trinity Lakes, which leads me to believe that, should the bill pass and should the Government pursue a policy of first acquiring these choice properties practically fronting the lakes instead of the hinterland, it would end up possessing a handful of high priced residential homesites and no "wilderness" whatever.

In support of this contention I present the following:

(1) The Shasta County supervisors recently approved a 4,000 acre subdivision development in the Brandy Creek area of Wiskeytown Reservoir to be known as Kennedy Shore; homesites therein to range from \$2,900 per acre and up.

(2) A second subdivision of several hundred acres is being engineered now for submission comprising property northwest of the Kennedy Shores tract on the same side of the lake; half acre manufactured lots to be offered at \$4,600 each. Some even higher. Acre sites at \$7,000 to \$8,000 each.

(3) Roads are now being graded and other improvements are being made on a third subdivision; this one north of the Whiskey Creek arm and having no view

of the lake whatever. Nevertheless, these plots are to be offered at an average of \$7,500 per acre.

(4) Finally, to my personal knowledge, single homesites isolated from multi-acreage developments have and are now selling at \$7,000 to \$10,000 per acre where fronting Government-owned lake property.

Nor are these prices exorbitant. They merely reflect the tremendous upsurge in demand for prime residential property that is now affecting northern California. And rightly so. By virtue of the very same lakes concerned in your letter and mine, upstate California offers the greatest industrial potential remaining west of the Mississippi River: Unlimited water; unlimited power; freeways; railways; airways; gentle climate; cheap industrial land (a vast amount of it at not over \$500 per acre; whereas in southern California today \$10,000 is not out of line for a single industrial lot); and 20 million people within a thousand miles of us.

This part of the State's day in the sun is not far away, Pete; which makes me sure that if and when this "acquisition" subject becomes a reality; a wise and considerate Government will not deliberately and intentionally lay a shadow on it by depriving it of its most cherished residential property; by turning back into "wilderness" land that is already blossoming with new and beautiful homes.

Let posterity have its "wilderness" in perpetuity. Yes; 250,000 acres of it. But let it be the true wilderness that now exists; leaving out the 7,000 acres or so of developed homesites so vital and needed for our present and future growth. For every footstep that will ever be made in the dust of a wilderness, a million will cross the threshold of a home.

There you have it, Pete. It about sums up one man's opinion. Take it for what it's worth.

Best personal regards,

(S) John,
JOHN H. HARRISON.

REDDING, CALIF.,
September 8, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a resident, voter, and taxpayer of Shasta County, Calif., I am writing to urge your action in getting passage of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area bill during this session of Congress. The funds of the U.S. Government have provided the Bureau of Reclamation projects which have created this now scenic area—Shasta Dam, Trinity Dam, Whiskeytown Dam. The National Park Service has provided well-developed recreational areas around Whiskeytown Lake. Because of the new lakes and beaches many tourists and local residents have flocked to take advantage of the new advantages.

It appears to me that this new scenic beauty, paid for by Federal funds, should be reserved for use by all the people of the United States. However, as you know, a good deal of the area to be included in the new recreational area is still in private hands. These hands are not adverse to making a few dollars at public expense. The same day our local papers carried news that your committee would hold up passage of the bill, a full page "ad" appeared in our paper advertising "Kennedy Shores" real estate development, one-half mile from Whiskeytown Lake, enjoying a view, proximity to beaches, boating, etc., etc. This is land that the Federal Government would later have to purchase—and its price is not declining with the passage of time. In approving this tract, our local county supervisors elicited this statement from the tract developers, "We have information to lead us to believe that the proposed bill will never pass."

Private development of land is necessary for support of local government. However, it appears that this situation needs some investigating. Please help get this bill passed without delay.

Yours truly,

Mrs. A. O. WEISSBERG.

REDDING, CALIF., September 16, 1965.

Re Senate committee hearing on H.R. 797.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

The Board of Directors of the Economic Development Corp., of Shasta County endorses H.R. 797 as a milestone in multiuse purposes. The compatibility of Government and private investment for recreational development we feel should be paramount in the execution of the bill.

VIRGIL COVINGTON, *General Manager.*

Senator BIBLE. I am afraid I neglected to ask the Forest Service people as to the number of improved properties on each of the two units which will be under your jurisdiction. Did I ask you that?

Mr. STEVENS. You asked me to supply it.

Senator BIBLE. I asked you to supply it, but I forgot to ask the Forest Service people.

Mr. STEVENS. You asked me for all three, and I was going to get it.

Senator BIBLE. Just so the record is clear on it. I know I asked about the Whiskeytown, which is under the Park Service. I think you know I asked for the two units which are under the Forest Service. If you are supplying all three, that will be sufficient for this record. (The information requested is as follows:)

Improved properties within proposed national recreation area boundary

Whiskeytown unit:	
Residential.....	35
Commercial (store).....	1
Industrial (lumber mill and mines).....	3
Other.....	2
Total.....	<u>41</u>
Shasta unit:	
Residential and other.....	111
Commercial (resorts).....	8
Total.....	<u>119</u>
Clair Engle unit:	
Residential and other.....	6
Commercial (resorts).....	3
Total.....	<u>9</u>

Senator BIBLE. If there is nothing further to come before the committee, we will stand in adjournment. The record will be kept open until a week from today, which is the 24th, at 5 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO: [Name]

FROM: [Name]

RE: [Subject]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following communications were ordered printed:)

WEAVERVILLE, CALIF., *September 20, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:*

Resolution No. 6665 re H.R. bill 797. Whereas the development of scenic Trinity County for recreation purposes consistent with the natural beauty of the mountainous terrain is an important developmental resource of this county and is necessary for the economic development of the county both in private enterprise and for governmental pursuits; and whereas approximately 78 percent of the land area in the county of Trinity is owned by the United States of America which ownership impairs and lessens the tax rate in this county; and whereas after possible future exchanges of property are completed, the United States could own as much as approximately 90 percent of all lands in the county of Trinity; and whereas the development of recreation by private enterprise will yield tax revenues to the county allowing for efficient government and maximum development of this area for the benefit of residents of the county and residents of the State of California and the United States at large, and

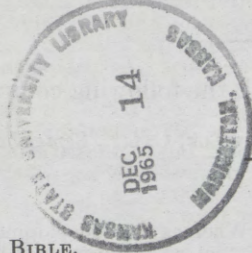
Whereas development through private ownership will allow facilities to be developed on a term longer than that which the summer season would establish through governmental control which establishment would allow greater service to the public and maximum use of the natural condition available for recreation purposes, and whereas all purposes and functions that can be generated through governmental control can be achieved through appropriate zoning of the recreation area by local zoning lawfully adopted and approved by the United States through its Secretary of Agriculture.

Whereas private landowners within Trinity-Lewiston unit of said recreation area are unable to proceed with the orderly development of their land because of the threat of eminent domain and said uncertainty should be resolved by a clear declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture describing lands which the Department of Agriculture intends to acquire, and that said declaration be published at the earliest possible time if the bill is passed so that lands not described therein may be developed in accordance with local and Federal zoning regulation: Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the county of Trinity oppose certain provisions of H.R. 797 in its present form and urges that said bill be amended to include the following provisions: Within the Shasta-Trinity-Lewiston unit any owner of property other than improved property who proposes to develop his property may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put.

If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to zoning ordinance approved in accord with the provision of this section and that such use and development would be consistent with the purposes of this act. The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue to such owners a certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformance therewith the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easement and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities or for administrative sites or other areas needed for development for public use. In order to resolve uncertainties on the part of private landowners within the Trinity-Lewiston

unit of said recreation area because of the threat of eminent domain the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish at the earliest possible time after passage of the bill a declaration describing lands which the Department of Agriculture intends to acquire so that lands not described herein may be developed in accordance with applicable zoning regulations, adopted in regular session this 20th day of September 1965.



LLOYD L. CARE,
Supervisor, First District.
JOHN D. LARKIN,
Supervisor, Second District.
LEROY W. HARRISON,
Supervisor, Third District.
WILLIAM M. RADLIN,
Supervisor, Fourth District.

WEEKLY TRINITY JOURNAL,
Weaverville, Calif., September 23, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As the publisher of the only newspaper in Trinity County, I wish to enter the following statement in connection with the recent public hearing before your committee considering legislation which would create Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

Summer homes around Trinity and Lewiston Lakes should be as much a part of the natural development in the national recreation area as marinas, campgrounds, and other facilities—provided they meet standards of high quality.

This is the consensus of public opinion among visitors to and residents of Trinity County—a judgment that has the wholehearted backing of the Trinity Journal, which advocated summer home development in the lake area before the national recreation area was proposed.

Summer homes around the lakes will help restore some of the tax base lost to Trinity County through Federal acquisition of land for the Trinity River project.

Retention of our meager tax base is essential to our survival as a political entity inasmuch as the Federal and State Governments own 76 percent of the land in Trinity County.

Permitting the building of summer homes on land unsuited for campgrounds, marinas, and similar facilities on the lake shores would fulfill a public demand while enabling our county to provide vital services to its citizens.

I trust your committee will consider these vital factors when it makes its final recommendations on H.R. 797 to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Respectfully,

RALPH H. COSTELLO, *Publisher.*

WALTER W. MCGUIRE & ASSOCIATES,
Redwood City, September 18, 1965.

Subject: H.R. 797 Whiskeytown recreation bill.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIBLE: It is my understanding that your subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold a public meeting on the above bill in the near future. Unfortunately it looks like you will hold this hearing in Washington and not in Redding. This leads me to believe that the Federal bureaus are running the country and not our Congress. They are already doing things without benefit of laws. In spite of the above I should like to bring a few things to your attention regarding the subject bill.

(1) The original vote by Shasta County to have the Federal Government take over the Whiskeytown area was sandbagged. You might wish to check the wording of the ballot.

(2) The \$22 million for the purpose of land purchases of 70,000 acres will not begin to buy this land. It will simply trap Congress into giving more future allotments. They are already condemning land without authority.

(3) The Bureau of Recreation and the Park Service have constantly misrepresented both the need and the use of this lake.

(a) There were not 16,000 fishermen on opening day as stated; possibly 1,000.

(b) There were not 12,000 people at President Kennedy's dedication ceremonies.

(c) There were not 10,000 people at the lake on the Fourth of July, as reported.

(4) Whiskeytown is not the recreational "dream" lake as represented. It is too windy, cold, and choppy. Shasta Lake which the Government has owned for years and has never developed, is a much better recreational lake.

(5) Just as many people will be afforded recreation and use of this Whiskeytown area without Congress giving one more cent to this "pork barrel." The arbitrary attitude of the Park Service has already caused many hardships and if you give them more money and power it will simply increase this situation.

I should appreciate your consideration of the above facts, Mr. Bible. I think that the best solution would be to give them the \$22 million for the development of the 180,000 acres of land that they already own, but to refuse them the authority to take more land for recreational use. Let private revenue, which would bring in tax dollars to Shasta County, develop the 70,000 acres.

I would like to have your comments on the above.

Very truly yours,

DAVE G. MCGUIRE.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senator,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The American Automobile Association supports and calls for early enactment of H.R. 797 which provides for the establishment of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California.

The California State Automobile Association also supports and calls for the early enactment of H.R. 797.

AAA policy, as established in annual convention, calls for an expansion of recreational facilities:

"Development of recreation and vacation areas has not kept pace with the requirements of the American people, nor can these regions continue to meet the needs of an expanding population. The AAA believes that government—State and Federal—must place increasing emphasis on the creation of new recreational travel resources throughout the country."

H.R. 797 covers an area of 255,347 acres which includes three large lakes, Shasta, the Whiskeytown Reservoir, and Lake Clair Engle. The area is located in the north-central part of California, approximately 225 miles northeast of San Francisco, 200 miles north of Stockton, 180 miles north of Sacramento, and is about 100 miles south of the Oregon State line. The area is served by three highways, U.S. 299, U.S. 99E, and U.S. 99W.

The Department of Interior estimates that in 1963, 2,500,000 people visited this area. The National Park Service estimates that there are over 12 million people living within a 250-mile radius of this area.

In 1964, according to the National Park Service, a total of 102,375,100 people visited U.S. national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service, and over 133,762,300 visited areas administered by the Forest Service. Of this total, it is estimated that 96 percent visited these national parks and recreational areas by automobile.

The AAA supports H.R. 797 because we feel its enactment will help fulfill the need for additional national park recreational area service facilities such as swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, hiking trails, fishing, hunting, skiing, and so forth.

It is requested that this letter be made a part of the official hearings of your subcommittee.

Sincerely,

GEORGE F. KACHLEIN, Jr.,
Executive Vice President.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *September 20, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As a property owner in Shasta County, may I congratulate you on insisting the Senate Interior Committee hold hearings and carefully review the proposed Whiskeytown-Trinity-Shasta National Recreation Area.

May I suggest careful scrutiny of the following:

- (1) Will 70,000 more acres be needed when over three-fourths of the counties affected is already publicly owned?
- (2) Are the proposed boundaries the best that can be selected?
- (3) Are provisions of proposed bill adequate and just with regard to privately owned property within the recreation area?

You are right. Hearings should be held.

Sincerely,

DALE I. STOOPS.

REDDING, CALIF., *September 22, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Subcommittee Chairman,
Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.:*

Property owners' rights of Whiskeytown Lake area unjustly represented. Oppose Johnson bill until other studies are made.

Mrs. HARRIET McDERMOTT.

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