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CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY

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HEARING

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BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 4090

A BILL TO PRESERVE AND PROMOTE THE RESOURCES OF THE
CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 21, 1970

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CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1970

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 10:02 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible (presiding) and Anderson.

Also present: Senator Ribicoff.

Staff members present: Bernard Hartung, professional staff member and Charles Cook, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

This is a continuation of our consideration of the Connecticut River National Reclamation Area. We had an earlier bill that was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Senator Ribicoff, who has revised the bill and we have before us a new bill, S. 4090, and this is a bill to preserve and promote the Connecticut River Valley Corridor in the State of Connecticut.

The earlier bill was a bill that embraced Connecticut and Massachusetts and Vermont and New Hampshire. I was privileged to personally make an inspection trip of this entire area with the Senator from Connecticut and I for one, was greatly impressed with the complete region. The amazing thing to me was that here in an area that had existed for so many years in our American system of democracy and with its developments, that they had preserved so much. It does have great tradition and great history.

Certainly in this instance there is every indication to me of the fine cooperation that was worked out between the State and the various other levels of government as well as the private sector attempting to preserve this area for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations of America.

I do think, frankly, that the new bill is an improvement over the older bill. It does narrow the problem down to just the State of Connecticut. We found that in Massachusetts particularly and even in Vermont and New Hampshire, these areas are not ready for this type of a project at this time.

I think this is something that should go forward without any delay insofar as Connecticut is concerned. I am convinced it serves as a fine precedent and a fine model possibly for the development of the entire Connecticut River. With that opening statement, and having asked that S. 4090 and available reports be made a part of the record at this point, I am very happy to recognize the author, the very

distinguished former Governor of Connecticut, former Secretary of HEW, now the Senator from Connecticut, Senator Ribicoff.

(The data referred to follow:)

[S: 4090, 91st Cong., Second Sess.]

A BILL To preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that the Connecticut River and the first tier of towns bordering the river in the States of Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Connecticut River Valley corridor", numbered —, and dated —, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, possess unusual scenic, ecological, scientific, historic, recreational, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, inspiration, and scientific study. The Congress further finds that it is in the best interests of the citizens of the United States for the United States to take action to preserve and promote such values for the enjoyment of present and future generations, to preserve the natural ecological environment and develop the recreational potential of the area, and to encourage maximum complementary action by State and local governments and private individuals, groups, and associations.

CONNECTICUT HISTORIC RIVERWAY

SEC. 2. In order to provide for conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, ecological, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, as well as the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Connecticut River Valley corridor, consistent with the well-being of present and future residents of the area, there is hereby established the Connecticut Historic Riverway (hereinafter referred to as the "riverway"). The boundaries of such riverway shall be as generally delineated on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may revise the boundaries of the riverway from time to time with a view to carrying out the purposes of this Act, with the approval of a majority of the advisory committee for such unit as referred to in section 6 of this Act, but the total acreage within the revised boundaries of the unit shall not exceed twenty-three thousand five hundred acres.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR THE CONNECTICUT HISTORIC RIVERWAY

SEC. 3. (a) Within the boundaries of the riverway, the Secretary may acquire without the consent of the owner not to exceed five thousand acres of privately owned lands, waters, and interests therein which he determines are presently needed to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary may acquire a fee title only in cases where, in his judgment, the acquisition of scenic easements or other less-than-fee interests would not be adequate to carry out the purposes of this Act. The remaining privately owned property within such unit may not be acquired by the Secretary without the consent of the owner or owners (hereinafter referred to as "owner") for one year following the date of enactment of this Act, and thereafter so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such a property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary. In order to carry out the provisions of this section, and following public hearings, the Secretary shall issue regulations, specifying standards that are consistent with the purposes of this Act. Such regulations and amendments thereto must receive the approval of a majority of the advisory committee established in section 6 of this Act before issuance.

(b) The standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (i) regulating new commercial or industrial uses of such property consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (ii) promoting the protection and development for purposes of this Act of such property by means of acreage, frontage, setback design, and subdivision controls and by prohibiting the cutting of timber, burning of undergrowth, removing soil or other landfill and dumping or storing refuse

in such a manner that would detract from the natural or traditional riverway scene: *Provided*, That such standards shall not discourage the constructive development and use of land for industrial and commercial purposes which are consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) Following issuance of such regulations the Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to any 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.

(d) No zoning ordinance or amendment thereof shall be approved by the Secretary which (i) contains any provisions that he considers adverse to the protection and development of such property in accordance with the purposes of Act, or (ii) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of such ordinance or amendment.

(e) If any property, with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire by condemnation has been suspended according to the provisions of this section, is made the subject of a variance under, or becomes for any reason an exception to, such zoning ordinance, or is subject to any variance, exception, or use that fails to conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations of the Secretary issued pursuant to this section and in effect at the time of passage of such ordinance, the Secretary may terminate the suspension of his authority to acquire such property by condemnation: *Provided*, That the owner of any such property shall have ninety days after written notification from the Secretary to discontinue the variance, exception, or use referred to in such notification.

(f) The 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 by condemnation is suspended.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION PROVISIONS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the lands, waters, and interests therein (including scenic easements) within the riverway unit by donation, negotiated purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer, exchange, or condemnation except that such authority to acquire by condemnation shall be exercised only in the manner and to the extent specifically provided in section 3 of this Act.

(b) With the exception of any lands which the Secretary determines are presently needed for public use facilities to carry out the purposes of this Act, any owner of improved property within the unit on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may elect, as a condition of the improved property for noncommercial residential and agricultural purposes for a period ending at the death of the owner or his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term not to exceed twenty-five years. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition less the fair market value on such date of any right retained by the owner. Any retained right of use and occupancy may be transferred or assigned. Whenever the Secretary finds that the property or any portion thereof has ceased to be used for noncommercial residential purposes, he may terminate the rights of use and occupancy upon tendering to the holder thereof an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

(c) As used in this section, the term "improved property" shall mean a one-family dwelling the construction of which was begun before July 1, 1970, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling and land for noncommercial residential or agricultural purposes, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any water bodies together with so much of the adjacent land as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(d) Any property or interests therein within the unit which are owned by a State or by any political subdivision thereof or permanently preserved for conservation purposes under the ownership of a nonprofit, nonstock organization may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within a unit of the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, without transfer of funds, for administration by him as part of the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall administer and protect the riverway area with the primary aim of conserving the natural resources located within it and preserving the area in as nearly its natural state and condition as possible. No development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken in the riverway which would be incompatible with the overall lifestyle of residents of the area, accepted ecological principles, the preservation of the physiographic conditions now prevailing, or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate.

(b) The riverway shall be administered, protected, and developed by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), except that the Secretary may utilize any other statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of this Act.

(c) The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the riverway in accordance with the applicable laws of the States concerned and of the United States, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting, no fishing, or trapping shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, fish or wildlife management, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued only after consultation with the appropriate agency of the State concerned.

(d) The Federal Power Commission shall not authorize the construction, operation, or maintenance within the national recreation area of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.): *Provided*, That the provisions of that Act shall continue to apply to any project, as defined in that Act, already licensed.

(e) Designated National Park Service employees of the riverway may make arrests for violations of any Federal laws or regulations applicable to the area, and they may bring the accused person before the nearest magistrate, judge, or court of the United States having jurisdiction in the premises.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established an advisory committee for the Connecticut Historic Riverway.

(b) Such committee shall be composed of members appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary as follows:

(1) a member appointed to represent the State of Connecticut. Such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the Governor of the State of Connecticut;

(2) a member appointed to represent the appropriate regional planning commissions or agencies of Connecticut. Such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the heads of such commissions;

(3) a member appointed to represent each town referred to in section 1 of this Act that is directly affected by the establishment of the riverway and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the governing body of such towns; and

(4) a member to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The chairman of each committee shall be elected by the membership thereafter for a term not to exceed two years. Any vacancy in each committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) All members of the committee shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the committee in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act on the presentation of vouchers signed by the chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designate shall consult regularly with the committee with respect to all matters relating to the development and administration of the riverway, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of this Act, including but not limited to matters relating to the acquisition of lands, the issuance of regulations specifying standards for zoning ordinances, and the administration of the riverway.

(f) Each committee shall make available to the Secretary an annual report reviewing matters relating to the development of the riverway, including land acquisition and the zoning standards policies, and shall make recommendations thereto.

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY CORRIDOR

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary, in accordance with authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), and in consultation with the New England River Basin Commission and the advisory committee established by section 6 of this Act, shall encourage coordinated planning for the conservation and development of the outdoor recreation resources of the Connecticut River Valley corridor which is defined for the purposes of this section as that part of the Connecticut River Valley corridor depicted on the map referred to in section 1 of this Act is located within the State of Connecticut. The Secretary shall give particular attention to encouraging and coordinating the conservation and development of the outdoor recreation resources of the corridor that are outside the boundaries of the riverway, and he is authorized to provide technical assistance to State and local governments and private individuals, groups, and associations with respect to the conservation and development of such resources. The Secretary is authorized to establish a regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation within the boundaries of the Connecticut River Valley corridor in order to facilitate the planning and coordination under this section.

(b) The Secretary shall encourage State, regional, county, and municipal bodies to adopt and enforce adequate master plans and zoning ordinances which will promote the use and development of privately owned lands within the corridor in a manner consistent with the purposes of this section, and he is authorized to provide technical assistance to such bodies in the development of such plans and ordinances.

(c) The Secretary shall cooperate with the appropriate State and local agencies to provide safeguards against pollution of the Connecticut River and unnecessary impairment to the scenery thereof.

(d) In order to avoid, insofar as possible, decisions or actions by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States which could have a direct or adverse effect on the outdoor recreation resources of the corridor, all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States shall consult with the Secretary concerning any plans, programs, projects, and grants under their jurisdiction within the corridor. Any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality before which there is pending an application for a license for any activity which could have such effect on the outdoor recreation resources of the corridor shall notify the Secretary, and, before taking final action on such application, shall allow the Secretary ninety days to present his views on the matter.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture shall study means of preserving the agricultural, forest, and rural open space character of the corridor, and shall submit a report of his findings and recommendations to the President and Congress within one year after the date of this Act.

SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL

SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall cooperate in the study and formulation of plans for shoreline erosion control of the Connecticut River; and any protective works for such control undertaken by the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, shall be carried out in accordance with a plan that is acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and is consistent with the purposes of this Act.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$36,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1970.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 4090, a bill "To preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and for other purposes."

Your Committee has also requested our views on S. 1805, a similar bill. We understand that S. 4090 supersedes S. 1805.

S. 1805 would have established a three-unit Connecticut River National Recreation Area comprising a 23,500-acre Gateway Unit in Connecticut, a 12,000-acre Mount Holyoke Unit in Massachusetts, and a 21,200-acre Coos Scenic River Unit in New Hampshire and Vermont.

S. 4090 establishes a Connecticut Historic Riverway comprising only the 23,500-acres of river frontage and adjacent upland along the Connecticut River estuary which was designated as the Gateway unit in S. 1805.

The National Park Service of this Department expects to complete its detailed master plan of the entire Connecticut River Valley area early in the next congressional year.

While this Department endorses the objectives of preserving and promoting the outstanding recreational and scenic resources of the Connecticut River corridor, we believe that the results of the National Park Service master plan study are essential before we can make any constructive recommendations regarding legislative action.

This Department, therefore, recommends that action on S. 4090 be deferred.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 21, 1970.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 4090, a bill "To preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and for other purposes."

For reasons set forth more fully in the report by the Department of the Interior, we recommend that the Committee defer consideration of S. 4090 until the National Park Service has completed its detailed master plan, including cost estimates, and there has been an opportunity for review by interested executive branch agencies.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator RIBICOFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Anderson. I do appreciate the opportunity of coming before this committee. I have a prepared statement and I would ask unanimous consent that my statement go into the record as if read and I will make some additional remarks.

Senator BIBLE. That may be understood and without objection, your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record at this point.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation on behalf of S. 4090, a bill to authorize the Connecticut Historic Riverway.

This legislation, which I introduced on July 16, represents the work of many private citizens and public officials over the past five years in a common effort to preserve one of the great natural resources of New England—the Connecticut River.

Four years ago, Congress passed legislation authorizing the Department of the Interior to undertake a two-year study of the Connecticut River and the Connecticut River Valley. In its report, *New England Heritage*, the Department strongly recommended a concerted program of Federal, State and local actions to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the River as well as develop its recreational potential.

This bill proposes the first step in the overall plan to preserve the Connecticut River. Very briefly, it would authorize the creation of a 23,500 acre Riverway area stretching for eleven miles along the lower reaches of the Connecticut River from Old Saybrook to East Haddam. The Federal Government would be authorized to acquire in fee simple up to 5,000 acres of land. Most of the land so acquired will be undeveloped. The remaining acreage of the Riverway would remain in private hands in a conservation zone.

I need not describe this area in detail. I was pleased to have you and representatives of the Department of the Interior join Senator Kennedy and myself on an investigatory trip of the Connecticut River Valley last May.

The area proposed for the Connecticut Historic Riverway is precisely the same area described as the Gateway Unit in the Interior Department report, *New England Heritage*. It is a place of unique beauty and tranquillity situated between the metropolitan centers of New York and Boston. In the midst of the great urban complex which now reaches from Maine to Virginia, the lower Connecticut Valley remains a place of quiet beauty and historic interest not yet marred by commercialism or heavy industrial development.

The southernmost sections of the proposed Riverway area largely consist of lowlands and salt marshes. Farther upstream the forest covered bluffs reach almost to the shoreline. The coves, inlets, and marshes throughout the Riverway provide varied uses for the hiker or fishermen as well as sanctuary and sustenance for the water fowl and other aquatic life.

The basic principle of the legislation I have introduced, is that the nature of the resource should dictate its best use and development. As *New England Heritage* points out, the lower Connecticut Valley cannot sustain intensive development, whether it be commercial or recreational in nature. The coves, marshes and hills of this area are locations of rare solitude and beauty. The small towns and countryside are of continuing historic interest. Nature has given us these gifts in this area and we must respect, not abuse them.

The bill, now under consideration in this Subcommittee, would prohibit intensive recreational use or development in the Riverway area. Such uses are completely incompatible with the ecology of the land and traditions of its people.

I am in general agreement with the most recent proposals by the National Park Service to administer the Riverway. These new proposals, which were developed subsequent to our field trip in May, are a meaningful start in developing the required administration to protect the unique character of the lower Connecticut Valley. I commend the Park Service for these efforts.

No Federally administered conservation area can hope to succeed without the cooperation of local residents in the affected area. Since I first proposed a plan to preserve the Connecticut River, I have been working with Connecticut residents to develop the best possible

legislation. I have been deeply impressed by the concern and foresight of these citizens. Their assistance has been invaluable.

Over a year ago, an advisory Committee was established in Connecticut to work with me on this proposal. It is made up of State and local officials as well as private citizens.

Together they represent every town which would be affected by the passage of S. 4090.

This committee has prepared a statement signed by all twenty-nine members in support of the legislation introduced to authorize the Riverway. I would like to include this signed statement in the Record of this hearing.

And also, Mr. Chairman, I have a report from the Governor's Advisory Committee for the Gateway Unit and other material which I would like to go into the record at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be made a part of the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE,
Haddam, Conn., August 14, 1970.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The members of the Gateway Unit Advisory Committee of the Connecticut Historic Riverway are strongly enough in favor of S. 4090 that they individually signed the enclosed statement of support. We are mighty pleased with the natural resource emphasis in this new bill as well as the shared powers provided local government.

Enclosed are some minor suggested changes in wording.

Sincerely,

GREGORY G. CURTIS,
Chairman, Gateway Unit Advisory Committee.

Enclosures.

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE GATEWAY UNIT

The Advisory Committee for the Gateway Unit of the proposed Connecticut Historic Riverway met on Thursday, August 6, 1970 to discuss the bill introduced in the United States Senate (S4090) by Senator Abraham Ribicoff. It was the unanimous desire of those present that a statement expressing certain views of the Advisory Committee be forwarded to Senator Alan Bible, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, and to Senator Ribicoff.

First, the Advisory Committee would like to express its sincere appreciation to Senator Ribicoff and his staff for the time and effort spent in both soliciting and giving serious consideration to its views. The cooperation between the Senator's office and the Committee has been so effective that the Committee feels, with a few minor exceptions outlined in an attached memorandum, that S4090 fully reflects the thinking of a substantial majority of its members. We do not know of any case where a major piece of Federal Parks legislation has been written with as great concern for the opinions and knowledge of those in the affected area. As citizens of this democracy, we wish to endorse not only the legislation itself but the cooperative efforts that went into its drafting.

We have been much impressed with the desire of the Subcommittee headed by Senator Bible, as well as with the efforts of Senator Ribicoff, to solicit the opinion of many local officials and representative groups. The State of Connecticut, two regional planning agencies, each of the eight towns in the affected area as well as private, non-partisan organizations having a concern for the well-being of the area were represented at all discussion meetings. We hope that these efforts can serve as a model for future legislation aimed at providing additional public lands for the use of all citizens. This is especially appropriate in areas such as the proposed Gateway Unit where most of the land earmarked for Federal acquisition or control is privately owned, where much of it is developed for residential use and where some of it is either thickly settled or presently used for industrial and commercial purposes. We are honored to have played a small part in the preparation of what clearly deserves to be regarded as "landmark" legislation.

In its published report on the Connecticut Riverway, entitled *New England Heritage*, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation stated that "in view of purposefully limited Federal participation, the bulk of the preservation will have to be shared by the appropriate state and local agencies, and the private sector. This is in keeping with the New England tradition of self-dependence. Cooperation at all levels is necessary if the character of the valley is to be perpetuated." The Advisory Committee endorses this statement and is happy to add that so far, with the exception of one unfortunate conceptual lapse on the part of a small task force of the Park Service, the spirit of the statement has been respected.

We of the Advisory Committee representing residents of the Gateway Unit wish to stress two additional points: first, we are glad to share the resources of our area with our fellow citizens so long as adequate controls and safeguards are established to preserve the very resources which we treasure and which others will have the opportunity to enjoy; and second, we believe that a national parks area such as the proposed Connecticut Historic Riverway must be a living organism with opportunities to grow, to adapt and to provide continuing spiritual as well as physical enjoyment to visitors as well as to year-round residents. With these two points in mind, we strongly endorse the provisions of S4090 which provide for a local "advisory committee" with certain powers shared with the Secretary of the Interior to approve changes in the boundaries of the Riverway, to consult with the Secretary and approve regulations and standards applicable to the proposed Riverway and to "make available to the Secretary an annual report reviewing matters relating to the development of the riverway, including land acquisition and the zoning standards policies." The jolting experience with the Park Service task force, referred to above, involved the presentation of a hastily conceived plan for the Gateway Unit. In our opinion, this plan as outlined failed substantially to recognize many of the factors which will be required to maintain a balance between "preservation" and "recreation" in the area as well as to provide a workable relationship between local residential and commercial needs and the national requirement for additional park lands to accommodate our growing population.

While it is true that as representatives of the area we might be humanly inclined to put our own interests first, we respectfully call to your attention the fact that 1) we have been consistently open-minded in regard to Senator Ribicoff's efforts to open up the area in which we live and work to wider public use and 2) we are United States citizens first and fully aware of our continuing responsibilities to our fellow man. We believe that a local advisory committee with shared powers can play an important role in providing a dynamic, flexible approach to development of the proposed park and in counterbalancing the tendencies of Federal bureaucracy to freeze original concepts into rigid policy and to respond slowly and sometimes woodenly to changes in the many delicate balances existing in our society and in our environment.

We also strongly endorse a change in the designation of the proposed park from Connecticut River National Recreation Area to Connecticut Historic Riverway as being more in keeping with the character of the Gateway Unit, which is the only area specifically covered by S4090. Ours is an area of long standing traditions and historical antecedents; it fully warrants the cooperative efforts of all levels of government, and of the private sector, to preserve it for the inspiration and enjoyment of future generations of Americans.

GATEWAY UNIT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Theodore B. Bampton, Director, Board of Fisheries and Game, State Office Building, Hartford, 06115; 527-6341.

Warren E. Billings, First Selectman, Haddam Town Hall; 345-2844, Cedar Lake Road, Haddam, 06438; 345-2310.

Robert J. Blair, First Selectman, Chester Town Hall; 526-5272, Straits Road, Chester, 06412; 526-5779.

Merle Bugbee, First Selectman, Old Lyme Town Hall; 434-1605, Pine Road, Old Lyme, 06371.

Richard Burnham, First Selectman, East Hampton Town Hall; 267-2814, Fairlawn Avenue, East Hampton, 06424; 267-9456.

Geoffrey Colegrove, Director, Midstate Regional Planning Agency, South Main Street Extension, Middletown, 06457; 347-7214.

Merritt M. Comstock, Representative, 71st District, Ingham Hill Road, Essex, 06426; 767-1332.

Gregory G. Curtis, County Administrative Agent, University of Connecticut, Haddam, 06438; 345-4511.

F. Kelso Davis, First Selectman, Essex Town Hall; 767-8201, 3 Champlin Square, Essex, 06426; 767-8359.

Mrs. Taber deForest, Parkers Point Road, Chester, 06412; 526-5477.

Raymond J. Dzialo, Representative, 74th District, Lisa Lane, Middletown, 06457; 347-1835.

Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner, ex-officio, Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources, State Office Building, Hartford, 06115; 527-6341.

Stanley V. Greimann, Planning Director, Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency, Essex Square, Essex, 06426; 767-0494.

John E. Hibbard, Secretary, Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Inc., 1010 Main Street, East Hartford, 06108; 289-3637.

Jesse Johnston, First Selectman, Old Saybrook Town Hall; 388-3401, 96 Old Boston Post Road, Old Saybrook, 06475; 388-4056.

George Joy, First Selectman, Deep River Town Hall; 526-2028, Essex Street, Deep River, 06417; 526-5898.

Erwin H. Kelsey, Chairman, Middlesex County Soil and Water Conservation District, Arbutus Street, Middletown, 06457; 347-1608.

Irving Levowitz, First Selectman, East Haddam Town Hall; 873-8615, Falls Road, Moodus, 06469; 873-8834.

Donald C. Mathews, Director, Park and Forest Commission, State Office Building, Hartford, 06115; 527-6341.

John H. Mazer, First Selectman, Lyme Town Hall; 434-7733, R.F.D. #2, Old Lyme, 06371; 434-7534.

Thomas P. Mondani, Representative, 73rd District, Neptune Avenue, Moodus, 06469; 873-8164.

William G. Moore, Senator, 20th District, R.F.D. #2, Lyme, 06371; 434-2493.

William O'Neill, Representative, 52nd District, Meeks Point, East Hampton, 06424; 267-4051.

Carl N. Otte, Open Spaces Coordinator, State Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, State Office Building, Hartford, 06115; 527-6341, Ext. 543.

John F. Pickett, Senator, 33rd District, 556 Ridge Road, Middletown, 06457; 346-2782.

Julian D. Rosenberg, Connecticut Valley Action Committee, East Haddam, 06423; 873-8416.

Anthony Sbona, Mayor, City of Middletown, Municipal Building, DeKoven Drive and Court St., Middletown, 06457; 347-4671.

Dr. Karl E. Schaefer, Neck Road, Lyme, 06371; 434-7442.

John J. Tiffany, II, Representative, 70th District, R.F.D. Old Lyme, 06371; 434-2888.

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Abraham Ribicoff

From: Gateway Unit Advisory Committee

We respectfully request that this Committee be furnished with an exact copy of the map referred to in S4090 and entitled "Connecticut River Valley corridor". While a rough outline of this map presumably appears in the report of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation study (*The New England Heritage*), we surmise that a more detailed map delineating areas to be acquired by the Federal Government as well as areas designated as "Conservation Zones" exists. It is this detailed map which we would like to have on hand for future reference.

The advisory Committee would like to suggest some minor changes in language in S4090:

On page 3 of the attached copy of the bill, line 13, the word "are" should read "or".

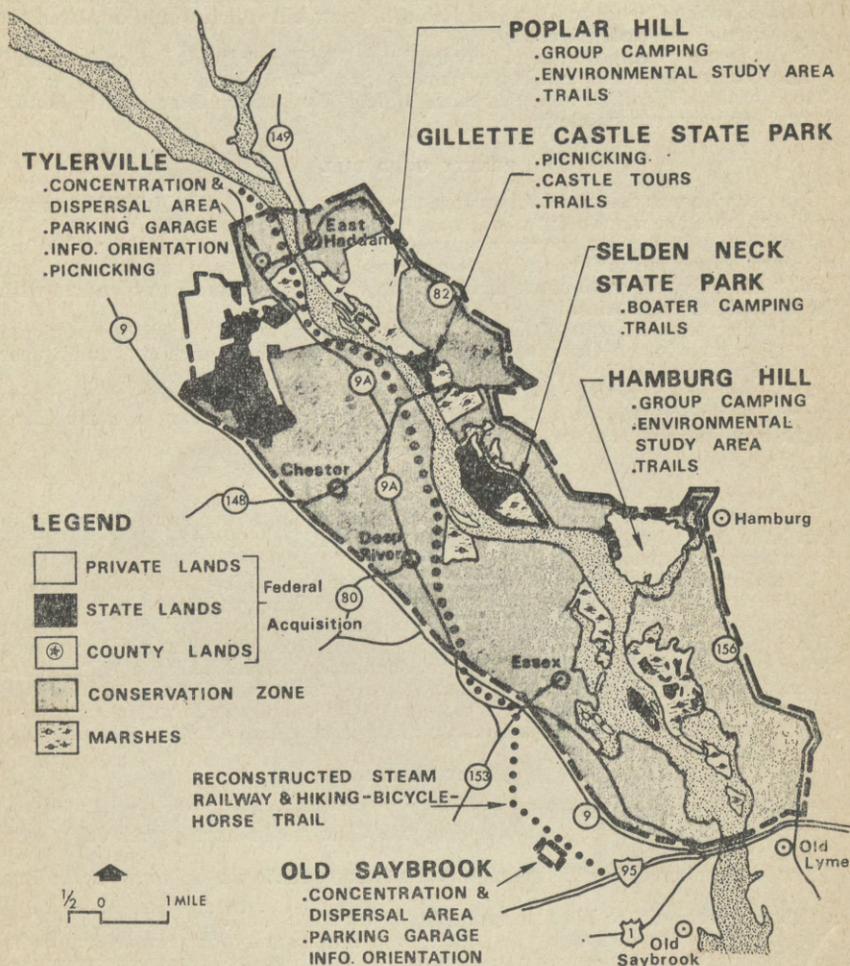
On page 6 of the attached copy, line 15, after the words "twenty-five years" the phrase "to retain a right of use and occupancy of the improved property" should be added.

On page 9 of the attached copy, line 4, the words "national recreation area" which begin on this line and go on to line 5 should read "riverway".

On page 10 of the attached copy, line 11, the word "each" should read "the". Similar changes should be made on line, 13, page 10, and line 1, page 11.

On page 11, line 12, the phrase "and development of the outdoor recreation resources of the Connecticut River Valley corridor" should read (and here we are simply repeating the words used at the beginning of Section 2 of the proposed bill) "of the scenic, scientific, historic, ecological, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, as well as the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Connecticut River Valley corridor."

On page 12, lines 18 and 25, the words "outdoor recreation" should be deleted. We feel that the above suggestions, some of which correct obvious omissions or mistakes in the copy of the bill which was furnished to the Committee, will hopefully prevent any further misunderstandings about the balanced emphasis placed in the bill on "conservation" and "recreation".



PRELIMINARY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

NR-CON-40.001 JULY 1970

CONNECTICUT HISTORIC RIVERWAY

[From the Middletown (Conn.) Press, Aug. 7, 1970]

ADVISORS REVIEW PLANS ON HISTORICAL RIVERWAY

(By John Bart)

"Senators change, and secretaries change . . .

" . . . but bureaucracies go on forever."

"Like Tennyson's brook."

This exchange, from Gregory Curtis, chairman of the Gateway Advisory Unit, to State Senator William G. Moore, vice-chairman, to Julian Rosenberg of East Haddam, a member, is illustrative of the view the Unit, meeting last night at Haddam, took of Senator Abraham Ribicoff's new bill which would establish the Connecticut Historical Riverway.

("For men may come and men may go," says The Brook, "but I go on forever.")

The Unit reviewed the bill in preparation for the formulation of a statement on it to Senator Ribicoff and Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, chairman of the Senate committee now responsible for it.

PRETTY GOOD BILL

Moore, who was delegated to prepare the statement, said, "I think it's a pretty good act from the standpoint of where we have been along the line."

"We ought to say we are very happy with the wording of the bill which has suborned recreation in favor of some other valuable aspects of the riverway," he said. "The only reservations we have arise in view of the contract we've had with the various bureaucracies."

Referring to a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation plan to establish a national recreation area in the Gateway, he said, "They came here once and damn near blew the whole thing."

The senators ought to be told, "We have complete faith in the Congress, but we worry a little about some of the various agencies they in theory control. They might even get a chuckle out of that."

NOT DESTRUCTIONS

In this statement Moore said he will make clear that, "We as residents of the area have no real objection to sharing whatever it is we have as long as sharing doesn't mean destruction."

Of major importance to the committee was the change from recreation area to historical riverway, and the powers given to the advisory unit.

The riverway will be established, the bill says, for the purpose of providing "for conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, ecological, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of the Connecticut River Valley corridor, consistent with the well-being of present and future residents of the area. . . ."

The unit must give its approval to: changes in boundaries, regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior, and any amendments to these regulations.

KEY TO ALL

"This is the key to the whole business," Curtis commented. "Frankly I didn't expect to see it." In the first bill filed, the Unit would have power only over amendments.

The 12-member Unit will have eight votes from towns in the Gateway, according to the bill.

Other aspects of the bill also found favor with the Unit. They liked the idea that any property owned by the state or a municipality or private nonprofit organization and permanently preserved for conservation purposes "may be acquired only by donation."

Also pleasing was the injunction against the approval of any "development or plan for the convenience of visitors . . . which would be incompatible with the overall lifestyle of residents of the area, accepted ecological principles, the preservation of the physiographic conditions now prevailing, or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate."

\$36 MILLION

The bill would appropriate \$36 million to carry out its provisions. The Historic Riverway is to cover an area not exceeding 23,500 acres.

At Moore's behest, the Unit will ask for a more detailed map of the Gateway area than any they have now received.

Though the bill is satisfactory, the fight may not be over, Curtis indicated. The Department of the Interior, in its report to Bible's committee, may recommend the deletion of the Unit's powers. The Unit ought to be prepared to move itself if this were to happen, he said.

It is expected that the bill may pass the Senate this year, but will not get to the House of Representatives until 1971.

[From The New Haven Register, Aug. 8, 1970]

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ENDORSES HISTORIC RIVERWAY

(By John Korper, Register Staff Reporter)

HADDAM—Members of the local advisory committee for the proposed Connecticut Historic Riverway gave the plan their unanimous endorsement Thursday. It came after a word by word examination of the text of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff's pending legislation to create the 23,500 acre national park.

A key feature of the bill provides that regulations governing the park area to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior must be approved by a majority of the advisory committee. State Sen. William Moore (R-20) termed the bill "landmark legislation" and told the group "there has never been anything like this." Moore is vice chairman of the advisory committee.

Gregory Curtis, Middlesex County Extension Agent and chairman of the advisory panel, described the inclusion of the long-sought after local government approval provision as "a major accomplishment for local government." The provision is believed to be unique in the history of national park legislation.

Generally, committee members were pleased with the language and structure of the bill. A number of minor changes and word substitutions were suggested as the bill was read. These will be forwarded to Sen. Ribicoff's office. In most cases, they appeared to be corrections of language inadvertently carried over from the senator's earlier proposal for a tri-state Connecticut River National Recreation Area.

DELETION

Also of interest to the local committee was the deletion from the bill of the Scenic Tourway proposed in the earlier legislation. Committee members had opposed that feature, fearing that tourists would crowd local roads. Maintenance expenses for the heavily travelled roads would have been borne by the towns, with no provision for federal reimbursement.

Basically, the proposed new park lies within the boundaries of the former "Gateway Unit" of the National Recreation Area, taking in the riverfront towns of Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, Lyme, Essex, Deep River, Chester, Haddam and East Haddam.

Within the Riverway, the Secretary of the Interior would be empowered to acquire up to 5,000 acres of privately owned land. In the majority of cases, however, it is expected that the government would seek "scenic easements" from landowners in preference to actual purchase of property.

The bulk of the 23,500 acres within the park boundaries would remain in private ownership, subject to local zoning ordinances approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Also seen as a recognition of local wishes was the shift in emphasis of the park proposal from recreation to preservation of the scenic and historic character of the area. Local representatives had urged this shift on Sen. Ribicoff in May, during his tour of the river with Sen. Alan Bible, chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

THE PURPOSE

The language of the new bill states that the purpose of the legislation is "to provide for conservation of the scenic, scientific, basic, ecological, and other values contributing to public enjoyment, as well as the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Connecticut River Valley corridor, consistent with the well-being of present and future residents of the area."

Sen. Moore urged that the committee, in its letter to Sen. Ribicoff, make clear a distinction between its support for the new bill and its reservations arising from

previous contacts with "certain bureaucracies," a reference to the National Park Service.

Park service representatives had angered advisory committee members in May with a proposal which would have imposed heavy recreational development on the former Gateway Unit area. The plan was subsequently denounced by Sen. Ribicoff as unauthorized and he pledged that there would be no extensive recreational development of the area.

"We would hope the intent of the act is absorbed by the bureaucracy before they begin to formulate plans for the area," Moore said.

"In effect," he added, "we, as residents of the area, have no objection to sharing it with others—so long that sharing doesn't result in the destruction of what we all enjoy."

Senator BIBLE. They independently—and I think we are talking about the same group—the chairman is Gregory G. Curtis of the Gateway Unit Advisory Committee and I would very much appreciate having you at least highlight this very fine statement. I took it home last evening and I read it in detail and I was greatly impressed by the unanimity of this group of local citizens who got together and made such very sound and objective recommendations.

Senator Anderson has the benefit of what they said.

Senator RIBICOFF. I do intend to do that. What impresses me is this is a 24 man and woman committee, Democrats and Republicans. On that committee is a chief executive officer of every community there which this park goes into in Connecticut and here again they are Republicans and Democrats. You have the chairman of the League of Women Voters and you have got the directors and the heads of many groups and you have got representatives in the legislature, State representatives and State senators. You have got Joseph Gill, commissioner of the State department of agriculture and natural resources and the director of the board of fisheries and game, and these 24 men and women have unanimously endorsed this. They themselves give high praise to the cooperation and the consideration, the hours and hours and days and days of consultations that my staff and I had with this group and also with you, Mr. Chairman, and the various Federal officials to try to work this out.

I have not had too much experience in this field but I am sure you and Senator Anderson have and you know how controversial these problems always are. And here you have 24 men and women from every walk of life who unanimously filed a report approving this proposal, and I cannot emphasize too much the meaning of that.

The reason that becomes important, Mr. Chairman, is this. I love the Connecticut River Valley, I love my State. I was born and brought up in the State of Connecticut, was Governor of the State of Connecticut for 6 years. I know this entire region and there is nothing like the Connecticut River Valley. I have been dismayed and shocked during my entire lifetime to see the deterioration and the decay of one of the great natural resources that God has created.

As you know, there is fantastic population growth throughout the United States and in this area especially. Through a freak of nature, there has always been a sandbar that has been at the mouth of the Connecticut River and that sandbar, because of its continuous shifting nature across the mouth of the river, has made it impossible for large draft vessels to go up the Connecticut River at that point. I understand that this is the only major river in the entire United States which, at the mouth, does not have an industrial or a big urban

center that is full of industry and manufacturing commerce. So that has preserved this area.

I can foresee if action is forestalled that we are going to face a situation with oil dumps, storage depots, industrial plants, housing developments, along some of this most beautiful area in the world.

You came up and saw this area and everyone from outside the State of Connecticut who has visited it—Secretary Udall took the trip with us as you did, and the staffs of the Interior Department, your committee—has been surprised that in a built-up area like Connecticut you would have remaining such pristine beauty. You have got these small islands. You have got trees. You have got wild birds. You have still got salt marsh. And it is worth preserving really, for this country because we are losing it awfully fast.

My thought had always been as I joined with the other Senators from New England to have this park running the entire Connecticut Valley, which is some 400 miles. It cannot be continuous because some of it is too much industrialized or too built up, and we were going to checkerboard it, as recommended in report of the *New England Heritage* concerning the Connecticut River. I want at this time to give very, very high praise to Jack Hauptman and Rolland Handley of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, who got this report together with their staff. It is really a landmark report. And also I want to commend Mr. Hofe and his predecessor, Dr. Edward Crafts, for their understanding of this entire Connecticut River Valley. They have done an outstanding job and I have the highest praise for these men as well as George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, who also understood that problem.

But it became obvious to me as we went along that there were certain basic doubts in Massachusetts, in Vermont, and New Hampshire, that were not reconciled. I have had enough experience in Government to know that if you cannot get the enthusiastic support of Government officials and the Members of Congress and the State officials and the people, that this is a hard confrontation to put to a committee or a bureau.

But this entire park is going to eventually be three units, the Gateway unit in Connecticut, the unit in Massachusetts, the unit in Vermont and New Hampshire. I know that you are not going to build the whole park at one time, you are not going to acquire it at one time. Since we have unanimity in Connecticut, we have the Governor for it, we have the advisory committee, we have got public opinion for it and we have got the congressional delegation from Connecticut for it, it would seem to me we ought to take one unit at a time, and since we are agreed on the Gateway unit and the work is done, to go ahead with the Gateway unit. I am positive that once the Gateway unit gets the approval of your committee and the Senate and the House, that within the near future Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire are going to come along, because they, I am sure, want to preserve the beauty in their area. They do not want it destroyed. As for their local problems, I feel if they are given the same attention that we gave to the problems in the State of Connecticut, they can straighten out their difficulties, too.

May I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and you might enjoy this, Senator Anderson, Senator Bible came up to Connecticut and Massachusetts

to run these hearings and we got up to Massachusetts and it was a pretty explosive situation. I have seen many hearings and presided over many. In all my life I have never seen a chairman run a hearing with such consummate skill and diplomacy as Senator Bible. His good humor, his patience, and his understanding where you had a high school just packed full of people ready to tear Senator Bible and myself and Senator Kennedy apart, they really got an understanding of the entire problem and I think many of the difficulties that they were worried about will be straightened out in the near future, and I want to, for the purposes of this record, what I have written to Chairman Bible in a private letter, I want the record to show how much I admire the great skill and the patience that Senator Bible exhibited at that hearing.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that as you consider this bill you take into account the studies, the recommendations, your own observation, and under no circumstances allow the hesitancy in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire to hold back going forward with the Connecticut. May I say, too, that I am positive that New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts—eventually this will be adopted by those States and gain the approval of the Senators of those States. And even though Connecticut stands by itself, I will do everything that I possibly can to encourage and help pass the legislation for the others.

This committee has a grave responsibility. Everybody talks about the ecology and everybody is talking about the environment. This committee and you two gentlemen have loved the environment and have sought to preserve what is good for America for years long before it became a popular cause on the front pages of every paper and every television screen, but you are aware that time is running out on preserving what is worthwhile in America, and I would hope that there will be no further delay.

As you know, it takes a long time to get a park going. You put in a bill and then you get a study. That takes years. Then, you put in another bill. You get an authorization, and that takes years. And after you get the authorization you have to go to the Appropriations Committee and get an appropriation and that takes years. But I do not think that we can wait any more for 20 and 30 years for a park because if we wait that long, Mr. Chairman, there will not be any land left that will be worthwhile for a park.

We in the East, I believe; most of us, have always supported the national park system and in the past most people saw parks as something that went out West where you had these great natural resources. But I do believe that this is one country of 50 States and while the East in the past has been indifferent to parks, the East has finally awakened to the fact that even though they may be older lands and older territories when it comes to settlements that we better make sure that we preserve for our own people the great natural resources of our own areas of the United States, and I would hope that you and your committee would take this into account.

Again, I want to thank you and your committee and your staffs for the work that is being done.

Before closing I want the record to show this, that to put this together required a lot of hard work in my office, and while Senators like to take credit of doing it all by themselves, I did not do this all

by myself and I want to pay a special tribute to Wayne Granquist, who is my former administrative assistant, Mr. Taggart Adams, my legislative assistant, and Mr. Fred Asselin on my staff, too, who worked so hard giving of their time and energy far beyond the ordinary call of duty as a staff member and I want the record to show I appreciate the efforts of my staff who worked so hard with the people in Connecticut, with public officials, to try to work out all these technical, knotty details.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Ribicoff. I appreciate the personal things that you said about me. It was a most interesting hearing, a little volatile at times, but we came in and out unscathed. I always prefer to be hung in effigy rather than in person, and it worked out that way. We got the message loud and clear in South Hadley and I think it shows that they had not done their spadework and the homework as carefully as you had in Connecticut.

To my way of thinking, the report here from this advisory committee is a great tribute to you particularly, because of your interest in this and the unanimity that it expresses. These are the important people in the area. In our experience, Senator Anderson, with parks, when we move into parks and recreation areas, waterways or seashores, lakeshores, if we do not have a pretty sound base of support right in the vicinity in which we are planning the park or other facility, then we are in trouble. This is the situation, insofar as Connecticut is concerned, I think is a real tribute to you, Senator Ribicoff, and it is also very helpful to the committee in their consideration of a proposal of this kind.

I am happy to see that you are calling it the Connecticut River——
Senator RIBICOFF. Connecticut Historic Riverway.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a better designation of what this area really is, and is a commendable action on your part.

I am delighted that you have built in a very strong advisory committee in this bill. Our experience in this committee, as Senator Anderson will confirm, has been to encourage such advisory committees. We started this in most every project we created, in the Cape Cod, for example, and Point Reyes, and Ozarks, and the Assateague National Seashore, and they all bring into play the local people and their local sentiments, and once you do that, you are more successful than if you ignore the attitudes of the residents of a particular area.

This is a fine bill. I have no hesitancy at all in supporting it. I am going to suggest and recommend it to my colleagues who cannot, because of other duties, be at this subcommittee hearing this morning. I am becoming more and more convinced that once we chart a course of action where we think that we can create a park or recreation area or seashore and conclude the hearings, and if it can be justified, we ought to press forward so that the people are not left uncertain as to whether we are going to move or not move. This has caused us trouble in the past and I would hope that we could avoid this. We encountered a bad problem in Point Reyes because of long delays, just as an example.

In that case we should not have permitted or I should not have condoned the creation of this project about 8 or 9 years ago, and then not appropriate the necessary money for it. In the meantime, the

bulldozers and subdividers came in and accelerated the costs. Thank goodness the land and water conservation fund has given us the fiscal muscle to go in and move quickly and this year alone the Appropriations Committee, of which I happen to be the chairman (Interior Appropriations Committee), made something like \$350 to \$375 million available to the Federal Government and to the States. With this money we can almost take care of all of the land acquisitions in the parks that we have authorized up to this date. Not all of them but very close to the total. This new allotment puts us in striking distance of this tremendous escalation in land values. Everybody says here comes Uncle Sam, let us get an extra dollar out of him.

I am hoping we can do this in the case of the Connecticut Historic Riverway and move forward very quickly. I am completely satisfied that this is of national significance, that it should be pursued, and I can unhesitatingly recommend it. I have no problems with it personally.

Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. I am thankful that the Senator pays tribute to you and the hard work you have done. It is very important to all of us. I appreciate what he is doing now and will give him support.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator Ribicoff, I am very happy to invite you to come up and sit with us if you would like to because we are going to hear from the Director of the Park Service. We are aware that they might have some problems as their report will reflect, and I want to query them rather carefully and closely as to where we go from here.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, it is a great delight to appear before the committee again as the Department witness on the Connecticut River and to submit a report, copies of which have been passed to the staff for your use, as well as this statement. And, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I think it would be better if I just simply read this statement.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You may proceed that way. I think that is fine.

Mr. HARTZOG. Under this proposal, 23,500 acres of river frontlands and adjacent uplands along the Connecticut River estuary would be designated as the Connecticut Historic Riverway, in order to preserve the scenic character and historic values of the lower river, and to provide additional opportunities for outdoor recreation in this urban area.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, this is the vicinity map of the east coast and this is the general area described in the legislation, the 23,500 acres. The lands proposed at this time for Federal acquisition are those shown in purple. The conservation zone which involves no national or Federal development to be covered by zoning under Senator Ribicoff's bill is shown in green, environmental protection. And the areas that we would set aside for total preservation as environmental study areas to tell the story of the rich natural resources along the lower Connecticut would be these crosshatched purple areas which involve mostly bogs and marshlands, a rich variety as Senator Ribicoff described it to the committee.

This proposed area is within 120 miles of Boston and 90 miles of New York City. According to the 1960 census, over 16 million people live within 100 miles of the proposed historic riverway.

The Connecticut River estuary is fringed alternately with low-lying marshes and lands sloping to the water. Many of the steeper slopes are heavily forested and have not yet been subjected to intensive development. On the more gentle slopes and flatlands are many historic and scenic New England communities such as East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex. There are a number of islands in this area, presenting differing profiles—some are treeless and marshy, while others rise to modest elevations, crowned with trees and shrubs. Away from the river, the land rises gradually in most places and takes on a hilly character, attaining maximum elevations of over 500 feet. The higher elevations are heavily forested while in the intervening valleys there are small farming centers. Along several sections of the river, the land drops abruptly to form steep cliffs. The small communities along this part of the river are separated and there has been a relatively slow rate of development since they were initially settled in the mid-17th century.

S. 4090 would authorize the Secretary to acquire within the proposed Connecticut Historic Riverway up to 5,000 acres through eminent domain, if necessary, with the remainder exempt from acquisition for 1 year after enactment and thereafter for so long as they are zoned in accordance with standards approved by the Secretary. Any property within the riverway owned by the State of Connecticut or its political subdivisions could be acquired only by donation. Hunting, fishing, and trapping would be permitted on lands and waters within the riverway under the Secretary's jurisdiction in accordance with applicable State and Federal laws.

Mr. Chairman, we are engaged in a master plan study of the resources identified in the BOR report, "New England Heritage." Establishing this one area included in the legislation pending before your committee could prematurely implement what might be but one segment of a total solution. It is not at this time possible to present a comprehensive recommendation until our study has been completed. It is essential to have the study as the basis for submitting meaningful recommendations and, accordingly, we recommend that action on S. 4090 be deferred.

I will be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to try to answer any questions which you and members of the committee might have.

Senator BIBLE. Well, of course, the disturbing part of your report is the last two sentences that you just read, and I do not know that I can agree with the conclusion to which you come. But without arguing about the conclusion at this time, let me simply explore some of the facts involved.

When would the study to which you refer be completed?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, our plans call for it to be completed so that we might be in a position to supply the information to the committee early in the new Congress.

Senator BIBLE. Early in the next Congress?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now, how about your study of the area that is involved in Senator Ribicoff's bill and to which you have testified within the State of Connecticut?

Mr. HARTZOG. Our study is complete, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Your study is complete insofar as the State of Connecticut is concerned?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this. You said there are 23,500 acres involved. How many acres are there in the green?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, the ownership—

Senator BIBLE. Rather than ownership, for the first question I am interested in the acreage involved in the green and then in the purple and then in the thatched purple or whatever that other designation is.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, you see what we have there, only the two basic colors, and some of the lands that are shown in the green are State and local owned and that is the figure I am trying to find in this information.

It is 17,500 acres in that conservation zone. That still does not exclude the State and private lands in there, though. That is not—

Senator BIBLE. That is the total, including State and private, is that right?

Mr. HARTZOG. That includes the State and private.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You can furnish for the record all significant facts.

Mr. HARTZOG. 6,397, so that there is 1,397 acres of State and local land within that and the balance is privately owned.

Senator BIBLE. In the green.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Now, the total purple is how much acreage? Is that—

Mr. HARTZOG. The total purple now is about 4,200 acres. But Senator Ribicoff's bill gives us 6 months to complete detailed boundary studies of each of these plots, limiting any boundary adjustments up to 5,000 acres. In other words, if 4,200 is all we need, then that is all we will buy, but the bill allows 6 months from its enactment to go in and do the detailed surveys.

Senator BIBLE. And a limitation of 5,000 acres that could be acquired by condemnation, is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. That is the maximum. It may not be that much but that is the ceiling.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Now, what is the ownership of the entire area, the 23,500 acres? Who owns it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, you have 1,800 unimproved lands—3,971 acres. This is of the 5,000 now, up to 5,000 that we could purchase, you see—3,971 acres of it is unimproved. 169 acres of it is improved. And 900 acres of it is unidentified. In other words, all we have identified for actual acquisition is about the 4,200 acres, 4,100 acres that is on that map you see that is already in purple, and of that, 3,971 acres is unimproved, 169 acres is improved.

Senator BIBLE. And now as to the 3,907 acres that is unimproved—

Mr. HARTZOG. 1,859 acres of that is zoned for potential residential.

Senator BIBLE. Zoned by the—

Mr. HARTZOG. Local townships.

Senator BIBLE. By the local townships?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; 48 acres is zoned for potential cottage sites; 1,030 acres of it is woodland; 583 acres of it is marsh; 204 acres of it is islands; 38 acres of it has been zoned for commercial; 40 acres of it has been zoned for industrial; and 177 acres of it has been zoned as open meadowland for agriculture.

Senator BIBLE. But that 3,907 acres is completely unimproved. Nothing on it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Nothing on it. In other words, this is a zoning classification of what could happen to it as Senator Ribicoff pointed out if it is not acquired.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I understand. Now, as to the 3,907, how many different owners do you have? How many people do you deal with?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I hope this is going to add up. I do not have them added up. In Old Saybrook, 40 ownerships, in Old Lyme, 126. In Lyme, 1,380. East Haddam, 1,015. Haddam, 1,150. In Chester, 61. In Deep River, 121, and in Essex, 247.

Senator BIBLE. And that totals what?

Mr. HARTZOG. That totals 4,140 acres.

Senator BIBLE. How many owners? I am just trying to get the concept of the ownership.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am sorry. The way they have got it broken down, that was the acreage. The ownership is 260.

Senator BIBLE. 260 owners of that much acreage.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right.

Senator BIBLE. Please restate it.

Mr. HARTZOG. 260 owners for that much acreage.

Senator BIBLE. For how much, 3,907 acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. 4,140. That includes both the improved and unimproved.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Now, then, you would be dealing with about 260 people if you were to acquire the 5,000 acres—within the 5,000 acres in Senator Ribicoff's bill in fee simple. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. HARTZOG. 260 owners.

Senator BIBLE. 260 owners.

Mr. HARTZOG. For 4,140 acres now identified.

Senator BIBLE. Now identified.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right.

Senator BIBLE. And your statement is that it appears to you that the most you would have to acquire would be 4,200 acres or thereabouts.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is what it appears to us now. You may have some modification of that depending on boundary surveys. You do not want to split a tract in half with severance. The owner may not want it, and this is, I think, the purpose in Senator Ribicoff's bill to give us 6 months to firm up the actual boundary of these individual selections.

Senator BIBLE. That is very wisely put in there. I think it has been developed as a result of these constant conferences with the local people.

Now, tell me about the 160 acres that are improved. What is there on the 160 acres?

Mr. HARTZOG. The 169 acres that are improved involve 44 residences, 38 seasonal cottages, and nine other unclassified structures. What are those? Just sheds and outbuildings and this kind of thing? Barns?

OK. There is one restaurant, one commercial airport property and boat launching ramp, one truck garage, one marina, one yacht club, and one outboard club bulkhead property for a total of 97 improvements on the 169 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Well, now, what would you propose to do particularly with the 44 residences and the—whatever number that was of summer cottages? Would you put a Cape Cod formula on it so that—

Mr. HARTZOG. We have no problem on the provisions that are in the bill with respect to retained ownerships, you know, for life and specified period of time with the exception that if they happen to be in a development area, then, of course, they would not have any opportunity to retain ownership.

Senator BIBLE. Will you spell that out, because one thing that always worries people is if you create the Connecticut Riverway, will you go in and take a present owner out of his home. That is what I am asking.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, for example, if you know there is a house here where we propose to have a parking garage and an information orientation station and picnic area, then obviously we would have to take that property in order to do the development. So we could not afford to give him a retained tenancy there.

Senator BIBLE. Well, are there many so situated in this area?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, our examination indicates that there are not.

Senator BIBLE. There are not.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I think we must level with the people with whom we are doing business.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. We have always been very fair on that in all of these parks, and so these people in this Connecticut Waterway want to know exactly what is going to happen once this becomes law.

Now, your statement to me is—you correct me if I am wrong—if they have a residence or summer cottage they will be able to stay there for their lifetime and how long afterwards?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not think this bill specifies the period but generally—fixed term not to exceed 25 years. Yes, the bill specifies 25 years which is the standard term that Congress has been approving in connection with these types.

Senator BIBLE. I think generally it has worked out very well, has it not?

Mr. HARTZOG. Very well, indeed. So far as I know we have not had any complaints about it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, of course, you do find a father and son combination or father and daughter combination or mother and daughter and—

Mr. HARTZOG. We have had a couple of instances.

Senator BIBLE. Lots of them say they would like to leave their residence to their son or daughter on their deaths and how does that work out?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, we have had a couple of instances in which people have conveyed them to their subteenage children before they then convey them to us. This lengthens the lifespan contemplated quite a bit.

Senator BIBLE. Well, is the provision in this bill now lifetime plus 25 or—

Mr. HARTZOG. No; lifetime for the owner and his spouse, whichever is greater, or 25 years. And we have had a lot of people who have chosen the fixed term because in that way they have something concrete to sell if at some future date their plans change and they want to alienate the title, you see, whereas if they got life estate, somebody has to have a lot of faith in their individual health to buy it. You see what I mean.

Senator BIBLE. I am thinking primarily of the situation of the mother and father who would like to leave this lovely home on the Connecticut Waterway to their son. Now, your indication, then, is that the most they could give to that son and daughter, I guess they get along with their son and daughter—he could give it to them for 25 years and then they could go up and visit mom and dad or vice versa.

Mr. HARTZOG. You see, what I was trying to get at, Mr. Chairman, we have had some instances in which prior to selling the property to us, a mother or father conveys the title to a son or daughter who in turn gets the life estate, you see.

Senator BIBLE. They get the life estate.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes; the owner of the property gets the life estate.

Senator BIBLE. Then, if I had a 3-year-old son that I wanted to leave it to, I could give it to him and I am satisfying the law, and he would have a whole life estate on that?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have got one like that in the Great Smokies now and he is now about 40 years old.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Well, maybe that gives some suggestions to people that have a place there and want to leave it to their son and daughter. I am very happy to have that for the record. It gives us a modus operandi so-called in law and you studied law, I am not quite sure what it means.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am not, either.

Senator BIBLE. But I understand what you are saying. I think we have to tell the people how they will be treated.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right.

Senator BIBLE. These are the ones involved.

Mr. HARTZOG. And the 25-year we found to be very popular because then, you know, where a couple is elderly, and they do want to keep the title themselves but they want to know what is going to happen in the future, they settle for the 25 years.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Very well. I think that is—I think that kind of develops the purple area which was roughly 4,200 acres. Are you able to put an approximate price tag on acquiring that as you propose?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, and these figures, incidentally, have been developed as we discussed with you and Senator Ribicoff when we were in Connecticut with the council of the State who has been buying land in this vicinity as well as by our own appraisers who have been in to make an overall evaluation, and we estimate that the 5,000 acres would cost \$18,200,000.

Senator BIBLE. \$18,200,000.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Very well. Now, tell us about the area in green.

Mr. HARTZOG. The area in green, Mr. Chairman, we propose to be left as Senator Ribicoff described it as a conservation, environmental protection background area controlled by local zoning in accordance with standards established by the secretary which is substantially the formula which this committee developed with respect to the management of Cape Cod, and we are advised that all of the townships there do have zoning which we consider to be satisfactory with the possible exception of the Deep River area.

Senator BIBLE. Now, this is roughly 17,500 acres? Something like that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; minus the small acreage which the State and local governments have in there.

Senator BIBLE. What is the cost involved in the green area?

Mr. HARTZOG. None.

Senator BIBLE. None at all?

Mr. HARTZOG. None. The only thing is this bill carries a provision as I recall it, in going over it, that if somebody does not maintain the zoning and the zoning is violated, the secretary then—condemnation power is lifted and we can go in and acquire.

Senator BIBLE. Then you would have some cost involved.

Mr. HARTZOG. That would be a cost involved but we do not anticipate that, particularly in light of this very fine statement which has been submitted by the Advisory Committee and as Senator Ribicoff points out, the representatives composing this are the principal political officials in these jurisdictions. So they, in effect, we feel, have made a commitment to us that they are going to maintain satisfactory zoning. So that there should not be the additional cost.

Senator BIBLE. What is the character of the 17,000 acres? Is it improved or unimproved?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, it is considerably—some of it considerably improved. Much of it is open and wooded. And some agricultural acreage in it. Most of the marshland is within the purple area that we would propose to acquire.

Senator BIBLE. Now, about the improved area within the green, it is improved in what respect? Has residences on it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Residences, commercial property, boating.

Senator BIBLE. Would you take those? You have no—

Mr. HARTZOG. No, no. We are not going to take any of it in the green area, you see, so long as the local jurisdictions maintain the zoning satisfactory in accordance with the standards set by the Secretary. This would remain in private ownership under zoning just as it does in Cape Cod.

Senator BIBLE. Where was that wonderful home that we visited while we were there that I think they had donated to the university or at Dartmouth or some place?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the castle.

Senator BIBLE. It is outside of the area?

Senator RIBICOFF. That is right.

Mr. HARTZOG. Within the area. It is State owned already.

Senator RIBICOFF. I think the chairman is talking about the home that was donated to Wesleyan College.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I am talking about.

Senator RIBICOFF. And that is not within the park area.

Senator BIBLE. That was my question.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am sorry. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. And my understanding is that the only time the Federal Government would move into that green area is if the—if someone with a home, for example, would start to build a high-rise apartment, then that would be incompatible with the riverway; is that true?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, but, you see, they could only do that if the local jurisdiction changed its zoning.

Senator BIBLE. They could not do it right now because of the zoning.

Mr. HARTZOG. They could not do it right now, or if they could do it right now, it means that the property is already zoned that way and we consider it to be satisfactory. But I do not know of any high-rise zoning in this vicinity; do you? There is no high-rise zoning.

Senator BIBLE. I just use that as an example, because high rises are somewhat popular. You have been having a little experience with it yourself on the banks of the Potomac; have you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. I surely have been having a great experience.

Senator BIBLE. You should be an expert on it.

Now, your statement is you think the overall cost is going to be in the range of \$18 to \$19 to \$20 million.

Mr. HARTZOG. For land acquisition.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Now, tell us about the cost of development.

Mr. HARTZOG. The cost of development is \$4 million, estimated at \$4,430,000. And, Mr. Chairman, that is for—

Senator BIBLE. \$4,400,000, did you say?

Mr. HARTZOG. 430; \$4,430,000.

Senator BIBLE. Four million four. All right.

Mr. HARTZOG. And that is for a parking garage at this location with an information orientation.

Senator BIBLE. Now, what is "this location" because the reporter cannot—

Mr. HARTZOG. I am sorry. That is at Tylerville where the State is now building a road into this Tylerville area, and a picnic area. We propose at Poplar Hill a group campground, environmental study areas and trailers. These are environmental study areas for use by local school groups and others as part of the teaching curriculum of the school system. Gillette Castle State Park where we had lunch and where I mistakenly, not you, were referring to earlier, will be pretty much as the State now has it and that is picnicking, castle tours, and trails.

Senator BIBLE. And where is the ownership of that property? Is it in the State?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is in the State of Connecticut and under this bill we could include it only by permission of the State.

Senator BIBLE. Only by donation?

Mr. HARTZOG. If they donate it. The next location is Selden Neck, which is now a State park and this is boater camping and trails and as I recall, we went by this point. The access is by boat from the river, a wilderness type camp. And Hamburg Hill where we would propose additional group camping, environmental study areas, and

trailers, and at Old Saybrooke we have proposed an area that is detached and outside of the park, not to exceed 40 acres, where we think it is necessary along I-95 and this interchange for C-9 to have some kind of a parking facility whereby we can run a shuttle service along this river to disperse this crowd rather than interjecting the private automobile into this area. I think if you—

Senator BIBLE. You might tell us about your Yosemite experience. I have been reading about it in the paper. I do not mean the one involving the University of Florida professor but I mean the one where you stop automobiles from coming into Yosemite because of their adverse environmental effects and they are just jammed up too much. How have you worked that out? Has that been successful?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, this has been—

Senator BIBLE. Tell us first about it. What is it?

Mr. HARTZOG. One of the most successful things that I think we have ever done. And I think that it indicates a direction in which we should be moving more creatively and constructively. And this is a direction in which Secretary Hickel pointed in his guidelines in June of 1969.

What we have done, the Yosemite Valley is roughly 7 miles long and it has concentration of camping as well as hotel accommodations in the east end and roughly in the center of the valley. And we have set up a separate checking station for people entering Yosemite Valley and at that point we register them for campground sites, so that if you have a reservation, and at this particular point, too, there is a cross valley road in which you can come in on one road and go back; we made the whole road one way, and at this point we register you for the east end of the valley and if there is a campground open, you get a site and you can drive your car to a campsite and there you have to park it and you have to leave it for the period of your stay in the valley. If you have a reservation at the Ahwahnee Hotel also at the east end you can drive your car to the Ahwahnee Hotel parking lot at which point you have to park it and leave it for as long as you are there. Then we operate a free shuttle service.

Senator BIBLE. Who operates that?

Mr. HARTZOG. The concession operates it.

Senator BIBLE. This is all on concession.

Mr. HARTZOG. And we are proposing to send to the Congress a supplemental proposal for money to pay for this because we believe that the shuttle service is a necessary management tool and, therefore, the visitor should get that as a part of his admission fee into Yosemite Valley and not have to pay for it separately.

If they have to pay for it separately in my judgment, the program will not work because they have already paid their admission fee to get in. We charge them to stay in the campground and the concession charges them to stay in the hotel. And then if we say, now, also as a part of our management you have got to pay to ride around in a shuttle bus because we will not let you drive your car, I just do not think it is viable. So, the concessioner has agreed that he will operate this service, absorbing the loss, if any, and there is going to be one of about \$100,000 because even if we were able to have this supplemental here today, you know, the season is mostly over. So, he is subsidizing this, between \$100,000 and \$125,000, through Labor Day. At that point we are to pick it up and pay for it the rest of the time.

Senator BIBLE. You envision something like that for the Connecticut Riverway?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. In other words, instead of an admission fee, you cannot have an admission fee through an elongated area such as this with all of the cross roads, and what we would propose is to have a parking fee, just as you saw up at Cape Cod in connection with those beach areas. We do not charge you a fee to swim. We charge you a fee to park. And then as a part of that—

Senator BIBLE. How much does that fee generally run?

Mr. HARTZOG. A dollar a day as I recall it, or \$10 for a seasonal permit. And then as a result of that you get to use the showers and the change rooms and whatever in connection with it without nickel and diming the visitor to death. And this is what I would propose here, is that we build these garages at either end and we charge a parking fee and then we run a free shuttle service between them. I think this is the only way from a management standpoint that you can cope with the automobile that is going to be introduced here with C-9 on this side and I forget the number of the highway on this side but there is a road over here as you remember, and I-95 coming across here and the State's proposal to take another road through here, they are going to smother this area with the automobile unless we do something different about it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I commend you for your ingenuity on that. If you can cope with the automobile, we will put a bill in to erect a statue to you.

Mr. HARTZOG. I feel with the support of the Congress that the proposals the administration is making in connection with this will permit us to live with the automobile and to continue to provide a quality park experience, but certainly as the Secretary has said and as the administration has suggested in the statement it sent to the Congress, we have to start coping with the automobile in these recreational environments or we are simply going to destroy the experience.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly agree with you and what you say makes a lot of sense. I was just in Yellowstone early this week and even that is getting almost as congested as Pennsylvania Avenue at 5 o'clock.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. That is amazing in an areas as far removed as Yellowstone but it is a fact of life and I think we have to face up to it.

Now, one further question. How many people will be required in the Connecticut riverway, gateway unit, to manage it?

Mr. HARTZOG. The staffing summary—now, this is only for this unit, you understand.

Senator BIBLE. That is all I am talking about, this unit. I am convinced this unit should go forward immediately.

Mr. HARTZOG. We are proposing at the end of the fifth year a management and protection staff of 14, which would involve the superintendent, secretary, administrative officer, interpretative specialist, technicians, two, maintenance, chief of maintenance, and then seven—I am sorry—three permanent maintenance people including a chief of maintenance, and four permanent rangers.

Senator BIBLE. That is for a total of what?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is for a total of 14 permanent staff at the end of the fifth year plus 41 man-years of seasonal staffing.

Senator BIBLE. That is for June, July, August, something like that?
Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Summer months.

Mr. HARTZOG. Where we think it is going to take a great many seasonal people, particularly in connection with the operation of the interpretive shuttle service going back and forth here. This is what we find in Yosemite that makes this so attractive, that is, we give them an interpretive program while they are riding this shuttle service so that they are just simply not sitting there being transported from here to there like a bus ride downtown from their work. The programs tell people what is going on. We are doing it both ways in Yosemite trying to find out the better way. In one instance we are putting the man on the bus or tram. The other is we are trying to work it with tapes. One of the problems is you will have a tram operator and he gets a little enthusiastic and drives a little faster than the other and then you get the tape out of synchronization. I had an experience like that. By the time the tape started describing the big tree we were already around in the visitor center. This is one of the problems you have about the tape.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand. It must be an interesting experience. What is the cost after the fifth year for O. & M.?

Mr. HARTZOG. The O. & M. cost is \$252,500. \$252,500 at the end of 5 years.

Senator BIBLE. \$252,000 per year after the fifth year. How long will it take you to develop this; 5 years?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is our contemplated development program; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is this plan of development, has this been discussed with the Advisory Committee? Do you keep them abreast of what you are doing?

Mr. HARTZOG. The Advisory Committee in Connecticut?

Senator BIBLE. From Connecticut.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. The whole thing has been gone over with them this time.

Senator BIBLE. It strikes me that you have got a pretty firm, solid development plan for the Gateway Unit right now. Do you not think you have a pretty firm plan?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, for the Gateway Unit only.

Senator BIBLE. I am only talking about the Gateway Unit. That is all this bill provides.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, this, of course, is why we recommend it be deferred, because from the administration's standpoint we would like to approach the Connecticut River as the New England Heritage report did and that is as an entity.

Senator BIBLE. But even so, if this were to go forward at this time, there is not anything that I can see that prevents the others from following it next year or the year after, the third year after this. Is that not true? You do not have to do it all at once; do you?

Mr. HARTZOG. No. I think you have a valid observation.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, I am not going to press that point. I understand some of the restrictive rules.

Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. You gave a figure of \$18 million.

Mr. HARTZOG. For land acquisition; yes, sir, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. What total acreage does that involve?

Mr. HARTZOG. That involves 5,000 acres. It is very expensive land. It is in a highly urban environment.

Senator ANDERSON. And that is the best use for it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. In my judgment, Senator, it is the best use for it because this valley is rich in history. It has tremendous potential for preserving the quality of one of our great rivers. It has great potential for serving as an environmental education tool in building an environmental ethic in an urban society, and I think it is worth every nickel of it.

Senator ANDERSON. Who evaluated this \$18 million? What was the property?

Mr. HARTZOG. Who owns that property?

Senator ANDERSON. Who valued that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Who valued that? Our appraisers in the National Park Service in consultation with the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources, who administers or has under his administrative jurisdiction the State parks and State fisheries, and their land people. We did it in consultation with them. Plus our own on-the-ground evaluation.

Senator ANDERSON. \$18 million is quite a sum of money for this area.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Ribicoff, would you care to ask any questions at all?

Senator RIBICOFF. No, thank you.

Senator BIBLE. You are more than welcome to do it. Do you have other Park Service witnesses? I think you made a very fine case.

Mr. HARTZOG. No; I have no further witnesses.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have other witnesses on this? Anybody in the audience who wants to be heard?

I have a letter from a man—they just called to my attention Joseph T. Rossi of the Joseph T. Rossi Corp., Higganum, Conn., where he says that he is unable to be personally present today, but he has a letter where he presents his viewpoint. Without objection, his letter to me as well as his statement will be incorporated in the record at this point.

Senator ANDERSON. Does he object?

Senator BIBLE. Yes; he has objection to this. That is right. He has three basic objections. I have not read them. It will be made a part of the record. He does object to it and gives his reasons for so doing. Without objection, this letter will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JOSEPH T. ROSSI CORP.,
Higganum, Conn., August 19, 1970.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Thank you very much for your kind invitation to appear this Friday at the hearing regarding Senator Ribicoff's revised National River Bill. Unfortunately your letter was delayed in the mails, and arrived here yesterday, making it impossible for me to come to Washington, due to previous business commitments.

Instead, I have composed a letter, addressed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and am enclosing the letter for you to submit to the committee at the hearing.

My three basic objections are stated and a suggested solution is provided.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH T. ROSSI, JR.

Enclosure.

JOSEPH T. ROSSI CORP.,
Higganum Conn., August 19, 1970.

U.S. SENATE,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Thank you for the opportunity to appear at your hearing on the revised Connecticut River Bill, a copy of which I requested in a letter to Senator Ribicoff dated August 7, and as yet have not received.

Being that Senator Bible's invitation to appear at this hearing was delayed in the mails, it is impossible for me to attend this hearing in person, and since I do not have a copy of the most recently revised bill it is even more difficult for me to give testimony on it.

There are a few points however that I would like to make. The first concerns the advisability of spending large sums of tax dollars to acquire land along the river at this time when money is so scarce, jobs are short, and federal, state and local taxes are excessively high.

Second, the State of Connecticut presently owns approximately 10,000 acres of land in the town of Haddam alone, and God only knows how many total acres in all the river valley towns affected by this bill. Haddam receives \$5,935 per year (or 60¢ per acre) in lieu of taxes each year from the state, while my average tax per acre on all similar lands owned in several Connecticut towns is \$1.38 per acre. The taking of more land by the government will reduce the tax base of the towns involved and increase the taxes of the residents, who are now already overburdened with high property taxes.

Third, any attempt to preserve the scenic character and beauty of this area cannot be accomplished by ignoring good forest management, by prohibiting the cutting of dead, dying and crowded trees. Such a prohibition would also have the tendency to force timber prices to rise beyond the ability of lumber manufacturing companies to pay and survive in a highly competitive market.

I submit that a bill on the state level, providing land use restriction, state forestry aid, property tax incentives, and possibly improvement loans or grants would accomplish the same objective, thereby avoiding the above three problems and saving federal expenditure.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH T. ROSSI, JR.,
President, Joseph T. Rossi Corp.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have further testimony on this particular bill? The record will be kept open for a period of 7 days, until a week from today, which is Friday, whatever it is, the 28th, for any further submissions or corrections or additional information.

We will stand in recess on this committee until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, when we will hear the Sleeping Bear Dunes.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the hearing was concluded.)

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