

# CIBOLO PROJECT, TEXAS

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HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 1406**

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE CIBOLO PROJECT, TEXAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HEARING HELD IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX., JUNE 22, 1973

Serial No. 93-23

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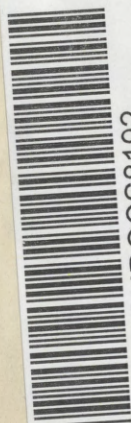
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## CIBOLO PROJECT, TEXAS

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1973

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER RESOURCES  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*San Antonio, Tex.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:45 a.m. at the Institute of Texas Cultures, San Antonio, Tex., Hon. Harold T. Johnson presiding.

Mr. JOHNSON. The meeting will come to order.

The Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources will please be in order for consideration of the business regularly scheduled for this time. The purpose of these hearings—and for that matter, the subcommittee's presence in San Antonio today—is to get a firsthand report from the people of Texas on how they feel about the proposed Cibolo project.

While we are here we will also go out to the project site and see for ourselves just what is involved in building this facility.

The committee has traveled to San Antonio at the request of our colleague, Congressman Kazen, who is a member of the subcommittee and author of the pending bill. The Chair would say that we hoped to have a larger attendance of Members with us today but business on the floor of the House last evening and scheduled for this afternoon has obliged a number of interested colleagues to cancel out. Be that as it may, we will take a complete, verbatim transcript of all that is said today and make it available for them to study.

Don, would you want to make a brief comment?

Mr. CLAUSEN. My comments will be very brief, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to be in San Antonio for the purpose of this hearing this morning.

As the chairman said, we serve jointly on both the Interior Committee and then this particular subcommittee as well as Public Works, and I happen to be the ranking Republican minority member on Water Resources and Public Works along with your fellow Texan, Ray Roberts, who is our chairman.

I just wanted to say very briefly that we are here at the invitation of you people but primarily at the request of our colleague who serves on the committee so ably, Congressman Chick Kazen, and I just want to state categorically that we are here and we had quite a trip trying to get down here.

Chick, we're going to have to have you check with Eastern Airlines to see if we can get a direct flight from Washington, D.C., to San Antonio. But seriously, we are here because Congressman Chick Kazen has always rallied to our request whenever we had a matter of



concern out in California. Chick came with us and so we are here to listen to his constituency as well as the other members of the Texas delegation. And I am pleased to be here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our other colleague, who is from another part of the United States, is Congressman Teno Roncalio from the great State of Wyoming, a man who is well versed in water matters.

Teno?

Mr. RONCALIO. What Colorado doesn't get, Texas does; so I am happy to be here. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON. We have with us Mr. Jim Casey, who is the committee consultant from the Democratic side. He is a Texan from West Texas. He is very well schooled on Texas' problems and is a former employee of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Casey, do you have anything that you want to say?

Mr. CASEY. I don't think that there is anything that I dare say right now, Mr. Chairman, except that I am glad I was in San Antonio instead of Atlanta.

Mr. JOHNSON. The minority counsel, Mr. Dave Luken, who started with our committee this year, is a very fine young man and learning a lot about water problems in the 17 Western States.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, now we will assign him the transportation difficulty problems.

Mr. JOHNSON. Dave, do you want to take a bow?

Mr. LUKEN. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to recognize at this time your own Congressman, Chick Kazen.

Chick, you take over.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, on behalf of my constituency and the people of south Texas, let me tell you how delighted we are that you are here and how sorry we are that you had such a difficult time getting here. But, Mr. Chairman, we really appreciate the effort that you have made in meeting with us here today.

I recognize that yesterday was a hard day on the floor of the House, being in session until about 10 o'clock last night, I am told. I recognize that they are in session today beginning at 11 o'clock this morning. I appreciate the fact that you made a commitment to be here and you followed through with that commitment. I am sorry that because of this, your attendance record is going to suffer somewhat by not being there for the votes that will be coming up today.

I don't really know how to express my gratitude that you are here. However, you are here on a very serious matter as you have been all over the country.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Just come to my district and explain that next year. [Laughter.]

Mr. KAZEN. Congressman, we will be delighted to do that.

I might tell this group that Congressman Clausen comes from redwood country and we did spend some time up in his district a few years ago when we also missed a few votes. So, Congressman, I hope you do not feel too bad. We got you the Redwoods National Park and saved the redwoods.

You have a beautiful part of the country and we were delighted to be in part of it. Last year we were up in Teno's country in Wyoming,



which points out the fact that this committee is dealing with a subject matter which is the very life of our country.

Water is life and without water there will be no life.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we will hear testimony today from the people of south Texas as to what this project means in the way of life-giving sustenance to this great metropolitan area, which at the last figure I saw was about 866,000. We will learn what it means to augment the water supply for this area, for the city of San Antonio, and for the cities of Karnes City and Kenedy. We can no longer depend on underground water as the people here know.

We are faced with shortages in fuel today. We will be faced with shortages in water. This is the time to start planning. In fact, we are a little late in starting to plan for water in this area, and if we do not do something as soon as possible we are going to be faced not only with a power shortage but with our very lives if we do not make preparations for it.

So, Mr. Chairman, this is a very serious thing to my people and we hope that you will listen sympathetically to what our people will have to say.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will defer my formal statement on the bill until we get back to Washington for our hearings there. I want to give as much time as possible to the people out here in the field.

We are delighted to be here. As the chairman has said, we want to bring Washington to you instead of you having to go to Washington all the time.

Now, at this time, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of San Antonio, I would like for the Chair to recognize Mr. Thad Ziegler, who is chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the San Antonio Chamber, for a few opening remarks.

#### **STATEMENT OF THAD M. ZIEGLER, CHAIRMAN, NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF THE GREATER SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. ZIEGLER. Good morning, Congressman Johnson, Congressman Clausen, Congressman Roncalio, Congressman Kazen.

I am Thad Ziegler, chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

First, and on behalf of our organization, let me extend a cordial welcome to San Antonio and south Texas. We appreciate you taking time from your busy schedule to personally visit our area and see, first hand, the merits of the Cibolo Creek Reservoir project. We also want to commend our Congressman and your colleague, Chick Kazen, for his dedicated efforts in our behalf.

The continued economic viability of San Antonio and south Texas is the primary mission of the organization I represent and the availability of a dependable potable water supply is vital to the accomplishment of this mission.

San Antonio has been fortunate in having an adequate water supply from underground sources. However, economic development of an area is greatly enhanced through the availability of a surface supply that would augment existing sources.



Construction of this project, with its proposed 402,000 acre-foot lake, would provide our community with its first surface water supply, enabling us to give up the title of "The nation's largest city completely dependent on ground water supplies." Since water development potentialities are limited in the south Texas area, the orderly development and conservation of all our water resources is a major function of the Natural Resources Committee and certainly this project is extremely important to the achievement of our goal.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce urges that your committee give favorable consideration to this project and that efforts be made to insure early congressional approval.

I might also add that the Chamber's next project is to improve its airline facilities into San Antonio. [Laughter.]

Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Ziegler, we want to thank you, but I want to say there was **nothing** wrong with San Antonio's airport last night. It was almost vacant. We whizzed right through there. [Laughter.]

Service was superb as far as San Antonio was concerned. I can't say much for the treatment we received in Atlanta.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Well, let's blame it on Atlanta.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are very glad to have this opportunity to come here and I am sure we will have a good hearing today. We will be with you today and tomorrow, and leave Sunday morning to return to Washington.

Everything looks fine this morning. When we got out on the street the climate was good in San Antonio. They say it is not going to rain for the rest of the festivities while we are here. We are glad to have you here to welcome us.

At this time we will place H.R. 1406, a bill calling for the project known as the Cibolo project, Texas, and for other purposes, in the record.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, so ordered.

[H.R. 1406 follows:]

[H.R. 1406, 93 Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Cibolo project, Texas, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Cibolo project, Texas, in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 31 Stat. 388, Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and the provisions of this Act and the plan set out in the report of the Secretary on this project with such modification of, omissions from, or additions to the works, as the Secretary may find proper and necessary for the purposes of storing, regulating, and furnishing water for municipal and industrial use, conserving and developing fish and wildlife resources, providing outdoor recreation opportunities, and controlling floods. The principal features of the project shall consist of a dam and reservoir on Cibolo Creek and public outdoor recreation facilities.

SEC. 2. (a) Costs of the project, allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, shall be repayable to the United States in not more than fifty years under either the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws or under the provisions of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (title III of Public Law 85-500, 72 Stat. 319 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto): *Provided*, That, in either case, repayment of costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply shall include interest on the unamortized balance.



(b) The interest rate used for computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance of the costs of the project allocated to municipal and industrial water supply shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which construction of the project is commenced, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to enter into a contract with a qualified entity or entities, for delivery of water and for repayment of all the reimbursable construction costs.

(b) Construction of the project shall not be commenced until a suitable contract has been executed by the Secretary with a qualified entity or entities.

(c) Such contract may be entered into without regard to the last sentence of section 9, subsection (c), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

(d) Upon execution of the contract referred to in section 3(a) above, and upon completion of construction of the project, the Secretary shall transfer to a qualified contracting entity or entities the care, operation, and maintenance of the project works, and, if such transfer is made will credit annually against the contractor's repayment obligation that portion of the year's joint operation and maintenance costs which, if the United States had continued to operate the project, would have been allocated to flood control, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. Prior to assuming care, operation, and maintenance of the project works the contracting entity or entities shall be obligated to operate them in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army with respect to flood control, and by the Secretary of the Interior with respect to fish and wildlife and recreation.

(e) Upon complete payment of the obligation assumed, including appropriate interest charges, the contracting entity or entities, their designee or designees, shall have a permanent right to use the reservoir and related facilities of the Cibolo project in accordance with said contract.

SEC. 4. The conservation and development of the fish and wildlife resources and the enhancement of recreation opportunities in connection with the Cibolo project shall be in accordance with provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (79 Stat. 213).

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Cibolo reclamation project the sum of \$40,151,000 (April 1970 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the type of construction involved herein. There are also authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be required for the operation and maintenance of the project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Before our first witness this morning, as a matter of courtesy we ask for leave for all members of the Texas delegation to place their statements in the record, both the Senate and the House.

I have the statement here from Senator Bentsen. It will be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement of Senator Bentsen follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. LLOYD BENTSEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Cibolo Creek Project for Wilson County.

This project has undergone a thorough seven year Federal and State investigation which revealed that the project would contribute greatly to the municipal and industrial water supply systems for the communities of San Antonio, Karnes City and Kenedy, Texas. It is vital that these cities obtain a surface water supply system before the year 2,000. This is a rapid growth area, and its water needs are already surpassing the supply from Edward's Underground Water Supply.

Furthermore, this multipurpose Project would provide for needed flood control, conservation of fish and wildlife resources, and outdoor recreational opportunities. The Cibolo Creek development project for Wilson County would undoubtedly result in great economic and social gains for this area, the State, as well as the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I am most hopeful that the Committee will give this authorization request for Cibolo Creek swift and positive consideration. I am also hope-



ful that today's meeting will air all concerns and points of interest regarding this project. For it will only be through a thorough exchange of ideas that we will be able to fully appreciate the environmental ramifications of this or any project.

Mr. JOHNSON. There will be reservations here for all the other members of the House delegation, and Senator Tower.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I add that I was in touch with Congressman Gonzalez in Dallas this morning. He was supposed to be with us but was unavoidably detained. He will be with us later on today.

Mr. JOHNSON. As our first witness this morning, we will call the Bureau of Reclamation to give us an orientation from the map that is here before us.

If you will bring the map out so we can see it, we will listen to the Bureau give its explanation of the project by referring to the map. This gives us a good physical orientation as far as the project is concerned.

I might say that the Bureau of Reclamation does a very fine job in reporting on these projects, although this project has not moved too fast. All we have before us is the planning reports that was sent out to the States. Therefore, we do not have a specific report that has been approved by the Secretary and the Bureau of Reclamation. The report is still in the Agency, and the people that have to approve it have not cleared it.

We will place that planning report in the file and the Bureau may come forward to give us its explanation of the project. Bring anyone with you that you want to. We understand you are going to have your Commissioner down here tomorrow. I think he will be in tonight or tomorrow—if he is still on schedule—to take a look at the general area. We hope to find out if the Bureau is supporting this project, and if he, as our new Commissioner, will help us move it.

**STATEMENT OF DALE B. RAITT, ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR,  
SOUTHWEST REGION, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION; ACCOMPANIED  
BY GEORGE BAILEY, CHIEF, PLANNING DIVISION, AMARILLO;  
AND NORMAN FLAIGG, PLANNING OFFICER, AUSTIN PLANNING  
OFFICE**

Mr. RAITT. That is right, Mr. Chairman, he will be with us.

Mr. JOHNSON. Water matters are very dear to everyone throughout the United States but somehow our Government does not rate them as high as it should on the priority list for immediate attention. You have heard that you have to hit the mule on the head to get his attention, but this is not the case with Mr. Stamm who is a very well qualified man. We have high hopes that he will put the reclamation program on track again, and carry it through.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Would the chairman yield just a moment?

Just to echo the comments made by the chairman that relate to my own personal pleasure with the appointment of Mr. Gil Stamm as the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. I was a little bit involved in this, making a recommendation to the President and the executive branch that he be appointed. I think he is one of the most knowledgeable men in this field and I think the committee would agree that this is an excellent appointment.



Mr. RAITT. We feel that Mr. Stamm is a very qualified leader for our organization.

Mr. JOHNSON. You may introduce the other people who are accompanying you.

Mr. RAITT. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dale B. Raitt and I am, for the record, Assistant Regional Director for the Southwest region, Bureau of Reclamation. Our headquarters are in Amarillo, Tex.

As you have already mentioned, Mr. Chairman our Commissioner will be with us this evening. Our Regional Director, Mr. Jim Bradley, is unable to be here for this meeting.

I do, however, have with me on my left, Mr. George Bailey who is the Chief of our Planning Division from the Regional office in Amarillo and on my right, Mr. Norman Flaigg who is in Austin. Mr. Flaigg's office prepared the studies for the Cibolo project so I will be calling upon him later to present our statement for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Before I call on Mr. Flaigg I might go back and supplement a little bit on the status of our report. You have already touched on it, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the report about which we are talking is the proposed report of the Secretary. As such, the information that will be contained in our statement today is based on the information in the March 29, 1972 report.

I might also mention that at the time our report was transmitted to the State and the Secretary of the Army and other interested Federal agencies we also transmitted a copy of our draft environmental impact statement. We have copies back on the draft environmental impact statement and that, along with the report, is in the process of final review.

If there are no other questions, Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time to call upon Mr. Flaigg to present our statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Flaigg, we are very glad to have you here. You may proceed.

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

Before I begin, I should say that C-i-b-o-l-o is a Spanish Indian word which means buffalo. You will hear it pronounced several different ways.

Mr. JOHNSON. I probably mispronounced it, but I heard the gentleman say Cibolo.

Mr. FLAIGG. Some of the local residents say Ciwolo, but the Spanish pronunciation may be Cibolo and many of us say Cibolo, so take your choice.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Why don't we just call it buffalo? [Laughter.]

Mr. FLAIGG. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity of describing the Cibolo project in Wilson County, Tex. which H.R. 1406 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain. The plan of development provides for construction of Cibolo Dam and Reservoir on Cibolo Creek to regulate its flows for municipal and industrial use and flood control. The plan includes recreation and sport-fishing facilities at the reservoir and would provide major recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.

In accordance with Texas law, the Texas Water Rights Commission held a hearing on the Secretary's proposed report on the Cibolo project in Austin, Tex., on May 15, 1972. On May 30, 1972, the Texas Water



Rights Commission published an order approving the feasibility of the project, subject to certain conditions.

Gov. Preston Smith of Texas concurred in the findings and recommendations of the Texas Water Rights Commission and transmitted them to the Commissioner of Reclamation on May 31, 1972, with a recommendation that the conditions stated by the commission be adopted and specifically included in legislation authorizing the project for Federal construction. The conditions specified by the commission in its order are: one, that congressional authorization of the project not preclude development by public agencies of the State of Texas of a water-supply reservoir on Cibolo Creek in lieu of the proposed Federal project, in the event that the designated local sponsors determine that a water-supply reservoir is needed before the Federal project can be funded and constructed by the Federal Government; two, that in order to maximize beneficial yield without impairment of cost benefits credited to the project, in lieu of the proposed interim release of up to 6,000 acre-feet of water per annum to enhance sport fishing, passage of inflows and releases of water from the reservoir to provide for domestic and livestock uses, downstream water rights, and for stream maintenance, shall be in accordance with a schedule as determined by the Texas Water Rights Commission; and three, that consideration be given to congressional authorization to provide for Federal participation in the non-Federal water supply reservoir and funding of the nonreimbursable construction costs for the Federal interests, determined in accordance with the usual procedures for computing these costs in Federal projects, in the event a water-supply reservoir on Cibolo Creek is constructed by one or more public agencies of the State of Texas.

#### ORIGIN OF PROJECT

Bureau of Reclamation investigations in the San Antonio River Basin were made initially as part of its overall Texas Basins project investigation, which was started in 1954. Although delayed by deferral to the U.S. Study Commission-Texas activities, the Regional Director's report on the Texas Basins project was completed in February 1965. In 1965, the Secretary of the Interior informally transmitted the report to the Governor of Texas for consideration by the Texas Water Development Board in formulating a statewide water plan. Further action to process the report for transmission to the Congress was suspended, pending completion of the Texas water plan by the Texas Water Development Board. The Texas Basins project plan includes Cibolo Reservoir in a group of project works recommended for approval as elements of the overall plan on the basis of reconnaissance studies.

Because of the interest of the San Antonio River Authority and the city of San Antonio in beginning a comprehensive program to manage the combined surface- and ground-water resources in the area, a feasibility study of the Cibolo project was initiated in fiscal year 1964. The investigation included geologic exploration by drilling of Cibolo damsite; preparation of feasibility-grade designs and cost estimates for Cibolo Dam and Reservoir, feasibility-grade hydraulic, economic and financial studies; and preparation of reports or statements by the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Sport



Fisheries and Wildlife, Federal Water Quality Administration, Geological Survey, National Park Service, and Public Health Service on the flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife, pollution control, hydraulic instrumentation, archeological salvage, and public health aspects of the project. The investigation has been made with the cooperation and support of the San Antonio River Authority and the Texas Water Development Board.

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cibolo project would consist of Cibolo Dam and Reservoir on Cibolo Creek, purchase of some adjacent lands for recreation purposes, construction of recreation facilities, and accomplishment of recommended fish and wildlife management measures.

The reservoir would be on Cibolo Creek with the dam 22.5 river miles upstream from its confluence with the San Antonio River. Cibolo Dam would be an earthfill structure about 20,000 feet long, with a crest width of 30 feet and a maximum height of 110 feet above the streambed. The top of the embankment would be at elevation 428.

The outlet works for downstream releases would consist of one gate-controlled conduit located beneath the embankment near the creek channel. It would have a maximum capacity of about 560 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, with the water at the top of the conservation capacity (elevation 400.1).

The spillway would be located in the left abutment and would be equipped with 9 radial gates, each 50 feet wide and 25.6 feet high. The gate sills would be at elevation 390 and the top of the gates at elevation 415.6.

Cibolo Reservoir would have a controlled capacity of 402,500 acre-feet at the top of the spillway gates consisting of 21,400 acre-feet for sediment deposition, 178,600 acre-feet for municipal and industrial water supply, and 202,500 acre-feet for flood control. The reservoir would have a surface area of 10,000 acres at elevation 400.1, top of the conservation capacity, and 16,260 acres at elevation 415.6, top of flood control capacity. The plan of development provides for acquiring in fee simple title 22,200 acres, including some 700 acres for recreational purposes. The firm yield of the reservoir would be 25,000 acre-feet per year after allowance for 100 years of sediment and increased upstream agricultural depletion.

The project water supply would be divided among the cities of San Antonio, Kenedy, and Karnes City. About 6,000 acre-feet per year would be reserved for Kenedy and Karnes City and would be delivered by releases into Cibolo Creek for downstream diversion through facilities that would be financed, constructed, operated, and maintained by the San Antonio River Authority. The remaining 19,000 acre-feet per year of project water would be assigned to the city of San Antonio and would be delivered through facilities financed, constructed, operated, and maintained by the San Antonio City Water Board.

#### PROJECT COST

The estimated cost of the project is \$40,151,000 at April 1970 prices. About \$6,175,000 of this would be for land and land rights, \$7,079,000 for relocation of existing facilities, and about \$19,160,000 for the dam, spillway, and outlet works. The total cost of the dam and reservoir is



\$37,808,000. About \$2,201,000 would be for recreation facilities. Other costs, totaling \$142,000 would be for sport-fishing facilities, fishery management program, hydraulic instrumentation, archeological salvage, and other minor items.

#### PROJECT BENEFITS

The project would provide substantial municipal and industrial water supply, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits.

Annual economic benefits for municipal and industrial water supply are estimated to be \$2,535,700 by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Annual economic benefits for flood control based on studies by the Corps of Engineers are estimated to be \$690,500.

Annual economic recreation benefits according to studies by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are estimated to be \$468,400 with first-stage recreation facilities installed.

Cibolo reservoir would provide annual economic fish and wildlife benefits of \$226,900, as estimated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The 100-year benefit-cost ratio would be 1.39.

#### REIMBURSABLE COSTS

The reimbursable costs of municipal and industrial water supply are \$23,685,000, including \$1,539,000 interest during construction at 3.463 percent.

The reimbursable costs assigned to recreation and fish and wildlife include \$699,000 for construction and \$26,000 for interest during construction based on a rate of 3.463 percent.

#### REPAYMENT CONTRACTS

A repayment contract would be executed with the San Antonio River Authority. It is anticipated that repayment would be made over the 50-year period following completion of its construction in annual installments that would increase from year to year approximately in proportion to water deliveries.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Average annual operation and maintenance costs for Cibolo dam and reservoir are estimated at \$61,200. The San Antonio River Authority would assume operation and maintenance of the dam and reservoir and specific recreation facilities on completion of construction.

#### COST OF WATER

At an interest rate of 3.463 percent, the cost of the project water supply is estimated to average 14 cents per thousand gallons at the reservoir over a 50-year repayment period.

#### COMPATIBILITY WITH TEXAS WATER PLANS

The project is included in the Texas water plan published by the Texas Water Development Board in November 1963 and in the plan presented in the 1962 report of the U.S. Study Commission—Texas.



## SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Private ownership, occupancy, and use of 22,000 acres in the Cibolo Creek Valley would be converted to public ownership and use for municipal and industrial water supply, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife purposes. Acquisition of these lands would involve reduction or elimination of 175 ownerships, movement of 75 families, and removal of 100 sets of improvements. It would also involve protecting and improving the city of Stockdale's sewage plant, and relocation of a highway, irrigation facilities, powerlines, oil and gas wells, archeological resources, and other improvements.

Cibolo reservoir would inundate 10,000 acres for water supply operations and an additional 6,260 acres less frequently for flood control operations. It would eliminate 24 miles of fish habitat in Cibolo Creek and 10,000 acres of habitat for bobwhite and mourning dove.

Project water supply operations would reduce the average annual flow of Cibolo Creek between the damsite and the diversion point to Karnes City and Kenedy by 38,000 acre-feet but would maintain a continuous flow by release of 6,000 acre-feet per year. That's about eight feet per second. Below the diversion point, average annual flows of Cibolo Creek, and the San Antonio River would be reduced by 44,000 acre-feet, less the portion of the 6,000 acre-foot reservoir release not diverted to Karnes City and Kenedy. The net average annual reduction of 30,000 acre-feet inflow to the San Antonio estuary would constitute 2 percent of the 1941-65 historic average of 1.645 million acre-feet of stream flow entering the estuary.

The surface water supply developed by the project could reduce the demands on the Edwards underground aquifer. Any such reductions in demand would tend to stabilize the water in storage in the aquifer and provide for sustained flows of the springs in the region.

The project would reduce downstream flood damage along Cibolo Creek and the San Antonio River. Other environmental impacts, both impairments and enhancements, are considered minimal.

That concludes our formal statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank you, Mr. Flaigg, for a very fine statement. I am glad to learn that this particular project is, indeed, near the city of San Antonio.

We had one of our Texas Congressmen say that we were going into his area on a project, and that we did not notify him. That was in the El Paso area. We thought we were coming to San Antonio on the Cibolo project. Now, whether you have another creek by that same name in Texas, that got us into trouble to start with. That is why we ask that all Texas Congressmen have an opportunity to submit statements for the record. We did assure Congressman White, however, that we were going to San Antonio, not El Paso.

You have given us a very fine rundown on the project. Now I understood Mr. Raitt to say that the environmental impact study had been fully complied with and that the statement is now under review.

Mr. RAITT. The draft statement has been filed with CEQ, Mr. Chairman, and we are in the process of revising that draft to conform with comments leading up to the final statement being filed. It is still internally in this review process.



Mr. JOHNSON. Then it is back in the field here for further revision?

Mr. RAITT. Yes, sir, we hope to have it completed and be able to send it on to the Department within the next week to 2 weeks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that is a very important item to be complied with under the Environmental Protection Act of 1969.

We have more problems with delay in getting CEQ to accept the environmental impact statement as being in compliance with the mandates of the act. Many projects are being held up.

Now, at today's discount rates would this particular project still have a favorable cost-benefit ratio? At  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent—that is what you are going to have to face up to now?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes. Our preliminary computations indicate that it would still be favorable.

Mr. CLAUSEN. What would be the parity on this? What would be the ratio?

Mr. FLAIGG. The ratio or the current rate?

Mr. CLAUSEN. No; I know what the current rate would be. You have this at 1.3 to 9 to 1. It would be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent discount rate?

Mr. FLAIGG. I think they figured it at about 1 to 1.2.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Over 100 years?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have one more technical question at this point, that counsel here would like to make.

Mr. CASEY?

Mr. CASEY. My question is, does the tentative updated cost-benefit ratio include indexing from 1970?

Mr. FLAIGG. The current rate is 1.136, 1.136 to 1, at the June 1973 prices.

Mr. CASEY. At what interest rate?

Mr. FLAIGG. 3.649.

Mr. CASEY. And do I understand that your answer of approximately 1 to 1.2 embraces both the indexed cost and the increased discount rate?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes.

Mr. CASEY. Fine.

Mr. JOHNSON. That clears that up, because that is a very important consideration if we are to get a favorable report filed on the project. Without a favorable cost-benefit ratio OMB just won't clear it, and we have to have OMB's clearance before we can move. We have moved without it a time or two, but it just delays getting the project started, and trying to get financing. If we can get all that taken care of and file the reports with Congress where you have complied with the Environmental Act and show that it also has a favorable cost-benefit ratio with today's prices and today's discount rate, it is very helpful. The administration is reviewing the backlog of Bureau projects that have been authorized and believe me, it is not going to recommend any unless they comply with the latest figures.

They are still using the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent as of today. After July 1, it may go up slightly and then if the Water Resources Council is successful in selling that new recommendation, it may be 7 percent.

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.



I want to thank you for a very comprehensive report. It makes us understand it a lot better from the point of view of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from California, Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will direct these questions to any one of you that might want to respond.

If the discount rate were to be pegged at 7 percent which is being suggested as being more consistent with ongoing interest rates, would this project still have parity?

Mr. RAITT. I think it will, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I think for the benefit of the people here, the CEQ is bureaucratic jargon for the Council on Environmental Quality and OMB is the Office of Management and Budget, which has the responsibility of evaluating all that the Congress does on behalf of the executive branch.

Now, I note that you have significant references to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other agencies. Is there an interagency agreement between these agencies, and to what extent is the Corps of Engineers involved in this?

Mr. FLAIGG. This is a multiple-purpose project and all the agencies participated in these studies and made their recommendations, so we included 202,500 acre-feet at the request of the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Are these included as increments on the benefit side in the cost-benefit ratio?

Mr. RAITT. That is correct.

Mr. CLAUSEN. There is no opposition from the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. FLAIGG. No.

Mr. CLAUSEN. The San Antonio River Authority, is this a recognized political subdivision of the State of Texas?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Under Texas State law?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes.

Mr. CLAUSEN. And that in effect would be the principal sponsoring political subdivision for advancing the project?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Are they willing to meet all the local cost-sharing requirements?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. The matter of the environmental impact statement has not been finalized then; it is simply a draft statement?

Mr. RAITT. That is correct.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I do want to echo not only the expression but the concerns as expressed by the chairman, because certainly more and more emphasis is being placed on an adequate environmental impact statement and if it is not done at the time that the project is presented, certainly it will be subject to the judicial process and I am sure that you are aware of it so I am hopeful that on this project more adequate attention will be given to that factor.

Mr. RAITT. Mr. Congressman, the thrust of many of the comments that came back from the review of our draft environmental statements were on that very aspect, of enhancing the scope of the coverage of the materials and topics covered in the draft statement. So, we are



paying considerable attention to trying to prepare an adequate statement.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I want to compliment you gentlemen on a very comprehensive statement. It was very well prepared.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. Roncalio?

Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have just three questions.

The statement did not mention the annual evaporation loss, and to me this looks like a good-sized reservoir. Is that a factor?

Mr. FLAIGG. No; it is rather modest in this particular case. It is around 15,000 or 20,000 acre-feet a year.

Mr. RONCALIO. 15,000 to 20,000 acre-feet a year evaporation loss, which is not included in your figures.

Mr. FLAIGG. It is taken into account; yes.

Mr. RONCALIO. Second, is there any Bureau of Land Management or State or other Federal land, or will all this have to be acquired?

Mr. FLAIGG. This is all privately owned, yes, sir.

Mr. RONCALIO. Have there been inquiries as to whether or not this could be acquired at the cost that will stay stable and not fluctuate with the reality of the project coming into being?

Mr. RAITT. That is a rather difficult question to answer. I think we can forecast some increase in the value of the land to be acquired, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. RONCALIO. Well, that is a question that bothers all of us. When we want to have a reclamation project in Wyoming, the price of land goes up and we will be dead if that attitude keeps up.

So, I am just hoping that point could be made early.

The third and last question is, the others who share in the cost will undoubtedly recognize that inflation might run this \$40 million up to about \$47 million. If it is enacted, would they be willing to take their share of the inflationary increase because that will affect their alternatives for water anyway?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. One further matter. This has all been cleared, as far as you are concerned, with the Texas water rights board?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. As far as the water rights are concerned?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. In my own State of California the water rights are in question as they relate to Federal projects. We have just had an action brought by our attorney general in the State of California, that all water behind Federal dams belongs to the State of California. This should be a matter of concern to all people interested in Federal water projects.

I note that you have a matter of oil and gas wells involved in the project. How extensive are they? What are your cost estimates for taking care of this matter?

Mr. FLAIGG. There are 10. We have made allowance for 12 oil and gas wells in the reservoir area. The proration records show that only a few of those are operating. We have included, we believe, an adequate sum to cover the cost of acquiring those and plugging and taking care of them in an approved manner.



Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I just have one question. The counsel has brought it to my attention.

You have figured the benefit-cost ratio for this particular project on the basis of 100 years.

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. What was the reason for taking that period? Do you have any supporting evidence that this project would have a lifespan of 100 years?

Mr. FLAIGG. We have allowed for 100 years sediment accumulation in the reservoir and this is our standard procedure for computing benefit-cost ratios.

Mr. CLAUSEN. If it were computed on the basis of a 50-year project, would it be below parity?

Mr. FLAIGG. On the basis of 50 years, it's 1 to 1.30.

Mr. KAZEN. It would still be a favorable ratio?

Mr. FLAIGG. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, we are asking these very tough questions because these are the things that are going to be asked when we get back to Washington, and I hope that the people will understand why we ask these questions, because we have to defend every project, particularly one of this magnitude, for the committee and for the Congress and the whole legislative-executive process.

Mr. JOHNSON. Counsel?

Mr. Casey, do you have any questions?

Mr. CASEY. Well, Mr. Raitt, I do not want to shock you now. Last year we were out in your region on a project with a 2- or 3-year-old cost estimate. We asked the Bureau witness to give us his updated cost estimate. He gave it to us, and he did not get fired.

What is your June 1973 cost estimate?

Mr. RAITT. It is approximately \$49 million for the project. In other words, there is about a \$9 million increase in the 3-year period from 1970 to 1973.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, all of us on the committee and everyone all over the country realizes what is happening to prices, as time goes by. This is the reason that I have requested the hearing and that is the reason I introduced a bill, so that we could get this show on the road as soon as possible, even without all the details having been worked out at this time. I considered that the subject matter of this particular project is of such great importance to Texas and particularly to south Texas because, as I said in my opening statement, water is life and without water there is no life.

Mr. Chairman, I had the pleasure of making a 10-day trip with you last December to see the marvelous projects that you have in California, we want to tell you that Texas is years behind in water planning. We should have started at the time that California did but we Texans are pretty sectional. When I was in the legislature for 20 years, all those 20 years were spent trying to work out a water plan for Texas. It was the most difficult thing we ever ran into.

The people that had the water did not want to give it up and the people that did not have it wanted it. As a result we were stalemated.



Now, I think that with the facts being brought home to us day by day, with this tremendous shortage of water facing the State of Texas, we have just got to move. We realize that is going to cost us more and more as we delay. This is another reason why I, more than anybody else, realize that we are quite a way from having a completed project here, but without having started this project with these hearings it would take us that much more time and would cost us that much more money in the end. This is something we all realize, and for this reason I am very grateful that we are having these hearings even before we have finalized all these reports.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAZEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. You can see what happens when you take a Texan to California. He finds out what we are doing, and then he comes down here to apply it. [Laughter.]

In addition to that, I might say that during Hurricane Beulah I was over in the Corpus Christi area with your former Governor Connally and I can state that it was rather interesting to note that he had acquired the counseling firm of the gentleman who was formerly the director of the water resources agency in California. So, whether you like it or not, you are stuck with California. [Laughter.]

Mr. KAZEN. Well, we would like to be stuck with California's water problems as of right now. You might consider them very serious, but to us they would not be; because you have got a heck of a lot more water than we have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we have one little matter here we want to clear up for the record.

Mr. CASEY?

Mr. CASEY. Let's take the opposite side of the coin on this \$49 million figure concerning which we had testimony. Now, it is true that municipal water benefits are your major benefits.

Mr. RAITT. That is correct.

Mr. CASEY. And is it also true that by the methodology you used, your benefits are subject to increases as general cost indexes go up also?

Mr. RAITT. That is correct.

Mr. CASEY. So there is an associated benefit increase with most of this cost increase and it is not as ominous on the benefit-cost ratio as some people might think.

Mr. RAITT. That is correct. Exactly correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I want to thank you, gentlemen. I think we have a pretty good picture of this, and I think the audience has too. The Bureau has spoken now and the scope of the project has been made known to everyone who is here. Now we want to hear from the local people because that is the reason for coming here. There are probably some for and some against, and we want them all to have the right to be heard. That is why we had the Bureau give us the general description of the project so it was crystal clear to everyone here what the project is all about and what it encompasses.

Now, I do want to say that we are no better off in California than you people are in Texas. We were doing pretty good until we got into the later years. Now we have such things as environmental impact statements and environmental concerns and problems that have caused



all of our projects to go up in price and that have restricted many from being developed. I think you people are facing the same thing here. We are all in the same ball game trying to untangle this and to move forward on some of these real, essential projects that have to be built.

We thank you for coming here.

Mr. RAITT. Mr. Chairman, it has been our pleasure to be here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be Hon. Harry P. Burleigh, executive director of the Texas water development board.

**STATEMENT OF HARRY P. BURLEIGH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Mr. JOHNSON. We have been acquainted with Mr. Burleigh for quite some time.

We were glad to see you when you were in Washington recently, talking about a project before the Public Works Committee.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Harry P. Burleigh. I am executive director of the Texas Water Development Board, which is a State level agency concerned primarily with the satisfaction of any legitimate request, of any request throughout our State, for water.

I submit to you a statement for our agency, a statement from our Governor Briscoe.

Mr. JOHNSON. That will be made a part of the record at this point.

You may summarize in any way you see fit.

[The statement referred to follows:]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Austin, Tex., June 15, 1973.

Hon. HAROLD T. JOHNSON,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: It will be appreciated if you will consider the attached Statement of the Texas Water Development Board pertaining to early authorization of the Cibolo Project as being not only the Statement of that agency as regards that proposed project, but also as the official position of the State of Texas regarding it. I will be grateful for your thoughtful consideration of the testimony.

Sincerely,

DOLPH BRISCO,  
Governor of Texas.

Attachment.

**STATEMENT OF THE TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

The following testimony, pertaining to the Cibolo Project in the San Antonio River Basin of Texas, is respectfully submitted by the Texas Water Development Board.

Statewide water resource planning and development in the State of Texas is the responsibility of the Texas Water Development Board. By statute, the Board is designated as the State agency to cooperate with appropriate agencies of the Federal government as well as with other agencies of the State and local governmental entities to discharge this responsibility. A comprehensive statewide plan, known as the "Texas Water Plan," has been formulated and adopted by the Texas Water Development Board in order to accommodate this responsibility in an orderly manner. The water plan, by statute, is a flexible guide to State policy for the development of water resources in Texas.

The Cibolo Project is an integral element of the Texas Water Plan. The Texas Water Development Board and the San Antonio River Authority have been



designated by the Texas Water Rights Commission as cooperating local sponsors to negotiate for the Project with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Most of the Cibolo Project region depends solely on the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) and Carrizo-Wilcox aquifers for total water supply. Continued dependence upon these aquifers by the region's competing water users portends serious consequences from the headwaters of the Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces River Basins to the estuaries and the Gulf of Mexico where the biological and economic productivity are reliant upon fresh water and nutrient materials. The region urgently requires a supplementary surface water supply system in order that progress may be made toward implementation of a well-planned surface water-ground water conjunctive use program for the area. The multipurpose Cibolo Project represents the first phase of such a planned supplementary surface water supply system, and it will also provide much needed flood control storage to mitigate flood hazards in the lower San Antonio River basin.

Construction and development of the Cibolo Project will provide the region with a dependable yield of 25,000 acre-feet of water per year. A demonstrable need presently exists for this water. The City of San Antonio is ready now to contract for the major portion of this yield for municipal and industrial purposes. The Cities of Kenedy and Karnes City also stand ready to begin immediate use of the principal portion of the remainder of the yield.

Currently, the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) aquifer is the sole water supply source for the City of San Antonio. In turn, the City is the largest metropolitan area in the Nation whose municipal requirements are met entirely with groundwater. In recent years, regional water-supply and water-management studies have clearly shown that the dependable yield of the Edwards aquifer is rapidly being approached and that development of surface water supplies for the region is absolutely essential.

In addition to the Project's importance in providing the City of San Antonio a supplementary water supply source and in reducing demands being imposed on the Edwards aquifer, the Project is of considerable importance to the Cities of Kenedy and Karnes City because these communities must now use groundwater of high mineral content for their municipal needs.

The Texas Water Development Board appreciates the opportunity to provide this testimony to your Committee, and we respectfully urge favorable consideration for early authorization of construction of the vitally needed Cibolo Project.

Mr. BURLEIGH. I will summarize both the Governor's statement and my statement.

I testified for our Governor and for our agency that this Cibolo project is integral to our State plan. Its time has come, and without qualification both the Governor's office and my own agency endorse it and request that this committee give it any consideration you choose to give it.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for bringing us this message because this is very important to start off with.

We have had a wee bit of difficulty with our State people in California, in reaching a complete agreement between our State Water Resources Department, the State Water Control Board that has the authority now, and our State Water Commission. Seemingly we are not doing as well as you people are in Texas. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON. If I could get a report like this on some of our California projects I would think that we are really in business. But ours are full of innuendo and ambiguities. We are now just trying to get some of our projects that we have started back on track. We have cases where we have \$50 million in the ground and have been halted for one reason or another.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Well, I would say, Mr. Chairman, to reiterate what Congressman Kazen has just said, we are far behind you. We are decades behind you and we are getting to a point out here where we



are a little desperate; even as in your area, our population is just going up, up, up. And we are not along far enough, in my view, Congressman Kazen, as we should be.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions of our witness?

Mr. CLAUSEN. May I just ask one question for the record?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I take it from your testimony that as the official spokesman for the State of Texas that you are totally in support of the project?

Mr. BURLEIGH. Without qualification.

Mr. CLAUSEN. And you will cooperate with the supporting local political subdivisions in assisting and meeting the local cost-sharing requirements?

Mr. BURLEIGH. Completely.

Mr. CLAUSEN. And do you see any problems from the local sponsoring agency in meeting these local sponsorship requirements?

Mr. BURLEIGH. No, sir.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. RONCALIO. I come from a very arid area, 7,000 feet high, and when I see a water area that large I get worried about evaporation.

Are you convinced that that water supply will be self-perpetuating year after year for the next 100 years; that there will be no low cycle?

Mr. BURLEIGH. Now, we are subject here, Congressman, even as you are in Wyoming, to the cycles in our rainfall, but in study of Mr. Flaigg's and the Reclamation Bureau's reports you will find that his findings are based on critical periods. So, my direct answer to you is yes, my agency is assured that that supply to which Mr. Flaigg testified will be higher in other years, but he testified on minimum or critical conditions.

Mr. RONCALIO. You are satisfied then?

Mr. BURLEIGH. Yes, sir.

Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you.

Mr. Burleigh, what type of financing do we have in Texas to augment Federal financing, either to augment or as an alternative to Federal financing for this type of project?

Mr. BURLEIGH. Well, my own agency through actions of the Texas Legislature, we have what in effect is a revolving fund of some \$400 million, I believe, at the moment. We use that fund to finance a great many projects of our own, but generally, and by request of the legislature, we use those funds for the smaller type of project, the smaller towns that usually are incapable of financing their own projects.

Mr. KAZEN. In case we do run into a snag on the Federal level, would this be the type of project—bearing in mind the benefits that would inure from this project, to the small downstream communities where you could come in and lend a hand if need be?

Mr. BURLEIGH. I could not answer that directly. That could only be answered by my governing board, the six members appointed by the Governor.



In a more direct reply to your question, Congressman, if we were to falter at the Federal level, the financing of the project at the local level—at the State level, would be a matter of discussion between the governing interests and my own board.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness is the Hon. Tim Von Dohlen. Is the representative here?

**STATEMENT OF HON. TIM VON DOHLEN, STATE REPRESENTATIVE,  
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT NO. 39, STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. JOHNSON. We are running a little late here. We are sorry but we will have to get this into the record as far as the State is concerned.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the members of the committee that this young man is in his second term as a State Representative and in that short time has compiled a magnificent record.

He represents the area south of this dam downstream. He has been very interested for many years in this subject of water and is a highly able and efficient member of our legislature. I personally would like to welcome him here before our committee, he being one of my representatives in the legislature.

Mr. VON DOHLEN. Thank you very much, Chick.

Distinguished members of the Water and Power Resources Subcommittee, let me again welcome you to Texas and to the great city of San Antonio and to south Texas. Certainly we appreciate very much your being here because this allows a contact with the people.

We often think in Austin, that we get so wrapped up in the concerns of our 140-day legislature sessions that we do not keep in touch with them, and thus we appreciate your taking time out to be here with us today.

We are very sorry for your delay last night but we hope maybe it provided an opportunity for a little reflective thought of this problem. Of course, right here in this area at this time we are experiencing a very definite power shortage because of delay in planning in other areas. We cannot afford such a delay in the area of water planning. And this project, because of its importance to this area and the entire State of Texas, if we go forward with it now without delay, can prevent some of the problems that we are experiencing in the other areas of power and natural resources at this time.

So, I would ask that you give very close, definite consideration to this project and to this bill. We are greatly pleased with the Hon. Chick Kazen from Laredo who represents this area. We are appreciative of his work and of his efforts to bring you here, and to sponsor this legislation. He has done a great job for us in many areas and has always been concerned with this area of water and the needs of the people in this area.

You will be hearing from a number of witnesses from Karnes County, the county which I have the opportunity to serve in the legislature, and from Wilson County, where the site for this project will be. They will give you much more detailed information than I of the public opinion for this project.



Again, I want to thank you all for being here. The Texas Legislature is very concerned about this project and we offer our assistance to you through our legislature and the State agencies in any way that we can be of service to you.

Thank you very much for the opportunity of being here with you.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for a very brief statement but one to the point that we like to hear; and that is of the full support of the local State representatives. Has your legislature taken any action on this? Do you state their position as a legislature?

Mr. VON DOHLEN. We have not taken any formal position on this matter through the legislative body itself, but of course through the hearings which have been held through our State agencies we have expressed our individual approval and made our feelings known as members of the legislature.

Mr. JOHNSON. Very good.

Congressman Kazen, do you have anything further?

Mr. KAZEN. Not at all. I just appreciate your coming up here today and showing your support for this project.

Mr. VON DOHLEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to say that Chick shoved us around up there until he finally got us out the door last night and down here.

Mr. VON DOHLEN. We will do everything we can to make your stay here very enjoyable.

Mr. JOHNSON. Very good.

Our next witness is Mr. Pfeiffer, the general manager of the San Antonio River Authority.

#### STATEMENT OF FRED N. PFEIFFER, MANAGER, SAN ANTONIO RIVER AUTHORITY

Mr. PFEIFFER. Welcome, Mr. Chairman. It is good to see you again.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your prepared statement will be placed in the record. You may summarize as you see fit.

[The statement of Fred N. Pfeiffer follows:]

#### STATEMENT OF FRED N. PFEIFFER, MANAGER, SAN ANTONIO RIVER AUTHORITY

The San Antonio River Authority is a joint cooperating local sponsor of the Cibolo Reservoir Project as designated by the Texas Water Rights Commission.

The Cibolo Reservoir Project is needed and is essential in the development and conservation of the land and water resources of the San Antonio River Basin. It is an integral part of the overall integration of the water resources of the Nueces, San Antonio and Guadalupe River Basins as well as the Edwards and Carrizo Aquifers.

The conservation yield of the project will provide municipal and industrial water for the Cities of Kenedy and Karnes City in Karnes County whose present municipal water is very undesirable because of excessive salt concentrations in their present ground water supply. The City of San Antonio desires to supplement its ground water supply because projected municipal, industrial and agricultural demands will soon exceed the average annual recharge to the Edwards Aquifer. Prolonged utilization of the Edwards water in excess of its recharge capabilities would result in the cessation of the Comal and San Marcos Springs and the resultant environmental degradation and social and economic loss.

The project will have a positive economic effect in Karnes County where the citizens of Karnes City and Kenedy will be able to utilize and enjoy a pure sweet



potable supply both in their homes and on their lawns and also in Wilson County where water oriented development and recreation will add a strong and influential economic base to the existing agricultural base.

In our opinion the project will provide a strong and alluring residential development pattern in a direction not formerly attained. From the metropolitan San Antonio area most growth has tended to the northwest, north and northeast of the central city. This pattern of development is beginning to encroach upon an environmentally sensitive area, i.e. the Balcones fault or Edwards recharge zone where surface water enters the Edwards Aquifer.

Other reservoir projects in the region, Medina, an irrigation reservoir located northwest of San Antonio, and Canyon, a multi-purpose Corps of Engineers reservoir located northeast of San Antonio, have tended to accentuate this trend. The Cibolo project would present a positive alternative and one which would encourage south and southeast development patterns helping to alleviate this current undesirable growth in the critical area.

The recreational opportunities to be provided by Cibolo are also desirable and needed. SARA presently operates the recreational activities on the City Public Service Board's Braunig and Calaveras Lakes in southeastern Bexar County. These small reservoirs, though, have limited capabilities in both the range of activities and physical capacity to fulfill even the current needs.

To insure the quality of waters to be stored and utilized in the reservoir SARA has recently completed and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency the *San Antonio River Basin Water Quality Management Plan* which will be the basis for water quality activities in the Cibolo watershed above the reservoir and for control and regulation around the project.

SARA will request and anticipates being designated as the licensing agent of the Texas Water Quality Board for a Cibolo Reservoir water quality zone order similar to orders already promulgated and in effect around other reservoirs throughout the state.

In conclusion, the San Antonio River Authority has been intimately involved in the development of this project since its inception and there is an urgent need to move forward as expeditiously as possible to be able to provide the Cities of San Antonio, Kenedy, and Karnes City with waters needed for their orderly growth, health and well-being. SARA, as local sponsor, has the territorial jurisdiction over the area where the project will be located and the cities to be served and has the necessary legal authority to construct and operate, or participate in the construction and operation of the project as proposed in the Feasibility Report and to assume the obligation and responsibilities imposed by Federal and State laws and regulations on a local sponsor. The San Antonio River Authority supports this project and prays that this subcommittee give favorable recommendation to the authorization legislation introduced by Congressman Kazen.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to hear your expert testimony.

Mr. PFEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to give you a brief description of the river authority and introduce some of my board members who are here.

The San Antonio River Authority is a special district water resource agency of the State of Texas. It is governed by an elected board of directors, a board elected by the electors in Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, and Goliad Counties.

With me today are several members of the board of directors who I would like to introduce at this time. Mr. Martin C. Geisecke from Bexar County who is the former chairman and member of the executive committee; Mr. Winston Lorenz who is chairman of the river authority and a member of the executive committee. He's from Wilson County; Stockdale to be exact, which is near the reservoir site. Mr. Lawrence Reasoner, who is director from Karnes County; Mr. E. A. Fleeer from Wilson County, Floresville; and Mr. William Hayman from Bexar County.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I think we are outnumbered. [Laughter.]



Mr. PFEIFFER. If I may, because my statement is brief, and I think it is concise and will address some of the questions that you have already asked, I would like to just go ahead and read the statement. It is a brief statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Go ahead.

Mr. PFEIFFER. The San Antonio River Authority is a joint cooperating local sponsor of the Cibolo Reservoir project as designated by the Texas Water Rights Commission.

The Cibolo Reservoir project is needed and is essential in the development and conservation of the land and water resources of the San Antonio River Basin. It is an integral part of the overall integration of the water resources of the Nueces, San Antonio, and Guadalupe River Basins as well as the Edwards and Carrizo aquifers.

Now, to deviate from the statement slightly, the Nueces River Basin is to the west of this area; the San Antonio Basin is where the reservoir will be situated; and the Guadalupe Basin is to the east; and the two underground aquifers, the Edwards and Carrizo will cross these. So, we will have a network of water river basins, an underground network that would have to be considered in the overall water development in this area.

The conservation yield of the project will provide municipal and industrial water for the cities of Kenedy and Karnes City in Karnes County whose present municipal water is very undesirable because of excessive salt concentrations in their present ground water supply. The city of San Antonio desires to supplement its ground water supply because projected municipal, industrial, and agricultural demands will soon exceed the average annual recharge to the Edwards aquifer. Prolonged utilization of the Edwards water in excess of its recharge capabilities would result in the cessation of the Comal and San Marcos Springs and the resultant environmental degradation and social and economic loss.

The project will have a positive economic effect in Karnes County where the citizens of Karnes City and Kenedy will be able to utilize and enjoy a pure, sweet, potable supply both in their homes and on their lawns and also in Wilson County where water-oriented development and recreation will add a strong and influential economic base to the existing agricultural base.

In our opinion the project will provide a strong and alluring residential development pattern in a direction not formerly attained. From the metropolitan San Antonio area most growth has tended to the northwest, north, and northeast of the central city. This pattern of development is beginning to encroach upon an environmentally sensitive area, i.e., the Balcones fault or Edward recharge zone where surface water enters the Edwards aquifer.

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The recreational opportunities to be provided by Cibolo are also desirable and needed. SARA—that's the San Antonio River Authority. We call ourselves SARA.

SARA presently operates the recreational activities on the city Public Service Board's Braunig and Calaveras Lakes in southeastern Bexar County. These small reservoirs, though, have limited capabilities in both the range of activities and physical capacity to fulfill even the current needs.

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Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank you for a very fine statement. We are glad to learn about your organization, meet your directors, hear your testimony as managing director. You are oriented in the right direction. I see you agree with the previous witnesses that this is for the benefit of municipal and industrial water supply.

There are other benefits such as flood control, the control of sedimentation within the reservoir, and also recreation, and fish and wildlife. Now, is your agency on record as willing to assume the obligations as to the separable costs as far as recreation is concerned?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Yes, we are.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you cleared with your State Fish and Game Department that you will take over that aspect of it too?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. And administer and maintain it under the game laws of the State of Texas?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Yes, sir, we have considerable experience along these lines with the operation of two other reservoirs which I mentioned in the statement.

They are small; I think one of them is around 1,500 surface acres and the other around 3,600 surface acres. But, we maintain and operate the recreational facilities in conjunction with the Parks and Wildlife



Department of the State of Texas and have a very good working relationship with them.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your board has taken the proper action so there is a letter of intent within the planning report?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

I want to commend you, Mr. Pfeiffer, for a very concise yet encompassing statement of what the situation really is and where the benefits will come.

I am particularly pleased that you have pointed up the benefits to Wilson and Karnes County and the people downstream. I am particularly interested in what this will mean to that particular area as far as development and trying to break up this congestion to the north of us here which is causing more and more problems in the city. If we can get a project such as this out in our rural areas it will be beneficial not only to the cities by eliminating some of the problems resulting from the immigration, but also to our rural areas by helping development of those areas which would be immeasurable in time to come.

I thank you very much for your statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from California, Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. All right. We have testimony from the Bureau of Reclamation on the increments of the project purposes.

I would like to have from your vantage point what percentage of the project is for flood control, and recreational benefits as far as you see it.

Mr. PFEIFFER. As I understand it, the cost allocation is approximately 55 percent for municipal and industrial purposes; flood control and recreation take up the other percentages.

The majority of the cost allocation is for flood control; I would say the recreational aspect of it is less than 10 percent of the total allocation.

Mr. CLAUSEN. What percentage is flood control, approximately?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Thirty-five percent, I would say.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Now you make reference in your statement to the excessive salt concentration in the ground water supply. Who is the authority for that statement? Who made that finding?

Mr. PFEIFFER. We need a glass of water here so we can taste it.

The water is highly mineralized in this particular area and it is general knowledge that the plumbing is affected by it. Mr. Hugh Ruckman, one of my directors from Karnes County, mentioned to me the day before yesterday that—of course this is his opinion—that the hot water heater will not last over a year or so, that the corrosion is—

Mr. CLAUSEN. So, in other words, your agency is the one that is responsible for that finding?

Mr. PFEIFFER. No; the Texas Water Development Board has reports on the well situation. Each of the cities know their own situations and can report to you more specifically on this.

This project really originated from Karnes City and Kenedy. It originated in the early fifties and when our legislation was rewritten in 1961 and broadened, expanded through both territory and powers,



we became the sponsor of it, but it started in these communities because they had a tremendous problem with the municipal water supplies so we, as basically the overall sponsor, want to provide them with potable water so that they can put it in and retail it to their customers.

Mr. CLAUSEN. At what level is your water table? How far down do you have to get water?

Mr. PFEIFFER. It depends on what aquifer.

Mr. CLAUSEN. In the Edwards aquifer?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Well, in the Edwards, water table is, I imagine at approximately elevation 675 about now, which is an extremely high level because of the rains we have been having recently.

I do not know whether that means anything to you other than it is at a very high level at the present time.

Mr. CLAUSEN. What sort of fluctuation do you have as far as the water table is concerned?

What is the low, and obviously you are dealing with the high level?

Mr. PFEIFFER. The all-time recorded low, I believe, occurred in August 1956, and it was 612.5.

The measurement that we go by—some of them differ, but the main measurement well that the Texas Water Development Board utilizes as a reflection of what the position is in San Antonio, the all-time low was 612.5.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you have a copy of this San Antonio River Basin Water Quality Management Plan that you submitted to EPA?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Not with me.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I think it might be helpful if we had one for the files. inasmuch as you had made reference to this in your statement.

Mr. PFEIFFER. This is a draft. It has not been accepted by EPA because we are to furnish them the final draft by July 1, which we have furnished them, and this is the stage it is in.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Will you be putting them in print after EPA comments?

Mr. PFEIFFER. This is correct. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, I think that might be helpful, if we had that in the files, and I would personally like to have a copy for my own files because I keep files in my own office on these projects.

Mr. PFEIFFER. How many would you like to deliver to the committee?

Mr. CLAUSEN. One for the committee, and I would like to have one.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. Roncalio.

Mr. RONCALIO. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Your staff has been very helpful to us, Mr. Pfeiffer. I would like you to know that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to thank you, too, for your statement here. You people have had a lot of experience.

Mr. Kazen led me to believe that you had no development whatsoever here; that we were coming down to save this area. I see you have been at work a long time and are well advanced on this particular project. You started in 1950. It takes about 15 years to get one of these things put together. You have to work out all the details. You are moving along now, and we hope you continue.

It takes from 25 to 50 years to get it before the Congress and have it approved. Then there is a period of time for getting the money, for the engineering, and for the final design and construction. They



dribble that along these days, and they give it to you in pieces. On a developing project of this size today, there is a lot of time involved. I hope we can move in the right direction and get authorized to move along.

We have a good performance record. Every place we have had a field hearing on a project that was ready to come to Congress, we were able to get it authorized and get it on the program for preconstruction planning money. Although we have a large backlog in the Bureau of Reclamation of about \$6 billion, there are many projects that should be authorized now. We certainly hope that this report will come along and that the environmental impact statement will be acceptable.

We will receive it, and Chick will watch for it so that we can get into the final hearings prior to markup and authorization.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize to you and the committee for the urgency of my pleas to you, but we are people in a hurry and we are anxious to get this program started. I realize, of course, from having sat on this committee for 7 years what the situation is nationwide. I can understand the delays, and this is what prompted me on behalf of my people to get these hearings underway and to get this program off the ground. Regardless of what you might deduce from some of the statements here, we are facing a critical water shortage in this part of the State. In fact, in the entire State.

As I say, we did not start decades ago when you people did, and it is just natural that we want to do too much at one time. But if we do not start this way we never will get this project finished.

Now, Mr. Chairman, our colleague, Congressman Clausen, was talking about the water in the Edwards underground reservoir and I believe my colleague has a copy and if not he can get a copy of the Department of Interior feasibility report. Of course, one of the things that disturbs me and disturbs the people of this area, particularly in San Antonio, is the fact that there is an estimated dependable annual yield in the Edwards underground reservoir of 400,000 acre-feet. By 1980 the withdrawals from that aquifer will be approximately 400,000 acre-feet. So, what they are in effect saying is: "Before too many years the supply is going to be equal to demand and possibly demand will be greater than the supply and therefore the urgent need to supplement the water supply for this metropolitan area from surface water." Our underground water is not that dependable because we do not have any way, unfortunately, of controlling withdrawals from that underground water reservoir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAZEN. Yes.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, I am glad the gentleman made this point and I will tell you why I made this point earlier. Again, wearing my other hat, on the Public Works Committee we had a project up before us. I believe it was in the State of Indiana, and they were making the suggestion that a specific project should not be authorized because they could actually depend upon the subsurface water for their supply. And this, of course, was properly presented as an environmental concern and the fact that it obviously would be inundating a certain area. But, I simply wanted to make certain that we had at this point included in the record, Mr. Kazen, so we would have at least the benefit of testimony and the specifics as to the water table and the trends



throughout the seasons and so forth, to either reject or support the advancement of the project.

Mr. PFEIFFER. If I may add on this line, this Edwards underground aquifer is a limestone aquifer and acts much like an underground river. If the water in this particular area is drawn below about 620—and you will recall I said it was drawn to 612.5—the water stops flowing in the Comal Springs. At around 575, the San Marcos Springs stop flowing.

Now, these are tremendous economic and social assets for this particular area. The loss of the spring flow by mining, or having more demand on this underground water than we have the possibility of recharging, would destroy these environmentally important assets for this area. So we are looking toward 1980, the early 1980's, of having on-stream supplemental surface supplies so that we can balance out our supply.

Mr. CLAUSEN. This is over and above the salt-mineral content?

Mr. PFEIFFER. That is another problem for another area.

Mr. CLAUSEN. But it is all linked to this particular project, because this would in effect apply benefits that would resolve any of the problems that you are concerned about?

Mr. PFEIFFER. Yes; part of our water is coming back toward San Antonio and some of it is going down to Karnes City and Kenedy, so we are splitting the costs between the two areas.

Mr. CLAUSEN. It is quite obvious to you, but you see, there will be other members of the committee that will read this record, and that is why I am pressing on this point, to have it in writing.

Mr. JOHNSON. You are very fortunate to have these underground aquifers and springs. That is why the early settlers located here and you have the city of San Antonio. Now you want to keep these, as underground aquifers are a very, very efficient way to store water.

Mr. PFEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I have two other statements.

The South Texas Chamber of Commerce was not able to send a representative, but I do have that statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. We will place their statement in the record at this point.

[The statement referred to follows:]

STATEMENT OF PLEDGER B. CATE, JR., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SOUTH TEXAS  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

The South Texas Chamber of Commerce has a longstanding policy favoring the orderly development of the water resources of the region. The conservation of surface water through strategically placed reservoirs is an integral part of this policy.

The proposed Cibolo reservoir in Wilson County is an excellent example of the type of project envisioned in this concept. Not only does it represent an important first step in furnishing a dependable surface supply of water for the San Antonio metropolitan area to augment underground water sources, but also provides a source of quality water for domestic use in Kenedy, Karnes City and other communities in the San Antonio River watershed.

For these reasons, I strongly urge the approval of plans for the Cibolo Reservoir.

Mr. PFEIFFER. And I have the county judge of Karnes County who is attending a conference in Corpus Christi.

Mr. JOHNSON. We welcome his statement and it is in support of the project.



[The statement referred to in letter dated June 18, 1973, follows:]

COUNTY OF KARNES,  
Karnes City, Tex., June 18, 1973.

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON,  
*Chairman, Water and Power Resources Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commissioners Court of Karnes County wholeheartedly endorses the building of the Cibolo dam in Wilson County near the town of Stockdale.

This project would provide a water supply for Karnes City and Kenedy which is sorely needed at this time. This dam would also serve as a flood control structure to retard flood waters, which in the past have created problems in Karnes County.

We are also aware of the recreational benefits that would be provided for this whole area.

We, therefore ask that this project be approved and work started on it at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

B. A. HARTMAN,  
*County Judge, Karnes County, Tex.*  
W. B. NICHOLS,  
*Commissioner, Precinct One.*  
LOUIS E. MANKA,  
*Commissioner, Precinct Two.*  
GEORGE W. SICKENIUS,  
*Commissioner, Precinct Three.*  
CLAUDE E. OSBURN, Jr.,  
*Commissioner, Precinct Four.*

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Mr. R. L. Tomasini, for Hon. Blair Reeves, the county judge of the county of Bexar, Tex.

#### STATEMENT OF R. L. TOMASINI, PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OF BEXAR COUNTY

MR. TOMASINI. Mr. Chairman, the judge asked me to read his statement into the record this morning, to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Surface water from the Cibolo Reservoir project is badly needed for the growth of metropolitan Bexar County, to be integrated with our underground water supply. This economic development would provide excellent recreation opportunities in this area.

I strongly urge approval of the plans for the Cibolo Reservoir project, and I feel confident that Bexar County Commissioners Court would lend full support and cooperation to insure early congressional approval of this project.

MR. JOHNSON. We are very glad to have that for the record. I want to say that it is very important that we get these judges and their comments into the record, because many of our projects are lined up in the courts and that takes a long time.

MR. TOMASINI. They will have a formal resolution from the court.

MR. JOHNSON. Fine. We will receive that for the record when it is made available to us.

MR. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I might point out to members of the committee that are not familiar with our system of government in Texas that the county judge is the chief administrative officer of the county; not a judicial judge but administrator.



Mr. JOHNSON. He would be like the chairman of our board of supervisors in California.

Mr. KAZEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will have to correct the record then. I thought we really had judicial positions.

Mr. KAZEN. No, our county judges and commissioners are equivalent to your county board of supervisors.

I thought I would make that clear, Mr. Chairman, because we do have on the list of witnesses several county judges and county commissioners. They are the people directly involved at the local level and who are the closest to the people. They know what the situation is firsthand.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, as you know, Mr. Kazen, Mr. Johnson and I—he has served in city government; I have served in county government—and they have more to say than anybody else.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be Mel Suetenfuss on behalf of Carl Norris, the city engineer for the city of San Antonio.

We are very glad to have you here.

#### STATEMENT OF MEL SUETENFUSS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

Mr. SUETENFUSS. Let me correct the fact, that I am Mel Suetenfuss, Director of Public Works for the city of San Antonio. Mr. Norris could not appear because we are in the midst of this energy crisis and we did not know who would be available this morning.

I want to preface my remarks by saying that the city manager sends his regrets, that he could not be here either. He is in the midst of working on the formulation of some plans on the energy crisis.

Let me say, from this city's standpoint if we can avoid another crisis I am all for it.

I will read the statement into the record :

The city of San Antonio gives its full endorsement to the vitally important Cibolo project.

The continuing increase in withdrawal of water from the Edwards aquifer makes it necessary for the city of San Antonio to secure an adequate and dependable surface water supply to assure future municipal and industrial requirements of this growing metropolitan area.

The Cibolo project is the first stage in the development of the needed surface water supply for the city of San Antonio. Properly and logically, the city of San Antonio, acting through its Water Works Board of Trustees is moving to develop the surface water resources in our own river basin prior to any move outside of the basin for additional required surface water supplies.

The city of San Antonio through its Water Works Board of Trustees will contract for 20,000 acre-feet per annum out of the Cibolo Reservoir as well as for any and all additional water available from the reservoir not needed by others. The city of San Antonio acting through the Water Works Board of Trustees will build, own, and operate the pipeline and pumping facilities necessary to transport San Antonio's share of surface water from the Cibolo Reservoir to our metropolitan area.

The importance of the Cibolo Reservoir Project to the city of San Antonio and its citizens cannot be over stressed. This reservoir is a prime necessity to the future of the San Antonio area.

On behalf of the city of San Antonio, I want to voice our great appreciation and most sincere thanks to Congressman Abraham Kazen and Henry B. Gonzalez for their demonstrated interest, support, and backing of the Cibolo Project and for their never ending efforts on behalf of the citizens of San Antonio whom they so ably represent in the Congress. Signed Sam Granata, Jr., City Manager.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are very glad to have this statement.



I just want to ask one question. In this statement here, you say that you are ready to take the 20,000 acre-feet of water per annum, at what price?

Mr. SUTENFUSS. Mr. Chairman, could I refer those questions to Mr. Van Dyke who represents our water board?

We have a water board of trustees under the city of San Antonio, and if it is agreeable to you, I am not familiar with that.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine. I just wanted to know the price of water that would be taken by the city of San Antonio.

I want to get into the record what they are led to believe they will have to pay for water. Now, I am certain that if it is 20,000 acre-feet of good quality water they will pay whatever they have to, to get it.

Mr. SUTENFUSS. I think this is one of the biggest problems that we have to face in Government today. They want it, but they don't want to pay for it.

Mr. KAZEN. This is the situation all over the country, but people just have to realize the importance of water to everyday life and that it is a tremendously high priority as far as the necessities of life are concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON. In our State we have rates that run from about \$280 per acre-foot down to \$.75. I am glad in Texas it is about the same way; that you pay whatever you must to get the water.

Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Our next witness will be Mr. Robert P. Van Dyke, general manager of the city of San Antonio water board.

#### STATEMENT OF ROBERT P. VAN DYKE, GENERAL MANAGER, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO WATER BOARD

Mr. VAN DYKE. Good morning, Congressman Johnson, Congressman Clausen, Congressman Kazen, and Congressman Roncalio.

The city water board has sought a supplemental surface water supply from the middle 1950's during the 7-year drought that dropped the water level in the Edwards Reservoir to its all-time low elevation. Numerous sources in the San Antonio, Guadalupe, and Colorado basins have been investigated since that time. At the present time the sole water supply for the city of San Antonio is the Edwards Aquifer. The dependable yield of the Edwards permanently available for municipal and industrial use in the San Antonio areas is indeterminate because of the continuing increase of withdrawals from the Aquifer. The Edwards Aquifer stretches under six counties in southwest Texas, and withdrawals are not controlled. Even effective control of withdrawals, if such were possible, would not of itself assure an adequate dependable yield for the city of San Antonio.

San Antonio, therefore, must seek early development of surface water supplies to meet a substantial part of its future municipal and industrial requirement. In order to make up the deficit as shown in the Texas Water Development Board figures contained in the 1968 Texas Water Plan we will need 220,000 acre-feet of surface water by the year 2020. The continuation of San Antonio's present exclusive reliance on the Edwards Aquifer will certainly inhibit continued urban and industrial expansion of this area.



The city water board is currently a cooperator with the city of San Antonio, the Edwards Underground Water District, the San Antonio River Authority, and the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority on an areawide study being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to formulate a comprehensive long-term plan for the coordinated integrated use of all of our water resources and extract therefrom the maximum benefits obtainable for our entire area. It is anticipated that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation study will be completed in 1975 and that positive steps can be taken subsequent to that time to implement the plan that is formulated.

On February 10, 1970, the City Water Board of San Antonio wrote to the San Antonio River Authority and expressed its intent to enter into an agreement with the San Antonio River Authority for the acquisition of appropriative rights for 20,000 acre-feet of water out of the annual yield of the reservoir of the proposed Cibolo project.

The city water board received a reply dated March 10, 1970, from the general manager of the San Antonio River Authority stating:

The Authority is in general agreement with the suggested plan of development set forth in your letter, and will fully cooperate with you in a joint effort to assure an adequate surface water supply for the City of San Antonio.

This correspondence initiated the positive action that has brought the Cibolo project from a dream to a near reality.

The city water board is aware that the cities of Kenedy and Karnes City also have a need for a portion of the water out of the Cibolo Reservoir at some time in the future. However, in addition to the 20,000 acre-feet of water per annum originally requested, the board will take all of the Cibolo project's water supply not required by others and will enter into a contract with the San Antonio River Authority to pay the costs of its share of the water supply. The board is willing to begin paying for such water as soon as it becomes available.

In its February 10 letter to the San Antonio River Authority the city water board also expressed an intent to enter into an agreement with the San Antonio River Authority for the acquisition of appropriative rights of all of the water out of the annual yield of a reservoir which is proposed at the Applewhite site on the Medina River. This is immediately south of the city of San Antonio.

It is anticipated that the Applewhite Reservoir will have an annual yield of 16,000 acre-feet, and the reservoir will be used as a fluctuating reservoir adjacent to the board's Applewhite water treatment plant that will treat and supply water to the southern third of San Antonio.

It was originally contemplated that the Applewhite Reservoir would be constructed as a second stage in San Antonio's surface water development after completion of the Cibolo Reservoir project. However, after considerable discussion with General Manager Fred Pfeiffer of the San Antonio River Authority during the first half of 1973, it was concluded that because of the size of the Applewhite project, its single purpose as a municipal water supply project, the expansion of San Antonio's city limits, and the development of the peripheral areas of San Antonio, the water works board of trustees should proceed on its own with the necessary engineering to define the dam and reservoir sites and to develop sufficient engineering data to allow the board to obtain an appropriation of surface water from the Texas Water Rights Commission at the earliest possible time.



On June 12, 1973, the water works board of trustees engaged Freese and Nichols, consulting engineers of Fort Worth, Tex., and Travas-Braun Associates of San Antonio, to prepare a design report for the Applewhite Dam and Reservoir. Upon completion of the design report and the receipt of an appropriation of water from the Medina River for municipal purposes, the city water board will take immediate steps to acquire the necessary land for the dam and reservoir. It is contemplated that the project will be completed in the early 1980's and that it will function as an integral part of the Cibolo Applewhite complex to provide surface water to San Antonio.

The city water board will construct, own, operate, and maintain the necessary pumping plants and pipelines to transmit its share of the developed water supply from the Cibolo Reservoir to the city of San Antonio area and will be responsible for obtaining and will own the pipeline right-of-way easements between the Cibolo and Applewhite Reservoirs. It is contemplated that the city of San Antonio acting through its water works board of trustees will own the Applewhite Dam and Reservoir and that it will contract with the San Antonio River Authority for its operation and maintenance.

The city water board feels that it must develop the surface water resources in its own river basin before it can go outside of the basin to acquire other surface water supplies. The construction of the Cibolo and Applewhite Reservoirs will be a great boost to the economy of the San Antonio metropolitan area. It will provide jobs for many of our people both during and following the construction of the reservoirs. Material and equipment suppliers will also benefit from the construction of the two reservoirs through the sale of needed equipment, supplies, and materials. As San Antonio continues to grow, it will have an ever-increasing need for water recreational facilities, and the construction of the Cibolo and Applewhite Reservoirs in the proximity of San Antonio will be of great long-range benefit and pleasure to all of the citizens who reside in the greater San Antonio metropolitan area.

The city water board wholeheartedly supports the development and construction of the Cibolo project and will bear its fair share of the cost of the project through a contract for 20,000 acre-feet of water annually and for any or all of the remaining yield of the reservoir not required by others.

The city water board wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to Congressmen Abraham Kazen and Henry B. Gonzalez for their encouragement and support in the development of the Cibolo project.

In addition to my printed statement I have given you a copy of some briefing material that basically outlines the history of the city water board, information on our present water system, the management and operating personnel of the city water board, the collaboration with the Bureau of Reclamation and the San Antonio River Authority on the development of supplemental surface water supply and a collaboration with Federal, State, and local entities on development of an integrated regional ground and surface water program, and then more information on San Antonio and its surrounding area.



I might point out to the board that the water works board of trustees is made up of five men that control this operation and keep the utility out of politics. The mayor serves as an ex officio member. His name is Mr. Charles L. Becker; the chairman of the board is Mr. Jack H. Kaufman; vice chairman is Dr. Leo Galindo, and the other two trustees are Rev. Sam H. James and Roland C. Bremer.

I will be happy to answer any questions that you might have at this time.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your information here will be made a part of the file. The consultant's material is very well prepared, and I have run through here to see what the city water board is all about. I want to say it is probably just as well you are out of politics and keeping your activities out of politics.

Mr. VAN DYKE. That is not easy to do in the water business.

Mr. JOHNSON. There are just two questions I want to ask here. I am glad to learn that the city of San Antonio will underwrite the taking of all water in case no one else wants it, that is one thing.

The one question I want to ask here: Who controls your underground pumping from the Edwards aquifer?

Mr. VAN DYKE. The ground water law in the State of Texas provides that the man who owns the land over the water owns the water under it. We have no controls at the present time at a State level.

There are certain districts in the State of Texas that do practice controls in their own particular district, but in our particular area there is no control of withdrawals.

Mr. JOHNSON. You stated that you would be willing to contract for 20,000 acre-feet and would take any other amount that no one wanted to take at this particular time.

At what price, what price has been more or less agreed upon as being a fair price for the city of San Antonio to pay for the water per acre-foot?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Well, no price has been agreed upon but it is our understanding that the cost will be approximately 14 cents per thousand at the reservoir site and we anticipate that it will cost an additional 16 cents per thousand to pipe it to San Antonio into our Applewhite Reservoir, treat it and put it into the mains, so we are talking about 30-cent water as it leaves our pumping plant to go into the system.

Mr. JOHNSON. And I will have to ask our consultant here, 14 cents per thousand gallons is how much per acre-foot?

Mr. CASEY. About \$50.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that is about what many of these reservoirs that are being created today for municipal and industrial water are being figured at. The latest one that we had anything to do with in our State was estimated to cost \$48 per acre-foot.

Mr. VAN DYKE. I would point out to the committee that San Antonio will continue to obtain the major portion of its water from the Edwards aquifer and this water at the present time is produced at roughly 2 cents per thousand and it is immediately available, so that the pumping cost is very low, so that the overall cost to the city of San Antonio citizens who buy water from the city water board would be averaged out and the individual citizen would not be paying this very high price for the surface water.



I would also mention that this joint study that we worked out with our cooperating agencies being developed by the Bureau of Reclamation that we had hoped to have completed by 1975 will consider the available water supplies in the Carrizo Sands south of San Antonio, in the Edwards aquifer, and the water that is available in the Guadalupe Basin, the San Antonio River Basin, and the Nueces River Basin. And it is our hope that we can come up with a master plan to utilize all this water supply and integrate the use of both ground and surface water so that it will provide the most beneficial use to all of our citizens.

Mr. JOHNSON. How far away will the reservoir be?

Mr. VAN DYKE. The Cibolo Water Reservoir would be roughly 35 miles and our intent would be to pump the water into the Applewhite Reservoir and that would act as a fluctuating reservoir so that we could have a smaller pipeline and pump 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

By doing that we can cut down on our power costs and getting the water in the off-peak periods.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Kazen?

Mr. KAZEN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to thank Mr. Van Dyke for his statement pointing up the need and the crisis that will face us if something is not done to augment the water supply for the metropolitan area.

If we do not start with this project we are going to, some time in the future, run into a lot of legal questions as far as the use of other underground aquifers because you all know what the situation is. People immediately get the idea that you can take water that belongs to them, and this of course is not possible in that no one who has water rights will suffer the loss of those water rights. They will continue to use them.

What you are saying is that San Antonio will take any and everything above what anyone else needs that has a prior right to it.

Mr. VAN DYKE. Yes, Congressman Kazen, it was indicated to us that the cities of Kenedy and Karnes City might not have a need for the water initially and so during that initial period we would carry the load of the water that they did not need, knowing full well that down the line they would have to have that right for that water, and this was in an effort to help finance the project so that we could utilize this water when it was available.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from California, Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you have anything in writing between these other areas that would be potential users, that would put their rights—even though you are assuming the responsibility now, is there anything in writing at this point?

Mr. VAN DYKE. No, sir.

When we actually enter into a contract with the San Antonio River Authority for the water, we would presume that that would be written into that contract just the same as it would be when they prepared their contract with the cities of Karnes City and Kenedy and that there would be a provision that if the water was not needed by the others, that San Antonio could use it.



Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Kazen, I realize that they could not provide this at this point, but I think it might be advisable for them if they are in the process of preparing these agreements that that be presented to the committee up in Washington when they finalize their hearings so that they could have a clear record as to the protection of the people and the rights of future users.

Would you have any objection to providing that?

Mr. VAN DYKE. No; but we would not provide that, sir. That would be provided by the San Antonio River Authority because in essence they are the wholesaler of water to us and so we are in full agreement with this concept, and it is my understanding that Mr. Pfeiffer has, also has a full understanding with the cities of Kenedy and Karnes City that this would be the case and that their water rights would be assured. But we would just take it on an interim basis until they need it.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Why don't you write a letter to the committee so that we would have that available and so that that would come also from the water authority?

Mr. VAN DYKE. We will be delighted to do so.

Mr. CLAUSEN. The San Antonio Express newspaper, Friday, June 22, 1973 issue, makes reference to the aquifer order pending and the enforcement responsibility unsettled. These are the headlines, and then it refers to the Texas Water Quality Board director saying that the Edwards Underground Water District is the logical agency to enforce a pending order that apparently the Water Quality Board has under review.

Would it be possible for you to clarify this situation?

Is this going to be a restriction that would affect the project or the—in your view?

Mr. VAN DYKE. No, sir.

May I take just a moment to explain what you are reading. The Edwards formation is a limestone formation that is approximately 500 feet thick and that runs from Bracketville to Kyle and in general the water travels in an easterly direction and it is down dipped to the south so that a drop of water that would fall or get into the reservoir would either travel to the south or to the east.

This formation surfaces. This explains it very well, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. For the record, could you describe this?

Mr. VAN DYKE. This is a drawing prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation for the Texas Basins Project showing the Edwards underground reservoir and it does not on this particular map go as far out as to Bracketville but it would be out here, and then Kyle is almost to the city of Austin, so we are talking about roughly 175 miles long and roughly 25 feet across. And this formation——

Mr. KAZEN. Did you mean to say 25 feet across?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Miles, I'm sorry; 25 miles, and it varies down to as much as 15, but the limestone is sloping up to the surface and where you see this brown area on this particular map is where the Edwards formation of rock surfaces on the ground and all the water that comes from the surface and crosses this reservoir disappears into the reservoir



and goes down into the aquifer portion of the rock formation and then moves along to the east.

Now, what we are talking about in this particular article is the development of homes on this recharged area, and so there has been some concern about possible pollution of the aquifer if people were to build homes on the recharged area and the runoff and sewage and so forth from the development could go down into the aquifer.

So, at the present time the Texas Water Quality Board has an order that controls the development on that area and this particular article is in reference to reinforcing and perhaps strengthening that previous order.

Mr. CLAUSEN. So, once this is resolved it would minimize the problems associated with environmental impact factors?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Yes; and it is meant to reduce any possibility of pollution to the aquifer.

This aquifer is bacteriologically clean and has a constant temperature of about 75 degrees, and the only treatment required of the water is chlorination here in the San Antonio area. So, of course we would like to protect it so that we do not have to provide further treatment before it is put into the mains.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I am certainly glad to hear that. Thank you.

Mr. KAZEN. All of this is completely foreign to this particular project, though, as far as the control is concerned.

Mr. VAN DYKE. It would have no effect, in my opinion, on the Cibolo Project that we are discussing today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is there any problem of rights of way for the distribution lines from the reservoir itself into San Antonio? Is there any problem that you know of?

Mr. VAN DYKE. The only problem would be one of acquiring right of way easements and this is never an easy problem but it is not insurmountable.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you have eminent domain?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. Roncalio?

Mr. RONCALIO. I have no questions.

Mr. JOHNSON. Counsel? Mr. Casey?

Mr. CASEY. I have a couple of questions, Mr. Van Dyke.

I feel a little concerned over your board's willingness to take the downstream water in the interim period, because it occurs to me from reading the Bureau of Reclamation's feasibility report, that the release of that to the stream during the build-up period for fish and wildlife purposes is one of the quid pro quo's of fish and wildlife support for this project. I am wondering if we might not in effect be weakening one area of our justification if you indeed did take that water and consumed it rather than used it for these planned purposes?

Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Well, it would seem to me that the city water boards' position would be one to help the project by helping to finance



the project during the interim years when that water would not otherwise be sold.

However, the water board is satisfied with the 20,000 acre-feet and we were only just willing to do this to assist, and if there is any reason that we should not take it we would be happy not to take it.

Mr. CASEY. Well, I just wanted to make a record, Mr. Van Dyke, that we cannot have it both ways.

We cannot buy fish and wildlife support by releasing this water downstream in order to get the project authorized, and then turn around and enhance financial justification by selling it to you. There is a pitfall there that the record should recognize.

That is really all I have.

Mr. VAN DYKE. Might I come in further, that I do not really feel there is a conflict.

The fish and wildlife requirements have already been met and the 25,000 acre-feet of water that we are talking about that would be available has already been set aside for M. and I. uses over and above any requirement for the fish and wildlife, so that if it is not sold it just goes to waste, so to speak, and you get no monetary return for it.

Mr. CASEY. I am glad to have that point. Now one other point that may be in your prepared materials—does your board operate completely from water sale revenue or is any tax money in there?

Mr. VAN DYKE. We have no tax support. We are a little bit bigger business than being into water. We also operate a chilled water and steam plant.

In fact, this building here is cooled by our chilled water plant. And we also are in the computer business and provide computer support for the city of San Antonio and a number of governmental agencies. But we have no tax moneys.

Mr. CASEY. Would it be your feeling that any one of these functions actually subsidizes the other? You have described three, water sales, chilled water, and computers.

Mr. VAN DYKE. The only one that might be subsidized on an interim basis is our chilled water operation.

Mr. CASEY. Well, with that thought in mind, would you be willing to furnish us at your convenience a copy of your residential rate schedule?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope you would accept that for the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. If you make it available, we will place it in the record.  
[The information referred to follows:]

CITY WATER BOARD, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RATE SCHEDULES, DECEMBER 1, 1972,  
ORDINANCE No. 41414 DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1972

Water bills to customers will be rendered monthly. All charges are figured in units of 100 cubic feet, and one cubic foot is equal to 7.48 gallons. All net charges computed from the schedule below are subject to 10% penalty if not paid by due date shown on bill.



## INSIDE CITY WATER RATE (ICL)

## MINIMUM CHARGE WITHIN CITY LIMITS

| Meter size      | Gross<br>minimum<br>charge | Net<br>minimum<br>charge | Water allowance |                       |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                            |                          | Cubic feet      | Equivalent<br>gallons |
| 5/8 in. -----   | \$1.93                     | \$1.75                   | 500             | 3,740                 |
| 3/4 in. -----   | 4.48                       | 4.07                     | 1,300           | 9,725                 |
| 1 in. -----     | 6.07                       | 5.52                     | 1,800           | 13,460                |
| 1 1/2 in. ----- | 11.50                      | 10.45                    | 3,500           | 26,180                |
| 2 in. -----     | 17.24                      | 15.67                    | 5,300           | 39,640                |
| 3 in. -----     | 39.16                      | 35.60                    | 13,000          | 97,240                |
| 4 in. -----     | 55.33                      | 50.30                    | 20,000          | 149,600               |
| 6 in. -----     | 102.30                     | 93.00                    | 48,000          | 359,040               |
| 8 in. -----     | 151.58                     | 137.80                   | 80,000          | 598,400               |
| 10 in. -----    | 213.18                     | 193.80                   | 120,000         | 897,600               |
| 12 in. -----    | 305.58                     | 277.80                   | 180,000         | 1,346,400             |

If water usage amounts to more than the minimum water allowance for any size meter, disregard the minimum and use scale below to determine charge.

|                        | Volume in<br>cubic feet | Rate per<br>100 ft. <sup>3</sup> |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st. -----             | 500                     | \$0.35                           |
| Next. -----            | 9,500                   | .29                              |
| Do -----               | 15,000                  | .21                              |
| Do -----               | 225,000                 | .14                              |
| All in excess of ----- | 250,000                 | .11                              |

## OUTSIDE CITY WATER RATE (OCL)

Outside city limits bills are rendered in the same manner and are subject to the same 10% penalty as city bills, but in accordance with the following schedule of rates.

## MINIMUM CHARGE OUTSIDE THE CITY

| Meter size      | Gross<br>minimum<br>charge | Net<br>minimum<br>charge | Water allowance |                       |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                            |                          | Cubic feet      | Equivalent<br>gallons |
| 5/8 in. -----   | \$2.53                     | \$2.30                   | 500             | 3,740                 |
| 3/4 in. -----   | 5.87                       | 5.34                     | 1,300           | 9,725                 |
| 1 in. -----     | 7.96                       | 7.24                     | 1,800           | 13,460                |
| 1 1/2 in. ----- | 15.07                      | 13.70                    | 3,500           | 26,180                |
| 2 in. -----     | 22.59                      | 20.54                    | 5,300           | 39,640                |
| 3 in. -----     | 51.15                      | 46.50                    | 13,000          | 97,240                |
| 4 in. -----     | 71.94                      | 65.40                    | 20,000          | 149,600               |
| 6 in. -----     | 132.33                     | 120.30                   | 48,000          | 359,040               |
| 8 in. -----     | 195.69                     | 177.90                   | 80,000          | 598,400               |
| 10 in. -----    | 274.89                     | 249.90                   | 120,000         | 897,600               |
| 12 in. -----    | 393.69                     | 357.90                   | 180,000         | 1,346,400             |

If water usage amounts to more than the minimum water allowance for any size meter, disregard the minimum and use scale below to determine charge.



|                       | Volume in<br>cubic feet | Rate per<br>100 ft |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1st.....              | 500                     | \$0.46             |
| Next.....             | 9,500                   | .38                |
| Do.....               | 15,000                  | .27                |
| Do.....               | 225,000                 | .18                |
| All in excess of..... | 250,000                 | .14                |

CITY SEWER SERVICE RATE, INSIDE CITY LIMITS, JULY 25, 1968, ORDINANCE  
Nos. 36686 AND 36931

The sewer service charge is computed from the water usage schedule below.

RESIDENTIAL RATE

First 500 Cu. Ft.—Minimum Charge \$0.60.  
Next 500 Cu. Ft. at \$0.10 per 100 cu. ft.  
Next 500 Cu. Ft. at \$0.06 per 100 cu. ft.  
Next 2,000 Cu. Ft. at \$0.03 per 100 cu. ft.  
Maximum=\$2.00.

COMMERCIAL RATE

First 500 Cu. Ft.—Minimum Charge \$1.20.  
Next 24,500 Cu. Ft. at \$0.12 per 100 cu. ft.  
Next 25,000 Cu. Ft. at \$0.09 per 100 cu. ft.  
Next 50,000 Cu. Ft. at \$0.06 per 100 cu. ft.  
Over 100,000 Cu. Ft. at \$0.03 per 100 cu. ft.

Mr. JOHNSON. I might say that we will hold this record open for a period of 2 weeks so that anyone that isn't here may file a statement if they wish.

Mr. VAN DYKE. For the record, today our minimum rate is \$1.75 for 500 cubic feet of water inside the city limits and \$2.35 per 500 cubic feet outside the city limits. We are one of the lowest—we have one of the lowest water rates of any major city in the country.

Mr. CASEY. I feel the committee would like to have this information as we are frequently confronted with the question of what are the users actually paying. That is the only purpose.

Mr. VAN DYKE. We would be delighted to send it to you, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Roncalio.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Van Dyke, has an arrangement whereby you are recompensed for the water that goes into the following Federal facilities: Lackland, Brooks Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Randolph Air Force Base?

Mr. VAN DYKE. Sir, the only base that we provide water to in this area is Brooks Air Force Base. This is where the Aeromedical Center is. All of the other Federal facilities here have their own wells and provide their own water.

Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for your very good testimony in behalf of your operation and thank you for your interest in this matter. It is heartwarming to the people sponsoring this project to have somebody willing to pay that much for domestic water. Because \$50 an acre-foot is a fair return and, for the most part, it would make most projects feasible.

I imagine that one of the great factors in feasibility is the fact that they can sell the domestic water at a fair rate to make the project



feasible. Today, in figuring these projects, they have to get every dollar they can, and the highest return on water is that which goes for domestic and industrial use.

Any further questions? [No response.]

We want to thank you, Mr. Van Dyke.

Our next witness will be Mr. G. L. Aken, county commissioner of the county of Wilson.

**STATEMENT OF G. L. AKEN, COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
COUNTY OF WILSON, TEX.**

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say, while Commissioner Aken is coming to the witness stand, that he is the county commissioner that represents the site for this reservoir and has been one of the most ardent supporters of this project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, you look very healthy, so there must not be too much opposition to the acquisition of the site.

Mr. AKEN. Judge Voges was unable to be here today, and he asked me to make this statement for him. And I would like to advise you tomorrow when you come down to make the tour, I would suggest that you bring your rubber boots along because we had 14 inches of rain last week and I understand around 2 or 3 inches in the last couple of days, so it may be a little muddy on the tour tomorrow.

Mr. KAZEN. That is not a general situation, though; you are not objecting to that mud at this time. [Laughter.]

Mr. AKEN. Let me say that we are very interested in getting this going from an economic standpoint and recreation and development for Wilson County.

But, I will read this resolution that was passed by the commission:

Whereas, the Commissioners Court of Wilson County, Texas is familiar with the progress report for the Cibolo Reservoir on the Cibolo Creek near the City of Stockdale, Texas; and

Whereas, the Commissioners Court of Wilson County is indeed interested in the economic and recreational growth of Wilson County; and

Whereas, since many sub-divisions have been established near the city of La Vernia, Wilson County, they in turn would have use of the Reservoir, and

Whereas, with the terrific growth of San Antonio, Texas, still more sub-divisions would be located in Wilson County, creating more taxable property, and

Whereas, the Commissioners Court knows that the Reservoir will supply water to the City of San Antonio, also to the cities of Karnes City and Kenedy, Karnes County, Texas; and

Now therefore, *be it resolved* by the Commissioners Court of Wilson County, Texas that the Commissioners Court of Wilson County, Texas is fully aware of the Energy Crisis at the present time and urge the construction of the Cibolo Reservoir so as not to have a water crisis in our area;

Passed and approved this the 11th day of June, 1973.

Signed D. Richard Voges, County Judge.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that is a very clear resolution.

Mr. AKEN. We have three of our other commissioners here with me today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would you introduce your other commissioners?

Mr. AKEN. Mr. Leonard Rotter, commissioner of precinct 2; Mr. George Estrada, precinct 1; and Mr. Mark Johnson, commissioner of precinct 3.



Mr. JOHNSON. And you are all in support of the resolution?

Mr. AKEN. We certainly appreciate you men coming down and trying to get this pushed forward and to make it a reality here in the very near future.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I want to ask one question here. How large are the cities of Karnes and Kenedy?

Mr. AKEN. I believe Karnes City is about 5,000 and Kenedy is possibly a little larger.

Mr. JOHNSON. We will be out there with you, and I am sure that a little dampness will not bother us as long as we do not need our bulletproof vests. Sometimes when we move into a reservoir site people do not want to give up their properties.

Mr. AKEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure you will not need that. I think you will find that a small percentage of the people in that area are opposed to it. They all seem like they are for it.

I think you will find very few people that are against it.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to say, there is never a project that does not adversely affect some people. You are never fully compensated.

Mr. AKEN. We do have very little opposition.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Aken.

Mr. AKEN. Thank you, gentlemen, for being here with us.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be Mr. Al J. Notzon, executive director of the Alamo Area Council of Governments.

#### STATEMENT OF AL J. NOTZON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Mr. NOTZON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am here in support of legislation introduced by Congressman Kazen. I should describe the Alamo Area Council of Governments. It is a voluntary association of local governments which includes membership by such agencies as the city of San Antonio, Bexar County, San Antonio County, San Antonio River Authority.

In fact, 11 counties are in the 11-county area which is now known as the Alamo Region. I think that one thing that characterizes the region, and you have heard it here today, is the ability of the water agencies to get together and to develop plans that mutually support one another. I believe it has been quite significant in the development of projects such as this.

As a matter of fact, in December of 1971 the Alamo Area Council of Governments executive committee, which is composed of local elected officials representing local governments in this 11-county region adopted a water resource management plan which included as one of the projects, which would be required in this planning region, the construction of Cibolo Reservoir.

I should say, in reference to earlier comments of Mr. Pfeiffer concerning the environmental assessment statement, that back in April of 1972 the River Authority submitted a draft of the environmental assessment statement to AACOG although at that time it was not required to by the provisions of the Office of Management and Budget. Although there had been a good relationship between the River Authority and the Council of Governments, he voluntarily brought his project before the governments.



We notified each of our members that a hearing would be held on the environmental assessment statement and during the months of April and May of 1972 we actually informed people that this project was coming before us and it was included in our application review agenda, which is mailed to our mailing list of approximately 4,000 residents of the AACOG region.

A public hearing was held. There was a governmental application review committee that actually reviewed it as one of their projects on May 16, forwarded their recommendations to the AACOG executive committee, and there were several comments made about the assessment statement. These comments were forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency. The comments themselves were favorable to the projects. They brought out some of the concerns from the environmental standpoint that I think have been addressed now in the final statement, which I believe now is on file, the final assessment statement, so I guess the main reason for being here today is to let you know that it has been through a public hearing as far back as a year ago.

This has received support from each of the water agencies that you have heard from here today, and the executive committee, which was composed of people from counties which will not be directly affected by this project but in part of the metropolitan area, are favorable to the project.

Also, one other comment that I would make would be that the reference was made as to what the relationship would be between this project and the Edwards underground aquifer. And very definitely, rather than the aquifer having a bad impact, we were looking in our water resource plan, which definitely showed that even under favorable conditions the expected demand on the ground water would far exceed the supply and there would be a need to have alternative water resources available and the surface water resources were mentioned as one of the very definite alternatives.

So, I think it will have a beneficial impact in being able to provide alternative sources of water for this region. From an economic side Wilson County is in fact a redevelopment county designated under the provisions of the Economic Development Administration and so anything that would help, and in fact a guaranteed water supply there would definitely help bring the types of jobs necessary, and hopefully offset the trend, and the need in the counties south of the metropolitan area for economic development, so in that sense also we very definitely favor the project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I might say, we have kept the Economic Development Act alive. It calls for \$430 million but we are advised that no more than \$200 million will be made available during fiscal 1974. Most of it would fall in the title I grants section for projects that are now on the shelf ready to go.

Mr. NORZON. Right, sir.

Well, each one of our development counties has participated. We are in the process of completing a regional overall economic development plan. We have been held up under the population designation prior to this time.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are having a rough time getting money into that particular section of the bill.



Mr. NOTZON. Yes, sir, it is a much-needed area.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank you for giving us your statement and for covering the matters that you did cover. They are very important. I am glad to learn that you people are all together, because as this project moves forward, if it does, and the closer you get to breaking ground for construction, the harder some people look at it. At that time some people are not so much in support of it.

Mr. NOTZON. I think one of the interesting things is that where now the Council on Environmental Quality requires these hearings, and assessment statements to go through a wide range of public exposure, this was done voluntarily by the local agencies even before it was a requirement.

I think that is significant.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

Mr. RONCALIO. Yes; I have an observation.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. Roncalio.

Mr. RONCALIO. I think it is appropriate to observe that before hopes get too high, it is well that you point up the necessity for cooperation from any source from which something can be received. I do not like to be pessimistic, in throwing cold water on your plans, but \$49 million for what we have seen so far raises a lot of objectors. And I am just trying to be candid with you and call it as it is.

There is no need to come 2,000 miles to kid anybody at this point. If you can find other sources of contributions toward your figure, your plan is much closer to reality. To impose upon one or two sources the whole funding of the thing will be very difficult; so I am glad you are looking at other sources. Perhaps even a review of what the water might be worth to the city might be a good place for additional contributions.

Mr. NOTZON. I think you have heard the indications of local support, and I think we also recognize too it is going to take a significant amount of additional dollars.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Are you through, Mr. Roncalio?

Mr. RONCALIO. Well, I was not. We are in the same kind of situation in Polecat, Wyo., because we are asking for too much money.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Does the area that you represent, and the counties or the political subdivisions that would be affected by flood problems—do they qualify under the national flood insurance act?

Mr. NOTZON. I do not have those figures with me. I would have to ask Commissioner Aken.

As far as Wilson County goes, I know that some of our counties have qualified. I would have to go back and check as to which ones are specifically in this area.

Bexar County, for instance, has submitted its application to be qualified; Guadalupe as well. I am not certain if Wilson County has.

Mr. AKEN. Wilson County has not entered one in yet.

Mr. CLAUSEN. But they are in the process now of submitting applications for approval?

Mr. AKEN. Wilson County has not submitted one yet.

Mr. CEVARRO. Atascosa is presently working all the counties in the region, and all the municipalities, in terms of the national flood insurance program.



Mr. NOTZON. We are currently working with each of the counties, our staff is, in order to actively secure funding. I mean, actively secure qualification under the National Flood Insurance Act, so we are working with the municipalities and the counties.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I might just make this statement in reference to what our colleague from Wyoming has said.

We realize what the financial crunch in the country is today and this is one of the reasons for having these field hearings to get this project underway. We realize what the situation is nationwide and we know what to expect. We understand that this is not done overnight but we have got to start somewhere, and this is really the beginning point; realizing, as has been brought up this morning, that not all of the reports are in and that we are anticipating what the Bureau of Reclamation will have to say in their final report.

But, Mr. Roncalio, I assure you that my people, just like yours up in Polecat, are willing to sacrifice and to find ways of doing what has to be done because our people realize, like your people do, that these are resources that have to be developed and dam sites are not to be found just anywhere. Whenever we find a dam site such as this we have got to utilize it to its optimum capacity and do whatever we can to bring in all of the desirable features: flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife, and municipal and industrial uses.

As far as the financing is concerned, this is something that of course we are faced with. But we have to resolve it at some time and I am hoping that the administration will see the urgency for service to the people. After all, government is supposed to serve people and certainly our people do not take a back seat to anybody else anywhere in the country in trying to lift themselves up by their own bootstraps, I think that we will be willing to look at these other things, and that was the reason for my questioning Mr. Burleigh when he was on the stand, as to where we could expect to get other help depending on what we run into on projects such as this not only here in south Texas but all over the country.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for your testimony and your organization's input. I imagine you have got them all together in the Alamo area. Everybody's working together.

Mr. NOTZON. Thank you, sir.

I think, very definitely, you see indications of it today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Very fine.

Our next witness will be Mr. R. H. Vahrenkamp, the general manager of the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority.

#### STATEMENT OF R. H. VAHRENKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER, GUADALUPE-BLANCO RIVER AUTHORITY

Mr. VAHRENKAMP. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I might identify myself as being a fellow that appeared before you and Mr. Clausen when you were wearing your other hats last week.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.



Mr. VAHRENKAMP. On another project, which is a part of the overall south Texas development.

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority, for the information of the other members, is a 10-county district with powers and responsibilities similar to that of the San Antonio River Authority. We are a sister agency, lying immediately to the east and north.

My purpose here is just to appear in behalf of the project and to assure you that our agency does concur even though this is not our project. However, Mr. Pfeiffer, my counterpart in the San Antonio River Authority, pointed out the similarities of our basins.

Our basins are in fact physically connected, joining about 10 river miles above the bay into which the basins drain. It has been noted there is a community interest in water supply development in the adjacent Texas basins, not only for the city of San Antonio but for a sizable segment of south Texas, a good many counties of which are in Mr. Kazen's district.

As a matter of fact, he is my Congressman, too.

Specific interest of the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority in this project includes the fact that we make rather considerable withdrawals from the joint basins below the confluence to serve municipal purposes and industrial and irrigation purposes on the gulf coast, but since this project might have some effect on that water supply—but since it is continuing, primarily floodwaters, we can see nothing but benefits coming to our interests downstream.

Because of the interrelation between the several basins of interest, we feel that this is a project that should be built and urge your approval.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we know of the interest, believe me, between the river authorities and the basins. They watch each other very closely. We are glad to see them take the flood hazards away and release floodwaters as needed.

I am glad to learn that the nearest river authority here to the San Antonio River Authority is in complete agreement. That is a very good sign of cooperation and harmony.

Mr. VAHRENKAMP. I am going to talk a little bit about the fact that we are also a member of the previous witness' council of governments.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, he probably overlooked that, but I am sure you are going to jog his memory.

Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, is there anyone here that cannot be here this afternoon, because we are going to break this up. We have heard half of the witnesses.

Is there anyone that cannot be here this afternoon? We will take you now then, if you will come forward.

Both of you people come up forward now, and we will hear one right after the other. We do not want to shut anyone off. We want to hear all of the witnesses. There may be someone here that wants to make a statement that is not on the agenda here. If so we will take care of that this afternoon.

Come right up and take a chair right there.



**STATEMENTS OF HON. H. R. DETTMAN, MAYOR, CITY OF STOCKDALE, TEX.; AND HON. EWALD KOEPP, JR., MAYOR, CITY OF LA VERNIA, TEX.**

Mr. JOHNSON. You may proceed.

Your name is Mr. Dettman?

Mr. DETTMAN. H. R. Dettman.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like to present a statement from the city of Stockdale, on behalf of the members of our city council, residents of the city of Stockdale and surrounding communities, and myself.

I wish to state that we, collectively and individually, wholeheartedly endorse the plan for the construction of the Cibolo Dam and Reservoir in Wilson County, Tex. We give this our full recommendation and support.

We feel that this will insure the people in this area of Texas of an ample supply of water, an adequate flood control system and a site for recreational activities, thus making the time and effort now being expended in the planning of this project well worthwhile. The rewards of this undertaking will be far reaching and widespread due to the many advantages and benefits to the life and economy of the population in general and the local people in particular.

We appreciate all that is being done in an effort to bring this project to fruition and we pledge ourselves to earnestly endeavor to use it to the best advantage of the greatest number of people whenever it does become a reality.

We thank this committee for having given us the opportunity and the privilege of making our convictions known and extend our best wishes to each of you for success in all your present and future deliberations and negotiations.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mayor.

Your city is within Wilson County, and that is an area very close to the project, I would say. You are not listed as receiving any of the water. Do you have your own water supply?

Mr. DETTMAN. Yes, we have our own water supply.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further question of Mayor Dettman?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just like the committee to know that these two gentlemen before us now represent two of the communities that are close to the damsite itself. Their constituents have been very interested in this project from the very beginning.

In fact, most of the impetus for it has come from there. They represent what I call a rural area, and have shown interest in the problems of the rural areas. This dam would certainly be of tremendous benefit, an intangible benefit that may not be seen at this particular time.

I want to commend them for their farsightedness and their enthusiastic support of this project. And I might add, Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to represent this type of people in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right, Mayor, we will hear from you next.

Mr. KOEPP. Thank you, Mr. Kazen.

My name is Ewald Koepf, Jr. I am mayor of the city of La Vernia. As mayor of the city of La Vernia, Tex., I want to testify as to the



interest of our citizens. The citizens of La Vernia have enthusiastically supported the Cibolo Creek project since 1964.

The city of La Vernia is located on U.S. 87, 16 miles from San Antonio, Tex., and is bordered by the Cibolo Creek on its north side. The headwaters of the reservoir will be within 4 miles of our city.

The city of La Vernia will be the gateway to the largest recreational reservoir near San Antonio. Neither our city nor Wilson County have any recreational facilities at the present time, which this project would provide. But more important, it would also provide a great economic impact for our area, which is desperately needed.

In 1972 I saw the Cibolo Creek completely full of water three times, and on one occasion it came out of its banks 2 miles below La Vernia and it occurred to me how wonderful it would be to contain this water where it is needed, instead of allowing it to flood farmlands downstream and end up in the Gulf of Mexico.

As a representative of our city, I hereby encourage this committee to expedite this needed project immediately.

I am a little disappointed in that our city is not on the map.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not see your city on the map. I was looking for it.

Mr. KOEPP. I would also like to comment that I am a landowner at this project site, and as a landowner I am also in favor of the project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, thank you, Mayor.

I was looking for your city there and I could not find it.

Mr. KAZEN. I am going to get after the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am sure the Bureau will put you on there the next time they display that map.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Mayor, I want to be a little bit serious. I was having some fun with you, and I want to concur with what Chick Kazen said about the kind of people that you have down here.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have one more mayor here. No, he is not the mayor.

Mr. Waddle.

#### STATEMENT OF BILL J. WADDLE, GENERAL MANAGER, TEXAS WATER CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. WADDLE. Yes, I understand.

I have a statement that I filed with the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON. You are from the Texas Water Conservation Association?

Mr. WADDLE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Go right ahead.

Mr. WADDLE. First of all, I would like to thank the committee. I happened to be in Washington last week on another project and had the opportunity to see how hard your committee and the other subcommittees work. A lot of people in this room, a lot of people in the United States never get a chance to go to Washington, D.C., and see how hard you gentleman work.

For the record, I am Bill J. Waddle, general manager of the Texas Water Conservation Association.

The Texas Water Conservation Association was organized in 1944 because of strong citizen group demands, demands for a strong citizen



group to promote and support the development, conservation, protection, and utilization of the water resources of Texas for all beneficial purposes.

Most of the witnesses that have appeared before you are members of our State association, and you Congressmen from California, our State association works similar to your State association. It is the only statewide organization of its type in Texas. We are here to endorse the Cibolo Reservoir project and we would urge the committee to give it favorable consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Waddle, for your testimony.

Your statement will appear in the record in full.

[The statement of Mr. Waddle follows:]

STATEMENT OF TEXAS WATER CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, SUBMITTED BY  
BILL J. WADDLE, GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Bill J. Waddle, General Manager of the Texas Water Conservation Association. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here before you today in San Antonio, Texas, in support of the Cibolo Reservoir Project.

Texas Water Conservation Association was organized in 1944 because of the demands for a strong citizen group to promote and support the development, conservation, protection and utilization of the water resources of Texas for all beneficial purposes.

Its officers, directors, and membership represent the leading business, industrial, agricultural and professional men and women in Texas who are interested in the development and conservation of the water resources within the State at all levels of government.

The Association is statewide in all its activities and is interested in every phase of water development, conservation and use. The directorate, which controls the activities of the organization upon mandate of its membership, represents every interest and section of the State.

Texas Water Conservation Association is the only statewide organization of its type in Texas.

The Cibolo Reservoir is proposed for additional development of the surface water resources of the San Antonio River Basin under the Texas Water Plan which was prepared and adopted in 1968.

Cibolo Reservoir would help provide basin water supply for a progressive exchange with water developed in the Guadalupe River Basin and delivered to the City of San Antonio; needed flood control storage to mitigate flood hazards in the lower basin; and would provide excellent recreational opportunities for the citizens of the area as well as the City of San Antonio.

Texas Water Conservation Association endorses the Cibolo Reservoir project and urges that the Committee give it urgent and favorable consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Everyone who wishes to testify can be here this afternoon. We have seven listed witnesses and maybe one or two others that have not been put on the agenda. If so, will you give us your names so that we can have them when we reconvene here at 2 o'clock.

I would like to say at this time that the facility that has been made available to us here is a very lovely building. I think this is about the first chilled water air conditioning facility I have ever been in. I think you operate a very fine undertaking here and the air conditioning seems to be very good.

When we were coming in here your Congressman said we would have to learn all about this particular facility because it does date way back in the early history of this area of Texas.



Did I understand it right that you were talking that some distant relative of yours——

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, what I was trying to explain to you on the way here is that this building is what we call the Institute of Texas Cultures. As you know, Texas, like California, your own State, is made up of all types of cultures from all over the world. I hope that every committee member has an opportunity before we leave this building today, to take a tour of this building and see the history of Texas reveal itself before you and show you the beginnings of our great State, the roots of our great State and the type of people that have made this State, in my opinion, the greatest State in the Union.

[Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON. That is a good place to stop. [Laughter.]

We will reconvene at 2 o'clock. We will hear all the witnesses and then we will hold the record open for 2 weeks for anyone that wants to file a statement with us for the record.

The subcommittee will stand adjourned for lunch.

[Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness on the schedule is the Hon. Delbert Traeger, mayor of the city of Floresville.

#### STATEMENT OF JOE RICHARDSON, MAYOR PRO TEM OF THE CITY OF FLORESVILLE

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am Joe Richardson, mayor pro tem of the city of Floresville, and I'm taking Mayor Traeger's place. We have two other city representatives. They are City Councilman Cordoba and City Administrator Edward Taylor.

We are here to endorse the Cibolo Reservoir project. We will hand down an official written endorsement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your written statement will appear in the record once submitted at this place in the record ahead of your brief comments.

[The information referred to follows:]

CITY OF FLORESVILLE,  
Floresville, Tex.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas the Cibolo Creek Reservoir is located within eight miles of the City of Floresville.

Whereas we are in an economically depressed area where our unemployment is 6.8%.

Whereas we feel this Project will improve development in the area.

Whereas the added natural resources will be more attractive to industry in the area.

Whereas metropolitan San Antonio continues to expand toward this general area stimulating housing growth.

*Be it resolved*, By the city of Floresville that we go on record unanimously supporting the Cibolo Creek Reservoir project. H.R. 1306.

Passed this 25 day of June 1973.

DELBERT TRAEGER, Mayor.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are very glad to have the city represented. You're probably interested in the flood control aspects of this.



Mr. RICHARDSON. I don't think the flood control is going to affect Floresville too much. There have been a lot of points brought up here, and I think Wilson County has been brought out as an economically depressed area. This is going to mean a whole lot to the citizens of Floresville as well as the whole county.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have they made any survey as to how many permanent jobs would be created? Have you evaluated that under the criteria?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I'm sure they have, but I do not have the percentages and information.

Mr. CLAUSEN. What is the percentage of unemployment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. 6.8.

Mr. CLAUSEN. It is substantially over the national average.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; we have been talking about this thing. I have heard talk about it since the 1950's, and I haven't met a farmer, rancher, or a landowner or businessman in Floresville against the Cibolo Reservoir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Are you a rancher?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; I own land and also have business in Floresville.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Do you envision that this will provide a water supply for irrigation purposes?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Are the appropriate people looking forward to this for that purpose?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; I think so, very much.

Mr. CLAUSEN. And is there a significant amount of acreage that would be served that is now not being served once the water supply is available?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that we have any irrigation water in this project. I think that what the mayor is talking about is the economic impact to the area from the other benefits of having the recreation, the attraction of more development in the Floresville area, because of the building of this structure.

That is, I think, what the main interest in Floresville proper is, but certainly, Mr. Chairman, I may point out that this is a small community, a small city, and the percentage of unemployment does not really reflect the seriousness of the economic depression that is in Wilson County. These are small cities, and most of the people in the satellite cities commute back and forth between San Antonio in these areas. A lot of them have jobs here in San Antonio at our air bases and industry that San Antonio maintains.

I think that the greatest benefit to the city of Floresville will inure from the tourist attraction and the other development that this structure will generate in that area.

Am I correct, Mayor?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for coming here, and the other gentlemen, too.

Our next witness will be Hon. E. J. Novosad, mayor of the city of Karnes City.



Mr. KAZEN. May I say to the committee before Mr. Novosad takes the stand, he is the mayor of one of the cities that is directly involved in this project, as they will be the recipients of some of the water. These people that are in Karnes City and Karnes County, as a whole, have been very enthusiastically behind this project.

I'm glad to see that the mayor is here today to express the wishes of the people.

Mr. NOVOSAD. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right, Mayor, you may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF E. J. NOVOSAD, MAYOR, CITY OF KARNES

Mr. NOVOSAD. Chairman Johnson, and members of the congressional subcommittee, my name is Edward J. Novosad. I reside in Karnes City, Karnes County, Tex. I am at the present time mayor of Karnes City and I appear here in that capacity.

The city commission of Karnes City unanimously endorses the construction of the proposed Cibolo Creek Reservoir project located about 30 miles southeast of San Antonio in Wilson County, Tex.

This project would conserve water and supply additional municipal and industrial water to San Antonio, Kenedy and Karnes City. Karnes City at the present time has four water wells providing water for a city of approximately 3,000 people.

I heard this morning that Mr. Aken said that Karnes City had a population of about 5,000 people, but that's incorrect. If they did, I might leave town. [Laughter.]

We will need additional water shortly. Our present water wells have been supplying water from 8 years to 50 years. You cannot determine just how long each well will continue to produce a sufficient amount of water.

About a month ago one water well had to be reworked and casing, pipe, cable, and submersible motor replaced at a cost of about \$10,000 to the city. Sometimes an old well cannot be repaired. This necessitates the drilling of a new well at a cost of several thousand dollars.

This project would retard floodwaters, provide flood control and fish and wildlife conservation.

And the project would also provide recreational facilities for the people residing in this area. Our people are now driving from 50 to 100 miles to lakes and dams of this kind which provide them with recreational facilities that the Cibolo Creek Reservoir would provide.

The Karnes City Commission recommends your authorized approval of this project and we urge that appropriations be made to fund the construction of the Cibolo Creek Reservoir in the very near future. A favorable recommendation of this congressional subcommittee will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mayor, you are one witness here who looks to the multiple benefits that can come out of this project. Being a multi-purpose project, your community here and its people are going to cash in on all of the benefits.

Mr. NOVOSAD. We hope so.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions of the mayor?

Mr. CASEY. We had some testimony this morning about the quality of your ground water.



Could you give us any information about what kind of water you have?

Mr. NOVOSAD. I do not know exactly what the contents of the water is. I did not bring in an analysis sheet with me but I have installed a fourth or fifth water heater in the house and I am expecting the bottom to fall out any time, so it does affect our plumbing and our hot and cold water heating system. My wife says the water is good for hair shampoo. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we want to thank you, Mayor, and we will try to help your project.

The next witness is the Honorable Ruhmann H. Franklin, mayor of the city of Kenedy.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, this city is also one of the cities to receive direct benefits from this project. As such, these people have been very instrumental in backing this project.

Mr. JOHNSON. You may proceed, Mr. Franklin.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. RUHMANN H. FRANKLIN, MAYOR, CITY OF KENEDY

Mayor FRANKLIN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Ruhmann Franklin. As present mayor of the city of Kenedy, I have before me a prepared statement that was made to show you or to bring before you the fact that the city of Kenedy highly endorses this project. It is not filled with flowers or anything else. We just say we like it.

As mayor of the city of Kenedy, I want to go on record confirming that the city of Kenedy is in favor of the Cibolo Reservoir project, both from an economic and environmental standpoint.

Prior to the organization of the San Antonio River Authority, the cities of Kenedy and Karnes City organized the Karnes County Water Improvement District No. 1 for the purpose of requesting the building of the Cibolo Reservoir with supplying the future water requirements of Karnes County as its ultimate goal.

Since then, the San Antonio River Authority has been organized with the Cibolo in its jurisdiction and this project has been taken over by this very competent group.

Our water supply and reserve is satisfactory at this time but with anticipated growth of our community, we will be in need of the water that has been requested from the Cibolo Reservoir upon completion.

I therefore want to place the city of Kenedy on record as being in favor of the Cibolo Reservoir project.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, we want to thank you for your appearance here in support of the project, and I see you were one of the initial movers back some time when you founded your county water improvement district under the same statute, I presume. The project was the Cibolo project.

Mayor FRANKLIN. That is right. There are some members of the board of SARA right now that were on that original regional board.

Mr. JOHNSON. You are willing now to let the broadened authority of the San Antonio River Authority be the agency of local government to spearhead this, operate, maintain, and meet the obligations.



Mayor FRANKLIN. Well, a big horse always could pull a bigger load than a little horse, you know, and we are in agreement with them 100 percent, and as to the water there, it is terrible. It is bad. It just beats nothing, that is all.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, with a water project and everything you have to comply with, it takes a pretty big horse because the cost is terrific.

Any other questions?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I think the figures will show, am I not right, Mayor, that between Karnes City and Kenedy you will eventually have a need and be able to use approximately 5,000 acre-feet as a maximum.

Mayor FRANKLIN. Six thousand. I believe the figure is 6,000. We use about a million gallons a day in Kenedy now during the winter and about 2 million gallons during the summer, and we have in the past—our water supply, as I say, is sufficient, but we have had to ask people to not water their lawns at certain times of the year. It just gets bad sometimes, like it does in California, I guess.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. We have a lot of that. The problem in California is we all try to live in the same place.

Well, thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Our next scheduled witness here is a further statement from Mr. Ziegler, the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources from the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

I presume—

Mr. ZIEGLER. I said my piece in the morning session.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be Mr. James A. Hastings, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockdale, Tex.

Mr. STOEVEER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hastings was unable to make it, so I am going to appear on his behalf.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine, you may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF EUGENE STOEVEER, DIRECTOR, STOCKDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, STOCKDALE, TEX.

Mr. STOEVEER. Mr. Chairman, we are indeed honored—it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to come before this committee to testify in support of the Cibolo Reservoir, and we want to say that water is a most precious commodity; the need of a sufficient supply of water is overwhelming; the proper use of water is of major importance; the conservation of water is an urgent need; outdoor recreational facilities are badly needed and much to be desired; the prosperity and welfare of any area rest in great measure upon the supply of water.

Knowing that these statements are true, and firmly convinced that they are vital to the life and welfare of the people in this area of Texas, the members of the Stockdale Chamber of Commerce, both as individuals and as a united body would like to go on record as being fully in favor of the construction of the Cibolo Dam and the formation of the Cibolo Reservoir, knowing this would do much to enhance the desirability of this area and to improve the lifestyle of its residents by uplifting the economy and adding to the prosperity of all concerned.

Therefore, we respectfully petition the members of this Water and Power Resources Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee of the U.S. Congress to arrive at a favorable decision on this project, to



realize the great potential of such an undertaking, to consider the returns to the local people and to the State of Texas as a whole, to do all in their power to turn this concept into a reality, knowing that they are doing their share in taking a great step forward for the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of this generation and for generations yet unborn.

Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Stoever for your statement and are glad to learn that Stockdale is a watermelon center. Too bad that jubilee was not on today.

Mr. STOEVER. Our jubilee is starting today and it is going tomorrow. We hope you will be with us tomorrow for a short time to visit with us.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have seen some Texas watermelons that these Texans bring to Washington, and they are about that long [indicating] and about that big-a-round [indicating]. They weigh something about 80 or 90 pounds. I do not know if that is what you grow.

Mr. STOEVER. They are available, but it is just a little bit early in the season. We at the present time have some that are a little bit smaller, and you can get one under each arm.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, I neglected to tell you that tomorrow when we go to the site, I was hoping that the committee would go into the town of Stockdale where they are having the watermelon festival. Our colleague in whose district we sit now, Congressman Gonzalez, I understand, is the grand marshal, and the city of Stockdale has invited the committee to have lunch with the community tomorrow. They have told us that we would be out of there by 1:30, Mr. Chairman, and I am hoping that the committee would see fit to accept the invitation that the city of Stockdale has made to this committee. I think the members would enjoy going to that community and seeing it.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure you have communities like this in your district. You will see how these small communities get along, how they prosper, how they work together, and how they all cooperate on community projects.

Mr. STOEVER. If there is anything we can do to make your stay more pleasant, we would be grateful to do it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, thank you.

Our next witness will be Mr. Edward Reed, vice president of the Floresville Chamber of Commerce.

#### STATEMENT OF EDWARD REED, VICE PRESIDENT, FLORESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. REED. Chairman Johnson, I am representing the chamber of commerce. It was sort of like the story of the young minister who was substituting for the minister. He said, you remember back in the old church, when you broke out a window pane you put a pillow or cardboard to cover it up. But somebody in the back of the church replied to him, you are not a substitute, you are a real pain. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON. No; I think they introduced you here as being what, a city manager?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.



Mr. JOHNSON. I think you have been through the trials and tribulations, then, of local government, and I think you well fit the bill here. You can go right ahead and give us your sentiments.

Mr. REED. I appreciate that.

First of all I want to express our appreciation from the city of Floresville to Representative Kazen for organizing and bringing you here and giving us this opportunity. They assured me that they would have a prepared statement from the chamber of commerce supporting this project. They wanted to bring to you some of the kinds of concerns that we found in our area, and it has been expressed before, that we have been designated an EDA, an economically depressed area. In the census of 1970 the city of Floresville had increased from 60 to 74 percent. At that point we had only one specific subdivision within the area. Now we have on rolls the planning and development of eight within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city of Floresville. We know that we are going to grow. We do need the kind of support that the Cibolo Project will bring in as far as industry, economic development and so forth, and we encourage and support the kind of thing that this will do.

We feel real strongly that this kind of support is needed within our area and that the water supply within our city is not the same strata as it is in San Antonio but with the kind of growth taking place and the limited technology in a small city like Floresville, we really do not know how long it is going to last, and we feel confident if this kind of development takes place maybe we can go to this area if our supply begins to diminish, too.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to say to you that EDA has been extended on a very limited basis for another year. If you have projects on the shelf, you had better get them ready, because they are going to dish out that money. They are trying to phase it out and bring it back as special revenue sharing under another department of the Federal Government.

Mr. REED. I hope we do get some support for community revenue sharing and this kind of thing, removal of some of the categorical kinds of designs and putting it into total community support.

I agree with community revenue sharing, this kind of an approach. Again, we want you to know that we support you for supporting us.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine.

Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. RONCALIO. What is this population, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. REED. As of 1970 it was 3,707. Right now we are sure it is well over 4,000 and growing rapidly.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine.

Our next witness is a gentleman who put his name on our list here before lunch, Edgar H. Zeuhl.

#### STATEMENT OF EDGAR H. ZEUHL, PRESIDENT, LA VERNIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LA VERNIA, TEX.

Mr. ZEUHL. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am president of the La Vernia Chamber of Commerce. The chamber of commerce is supporting the Cibolo Reservoir. Without burdening the committee with a lesson in economics and endless statistics, let it be



known that all of our community looks forward to the time when the project starts. We envision this project as adding jobs; population; increasing of tax base of city, school district, county; and many other benefits along with some problems. Also a much needed recreational area.

All the community stands ready to do what needs to be done as their part in bringing this much needed project into reality.

Resolved that the La Vernia Chamber of Commerce convened in regular session this 11th day of June 1973, do urge the committee to support the Cibola Dam project.

Resolved further that we support the San Antonio River Authority by any means possible.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, thank you.

I want to say, Mr. Zeuhl, that pretty near every water project that I have ever had the opportunity to visit or see under construction or in operation has had some very fine benefits. Some are better than others. Some are better planned. I want to assure you that as this moves forward under all of today's criteria that it will be a good project. I am sure that the matters that you have pointed out here have benefited others, and they will do just that for this area.

Mr. ZEUHL. Well, I want you to understand, we live between San Antonio and the location of the dam. The water will not reach to La Vernia, but we can envision some of the benefits by the construction of this dam through increased population and growth in every area that a person could think of. Along with that, no doubt, will come some problems. They always do, but I think we can solve those problems as well as help out with the prosperity.

Another thing that does not affect La Vernia is the water supply that it provides for the city of San Antonio and Karnes City and Kenedy. That does not affect La Vernia. That is the reason I did not put that in there.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you have your own water supply?

Mr. ZEUHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

Mr. CLAUSEN. What is the size of the population, sir, of La Vernia?

Mr. ZEUHL. I believe the population is 617.

Mr. CLAUSEN. You know, it is rather interesting that you mention we envision this project as adding jobs, population, and so forth. The State of Oregon has taken a position that they do not want any more population.

Mr. ZEUHL. Well, this is one thing that I do not think the State of Oregon or the city of La Vernia or anyone else can do a whole lot about. To me, whenever you do not want to progress you are going to go backwards because growth is one of the essentials to progress.

Mr. KAZEN. And particularly, if I may, growth in rural areas where we are losing people so fast because of the lack of opportunities. Here I envision great improvement in the recreation area. There is absolutely nothing now, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for these people.

Mr. ZEUHL. The closest recreation to that area is about 20 to 25 miles. There are some small lakes on the Guadeloupe, and then of course Canyon Dam, but that is about 40 miles from that area, and then you go to the other area and you have got to go all the way to Mathis, and I



do not know how many miles that is; I would say 120 miles, and this is the most ideal location for a recreation facility.

Mr. KAZEN. We have seen where people are just not attracted to the rural areas, and that is what the chairman was talking about in EDA. For instance, we need programs in rural development and things of this kind to make it attractive not only to keep the people that we have got there, which as you well know we are losing every day to the metropolitan areas, but to attract others. I have made this talk so many times. We have some of the finest schools in the country in rural areas, and we give our children a good high school education. Then when they go off to college and get that college education, they do not come back to the rural areas because there is nothing for them there. We do not have the opportunities. We cannot attract them to come back to these small places.

I still believe that urban America depends upon rural America, and we have got to solve the problems of the cities, yes, but we also have to solve the problems of rural America. This is part of it, giving them the recreation facilities, the sewer and water projects that they need, and so on, in order to balance out our national scene and our national economy. It is for small places such as yours that we look to for the hope of continuing to be the best country on the face of this Earth.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAZEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make an observation. The last few witnesses in particular I believe have set in motion a trend as far as testimony is concerned, and while there has been reference made to the EDA program and the fact that the authorized amount has been pegged at about a half of the dollars, it will be about \$200 million committed for title I as Chairman Johnson has stated, I think I want to ask you a question and maybe the others would like to comment on this, but I see a trend here, Mr. Kazen, developing in this testimony, and that is that with the uncertainties of the EDA program—and I must say in all candor that in many areas the EDA program was very good, but there were also areas of the country where the EDA program was not so good.

Well, if you had your druthers, and I'm, say, looking to the future, do you look upon this as a kind of an investment in this area that would give you the revitalization and the diversification of your economy, that it might do more as a project, per se, for the economic and social benefit of your area and stop this outmigration than even the EDA program per se?

Mr. ZEHL. Yes; I definitely do.

In going along with what Congressman Kazan said awhile ago, we were addressed by Dr. Fred Mellot from the Texas A. & M. University the night before last, and he said that that is the thing that is wrong with the country today, that you invest so much money—these people in the country will invest money in the education of their children through high school, send them to college, and then they wind up in town and the country areas do not get the benefit of that investment that they have made in its citizens, and this is the whole problem with the rural America today in my way of looking at it.



Now, of course that will open up another whole can of worms that you all have no control over either.

Mr. CLAUSEN. No; except for the fact that it points to—I believe in addition to all of the other increments—to justify a given project if it qualifies. I think that these are some of the benefits that are not normally qualified, when they consider the justification of these projects.

And as I see it, I think Mr. Kazen has put his finger right on a very key point, and that is an awful lot of people have left rural America, gone to urban or metropolitan America, and they are not qualified to meet the challenges of that kind of a life. And they would never have left if they had done something about the expenditures of money in the more sparsely populated areas to retain them in that section.

And it may well be that when you consider our priorities there in the Congress, that while I have supported EDA programs, I had always been of the view that we need to have some sort of a coordination between the EDA programs, our transportation systems, and the revenue allocations related to those as well as the water resource and the public facilities, that are needed in some of these smaller communities.

I think there is something in the vicinity of 18,000 communities in the United States of 2,500 or less. But most of these areas could in fact accommodate some of the increasing population trends throughout the United States if they had something in the way of facilities to keep them in that area.

Now, is this reflective of what I see to be a situation developing here?

Mr. ZEHL. I think you could say it is, and not to confuse the committee and to tell you the whole truth, the people in that area are within commuting distance of San Antonio for work purposes.

Now, I don't want to hurt this project. I don't want to do a thing under the Sun to hurt this project. I'm for it 100 percent, and I think our people are. But you do need to bring out all the facts. This is commuting distance from San Antonio.

However, in answer to your question of EDA or the dam, I would say that the construction of the dam would be equally important or more important than EDA, because in the construction of a dam, you are creating jobs. That's what you're doing with EDA. You are creating jobs, and if you can create a group of jobs, like would be created with this dam, than you can forget that thing; you don't have to come back and reappropriate money every year, year after year, to keep this thing going.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, Mr. Chairman, this thing—it's a little bit out of the ordinary to make these kinds of observations, but I can't help but notice that as I was speaking I thought I saw a number of heads nodding in the audience in the affirmative.

Now, there is a group here, and we don't have television capabilities to put into the record, that would reflect the attitude of the people, but some of you heard the comments that I have made. I would like to see a show of hands if they are in agreement with my observation; is that a trend? Would you agree with this point of view/observation.



[Hands go up.]

Mr. CLAUSEN. I think that's very interesting.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I would like to say this, if the gentleman would yield. I think that is one of the problems we are trying to resolve in the Congress of the United States, since we are trying to create some type of an economy that will attract these people to remain in rural America.

Now, we went into a brand new act dealing with rural America throughout the United States, but we haven't got off the ground very far yet. The latest trends still tell us that people are moving into the urbanized areas, and we are seeing rural America with fewer and fewer people. Whether it be in the State of Texas or the State of Alaska; they are going to the urbanized metropolitan areas where they figure life is a little better, with a few more opportunities.

They live in an organized society there that they can prosper and do better than in the rural parts of America. We are looking with great anxiety and great expectations for rural America to start cooperating.

I've heard the last three Presidents talk about rural American developments, but I've not seen them put much of a priority on it, nor put much money into it.

I don't think there's a farm in America that isn't getting larger if they are going to stay there. And if they are going to stay there and be successful, they have to mechanize the operation; therefore, it takes less people.

Now, we hope that we will get help from the Rural Development Act that was passed, although it hasn't been properly implemented, nor funded. But we hope it will. In the meantime, I think we need good water development—and I've flown over a lot of them and seen a lot of them. I've seen more economy and people generated from that type of development than anything in rural America.

Mr. ZEHL. If you had time to take a tour of Canyon Dam, you could see just exactly what you are talking about. That growth around that dam is tremendous.

Mr. JOHNSON. The census points that out, too. The only bright spot in rural America is where they have proper resource development. The cities are getting bigger and better all the time, as some people look at it. But believe me, that concentration of people found in the urban area isn't good for America.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I'm looking here at the map. This is the aviator in me, I see things from above, and I think we have a chance to develop a little bit broader perspective. And I may be way out of line, Mr. Kazen, but I detect from your comments that we are thinking a little bit along the same lines.

Mr. KAZEN. Just don't detract from the usefulness of this project, Congressman. I will agree with you. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLAUSEN. No, here is what I'm thinking about; because in order to avoid the kinds of problems in the so-called Greater San Antonio area—now obviously, San Antonio is your hub, economic center, as I see it. Here, in fact, with the right kind of coordination between your various units of government, and the kind of transportation system planning, possibly some land use planning, all of this in this area, certainly you could come up with some economic—set of satellite economic centers in and around the Greater San Antonio area.



I would suggest to the people who are the water authorities, that you may well want to look in that direction, because in some ways you could avoid the—as we said out in Los Angeles—the wall-to-wall rooftop situation, and have a little green space in between, and have this quality of living in and around the general area, and frankly promote the quality of life. And at the same time, improve your overall economic base and get more for the buck, if you know what I mean.

And that conceivably could provide more emphasis on the justification of this kind of a project, as we move in the direction of expanding project purposes and hopefully quantify them over and above just the M. & I., irrigation, the flood control, recreation, and all of these things. They are the factors, I believe, such as—I mean some of the regional and areawide benefits that would accrue to that area.

So I think that you must have a chance here in this area to develop a pilot for the kinds of economic growth incentives that would give you a little green belt or a little open space in between if you move in cooperation with this kind of a project.

Excuse me for taking the time, but this is what I see, and you can disagree with me back in Washington. [Laughter.]

Mr. ZEHL. Well, Mr. Congressman, there's a lot of green area out there, and you will see it tomorrow, I hope.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, I'm trying to do this in my own area in one of my own counties. We talk a lot about model cities and to me there's an awful lot that can be done with sort of model counties; a balance between the open space and the urban areas, but most importantly, maintain the quality of life, and you can minimize this adverse environmental impact problem.

I just want to see whether you agree with that point of view.

Mr. ZEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

[No response.]

Mr. JOHNSON. If not, we want to thank you for your testimony.

Our next witness is Mrs. Alice Sackett, who is appearing here for Dr. Davidson, the chairman of the Texas chapter of the Sierra Club.

You may proceed, Mrs. Sackett.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, may I direct a question to the witness please?

I heard the name of David Davidson. Is that Judge Davidson?

Mrs. SACKETT. No, that's Dr. Davidson, a metallurgist who works at Southwest Research Institute. He's Dr. David Davidson.

Mr. KAZEN. I just wanted to clarify that for the record, because one of the county judges in the adjoining county, has the name of Davidson.

Mr. JOHNSON. You may proceed.

#### STATEMENT OF ALICE SACKETT, TEXAS CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Mrs. SACKETT. I hate to be the only critic at this hearing, and I don't really expect anybody to agree with me. But with all due respect, we would like to present a different viewpoint.

Mr. JOHNSON. Certainly, that's what we're here for, and you say just what you want to say and it will be in the record verbatim. We like to hear all views.



Mrs. SACKETT. Cibolo Reservoir seems to be a stop-gap measure to patch up the water supply for over-populated Bexar County. If Cibolo is built, and population expands, as is being encouraged by this project and many other public works and public relation efforts, then other reservoir projects must be built—Applewhite, then the Cuero projects.

When will it stop, as it must? Why must it start? To accommodate an increase in over-consuming Bexar and surrounding counties. And how are these projects coupled together with other land and energy resource demands for the area?

City Public Service Board is estimating a 15,000 MW load by 1990. That will require something in the neighborhood of 100,000 acre-feet of water. This means an evaporative loss of 100,000 acre-feet of water per year will humidify the area—if this amount of water can be found. Add the evaporation load of Cibolo and Applewhite, and later on the Cuero reservoirs. Evaporative losses in the San Antonio and Guadalupe River Basins may approach 300,000 acre-feet by that time.

No one knows the result of this kind of weather-modification, but it seems to indicate that those low-humidity days of yesteryear may be gone forever.

Who is doing the comprehensive planning necessary to couple the demands made by irrigation, urban, and power demands? Further, who is coordinating the land-use plans inherent in developing Cibolo, Applewhite, the Cuero's, that reservoir demanded by CPSE to evaporate 100,000 acre-feet, the highway, transmission, and pipeline rights-of-way, the new airport plan, plans for new towns, and the ever-growing need for food production?

Nobody. Cibolo Reservoir is being developed on a piecemeal basis to satisfy that most sacred of all ideas—growth is good. Airport, housing, power and agricultural users don't seem to be coordinating with water planners. Why not?

To summarize, it is now time to look at what we are doing to ourselves in this area by promoting further population growth. The governmental system will be required to work together with common purpose to meet the many problems which further population will bring. Cibolo project cannot be divorced from other "necessary" projects to accommodate the population crunch. When will it stop?

This region must someday stabilize its population, and now is the time to start. Is this patch on the water supply problem worth the estimated \$55 million in tax money and environmental degradation it will take? We must begin to ask this question sometime. The Sierra Club believes it is past time to examine the effects of further population growth in this area.

Looking at Cibolo from a more technical viewpoint, we believe that the Cibolo project should have its cost-benefit ratio figured only on its primary benefit, namely, as water supply for San Antonio. The secondary benefits of flood control, flat water recreation, and so on are less tangible and are not primary benefits.

Second, the cost of money required to build the project should be discounted at a realistic interest rate, based on today's—and tomorrow's expected—cost of money, probably 10 percent rather than the 3½ percent value in current use.

Both of these ideas conform to recommendations made by the National Water Commission. The objective of their recommendations



are to transfer costs for water projects from the general taxpayer to the user. This is a way of undisguising costs, which will result in more realistic economic evaluation of water projects on their ability to pay for themselves, and it will transfer funding responsibility back to local government, while leaving the Federal Government with the overall coordinating function.

Sierra Club opposes Cibolo project as it is currently formulated because it is: one, a patchwork answer to an area already overusing its water resources, and will have the effect of encouraging further population growth; two, Cibolo project is not part of a "grand development scheme" for this area; and three, as now formulated, the cost-benefit ratio is computed on an unrealistic basis.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you for your statement. I am curious about who drafted the statement. May I presume that Dr. Davidson drafted it himself as he is a professional man? I understood you to say he is a metallurgist working for a research and development institute. What type of industry or endeavors do they carry out research work for? I assume it's some kind of development using metals and so forth that go into industrial growth.

Mrs. SACKETT. Southwest Research has a number of different projects underway. They are commissioned by various foundations to work in many different fields.

Mr. JOHNSON. Under our new Environmental Protection Act of 1969 and its mandates, an agency or department of the Federal Government is obliged to comply. They look at things very carefully, so that a project of this kind today must meet all requirements, and not harm the environment.

That will come at the proper time. The principal benefits that accrue from this project are the domestic and industrial water supplies. Flood control is very important, as is the quality of the water in the rivers, the sedimentation, the fish and wildlife, and recreation aspects.

There are many people that think we do not have the proper amount of recreation, and fish and wildlife. People are seeking more and more every day for recreation outlets. Then, when we get into the actual financing of a project of this kind, the cost of money is figured over a 15-year average. This is evaluated every July and updated.

In this project, a good portion of the cost would be repaid to the Federal Government with interest. From time to time there will be tightening of the criteria that will be used in testing the feasibility on a project. The Water Resources Council has its concepts. Also, the National Water Commission, which will go out of existence as of July 1 of this year, has finalized its report, and will appear before the Senate committee to state its position.

I don't know just what will come out of this in the way of legislation to be requested by the administration. But there will be a review made, and the administration will have to consider the Water Resources Council's report, and put into effect any of the new criteria that they decide to follow. Then they have to come forward with legislative requests; both based upon the findings and recommendations of the Water Resources Council, and also the National Water Commission's study and summary and recommendations.

We very much appreciate having this type of testimony placed in the record, as it relates to a given project. It's better to work with the



people who are raising those questions, then to not pay any attention to them; because in the final end everyone has a right to their opinion.

As I stated earlier, when you move forward with a project, you are bound to hurt some people, somewhere. All people will not be satisfied with the final outcome, and Congress watches that very closely. There will be testimony before the subcommittee. Later the full committee must act before it goes through the House, and ultimately the other body.

By the time it reaches the President's desk, if it is successfully legislated on, then the President has to make a decision whether it's good or bad and sign it into law, veto it, or let it become law without his signature. Then the argument to fund it and get it started is again a legislative process. It has to go through the process of appropriations, and these are long and hard to come by. At every step the project must be fully justified.

So we appreciate your testimony here. You have some very fine representatives over the country, and they have raised many questions. We are confronted with many problems concerning the environment, and the ecological aspects of all such projects, especially those dealing with water.

Any further questions?

**Mr. Roncalio?**

**Mr. RONCALIO.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Mrs. Sackett,** I think the first question I asked this morning was in anticipation of the same thing that you have come up with later today, and that is the amount of loss from evaporation from a surface of this size. And the figure I was given by the experts this morning was that the figure would be 6,000 acre-feet per year, and not 100,000 acre-feet per year.

So, now, maybe we can begin now.

**Mrs. SACKETT.** The first figure, the 100,000, is, as I understand it, the City Public Service Board requirement for their sanitary system, is it not? I really can't do much with these figures, but I believe that was a separate amount of water from the amount of water that will be in Cibolo Reservoir. It is figured on water use.

**Mr. RONCALIO.** Wasn't your figure that the evaporation load per year would affect the humidity on those days when you have humidity? It is always unpleasant, and it would be more so as a result of this project.

But I thought you said 100,000 acre-feet per year would be the loss.

Did anyone else hear that figure? If that was the testimony, I only submit that the others indicated it would be considerably less than that. Maybe we can begin there on the issues; so that we can come to something.

The only second objection that I noticed, and it was well noticed, is that of land-use planning which is on the horizon. Some of us on this committee also serve on an environmental committee with Morris Udall. We are in a very difficult land-use planning legislation program and with Senator Jackson and what he has in mind. If this becomes a reality and I suspect it will, you'll have to merge together the best land-use planning. That may well affect the values of the land around here; because it will affect the purposes that the owners can put their lands to.



Although I don't advocate explosive growth, I nevertheless feel too that you cannot have a society without allowing for some given growth from decade to decade.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from California, Mr. Clausen.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Did I gather from your testimony that you are of the opinion that there are not much in the way of floods in the area? I suspect that you don't believe there was much in the way of flood control benefits.

Are there floods in the area?

Mrs. SACKETT. Not so much as on other rivers, as I understand it. But our point was that that is a secondary benefit, and should not be considered a primary benefit, which is the water for San Antonio.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, that was one of the questions I asked earlier though, what percentage was applied to the M. & I. water? What percentage was applied to flood control?

I think the answer was 55 percent for M. & I., and 35 percent, I believe, flood control, and then the balance distributed through recreation.

Mrs. SACKETT. I'm not too familiar with the flood there, but it has not been as much of a problem in that particular area as in some other areas.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Well, I understand that. That's one of the reasons that this project is being considered by this committee, because apparently there's an interdependence between this particular basin and the Guadalupe Basin, as it relates to a combination distribution system for other irrigation, or M. & I. water.

Apparently there's a historical trend here where the Bureau of Reclamation has been the lead agency with the Corps of Engineers apparently serving in a secondary role, or supporting role, as this was some form of either formal or informal interagency cooperative agreement. This is the way I understand the situation, and I intend to look into the matter a little bit further, and ask more questions at a later date.

Mrs. SACKETT. I'm sorry I don't know very much about it.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Texas?

Mr. KAZEN. I just want to make sure that Dr. Davidson is speaking for himself and not for the Southwest Research Foundation.

Mrs. SACKETT. Oh, no. He is speaking for himself.

Mr. KAZEN. He's just an employee there?

Mrs. SACKETT. That's right.

Mr. KAZEN. So his connection with the Research Foundation is just the fact that he is an employee, and the Research Foundation had nothing to do with this statement.

Mrs. SACKETT. Thank you for making that clear.

Mr. JOHNSON. His official capacity, as you stated, was the chairman of the Texas Chapter of the Sierra Club?

Mr. KAZEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make that clear in the record. And further, I want to say that we appreciate having this testimony because as has been stated here, we want testimony from everybody who has an opinion on it.



We have to deal with realities, and the fact that we have got to get water for the people and plan before the need actually arises and the crisis is upon us, because we are not going to be able to turn this spigot, and have water instantly unless we make these preparations for it.

But as I say, I appreciate the testimony that you have brought here today. And we want to thank you for appearing before the committee.

Mrs. SACKETT. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. That was our last witness that we had listed.

Mr. ZEHL. This entire impoundment of water will consist of otherwise wasted water. Now, this is something that I want to make really clear to the committee, and so you can convey this testimony to the other subcommittees.

This water would otherwise go down the Cibola Creek and into the San Antonio River and out into the gulf.

Now, this entire project would be conservation of water in that sense, and you could put nothing else on it. Another thing I want to make real clear is that the amount of water available downstream from this project will be more than it is today.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I just want to make one comment here. The testimony that was given by Mrs. Sackett was that, in effect, they want to keep this a free-flowing stream.

Mr. ZEHL. Now, I'm not disputing her testimony, and I don't want to be argumentative about it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I think there are people that don't think that way.

Mr. ZEHL. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. JOHNSON. Because we have the entire north coastal watershed in California tied up at the present time in a free-flowing state. Even with the vast amount of flood damage and flood flows that occur in those rivers, we are not able to put a dam on them due to the opposition and the temporary legislation that has been placed on the statute books to stop development.

Mr. ZEHL. Well, I just wanted to make that point real clear.

Mr. JOHNSON. Fine. I guess everyone has had an opportunity to be heard.

At this time, I want to thank the people that made our arrangements here, and to the staff of Congressman Kazen, who set this up, and made available this room for the hearings. I think it has been a perfect set-up. We have had some very fine people appear before us, and we have a good record.

The record will be kept open for a couple of weeks; if anyone would want to say anything more to us, they can mail it in to Washington, D.C., the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources, 1324 Longworth Building. We will get it and make it a part of the record.

I want to thank all of those who took out time to testify here. Tomorrow, we are going out and take a look at the project itself to see just what we can see from the ground, as to its location and the various physical characteristics. We want to learn more about it, and talk with some more people.

There is one question I want to ask the Bureau of Reclamation for the record. What cooperation did you get from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and what region did you deal with?



Mr. RAITT. We dealt with the Denver region of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. They were given an opportunity to review our proposed plan of development, to make comments, and to furnish us with benefits stemming from inclusion of some of their recommendations into the total plan, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then, there's no further opposition from their standpoint at the present time?

Mr. RAITT. None that I am aware of, Mr. Chairman. I think we had a pretty complete meeting.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Any closing statement, Mr. Clausen?

Mr. CLAUSEN. Like you, Mr. Chairman, I think we have had a very fine hearing today, and I am personally very appreciative of the acceptance that you have given to me as the character of the committee, and the entire committee being very serious. I did not have an opportunity to express my appreciation to the final witness, the lady representing the Sierra Club. I know that it takes a great deal of courage for you to come in to this kind of room where there is obviously many proponents, but I think that you can see that the committee itself is looking at the broad land-use question in-depth at the Washington level.

You heard my extemporaneous remarks. I didn't even know that you were in the room or were going to testify because you were not on my list of witnesses. But I do believe that there is a growing awareness throughout the country, there's an absolute need for projects that are going to be justified to take into consideration the matter of impact on the environment, but it also has to be balanced out with the potential economic impact. And we find this is happening.

I believe we are seeking the right kind of balance because in the final analysis unless we have a quality of life both in the economic and environmental sense, and a balanced perspective, I think, the country will go backward.

I must state categorically that many people that have been in the water field have been in many ways restricted by the narrow project purposes, and the manner in which planning and programing has gone forward.

As the chairman has pointed out, the National Water Resources Council, with whom we are constantly in contact, has felt that the project purposes have been too narrow; they have not taken into consideration the aesthetics, environmental quality, and they have never been quantified. They have never been really defined.

Both this committee and the Public Works Committee are moving in the direction of expanding those project purposes. We had the Environmental Action Committee up before our Public Works Committee the other day. And they would like to have come out of the chair when they found out what we were already doing. They weren't aware that we were recognizing the advanced engineering design stage factors other than just the primary and secondary benefits, which have been somewhat ambiguous in the past.

I think if we can recognize all of these things, we can in fact live together, provide the economic benefits, as well as maintaining environmental quality; and I think that is our common objective, and I thank you very much.



Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Wyoming? Anything to wind up with here?

Mr. RONCALIO. I am pleased to have been here, and I hope that the hearing will serve some constructive purpose. I hope that we can find the funds from various sources to make it possible. I think we can reconcile the environmental differences. They're mighty small when compared to using nuclear detonation to bring out natural gas and strip mine.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Once again, let me reiterate on behalf of my constituency and the people of this area, south Texas, our deep gratitude to you and my other colleagues in having made this hearing possible. We are delighted to have you in south Texas, and we hope that by the time we leave here Sunday morning, that many people in this area will have come to know you personally, and know the type of people that have this water problem in hand, that represent them in the Congress.

This is for the benefit of my constituents, Mr. Chairman. You see before you as the chairman of this subcommittee, a man who is probably among the leaders—well not, probably, he is definitely among the top leaders in the water field and reclamation field in the United States. He's a man who has a tremendous grasp of these problems all over the country. He has had a tremendous amount of experience, and I personally am delighted to have the opportunity of being associated with him on this subcommittee.

I have sat on this subcommittee since I have been in the Congress, and now you know why I decided to sit on this subcommittee. I have five or six rivers in my district, and I'm very vitally interested in the subject of water. I'm delighted to have the opportunity to work with a man of your expertise, and the expertise of the other members on this committee.

I particularly this afternoon want to thank the San Antonio River Authority, the chamber of commerce, all of the people that have testified here from the adjoining area, the mayors and the councilmen, and the county commissioners that have been here for your tremendous support for this project, and the wonderful way in which all of the agencies—Federal, State, and local—have cooperated on this project.

I'm very pleased with the way this hearing went. We have sat in hearings all over this country, and I must say that our's compares very favorably with those that we have had in other parts of the country, and I am deeply grateful to you for having brought us this far and particularly for having given me the opportunity to me, your representative on this panel to the Congress of the United States.

And, Mr. Chairman, before we close, I would like a special thank you to Dr. Shuffler, the director of this Texas Institute for making these facilities available to us. The doctor has just come into the room, Mr. Chairman, and we certainly appreciate, sir, the wonderful cooperation which you have given us, and appreciate the use of your facilities. They have been real fine.

Mr. Chairman, that's all I have right now.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Would the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. KAZEN. Yes.



Mr. CLAUSEN. I do want to add a little bit of a bipartisan support to what Mr. Kazen has said. I have the rare privilege of sharing one of the two largest districts in California with our chairman, Mr. Johnson. And I believe that next to our former colleague, Mr. Aspinall of Colorado, who chaired the full committee for a number of years, certainly in the area of water resources, Mr. Johnson is probably as concerned and conscientious and dedicated a man as I have ever known, and this is coming from the Republican on this committee.

You have always looked upon these projects or programs in a bipartisan way, because I think with all of the turmoil and controversy in this country, I think we've got to do something to move in the direction of doing everything we possibly can to improve the quality of life for everyone.

I think the fact that we have in this country an opportunity to come up and speak our piece where the Congress comes to the people; as Chick has said, we are here today, we come here today because Chick Kazan asked us to come here, and thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to ask the staff and the Congressmen, do you have anything to add here, your administrative assistant or your representative here who has been with us today?

You are the people that do the work.

Mrs. PITTMAN. All I can say is that I have enjoyed this very much. It is the first time that I have sat through anything like this, and I think it was a wonderful showing.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is his administrative assistant back here?

Mr. HENDERSON. We just want to express our appreciation to the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have the staff of the committee here; Mr. Casey, who is the expert in the committee's operations; Mr. Luken, the minority counsel who is with us here is a very able young man. He has done a very good job. Maybe they might have something to say.

Mr. Casey is a Texan, too. He was with the Bureau of Reclamation for a long time. He has been with our committee, the full committee and the subcommittee for a number of years.

We, as Members of Congress, carry on the legislative process. The real work is done by the experts who are trained and technical people, and I think the world of the Federal agency people who have worked in water resources projects. Mr. Casey can evaluate the workmanship of these people much better than I, as he is an expert and an engineer.

Do you people have anything to say?

Mr. CASEY. Yes, sir. I want to make sure that the reporter got those remarks. [Laughter.]

It's a pleasure for me to come home. I would like to say that of all hearings that I have staffed, I think the quality of these witnesses today was superb.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Was that because you were from Texas?

Mr. CASEY. No; that was straight to the point. The witnesses have spared us from the repetitive descriptions of the project. They stated their own interests simply, and I'm sure we do have a fine record.

Now, an administrative detail; we have surplus materials over here on the press table, which I have no desire to cart around with me. If anybody would like to have copies of those, they are available to the general public.



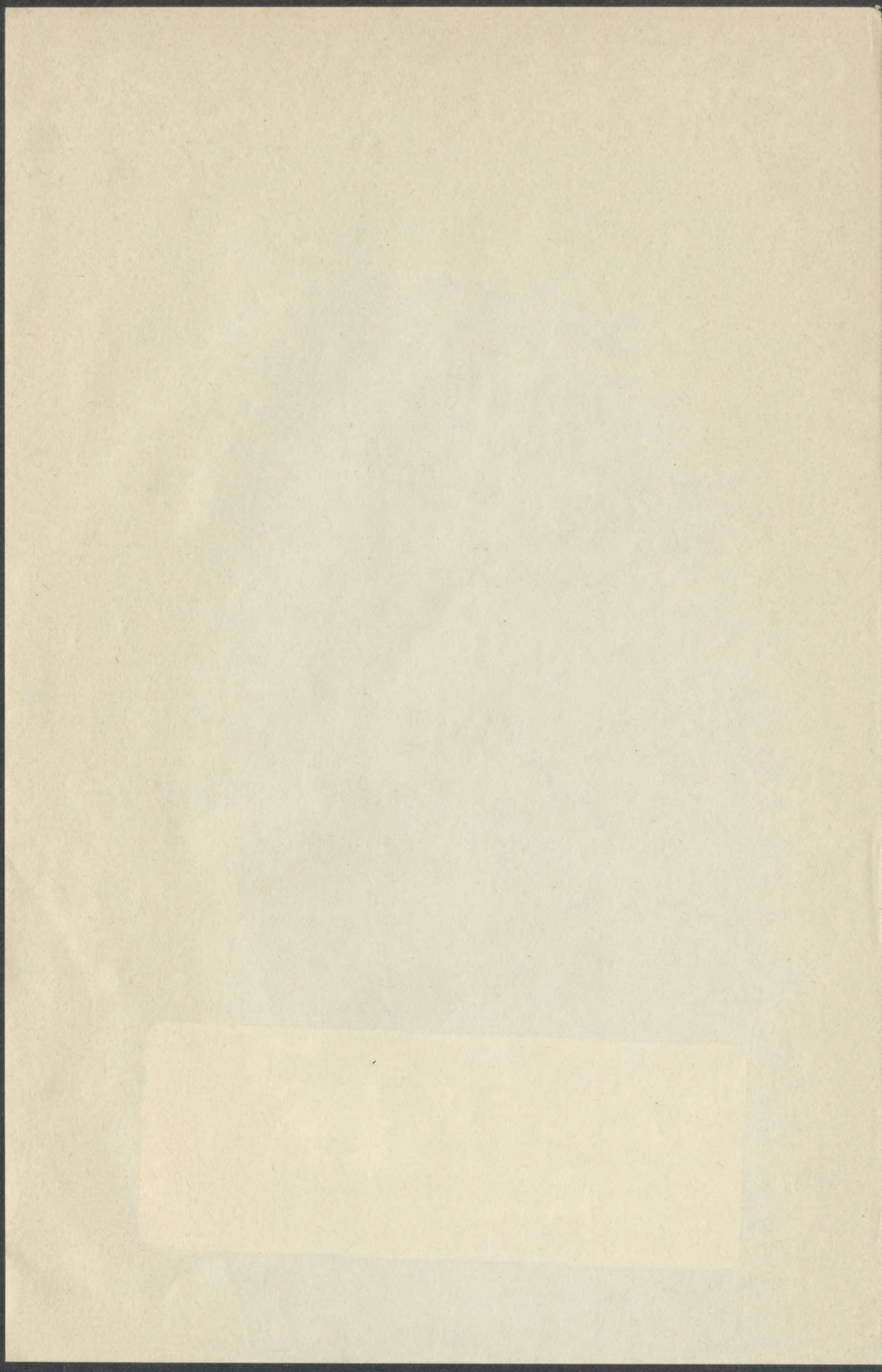
With that I would say, on my own behalf, thank you for having us here.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the meeting is going to stand adjourned. We are very happy to have had this opportunity to come here. We're going to be with you for another full day in the field, and we will meet with you this evening, and try to get out and see your projects.

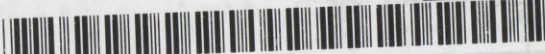
[Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.]









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