

Y 4
.P 96/10
R 52/ 969

1045

9114
P96/10
R 52/969

RIVER BASIN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS

GOVERNMENT

Storage

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FLOOD CONTROL—RIVERS AND HARBORS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

DECEMBER 3, 1969

S. 3106

A BILL AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROSECUTION OF PROJECTS IN CERTAIN COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN PLANS FOR FLOOD CONTROL, NAVIGATION, AND OTHER PURPOSES

AND

S. 3200

A BILL TO MODIFY THE PROJECT FOR LIBBY DAM, KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works



77
01/28 9.
1238
968

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia, *Chairman*

STEPHEN M. YOUNG, Ohio	JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Kentucky
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, Maine	J. CALEB BOGGS, Delaware
B. EVERETT JORDAN, North Carolina	HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee
BIRCH BAYH, Indiana	ROBERT J. DOLE, Kansas
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, New Mexico	EDWARD J. GURNEY, Florida
WILLIAM B. SPONG, Jr., Virginia	ROBERT W. PACKWOOD, Oregon
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Missouri	
MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska	

RICHARD B. ROYCE, *Chief Clerk and Staff Director*

J. B. HUYETT, Jr., *Assistant Chief Clerk and Assistant Staff Director*

M. BARRY MEYER, *Counsel*

BAILEY GUARD, *Assistant Chief Clerk (Minority)*

TOM JORLING, *Minority Counsel*

JOSEPH F. VAN VLADRICKEN, LEON G. BILLINGS, RICHARD D. GRUNDY, AND
STEWART E. McCLURE, *Professional Staff Members*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL—RIVERS AND HARBORS

STEPHEN M. YOUNG, Ohio, *Chairman*

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia	JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Kentucky
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, Maine	ROBERT J. DOLE, Kansas
B. EVERETT JORDAN, North Carolina	EDWARD J. GURNEY, Florida
BIRCH BAYH, Indiana	ROBERT W. PACKWOOD, Oregon
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Missouri	
MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska	

CONTENTS

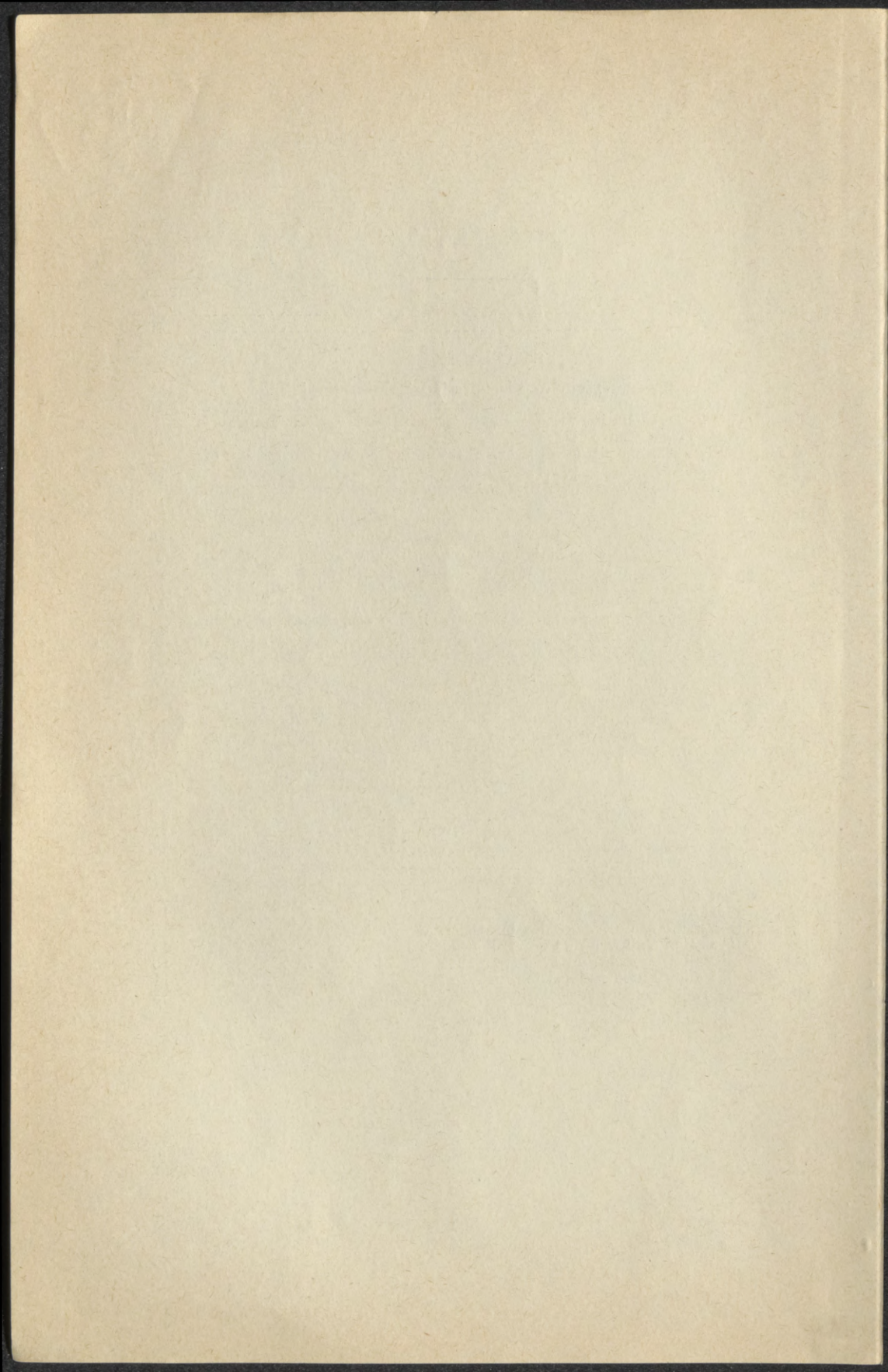
S. 3106-----	Page 2
S. 3200-----	16

STATEMENTS

Cassady, E. Michael, executive vice president, Mississippi Valley Association-----	15
Cleere, George L., executive vice president, Coosa-Alabama River Improvement Association, Inc.-----	11
Dunn, William E., executive director, Associated General Contractors of America-----	14
Gates, George H., president, Arkansas Basin Development Association, Inc.-----	12
Gurney, Hon. Edward J., a U.S. Senator from the State of Florida-----	5
Hull, William J., Ohio Valley Improvement Association-----	5
Koisch, Maj. Gen. Francis P., Director of Civil Works, Office, Chief of Engineers, accompanied by Harry Cohen, Chief, Programs Division, and Pat Raines, Chief, Western Branch, Programs Division, Office, Chief of Engineers-----	3, 17
Maynard, Charles D., chairman, Tri-State Committee, Arkansas Basin Association-----	16
Moore, Carl C., president, Empire Waterways Association, Walla Walla, Wash-----	10
Pickle, Hon. J. J., a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas: Letter, dated December 3, 1969, to Senator Young-----	9
Tucker, Bruce, president, Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Association: Letter, dated November 24, 1969, to Senator Young-----	11
Wells, Walter J., general manager, Brazos River Authority-----	9

STATEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

Arkansas Basin Association-----	16
Arkansas Basin Development Association, Inc.-----	12
Associated General Contractors of America-----	14
Brazos River Authority-----	9
Coosa-Alabama River Improvement Association-----	11
Corps of Engineers-----	3
Empire Waterways Association-----	10
Florida Department of Natural Resources-----	5
Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association-----	11
Mississippi Valley Association-----	15
Mississippi Valley Flood Association-----	11
Ohio Valley Improvement Association-----	5



RIVER BASIN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1969

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL—
RIVERS AND HARBORS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4200, New Senate Office Building, Senator Stephen M. Young presiding.

Present: Senators Young and Gurney.

Also present: Richard B. Royce, chief clerk and staff director; Bailey Guard, assistant chief clerk; and Joseph F. Van Vladricken, professional staff member.

Senator YOUNG. We welcome you here.

The subcommittee will proceed immediately, as we have some roll-calls, important rollcalls, in the Senate later on this morning. We shall try to complete the business of this subcommittee during the morning.

We are considering S. 3106. It is a bill to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes.

I will place in the record at this point a letter that was sent to Senator Jennings Randolph, chairman of this full committee, by the Chief of Engineers. The letter explains the authorizations needed for these projects and accordingly I, as chairman of the subcommittee, introduced appropriate legislation. The bill (S. 3106) submitted to Congress will follow the letter.

(The insertions are as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1969.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to inform you of the status of the river basin plans subject to monetary authorization limitations, and the need at this time for additional authorization for some of the basins. The same information is being furnished to the Chairman of the House Public Works Committee.

There are presently 22 basin or major project plans subject to monetary authorization limitations, as shown in the inclosed tabulation. The most recent legislation increasing monetary authorizations on a nationwide basis is Title III of Public Law 90-483 approved 13 August 1968. In 12 basins present monetary authorizations will be \$365 million less than projected requirements through calendar year 1970 and in two of these basins (the Arkansas and the Upper Mississippi River Basins), authorizations provided to date are insufficient to cover anticipated appropriations through the end of Fiscal Year 1970. The deficiency will amount to \$830 million in 13 basins by the end of calendar year 1971. Details are given in the tabulation.

As mentioned above, the two most critical basins are the Arkansas River Basin and the Upper Mississippi River Basin, where additional monetary au-

thorization is inadequate to cover appropriations requested in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1970. In addition to these basins, additional authorization will be needed for the balance of calendar year 1970 for the Alabama-Coosa, Central and Southern Florida, Columbia, Mississippi River and Tributaries, Missouri, Ohio, Ouachita, San Joaquin, South Platte, and the White River basins to permit continuation of progress under current schedules. In addition, the Brazos River basin will need further monetary authorization prior to the end of calendar year 1971 in order to carry out scheduled progress in that basin.

It is requested that the monetary authorizations for the basins be increased by \$830 million to permit progress through the construction seasons of 1970 and 1971.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. CLARKE,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army,
Chief of Engineers.

[S. 3106, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL Authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, (a) in addition to previous authorization, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan of development of each river basin under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army referred to in the first column below, which was basically authorized by the Act referred to by date of enactment in the second column below, an amount not to exceed that shown opposite such river basin in the third column below :

Basin	Act of Congress	Amount
Alabama-Coosa River.....	Mar. 2, 1945	\$45,000,000
Arkansas River.....	June 28, 1938	89,000,000
Brazos River.....	Sept. 3, 1954	5,000,000
Central and Southern Florida.....	June 30, 1948	20,000,000
Columbia River.....	June 28, 1938	263,000,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	May 15, 1928	167,000,000
Missouri River.....	June 28, 1938	109,000,000
Ohio River.....	June 22, 1936	69,000,000
Ouachita River.....	May 17, 1950	18,000,000
San Joaquin River.....	Dec. 22, 1944	18,000,000
South Platte River.....	May 17, 1950	21,000,000
Upper Mississippi River.....	June 28, 1938	2,000,000
White River.....	June 28, 1938	4,000,000

(b) The total amount authorized to be appropriated by this section shall not exceed \$830,000,000.

Senator YOUNG. General Koisch is here, and we are glad to have him as a witness. He is the Director of Civil Works, Chief of Engineers, and he will give us a briefing on the situation with respect to the various basin plans mentioned in the bill, and the need for further increases in authorizations.

My very close personal friend, William Hull of the Ohio Valley, Improvement Association, is also here. We, of course, shall be pleased to have his views on the need for this legislation.

A number of river basin associations have written to me urging the enactment of this legislative proposal, and, of course, their statements will be included in the printed record later.

Gentlemen, we shall now be pleased to hear your testimony. You may proceed.

General Koisch, there are just a couple of members of the subcommittee here today, but every member of the subcommittee will read your testimony, and will be requested urgently by the Chairman of this subcommittee to read your testimony and that of Mr. Hull.

So you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS P. KOISCH, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY COHEN, CHIEF, PROGRAMS DIVISION, AND PAT RAINES, CHIEF, WESTERN BRANCH, PROGRAMS DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

General KOISCH. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gurney, I have with me, Mr. Cohen, of our staff.

Mr. Chairman and Senator Gurney, we are asking your consideration of an increase during this session of Congress in the monetary authorization.

Beginning with the 1936 and 1938 Flood Control Acts, Congress has approved a number of basin and project plans, but provided limited authority for appropriations. This limitation on authority has been increased by the Congress periodically to permit proceeding on schedule with the construction of the projects in the authorized plan.

At the present time there are 22 basin development plans subject to monetary authorization limitations. The authorization provided to date, including that provided last year in passage of Public Law 90-483, is, in most instances, adequate for work to be performed through the 1969 construction season, but it is not sufficient to cover the work to be performed during the 1970 construction season.

Deficiencies in monetary authorization will exist in 12 basins, totaling around \$365 million through the end of calendar year 1970. Based on our projection for calendar year 1971, the deficiencies for the 2 years would involve 13 basins, and the total deficit would amount to about \$830 million.

The details of the monetary authorization have been furnished to the committee, showing the deficit in each individual basin, as projected through calendar years 1970 and 1971.

I would like to illustrate the concept of the need for additional monetary authorization by referring to the chart depicting the situation in the Ohio Basin.

In the Ohio Basin, the total estimated cost of all authorized projects in the basin plan is \$1,392 million. The present limit of the amount which can be appropriated to advance the construction of authorized projects in the basin is \$1,088 million. The appropriations through fiscal year 1969 total \$1,051 million, which is within the available authorization.

The projection of additional obligations through calendar year 1970 would bring the total monetary authorization needed to \$1,106 million. As shown on the chart, this would exceed the monetary limitation on appropriations by \$18 million. The projection of appropriation requirements through calendar year 1971 would bring the total monetary authorization needed to \$1,157 million, or \$69 million more than is presently available.

In view of the need for additional monetary authorization to maintain satisfactory construction progress in the basin plans, I recommend enactment of S. 3106.

That concludes my statement, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you for your statement. It was brief, to the point, and convincing.

I have a few questions. Perhaps my colleague also has some questions.

S. 3106 provides additional monetary authorization of \$830 million. That covers your projected needs through calendar year 1971. Is that correct?

General KOISCH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator YOUNG. And your request has been developed on the basis of the President's budget request for fiscal 1970, as I understand it. Is that correct?

General KOISCH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator YOUNG. I have noted that the conferees in their recent action on your civil works appropriation bill increased the civil works appropriation for fiscal 1970. Will this have the effect of increasing the needs you have projected through calendar year 1971?

General KOISCH. Sir, I believe you are aware that the conference committee reported only yesterday. We have really not had an opportunity to fully analyze the results of the committee report.

Senator YOUNG. If you care to insert your answer in the record after you have had an opportunity to read that, that would be satisfactory.

General KOISCH. Yes, sir; fine.

(Subsequently the following information was submitted:)

Based on a preliminary analysis of the action taken by the Conferees on the Public Works Appropriation Act for FY 1970, it appears that the additional monetary authorization to be provided by S3106 will be adequate to cover projected needs through calendar year 1971.

Senator YOUNG. I have two other questions.

Have all of the projects for which you have requested additional authorization been approved by this committee?

General KOISCH. Yes, sir, they have.

Senator YOUNG. And finally, do the additional authorizations you are requesting permit completion of any of the basin plans?

General KOISCH. Sir, they will permit the completion of some of the projects, but not any of the total basin plans.

Senator YOUNG. What percent of the projects where you will apply this authorization would be completed? Would you put that in the record?

General KOISCH. Yes, sir.

(Subsequently the following information was submitted:)

The requested monetary authorization is expected to be applied to 86 construction projects, of which 24 (or 28 percent) are expected to be completed with the appropriation authorized.

Senator YOUNG. Have you any questions, Senator?

Senator GURNEY. No, no questions.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

Senator YOUNG. Senator Gurney, I understand you have a statement you would like to make, and in view of the fact that you may have to leave shortly, will you please make your statement now?

**STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

Senator GURNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to say that I am in favor of this bill, and I have here a statement submitted by Randolph Hodges, executive director of the Florida Department of Natural Resources that I would like to read into the record, if I may.

**STATEMENT OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, RANDOLPH HODGES,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

The Florida state legislature under Chapter 370, Florida Statutes, has assigned the duty and responsibility of conserving, coordinating, and developing the natural resources of the state of Florida to the Department of Natural Resources under supervision of the Governor and elected members of the Cabinet.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with local interests and the state government, has formulated plans for development of the flood control and water management project known as the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project. This project has been under construction by the Corps of Engineers under a participating agreement since 1948 in accordance with plans and agreements authorized by Congress. Estimated total federal cost of the authorized project is \$343,000,000 and is a little more than 50 percent completed. Total obligations through fiscal year 1971 are expected to approach \$200,000,000. The total monetary authorization of the project through June 30, 1969 is \$186,300,000.

There is contained in Senate Bill S. 3106 an item of \$20,000,000 for additional monetary authorization for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project. Enactment by Congress of that additional monetary authorization for the Florida project as listed in S. 3106 is essential to the continued, uninterrupted construction of this project, which project is necessary for the welfare of the people of Florida and for the continued development of south Florida.

The Florida Department of Natural Resources requests Congress to authorize the additional \$20,000,000 for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Senator Gurney.

Mr. Hull, will you give us the benefit of your views?

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. HULL, OHIO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION**

Mr. HULL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have handed copies of the Ohio Valley Association statement to the clerk, Mr. Chairman, and if I may, I would like to run through it briefly, without reading it in detail, subject, of course, to any questions that you or Senator Gurney might have.

Senator YOUNG. Just as you prefer. I have not read your statement, the Chair observes that, since it is not very lengthy, why not read it all?

Mr. HULL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Ohio Valley Improvement Association, founded in 1895, is composed of civic and agricultural groups, and industries such as coal, oil, steel, aluminum, chemicals, and electric power, as well as financial institutions, shippers, river operators, merchants and individual citizens who support its work and program. It is dedicated to the development and more effective use of water resources in the Ohio River Basin.

In the light of its commitment to water resources development, this association gives its full support to S. 3106 to authorize additional

appropriations for various river basin water resource development programs.

There is no possible question that an accelerated program of water resource development is urgently required to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population and an expanding economy.

"The Nation's Water Resources, Summary Report," published last year by the Water Resources Council, fully documents this conclusion. This report estimates a 5-fold increase in withdrawals of water by 2020, a 6-fold increase in inland water-borne commerce over the next 50 years, and, based upon the current status of flood control works, an increase in annual flood damage potential of \$3.3 billion dollars by 2020.

Surely no unnecessary delays can be tolerated such as those which might result from inadequate monetary authorization.

Considering the Ohio River Basin, which is this association's area of primary concern, we commend the Congress and the Corps of Engineers for their wisdom and foresight in initiating the comprehensive Ohio River basin flood control plan following the devastating floods of 1936 and 1937.

According to Corps of Engineers estimates, flood control structures in the Ohio Basin costing about \$1.12 billion have prevented a total of approximately \$1.56 billion in property damage. This is a remarkable return on the public investment in projects with an average age of less than 20 years, particularly since the far greater economic benefits resulting from prevention of income and production losses during periods of inundation are not included in these figures, nor have values been assigned to the enormous contribution of flood control works to human safety, health, and comfort.

But the task is far from complete. In March 1967, the valley sustained a severe flood, third in 5 years. Total damages reached about \$35 million. This flood followed by only 3 years the devastating flood of 1964 which caused damages exceeding \$100 million in the Ohio Valley and followed by only a year the 1963 flood of equal destructiveness.

The recently completed Ohio River Basin comprehensive survey brings out the urgency of progress with respect to storage reservoirs, projecting an expenditure requirement for the basin by all agencies between now and 1980 of \$3.91 billion for flood control and multi-purpose, low-flow augmentation reservoirs, and by 2020 of \$12.46 billion. These expenditures would provide 15.8 million acre-feet by 1980 and 49.5 million acre-feet by 2020, in addition to storage space provided in the 1965 ongoing program.

In the light of these requirements, it is essential that the monetary authorization be prudently adjusted to assure adequate funding authority.

With regard to the specific provision of the pending bill for the Ohio Valley, it appears that an increase in the Ohio River Basin monetary ceiling of \$18 million is proposed to provide appropriations for work through calendar year 1970 and an additional \$51 million for work through calendar year 1971, a total increase of \$69 million.

The increase in calendar year 1970 includes the first half of fiscal year 1971, which will be included in the President's budget in January 1970 and will not be made public until after that time. The second

increment involves a portion of the fiscal year 1972 budget which will not be formulated for another year.

While we have no direct knowledge of the requirements, we are confident that the Corps of Engineers has proposed the amounts based on their long experience and on schedules covering the period involved.

Accordingly, we urgently recommend the increase in monetary authorization proposed in this bill in order that appropriations may be made as necessary during the next several years for the orderly and expeditious prosecution of the Ohio River Basin comprehensive flood control plan.

Just to highlight a few points in my statement: As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Ohio Valley Improvement Association is dedicated to the full development and more effective use of water resources in the Ohio Basin, but our interest is not limited to the basin in matters of the general concern that I think every informed citizen should feel for the imperative need for accelerating development of our water resources, and it is in the light of that need, I think, that the whole problem or monetary river basin authorization might be considered.

I note the Chair's question to General Koisch respecting the adequacy of these requests in the light of the results of the House and Senate action on public works appropriations reflected in the conference report, and it seems to me that when one looks at the evidence now available. A new look at the monetary authorization question may be in order I think particularly of the "National Water Resources Summary Report," the first assessment by the Water Resources Council, that was published a year ago. There the council estimated a fivefold increase in withdrawals of water by the year 2020, sixfold increase in inland water-borne commerce over the next 50 years, and, based on the current status of flood control works, an increase in annual flood damage potential of about \$3.3 billion a year by the year 2020. So it is perfectly clear, it seems to me, based on this and other evidence available, that the program of water resource development really has to expand at an accelerated rate.

I think it is not a matter for serious argument that for a variety of reasons, budgetary considerations paramount among them, the water resources development program has really been starved for funds in these recent years, and it is on a declining trend.

So far as the Ohio River Basin is concerned, I am sure you know only too well, Mr. Chairman, how important flood control is in that valley.

I supposed it is fair to say that with the great floods of 1936 and 1937, the concept of river basin programming and planning was pretty much introduced. There had been some basin planning on the Mississippi, but it was in the Ohio River Basin after those really terribly disastrous floods that a more enlightened approach to the problem was developed. We are very much aware of the importance of flood control on the Ohio Basin.

We narrowly missed a bad one in this year. The flood struck heavily in the Great Lakes Basin as you recall, your home town of Norwalk was among the areas afflicted. The Muskingum suffered greatly—and other Ohio Basin Valleys, such as the Mahoning narrowly escaped disaster.

I think the committee and the Congress and Corps of Engineers can take great pride in the tremendous success of the program to date.

The cost of the flood control works in place—the total cost is estimated by the Corps in the Ohio River Valley now about \$1.12 billion, and the Corps estimates, just in property damage prevented, that those projects have prevented damage of \$1.56 billion. That does not take into account the savings that have resulted to the economy from averting work stoppages, losses of income, losses of production, that sort of thing.

A recent study made in the Monongahela Valley showed that the ratio of economic loss from shutdown of production during periods of inundation and cleanup was something like four or five times greater than the property damage sustained from a flood they had there in 1967. So it is pretty evident that the values, and this is all apart from the values to health and safety and comfort of ordinary citizens living in the valley, the values of these projects in economic terms are almost incalculable.

I think nobody needs to feel that this has been a boondoggle or pork barrel, or anything of that kind. It has been a matter of vital public interest. Therefore it seems to me that with the need to accelerate, the committee can well take perhaps a somewhat more liberal view of the monetary authorization problem.

I am not suggesting that we should not have limitations on monetary authorizations, but I think to look at the problem now, in the light of developing needs, would be highly opportune.

So far as the Ohio Valley is concerned, I understand from the Corps testimony which you just heard that the amount recommended would get us through calendar year 1971, that is the first half of fiscal 1972, based on presently authorized projects.

I would hope that this could be looked at to determine whether, in the light of some of the current needs that are indicated in the Ohio River Basin Comprehensive Survey that was just completed by the Corps of Engineers in collaboration with other agencies, it might be well to consider perhaps a somewhat less restrictive approach to that problem.

I noticed, for example, Mr. Chairman, that in the Ohio River Basin survey, the one that has just been completed—and I think the committee may have copies by now. They projected an expenditure for storage reservoirs in the Valley, by all agencies, not just the Corps of Engineers, but the Department of Agriculture and the State agencies and so on, between now and 1980 of \$3.91 billion for flood control and multipurpose, low-flow augmentation reservoirs, and by the year 2020, \$12.46 billion, to provide 15.8 million acre-feet of storage by 1980 and 49.5 million acre-feet by 2020.

Well, when you think of the importance of those reservoir projects, not only for flood control, but to store water for local water supply, and to provide for low-flow augmentation to relieve pollution in the tributaries and the main stream of the Ohio, the matter becomes of such national concern that we feel, if anything, the committee should take a more expansive view of the monetary authorization problem.

I have gone somewhat beyond my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, but it did occur to me, in light of your question and General Koisch's testimony, to emphasize as heavily as I know how the impor-

tance of an accelerated program, eliminating all artificial barriers to it, was the best service I could render.

Thank you very much.

Senator YOUNG. Well, speaking for myself, I find your statement very helpful, and very convincing, Mr. Hull. Very definitely, as chairman of this subcommittee, I am completely in agreement with your views.

Of course, I have personal knowledge of the situation in my State of Ohio, the terrible devastation that occurred throughout that State, and also my hometown of Norwalk, Ohio. I am very glad for the subcommittee that you appeared before us today.

Have you any questions, Senator Gurney?

Senator GURNEY. No, Mr. Chairman.

I echo your sentiments, Mr. Chairman, that it was an excellent statement, and I am sure that all members of the subcommittee know of the importance of the Ohio River Basin.

I have no questions, however.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

May I say, Mr. Hull, that should you desire to add anything to your statement, if you will send that in to the committee, I shall see that it goes into the record so that the other members of this subcommittee, and the members of our full committee, may have the benefit of it.

We thank both of the witnesses for being here today.

At this point I direct that such statements on S. 3106 that have been and will be received pertaining to this subject be inserted in the record.

(The statements and letters submitted are as follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1969.

HON. STEPHEN M. YOUNG,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to urge your committee to approve S. 3106 which increases by \$5 million the current authorization for projects in the comprehensive plan for water development of the Brazos River Basin. The San Gabriel project is in the Tenth Congressional District, which I represent.

The San Gabriel project was authorized some fifteen years ago. Extensive studies and restudies have been made, and now the project has been funded for five years for advance preconstruction planning and new land acquisition. A good portion of the land has been purchased, and there is a high priority given by the Corps of Engineers for the advancement of this project. It is highly important that the authorization of funds be increased by at least \$5 million prior to 1972.

I am asking that this letter be filed with your committee. I would be pleased to appear personally and present other facts if your committee thinks it would be helpful. It is of the highest importance that this authorization be increased or work on this vital project would in effect come to a standstill.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. PICKLE.

STATEMENT OF BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY, WALTER J. WELLS, GENERAL MANAGER

The Brazos River Authority, a public agency of the State of Texas responsible for conservation and development of the water resources of the Brazos River Basin in Texas, supports and urges adoption of S. 3106 providing for an increase of at least \$5 million above the current authorization of \$116 million for prosecution of projects in the comprehensive plan for water resource control and development for the Brazos River Basin.

From the inception of comprehensive water resource planning by the Federal Government in the Brazos Basin, the Brazos River Authority, representing the State and local interests, has cooperated closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in joint Federal-State-local government efforts to assure the development of multiple-purpose projects properly integrated into a truly comprehensive basin-wide system to serve all beneficial water resource needs. Under this cooperative approach, reservoirs built and operated by the Authority have been combined with reservoirs built and operated by the Corps of Engineers to form a multiple-purpose basin-wide system in which the Corps of Engineers assumes principal responsibility for all flood control aspects and the Authority assumes principal responsibility (through contracts with the Federal Government on Corps of Engineers' reservoirs) for all water supply aspects.

To date, within the framework of the Brazos River Basin comprehensive plan, six multiple-purpose Federal reservoirs have been completed and placed in operation, two more are ready to go under construction, and two others are awaiting the appropriation of funds for preconstruction planning. Only about \$5 million remains unused within the \$116 million currently authorized for appropriation, and at least \$5 million additional authorization is urgently needed to permit the minimum progress required under the comprehensive plan through 1972.

The two reservoir projects ready to be placed under construction are Laneport and North San Gabriel Reservoirs, both in the San Gabriel tributary watershed of the lower Brazos Basin. These projects have been in the planning stage for many years. Preconstruction planning was completed and advance acquisition of land was started about two years ago. These projects are urgently needed as essential elements of the flood control system for the lower Brazos Basin and as units in the basin-wide system of water supply reservoirs designed to help meet water needs in the lower basin and in the adjoining Gulf Coast area south of Houston. The total estimated cost of these projects is \$57.1 million. Required minimum progress in their construction will be halted unless the basin authorization of funds is increased by at least \$5 million prior to 1972.

In addition to proceeding with construction of the Laneport and North San Gabriel projects, it is important also to proceed immediately with engineering planning and design of Millican Dam and Reservoir on the Navasota River and Aquilla Dam and Reservoir on Aquilla Creek. Both of these projects are essential elements of the Corps of Engineers' basin-wide flood control plan: the Millican project is critically needed to control floods from the Navasota River watershed which will continue to cause heavy damages in the lower Brazos valley until the Millican project is built; the Aquilla project is needed to control floods from Aquilla Creek, which is the last uncontrolled tributary in the Brazos Basin upstream of the Waco metropolitan area. Both projects are also needed to help meet present and future water supply requirements: they will both be units in the Brazos River Authority's basin-wide system of water supply reservoirs, and the Aquilla Reservoir will meet an urgent demand for dependable surface water supplies for the Cities of Hillsboro and West. The City of Hillsboro especially has a pressing immediate need for water from the Aquilla project, and any delay in construction of this reservoir could result in a critical water shortage in Hillsboro.

The Brazos River Authority appreciates the opportunity of presenting this statement to the Subcommittee on Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Public Works Committee, and the Authority respectfully urges favorable action on S. 3106 in order that critically-needed flood control and water supply projects in the Brazos Basin will not be delayed.

STATEMENT OF EMPIRE WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION, WALLA WALLA, WASH.,
CARL C. MOORE, PRESIDENT

The Inland Empire Waterways Association is a privately supported organization dedicated to the comprehensive and orderly development of the water and related land use resources of the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Membership of the IEWA includes a broad cross section of interests including industries, business, financial institutions, port districts, private and public power, labor unions, agencies of local government and individuals all concerned with economic growth in a quality environment.

The IEWA has for 35 years been active in the development of water and related land use resources in the Pacific Northwest and during that time has developed and appreciated a close relationship with the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. Senate and other Senate and House Committees concerned with various phases of this program.

IEWA, in common with many other organizations throughout the nation, is deeply concerned that the water and related land use development program be continued on an orderly basis in the interests of a long-term healthy economy, the national welfare, the national defense and in the creation of quality environment for present and future citizens.

IEWA strongly endorses the authorization for continuation of Columbia River Basin projects as contained in S. 3106—91st Congress, 1st Session and urges early and favorable approval by the Committee and enactment by the Congress.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
FLOOD CONTROL ASSOCIATION,
Memphis, Tenn., November 24, 1969.

HON. STEPHEN M. YOUNG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: We very much appreciate your letter of November 18 and its enclosures through which you advise us of a public hearing you will conduct on December 3 on S-3106.

It is most thoughtful of you to invite us to present testimony but we have every confidence that the Committee will fully consider the justifications which will be presented by the Corps of Engineers and, therefore, make it unnecessary for us to burden you additionally.

Your Committee has always fully responded to the needs of the Lower Mississippi Valley, for which we are most appreciative.

With warmest regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

BRUCE TUCKER,
Executive Vice President.

STATEMENT OF THE COOSA-ALABAMA RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.,
GEORGE L. CLEERE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Sub-Committee: My name is George L. Cleere, Executive Vice President of the Coosa-Alabama River Improvement Association, Inc., an organization whose membership is composed of city and county public officials, industrial, commercial, and professional representatives and many individuals. Our office is located in rooms 608-10 Frank Leu Building, Montgomery, Alabama, 36101.

The Association's primary function is the promotion of the initial and ultimate comprehensive development of the Alabama-Coosa River System for navigation, flood control, hydro-electric power, recreation and other purposes throughout the river basin.

The record will indicate that the Alabama-Coosa River System was, in 1950, designated as one of "Ten Major River Systems In the Future of America".

The comprehensive development of the river system was authorized by the 79th Congress in 1945. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1945 authorized appropriations of \$60 million, subsequently additional monetary authorizations for appropriations were approved by the Congress in the approximate amount of \$101 million for the Alabama-Coosa River System thereby making available monetary authorizations of \$161 million to date.

In the copy of Senate Bill 3106, the additional monetary authorization necessary to continue the prosecution of the comprehensive place of development for the Alabama-Coosa River, presumably through fiscal year 1972, is designated to be \$45 million.

We respectfully call to the attention of the members of the Sub-committee that the initial project in the comprehensive plan of development of the river system consists of improvement of the Alabama River from its mouth to Montgomery, Alabama, being accomplished by the construction of two multiple-purpose dams and one navigation lock and dam with limited channel improvement in the

lower 82 miles of the Alabama River. Each single project is an integral unit in the improvement of this section of the river system. All of the above are under construction. The improvement of the Alabama River is currently estimated to cost \$141 million.

One of two multiple-purpose dams and a navigation dam are scheduled for completion during fiscal year 1971. Incidentally, the locks in these two projects were officially opened and placed in operation during the current month, November, 1969, thereby providing navigation a distance of approximately 245 river miles to the site of the upper river multiple-purpose project. The lock in this up river dam is scheduled to be opened and placed in operation by September, 1971. This latter project including the power plant is scheduled to be completed by December, 1974.

In addition to the Alabama River projects underway, the Corps of Engineers initiated the construction of a flood and power dam located on the Coosawattee River, a tributary headwater in Georgia, during fiscal year 1963. Work has continued on this project even though limited by inadequate appropriations at times. The current completion schedule is now October, 1973.

There has been a continuing stretch-out of completion dates for all of the projects under construction on the Alabama-Coosa River System, from two to four years, primarily due to inadequate appropriations and more than that delayed allocations of appropriated funds. The current total cost, for completion of the five river system projects underway is estimated to be \$225,620 million, thereby requiring an additional monetary authorization of \$75,590 million to complete the projects now under construction. The latter figure is based on the assumption that the appropriations contained in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 14159 is maintained in the F.Y. 1970 Public Works Appropriations Act, and that the amount of \$24.884 million will be made available during F.Y. 1970.

We would respectfully recommend that Senate 3106 be amended for additional monetary appropriations to the amount of \$75 million in order to expedite completion schedules for all the projects underway on the Alabama-Coosa River System and to possibly initiate planning and construction, during F.Y. 1972 or 1973, of locks through six privately owned hydro-electric power dams on the Coosa River to provide navigation from Montgomery, Alabama to Rome, Georgia an additional 286 river miles.

We respectfully request that S. 3106 be amended to increase the proposed amount of \$45 million, as now contained in S. 3106 to \$75 million, an amount sufficient to complete the projects now under construction on the Alabama-Coosa River System.

Gentlemen of the Committee, we regret that our schedule and the limited time following receipt of the Public Hearing Notice on November 24th, 1969, prevented an official of our Association from appearing before your Committee to testify requesting an additional increase in the monetary authorization for the Alabama-Coosa River System.

We again respectfully request that the amount of \$75 million be considered, being an increase of \$30 million over that as now contained in proposed Senate Bill 3106.

Thanking you for the opportunity to submit this statement for the record, and requesting your consideration.

STATEMENT OF THE ARKANSAS BASIN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.,
GEORGE H. GATES, PRESIDENT

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished members of the Subcommittee on Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors of the Committee on Public Works.

I am George Gates, President of the Arkansas Basin Development Association and President of Gates Hardware and Supply Company in Tulsa.

I am submitting this statement on behalf of the Arkansas Basin Development Association, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma and in support of Senate Bill S. 3106, which provides for additional authorizing appropriations of \$89 million for continuation of projects in the Arkansas River Basin.

The membership of the Arkansas Basin Development Association is made up of volunteer business leaders, water development association, municipalities, chambers of commerce and hundreds of private citizens who believe that the future and the general welfare of the nation, as well as the ultimate development of the Arkansas River Basin is inherently linked with water and land resource development. Basically, we have members from the States of Arkansas, Colorado,

Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. We have, also, members from many other parts of the country.

The work we support includes the Arkansas River Navigation Project, flood control projects, dam and reservoir projects and other water resource works that are doing so much to provide adequate water supply, flood protection, water quality, watershed protection, recreation and a better way of life for our growing millions of citizens.

We strongly urge that Senate Bill S. 3106 be passed without delay to insure that adequate authorization of funds exists to continue with the planning and construction of essential projects in the Arkansas River Basin. This requested authorization is urgently needed to complete the comprehensive plans authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, the multiple-purpose plan authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 23, 1946 and the combined authorizations of the Flood Control Act of July 14, 1960.

These funds will insure that authorization is available to complete the construction of the essential features of the Arkansas River Navigation Project, provide the upstream flood protection necessary for the successful operation of the locks and the ports along the system, and will provide additional lockage water during dry periods in the basin. The additional authorization requested for the Arkansas River Navigation Project is necessary in order to complete several of the navigation features, particularly in Oklahoma, needed to make the system operable by the scheduled opening date late in 1970.

For example, additional authorization is required for continuation of the construction of certain features of Lock and Dam 14 above Fort Smith, and the power facilities of Lock Dam 16 at Webbers Falls. In addition, this authorization will permit continuation of planning and construction of many other projects vital to the future economic development of the region. There are many other projects that require this added authorization if their completion is to be accomplished in an orderly manner. The remaining authorization is necessary to insure that the system is completed in all other details to insure that the system will fulfill all its intended purposes to include, power, recreation and other related purposes.

At this point, I would like to discuss floods and the result, if full recognition of their destructive power and economic impact is not considered along with the comprehensive evaluation of total benefits from water resource projects.

General Clarke, our Chief of Engineers, has testified during budget hearings that, "Despite the tremendous benefits realized from our flood control projects, a rise in flood damage can be expected from an average of \$1.7 billion in 1966 to \$5 billion in 2020, based on the protection now constructed." With work continuing at about the present rate the losses can be expected to amount to about \$2 billion annually.

Reflecting back on the disastrous floods in California last winter and the far-reaching floods of the midwest this spring, General Clarke's estimates appear to be at best understated. Again, in July, 1969, the worst floods in 18 years ravaged croplands along the Southern Illinois and Missouri shores of the Mississippi River. Crop losses in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois from the two weeks of flooding neared the \$160 million mark. Missouri sustained \$113 million in crop damage and Iowa \$41 million. Damage to homes, business firms, highways and railroad right-of-way will total millions of dollars more, authorities indicated. We can and must do more to provide flood protection to our flood plains areas and at the same time continue to provide guidance to our expanding urban areas as they continue to crowd onto the flood plains.

Twice this year the area in the vicinity of our new Tulsa Port of Catoosa has been threatened with flooding. Bird Creek was out of its banks in March and again in June. For example, we need Birch, Copan and Skiatook Reservoirs now, if we are to protect the large investments along the Verdigris tributary system, including the City of Bartlesville.

As an Association devoted to the development of our nation's land and water resources, we strongly urge passage of Senate Bill S. 3106 to insure that our natural resources here in the Arkansas River Basin and throughout the nation are continuously developed in an orderly fashion. We believe that in the water development field lies the key to unlocking the potential wealth of the country, so that it can in turn contribute substantially to our national economy, thus making it easier for the country to carry the burdens of social unrest here at home and the world-wide responsibilities we share. During recent years water resource projects have been instrumental in reversing the population losses throughout the country, especially in the Arkansas River Basin, that have been

occurring for about 30 years. We are confident that your Subcommittee will recognize the great contribution these projects add to our nation's strength and will therefore recommend this bill. We believe that water and land resource development is one of the most, if not the most, important contribution that our Government can make to solving the nation's problems here at home.

It has been an honor to have the opportunity to present this statement on behalf of the Arkansas Basin Development Association and the millions of citizens of the great Arkansas River Basin who know from experience the tremendous benefits such projects provide to the economy of our country.

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to make this statement. It has been a great pleasure.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, WILLIAM E. DUNN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The purpose of this statement is to encourage appropriate action which will ensure scheduling of public works to permit the performance of efficient and economic construction. Congress must decide whether the low level of present funding will permit this nation to adequately meet the needs of water resources development and if it does not, then assure orderly programs in the future. The Subcommittee is aware that we will not attempt to recommend authorizations in specific amounts, however, we sincerely request action that will provide for continuing public works on an orderly and planned basis.

Policy of the Associated General Contractors of America

The serious problems created by funding limitations have caused the following policy to be adopted by this association.

RESOLUTION ON PUBLIC WORKS BY THE 50TH AGC ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION,
MARCH, 1969

Whereas, The Associated General Contractors of America has traditionally recognized and supported the scheduling of needed public works construction on an orderly and planned basis to provide for efficient and economic construction.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Associated General Contractors of America, assembled at its 50th Anniversary Convention, March 14-20, 1969, urges the President and the Congress to give prompt consideration to funding continuing needed construction already underway throughout the nation. This work must continue on a balanced and orderly basis; as interruptions and stoppages of work on public projects are economically unsound and not in the public interest.

Rate of Construction

This country requires sound public works programs scheduled on an orderly and planned basis, to continue to meet the needs of our growing nation. Slowing down or interrupting construction of long term projects results in the inefficient use of manpower and machines. These costs are difficult to estimate and are never fully recovered. Other costs such as interest on borrowed funds, direct overhead, price increases, and loss of federal revenue are more accurately analyzed. Sufficient allowance for these costs, however, cannot be placed in the next bid because the contractor would never be a low bidder on another job since this work is done through open competition.

Funding cuts themselves, that are designed to curb inflation, will be a major cause of cost increases for public works. Construction cannot be performed economically on a stop and go basis. Interruptions, slow downs, and the labor and materials situation eventually result in increased costs and a loss of federal revenue.

The majority of contractors performing public works construction have small organizations. Generally, they will specialize in a particular field of work and depend on federal appropriations to stay in business. Without program continuity, such firms find it difficult to meet their payrolls since they lack the financial resources to absorb periods of idleness. Those that do survive are not ready to reinvest in a program without some assurance of adequate funding.

Conclusion

We support the public works programs for which your Subcommittee authorizes funds and are confident that the additional appropriation needs for flood control, navigation, and other purposes will be thoroughly considered.

STATEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION, E. MICHAEL CASSADY,
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

This statement is in support of S. 3106, authorizing additional appropriations for the prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation and other purposes.

The Mississippi Valley Association is the nation's largest organization devoted to the sound and proper management and development of America's water and related land resources. Our membership includes more than 200 local and regional resource-oriented organizations and thousands of individual members in 42 states.

It is our judgment that authorizations must be sufficient to sustain the programs of each of the thirteen river basins at least through either calendar year 1971 or fiscal year 1972. Current authorization for two river basins, the Arkansas and Upper Mississippi, is inadequate to permit expenditure of funds already appropriated in fiscal year 1970. Eleven other basins will fall short in fiscal year 1971. There are extremely important projects in each of these basins.

In the Upper Mississippi Basin there are many important projects currently in various phases of planning or construction which will have to be curtailed if additional authorization is not forthcoming soon. These include the study of a twelve-foot channel from the mouth of the Ohio River to Minneapolis-St. Paul, including the Illinois waterway; construction of new locks on the Illinois waterway at each of the existing locks; beginning of advance engineering and design on the replacement of Lock and Dam #26 at Alton, Illinois; completion of the nine-foot navigation channel between the mouth of the Ohio River and St. Louis; and continuation of the work now going on in the Kaskaskia, Meramec, Salt and other valleys in the Upper Mississippi Basin.

The other basin which authorizations provided by 1968 legislation are not adequate for work to be performed through the end of fiscal year 1970 is the Arkansas basin. There a \$16 million shortage will occur.

This 160,500 square mile basin has the potential to become the showplace of inland navigation in the nation. Already navigation on the Arkansas River from the Mississippi River to Little Rock is setting tonnage records that even the waterway's most ardent supporters did not predict. And by the end of 1970, barge transportation will be extended along this newest link of inland waterways into Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Navigation, of course, is only part of the story. The benefits will include not only low cost water transportation, but also reduction in flood damages, generation of hydroelectric power, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement. These tremendous benefits will not stop at the water's edge, but will extend throughout the United States.

While this testimony is primarily concerned with the necessity of adequate authorizations for the Upper Mississippi and Arkansas River basins, the Mississippi Valley Association advocates full support for all thirteen basins.

The benefits we seek for the American people are obviously nearer at hand than at anytime in our history. To fulfill the promises inherent in the several acts concerned with water resources development, we need only provide adequate funding.

We urge the adoption of S. 3106, or similar legislation, which will permit the orderly development of this nation's water resources. We believe there is no program of any more importance to our future well being.

STATEMENT OF THE ARKANSAS BASIN ASSOCIATION, CHARLES D. MAYNARD,
CHAIRMAN, TRI-STATE COMMITTEE

ARKANSAS BASIN ASSOCIATION,
Little Rock, Ark., December 4, 1969.

HON. STEPHEN M. YOUNG,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is requested that this letter, written in support of SB 3106, a bill authorizing additional appropriations for persecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation and other purposes, be made a part of the record of hearing conducted by your committee on this bill.

I am the Chairman of the Tri-State Committee which consists of 15 businessmen from the three States of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas, five members of which are appointed by the respective Governors, to speak in their joint behalf concerning appropriations and authorizations for the Arkansas River Multi-Purpose Development Plan.

The Arkansas River Plan is rapidly approaching completion, with all work on the main navigation features scheduled for completion in 1970 and with final clean up and development of ancillary features by 1973. Without the full completion of the project the benefits for this most worthwhile project could not be realized. It is considered necessary to allow the requested authorizations in order that the benefits to the government may flow as contemplated in the original plan. To delay or not to authorize the requested funds would in fact increase the cost of completion, delay the full implementation of the many benefits to be gained and be false economy.

Last year the first one-third of the River was opened to navigation. Already the traffic moving on this lower portion has exceeded 2 million tons, an amount greater than originally contemplated for the first full year after completion of the overall project. This alone shows the value of pressing this work rapidly to conclusion.

On behalf of the Tri-State Committee I am authorized to urge your committee to act favorably upon this bill.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, I remain
Yours very truly,

CHARLES D. MAYNARD,
Chairman, Tri-State Committee.

Senator YOUNG. General Koisch, my colleagues in the Senate, the distinguished majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, and the able junior Senator from the State of Montana, the Honorable Lee Metcalf, have informed me that they proposed to introduce a bill tomorrow providing for the modification of the Libby Dam, Kootenai River, Mont.¹ As I understand it, this bill is necessary to provide for the construction of fish hatchery facilities at the Libby project in cooperation with the State of Montana in order to mitigate fish losses occasioned by the project. I direct that the bill, when it is received by the committee, be placed in the record at this point.

(The bill is as follows:)

[S. 3200, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To modify the project for Libby Dam, Kootenai River, Montana

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for Libby Dam, Kootenai River, Montana, is hereby modified to provide that funds available for such project, in an amount not to exceed \$750,000, may be used in participation with the State of Montana in the construction, operation, and maintenance of fish hatchery facilities, and the performance of related services, by the State for mitigation of fish losses occasioned by the project, in a manner deemed appropriate by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

¹ A bill (S. 3200) was subsequently submitted by Senator Metcalf and Senator Mansfield.

Senator YOUNG. General, will you be so kind as to brief the committee on this matter and provide us with the recommendations of the Corps of Engineers?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS P. KOISCH, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

General KOISCH. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the legislation to be introduced by the Senators from Montana will be similar to legislation which the Department of the Army very recently submitted to the Congress with a recommendation for enactment. This legislation would modify the Libby project on the Kootenai River in Montana so as to authorize payment to the State of Montana for construction of fish hatchery facilities, and for performance of related fish stocking services. The Department of the Army urges early favorable consideration by the Congress of this legislation.

I would like, first, to describe briefly the Libby project and the need for fish hatchery facilities and fish stocking as a mitigation measure; second, I would like to outline the proposal of the Montana Department of Fish and Game to provide equivalent stock from a State hatchery, at a significant saving to the United States; and last, I would like to discuss the reason for urgency in reaching a decision whether to accept the Montana proposal or to start construction of a Federal hatchery.

The Libby Dam and Reservoir project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950. Construction was initiated in fiscal year 1966 and is expected to be substantially completed in fiscal year 1975.

Studies by the Montana Fish and Game Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have verified that significant damage to fish and wildlife resources will occur because of the project. Several recommended measures to reduce these damages have been shown to be justified. The Corps of Engineers accepted most of them as mitigation measures to be carried out under provisions of section 3(c) of the Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, which gave general authority to modify projects not substantially completed as of that time.

Perhaps the most important of these measures is construction of fish hatchery facilities to produce trout for stocking the reservoir, its tributaries, and other nearby waters. Stocking of these fish would create fishing opportunities to replace those lost in the Kootenai River and its tributaries caused from inundation by the reservoir and disruption from project-induced relocations.

Necessary funds to initiate construction of a Federal hatchery are included in the fiscal year 1970 public works appropriation bill now before Congress. These funds would be available for payment to the State if this legislation is enacted.

Last year, the Montana Fish and Game Department proposed, as an alternative to a Federal hatchery, that it supply trout stock equivalent to that which would be produced by the Federal hatchery in turn for a lump-sum payment of \$750,000. For this amount, the State would construct the required capacity, bear annual operation and maintenance costs, and replace the hatchery capacity as necessary. Total outlays for these purposes during the 100-year project life are estimated to total over \$2.8 million.

We and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have analyzed this proposal carefully and have found it acceptable and sound. It is advantageous to the Federal Government from the standpoint of cost, and to all concerned in terms of flexibility. With Federal construction and operation, estimated costs over the 100-year project life would be about \$3.1 million with a present value of \$1.2 million, compared with the lumpsum payment to Montana for the equivalent services of \$750,000. Payment would be made only after a contract suitable to the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers is negotiated with Montana. We would rely, of course, on the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in reaching suitable contract terms.

The urgency for consideration of the legislation stems from the vital importance of synchronizing hatchery production with project construction schedules. Closure of the reservoir is scheduled for May 1972 in order to provide flood control storage in 1973 under the terms of the Columbia River Treaty with Canada, and reservoir stocking needs to be provided as soon as filling begins so as to take advantage of initial biological productivity. Time is required to design and construct a hatchery, place it in operation, and rear the first generation. Thus, unless authority to make payment to Montana for stocking is forthcoming soon, we believe that it will be necessary to go ahead with the design and construction of a Federal hatchery, even though this course of action is less attractive, by far, than a payment to Montana for the same services.

For this reason, the Department of the Army urges early favorable consideration of this proposed legislation.

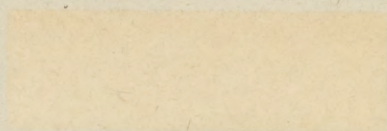
Senator YOUNG. Thank you for your statement, Colonel. You have presented the problem very clearly. In view of the necessity for the mitigation of fish damage to be caused by the project and the monetary advantage you have outlined for the Federal Government, it would appear that this procedure is well justified. Would you expect that there would be any opposition to this legislation?

General KOISCH. No, sir. I would not expect any opposition and, as I mentioned, it has the approval of both the Federal and State Fish and Wildlife agencies.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, General.

That completes in rather short order the important business this subcommittee has had to attend to this morning, so we are adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)





A11600 751606

